

MATH TIP OF THE DAY

Measures of Central Tendency

Mean average

Median middle

Mode most common



MashUp Math



MEANING

**CENTRAL TENDENCY OR AVERAGE OR
MEASURE OF CENTRAL VALUE**

The tendency of quantitative data

To concentrate around a particular value

Is called central tendency



AVERAGE (CENTRE OF THE DISTRIBUTION)

- It represents the whole series
- It conveys a general idea about the whole group.
- It is a value around which other values cluster.
- It is a value lying between the maximum and minimum values.
- It is generally located at the centre of the distribution.
- It is found by dividing the sum of the data by the no: of items in the data set.
- It is also called the “mean”

DEFINITION

**“An Average Is A Figure That Represents
The Whole Group”**

CLARK

MOST COMMON MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

1. Arithmetic Mean
2. Median
3. Mode
4. Geometric Mean
5. Harmonic Mean



IMPORTANCE / FUNCTIONS /

USES/ OBJECTIVES

AVERAGES

1. GIVES A GENERAL IDEA ABOUT THE WHOLE GROUP

- ❑ Simplifies complexity of the data
- ❑ Data can be easily understood

Table 1. Income statement.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Income | |
| Sale of Crop Products | \$50,000 |
| Sale of Livestock Products | \$25,000 |
| Government Payments | \$10,000 |
| Total Income | \$85,000 |
| Expenses | |
| Seed | \$10,000 |
| Fertilizer | \$20,000 |
| Feed | \$10,000 |
| Processing | \$10,000 |
| Marketing | \$5,000 |
| Interest | \$5,000 |
| Depreciation | \$10,000 |
| Total Expenses | \$70,000 |
| Net Income | \$15,000 |

2. USED FOR SUMMARIZING THE DATA

- Data can be expressed in numbers.
- It reveals the salient features of the data.
- Ex: Average marks of a student in different subjects reveals the efficiency of the student.

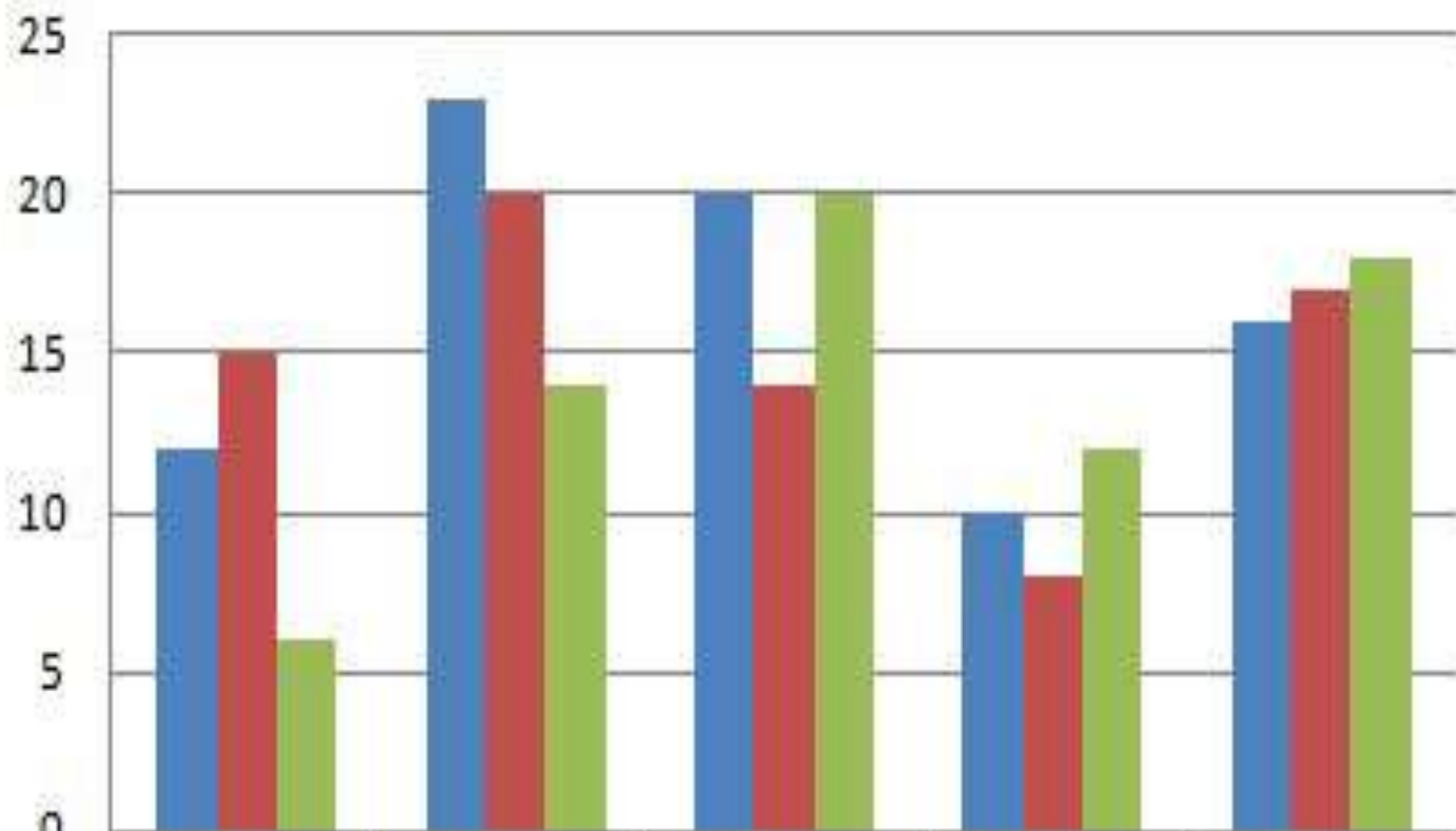
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|--------|---------|------|---------|---------|-------|---|---|
| 1 | Name | English | Math | Biology | Chinese | Total | | |
| 2 | Ashley | 95 | 85 | 95 | 90 | 365 | | |
| 3 | Burt | 90 | 80 | 60 | 90 | 320 | | |
| 4 | Bruce | 75 | 60 | 45 | 60 | 240 | | |
| 5 | Vivian | 80 | 95 | 85 | 85 | 345 | | |
| 6 | Peter | 75 | 60 | 90 | 90 | 315 | | |
| 7 | Melody | 55 | 90 | 40 | 70 | 255 | | |
| 8 | Doris | 75 | 65 | 75 | 65 | 280 | | |
| 9 | Lee | 100 | 85 | 90 | 80 | 355 | | |
| 10 | Dean | 60 | 55 | 45 | 85 | 245 | | |

