Glossary

1. Arithmetic Mean

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. Assumed Mean

An assumed mean is a mean that has been considered as a mean without any calculations and is denoted as 'A'.

3. Class Interval

Class interval is one of several convenient intervals into which the values of the variate of a frequency distribution may be grouped.

4. Continuous Series

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

5. Cumulative Frequency Distribution

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.

6. Descending Series

Descending series is a continuous series where the data is arranged in group from the highest value to the lowest value.

7. Deviations

Deviation is a measure of difference between the observed value and the mean. The sign of deviation (positive or negative), reports the direction of that difference (it is larger when the sign is positive, and smaller if it is negative).

8. Discrete Series

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

9. Formula

A formula is an entity constructed using the symbols and formation rules of a given logical language.

10. Inclusive Series

Inclusive series is a continuous series where the upper limit of the preceding class and the lower limit of the succeeding class are not alike.

11. Individual Series

Individual series are the series where the data are without frequencies. It is also known as individual observations.

12. Missing Frequency

Missing frequency is determined when the arithmetic mean is already known.

13. Open End Class

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.

14. Step Deviation Method

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

15. Unequal Class Interval

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