Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is an Arithmetic mean?

Answer:
Arithmetic mean or mean is the number which is obtained by adding the values of all the items of a series and dividing the total by the number of items.

2. What are the various methods used to calculate the arithmetic mean?

Answer:
The various methods to calculate the arithmetic mean are the direct method, short cut method and step deviation method.

3. What is an Individual series?

Answer:
Individual series or individual observations are data without frequencies.

4. What is a discrete series?

Answer:
Discrete series are data with variables having the frequency marked against it.

5. What is a continuous series?

Answer:
When data are grouped into related facts and the data within the group are marked as frequency we call it as a continuous series.

6. What do you mean by cumulative frequency distribution?

Answer:
Cumulative frequency distributions are data where the frequencies are added up and the data is represented as a more than table or less than table.

7. What is an inclusive series?

Answer:
A continuous series where the upper limit of the preceding class and the lower limit of the succeeding class are not alike.

8. What is a descending series?

Answer:
A continuous series where the data is arranged in group from the highest value to the lowest value.

9. What is an unequal class interval?

Answer:
An unequal class interval series is one where the width of the class interval of the various classes in the series is varied.

10. What is open end class?

Answer:
An open end classes are those in which the lower limit of the first class or the upper limit of the last class are unknown.

11. What is a combined mean?

Answer:
Combined means are mean which has the number of items and averages of two or more related groups.

12. What is a step deviation method?

Answer:
A step deviation method is a method where the variable is deviated from the assumed mean to make it simpler and easy to calculate.

13. What is an assumed mean?

Answer:
An assumed mean is a mean that has been considered as a mean without any calculations and is denoted as ‘A’.

14. How do we calculate the deviation?

Answer:
The deviation is calculated by taking a number as assumed mean from the data and subtracting the variable from the mean. Further the deviation can be simplified by dividing it by a common factor the width of the class interval.

15. What are the various series for which we calculate the mean?

Answer:
The arithmetic mean is calculated for the individual, discrete, continuous, inclusive, descending, open end, unequal and cumulative frequency series.