



Mustansiriyah Uni.
College of science
Atmospheric Science Dept.

الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية العلوم
قسم علوم الجو



المرحلة الرابعة

Lecture Title

عنوان المحاضرة

Measures of Central Tendency

مقاييس النزعة المركزية

Lecturer Name

اسم التدريسي

Dr. Ali Raheem

م.د. علي رحيم

لجنة التعليم الالكتروني

weighted mean

A **weighted mean** is a kind of average. Instead of each data point contributing equally to the final mean, some data points contribute more “weight” than others. If all the weights are equal, then the weighted mean equals the arithmetic mean (the regular “average” you’re used to). Weighted means are very common in statistics, especially when studying populations.

The formula can be written as:

$$\text{Weighted mean} = \frac{\sum w_i \cdot x_i}{\sum w_i}$$

- Σ = summation (in other words...add them up!).
- w = the weights.
- x = the value.

Example: - The following data represent the scores of a student in seven subjects and the units of these subjects, find the **weighted mean**

The scores (x): 61,63,56,68,72,70,66

The units (w): 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2

$$\text{Weighted mean} = \frac{\sum w_i \cdot x_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$$= \frac{(61 \times 2 + 63 \times 3 + 56 \times 2 + 68 \times 3 + 72 \times 2 + 70 \times 3 + 66 \times 2)}{17}$$

$$\text{weighted mean} = 65.47$$

weighted mean for grouped data:

$$\text{Weighted mean} = \frac{\sum w_i . f_i . x_i}{\sum w_i . f_i}$$

Example:

find the weighted mean for the following data:

Classes	Frequencies	Wi
0-2	2	5
2-4	3	6
4-6	6	4
6-8	4	5
8-10	1	4
Total	16	

Solution:

Classes	Frequencies	Wi	Xi	Wi* Fi	Wi* Fi*Xi
0-2	2	5	1	10	10
2-4	3	6	3	18	54
4-6	6	4	5	24	120
6-8	4	5	7	20	140
8-10	1	4	9	4	36
Total	16			76	360

$$\text{Weighted mean} = \frac{\sum w_i . f_i . x_i}{\sum w_i . f_i}$$

$$\text{Weighted mean} = \frac{360}{76} = 4.7$$

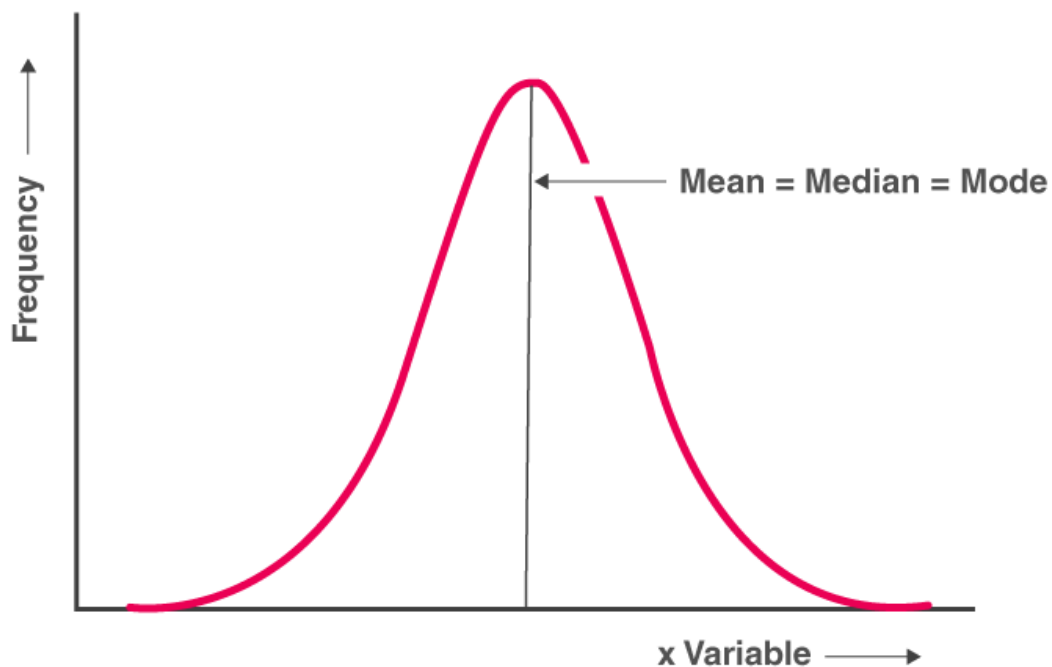
The relationship between the mean, the median, and the mode

In statistics, for a moderately skewed distribution, there exists a relation between mean, median and mode. This mean median and mode relationship is known as the “empirical relationship” which has been discussed in detail below.