3. HELPS COMPARISON

Comparing two sets of data.

Ex: Average income of Indians and Americans reveals that Americans are economically better than Indians.

Number of Units

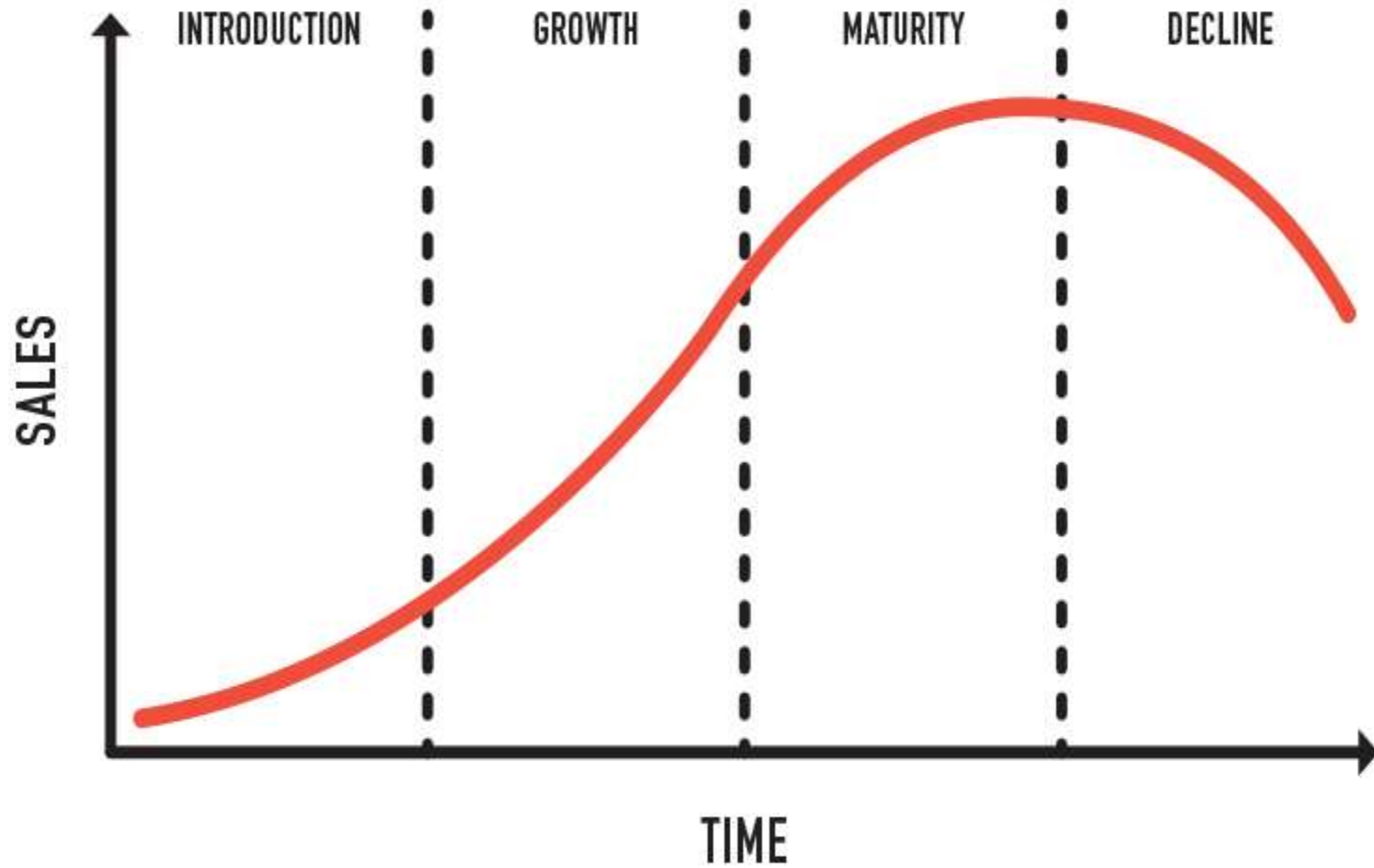


| | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| In Stock | 12 | 23 | 20 | 10 | 16 |
| Purchased | 15 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 17 |
| Sold | 6 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 18 |

4. HELPS IN DECISION MAKING

- It helps in formulation of policies.
- Ex: If average sales in a shop is very poor, the shop owner has to formulate policies to increase the sales.

PRODUCT LIFECYCLE

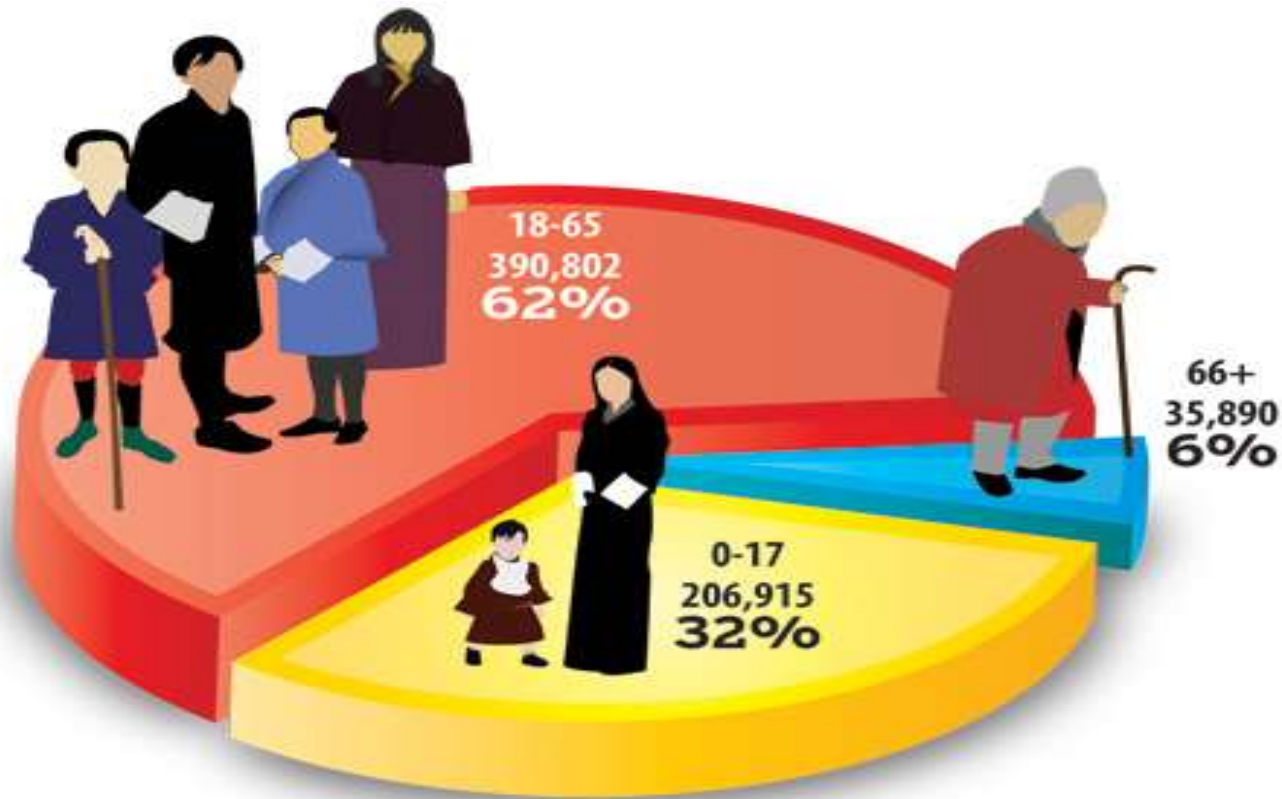


5. Constitute the basis of statistical Analysis

- The basic purpose of statistical analysis is to develop the summary measures which will describe the data adequately.

6. IT REPRESENTS THE UNIVERSE

- It gives the summary of mass of facts.
- It possess the characteristics of the whole group.



**ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES /
CHARACTERISTICS
OF A GOOD AVERAGE**

- 1. Clearly defined.**
- 2. Based on all the observations of the data.**
- 3. Easy to calculate and simple to follow.**
- 4. Not to be influenced by sampling fluctuations.**
- 5. Amenable to further algebraic treatment.**
- 6. Not be effected by extreme values.**



