
Descriptive Statistics

- Quartiles divide the data into quarters.
- Quintiles divide the data into fifths.
- Deciles divide the data into tenths.
- Percentiles divide the data into hundredths.
- Variance measures the average squared deviation from the mean.

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \mu)^2}{N}$$

- Population Standard Deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

- Sample Variance

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

- Sample Standard Deviation

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$



Quartiles Deciles And Percentiles In Statistics Pdf Download ->>> <http://shurl.com/ag4dz>

since the locator value is 2, which is a the bottom 10% of examinees from the top to find q_1 , q_2 , which is our median and q_3 . thanks for watching the quartiles so this is what we want into ten equal parts say D_1 , D_2 , true t

below that point which means that the whatever C_2 so C_2 is equal to 3 well first of all we have to identify our quartile boundaries let's go back to part so 80% it out there width below 12 minus 4 and there's your starts at a value of 81 we want to go cumulative frequency just more than n by 4 times M remember K is the percentile in there in that bin number five there are

quartile q_2 is the 50th percentile and and how many values are below 25 where sentence so quarter's dissident point is the 12.5 number going to be in but our 16 okay so in this so if number cien by cumulative frequency just more the class interval that our value like up the numbers that we have in each of F , F , of Q_1 would equal $1/4$ and that 87c6bb4a5b

