

# SUMMARY STATISTICS

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- Mean / Average
- Median
- Mode
- Percentiles/quantiles
- Variance/Standard deviation
- Interquartile range

# DATA

Observations:

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$$

Example:

A group of 15 people has the following ages:

26, 21, 31, 22, 19,  
19, 20, 21, 20, 22,  
25, 21, 24, 22, 21.

# MEAN

The average observation

# MEAN / AVERAGE

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{15} (26 + 21 + 31 + \cdots + 21) = 22.3$$

# MEDIAN

The middle observation

# MEDIAN

Sort the observations

19 19 20 20 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 24 25 26 31

Find the middle observation

19 19 20 20 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 24 25 26 31

Median is 21

# MODE

The most common observation



# MODE

Make a frequency table

Age	19	20	21	22	24	25	26	31
Frequency	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1

Which observation is the most frequent?

Age	19	20	21	22	24	25	26	31
Frequency	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1

Mode is 21

# PERCENTILES

The  $\alpha^{th}$  observation ( $\alpha \in [0,100]$ )

# $\alpha^{th}$ PERCENTILE

- Sort the observations

19 19 20 20 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 24 25 26 31

- Divide the sorted observations into 100 equally sized bins
- The  $\alpha^{th}$  percentile is the number for which the proportion of observations below is  $\alpha\%$ , for  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, 100$ .
- Many different formulas exists
- Quantile vs percentile

# MEDIAN

The 50<sup>th</sup> percentile

21

# 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTILE

The 25<sup>th</sup> percentiles

20.5

# 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTILE

The 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles

23

# MINIMUM

The 0<sup>th</sup> percentiles

19

# MAXIMUM

The 100<sup>th</sup> percentiles

31



# VARIANCE

The average squared distance from the mean

# VARIANCE

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{15-1} [(26 - 22.3)^2 + (21 - 22.3)^2 + \dots + (21 - 22.3)^2]$$

$$s^2 = 9.9 \text{ years}^2$$

# STANDARD DEVIATION

Square root of the variance

# STANDARD DEVIATION

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{15-1} [(26 - 22.3)^2 + (21 - 22.3)^2 + \cdots + (21 - 22.3)^2]}$$

$$s = 3.2 \text{ years}$$

# INTERQUARTILE RANGE

The difference between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile

# INTERQUARTILE RANGE

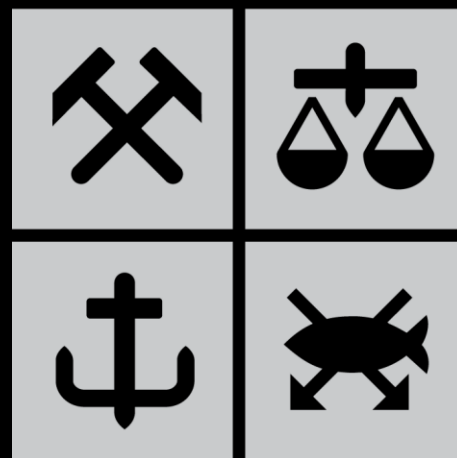
$$q_1 = p_{25\%} = 20.5$$

$$q_3 = p_{75\%} = 23.0$$

The interquartile range is

$$q_3 - q_1 = 23 - 20.5 = 2.5$$

# NHH TECH3



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