$$\text{Mean} - \text{Mode} = 3 (\text{Mean} - \text{Median})$$

Mean Median Mode Relation with Frequency Distribution

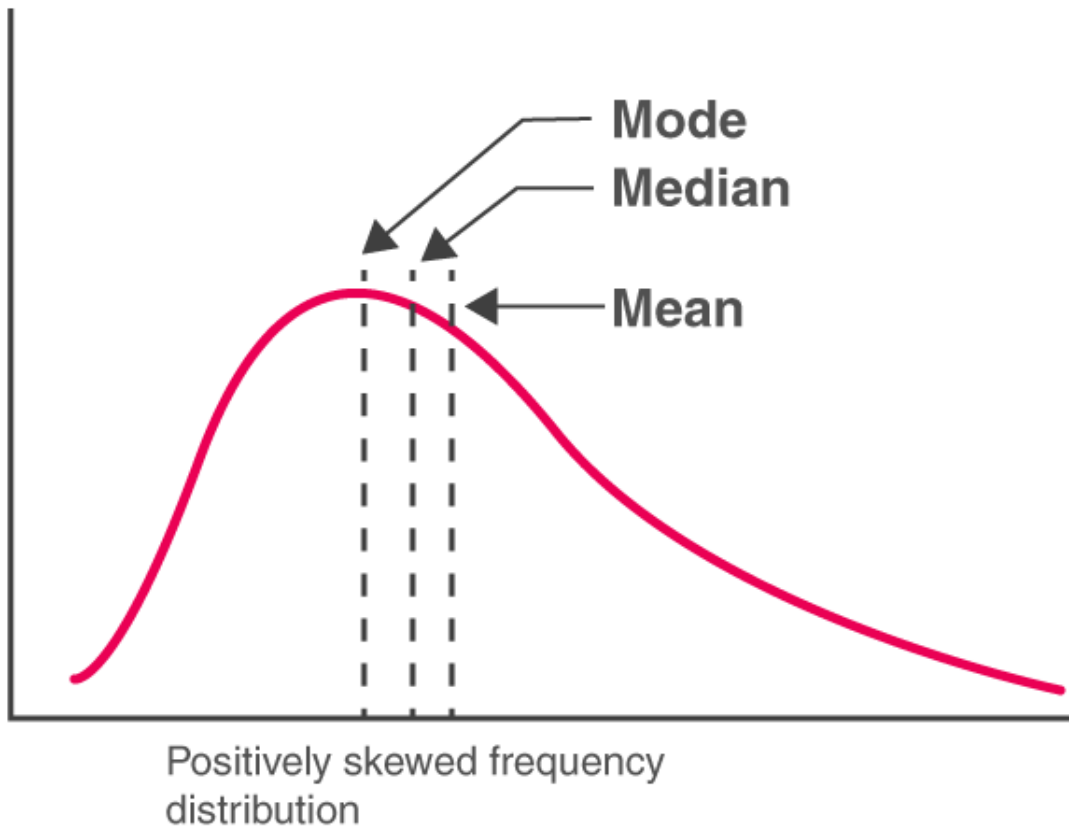
1- If a frequency distribution graph has a symmetrical frequency curve, then mean, median and mode will be equal.



Mean = Median = Mode

2- For Positively Skewed Frequency Distribution

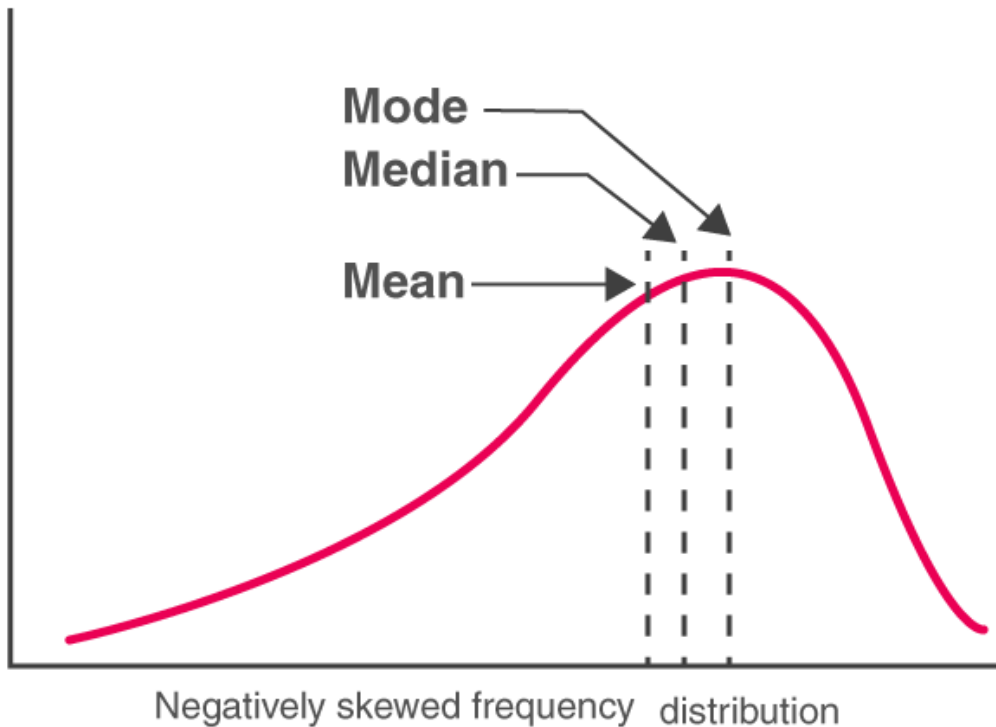
In case of a positively skewed frequency distribution, the mean is always greater than median and the median is always greater than the mode.



$$\text{Mean} > \text{Median} > \text{Mode}$$

3- For Negatively Skewed Frequency Distribution

In case of a negatively skewed frequency distribution, the mean is always lesser than median and the median is always lesser than the mode



$$\text{Mean} < \text{Median} < \text{Mode}$$

Question: In a moderately skewed distribution, the median is 20 and the mean is 22.5. Using these values, find the approximate value of the mode. Determine the type of skewed distribution.

Solution:

Given,

$$\text{Mean} = 22.5$$

$$\text{Median} = 20$$

$$\text{Mode} = x$$

Now, using the relationship between mean, mode and median we get,

$$(\text{Mean} - \text{Mode}) = 3 (\text{Mean} - \text{Median})$$

So,

$$22.5 - x = 3 (22.5 - 20)$$

$$22.5 - x = 7.5$$

$$\therefore x = 15$$

So, Mode = 15.

Mean > Median > Mode

$22.5 > 20 > 15$ positive skewed.