# LAB. METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS ........ FOURTH STAGE 

(First Semester) Department of Atmospheric Sciences

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## Measures of Central Tendency:

A- The arithmetic mean: is defined as the ratio of the sum of values to their total number and is commonly used in many applications. The arithmetic mean falls under the so-called measures of central tendency, and the arithmetic mean is divided according to the type of data into two types:

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the ungrouped data:
1- Calculation of the arithmetic mean for unclassified data(Direct method):
$\bar{x}=\frac{\sum X_{i}}{n}$
For example $\backslash$ calculate The arithmetic mean of the following data?
$X_{i}=4,8,2,4,6,9,5,1$
First: We write the values and then define the function to calculate the arithmetic mean

Mean = average (select the first cell : Select the last cell) then enter Mean $=4.875 \ldots \ldots$. Arithmetic mean
*Calculation of the arithmetic mean of the classified data:
$\bar{x}=\frac{\sum f_{i} x_{i}}{\Sigma f_{i}}$
For example $\backslash$ calculate The arithmetic mean of the following data?

| $\underline{\boldsymbol{X}}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ | $\mathbf{f}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 2 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 7 | 3 |
| 9 | 6 |
| 11 | 2 |
| 13 | 4 |
| 15 | 7 |
| 17 | 9 |

## Solucel\}

First Multiply numbers fixi Then we calculate the sum, then calculate the sum of $\boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ Then we divide

| $\underline{\boldsymbol{X}_{\boldsymbol{i}}}$ | $\mathbf{f}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ | $\underline{\underline{X} \boldsymbol{i} \boldsymbol{f}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 2 | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| 5 | 5 | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |
| 7 | 3 | $\mathbf{2 1}$ |
| 9 | 6 | $\mathbf{5 4}$ |
| 11 | 2 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ |
| 13 | 4 | $\mathbf{5 2}$ |
| 15 | 7 | $\mathbf{1 0 5}$ |
| 17 | 9 | $\mathbf{1 5 3}$ |
|  | $\sum \mathrm{ff}=\mathbf{3 8}$ | $\sum$ xifi $=\mathbf{4 3 5}$ |

$$
\text { mean }=\frac{\Sigma f_{i} X_{i}}{\Sigma f_{i}}=\frac{438}{38}=11.526
$$

2- Calculating the arithmetic mean for unclassified data (the indirect method)
$\bar{x}=A+\frac{\sum u_{i}}{n} \quad$ whereas $\quad u_{i}=X_{i}-A \quad n=$ Data number
A : default element (any number)

| $\boldsymbol{X}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{u i}=\left(\boldsymbol{X}_{\boldsymbol{i}}-\mathbf{A}\right)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | 4 | -2 |
| 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 1 | -3 |  |

$\qquad$
$\bar{x}=4+\frac{\sum u_{i}}{8}$

## H.WII

1-Calculate the arithmetic mean, the monthly averages of the values of rain falling on the city of Baghdad for the year 2007

| jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | Nov | Der |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{6 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 7}$ |
| $\mathbf{9 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 3}$ |

2- calculate The arithmetic mean of the following data?

| Class | Fi |
| :--- | :--- |
| $31-40$ | 1 |
| $41-50$ | 2 |
| $51-60$ | 5 |
| $61-70$ | 15 |
| $71-80$ | 25 |

B- Median: It is known in mathematics or statistics, and it is one of the measures of central tendency, which is the middle numerical value. It separates the higher value from the sample or the population from the lower half so that the number of values on its side is equal after being arranged in ascending or descending order.

The methods of calculating the median differ according to the different values whose median is to be known. The odd numerical values differ from the even ones. To know the method of calculating it, we must

## 1-Calculation of the median for Unclassified data odd numbers

For example $\backslash \backslash$ calculate the median of the following data?
[ 5,6,9,2,1 ]

## Solue $\backslash$

- Arrange in ascending or descending order $\quad[1,2,5,6,9]$
- Because the values are individual, we choose the median value, which represents the median $=\mathbf{5}$


## 2-Calculation of the median for Unclassified even numbers

For example $\backslash \backslash$ calculate the median of the following data?

| 53 | 47 | 49 | 53 | 52 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Solue $\backslash$

- Arrange in ascending or descending order | 53 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 47 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

-To find the median of the even values, by finding the average of the two average values, i.e.

$$
(50+52 \backslash 2)=51 \longrightarrow \quad \text { Median }=51
$$

3-Calculating the median for the classified data: to find the median for the classified values, we apply the following equation:

$$
\text { Median }=\mathbf{L} 1+\left(\frac{\frac{N}{2}-F}{\text { fmedian }}\right) * \mathbf{c}
$$

Whereas: $\mathbf{L} 1=$ Minimum middle class, $\mathbf{N}=$ Total repetitions, $\mathbf{C}=$ Category length
$\frac{\mathrm{N}}{2}=$ The value that falls within or below it and rounds up the result
$\mathbf{F}=$ Cumulative pre-intermediate class frequency
$\mathbf{F}=$ Cumulative mean class frequency
For example $\backslash \backslash$ Calculate the median for the following data:

## Solue $\backslash$

| Class | frequency | cumulative $\mathbf{~ f}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $20-29$ | 6 | 6 |
| $30-39$ | 8 | 14 |
| $40-49$ | 12 | 26 |
| $50-59$ | 10 | 36 |
| $60-69$ | 14 | 50 |

$\sum \mathrm{f}=\mathrm{n}=50 \longrightarrow \frac{N}{2}=\frac{50}{2}=25$
$\mathrm{C}=$ Category length $\longrightarrow \mathrm{C}=10$; mediator class $=(40-49) \longrightarrow \mathrm{L} 1=40 ; \mathrm{F}=14 ;$
$\mathrm{f}($ median $)=12$
Median $=\mathbf{L} 1+\left(\frac{\frac{N}{2}-\boldsymbol{F}}{\boldsymbol{f} \text { median }}\right) * \mathbf{c} \longrightarrow=40+\left(\frac{25-14}{12}\right) * 10 \longrightarrow=40+9.17 \longrightarrow$ med $=49.17$

For example $\backslash \backslash$ Calculate the median for the following data:

## Solue \} \backslash

| Class | frequency | cumulative $\mathbf{c}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $50-59$ | 3 | $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{n}=50$ |  |
| $60-69$ | 7 | 10 |  |
| $70-79$ | 18 | 28 |  |
| $80-89$ | 12 | 40 |  |
| $90-99$ | 8 | 48 | $\mathrm{~L} 1=50 / 2=\mathbf{2 5}$ |
| $100-109$ | 2 | 50 |  |

Median $=\mathbf{L} 1+\left(\frac{\frac{N}{2}-\boldsymbol{F}}{\boldsymbol{f} \text { median }}\right) * \mathbf{c} \boldsymbol{C}=70+\left(\frac{25-10}{18}\right) * 10 \longrightarrow=70+8.33 \longrightarrow$ med=78.33
H.WII

1- If you know that the city of Baghdad recorded the highest monthly average temperatures during the past year
(33,20,54,56,50,48,58,28,50,31,24,19). Calculate the median value of the temperature data.

2-Calculate the median for the data listed in the table below:

| Class | frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $120-129$ | 5 |
| $130-139$ | 7 |
| $140-149$ | 10 |
| $150-159$ | 8 |
| $160-169$ | 6 |
| $170-179$ | 4 |

