14. STATISTICS

1. The 'h' indicates in mode

$$Mode = l + \left[\frac{f - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_1}\right] \times h$$ is _____

2. Mid values are used in calculating _____
3. Mean of 23, 24, 24, 22 and 20 is _____

4. $\sum f_i x_i = 1390, \sum f_i = 35$ then mean $\bar{x}$ _____

5. _____ is based on all observations?
6. If the mode of the following data is 7, then the value of 'k' in 6, 3, 5, 6, 7, 5, 8, 7, 6, 2k+1, 9, 7, 13 is _____
7. The data arranged in descending order has 25 observations. _____ observation represents the median.

8. A. M. of $6, -4, \frac{2}{3}, 1\frac{1}{4}, \frac{-7}{6}$ is _____

9. Median of 17, 31, 12, 27, 15, 19 and 23 is _____
10. A. M. of 1, 2, 3, ..., 10 is _____
11. Range of 1, 2, 3, 4, ..., n is _____
12. For the given data with 50 observations 'the less than ogive' and 'the more than 'ogive' intersect at (15.5, 20). The Median of the data is _____

13. The Mean of first 'n' odd natural numbers is $\frac{n^2}{81}$. then n = _____

14. A. M of 1, 2, 3, ..., n is _____
15. If the mean of 6, 7, x, 8, y, 14 is 9, then x = _____
16. The A.M. of 30 students is 42. Among them, two students got zero marks. Then A.M. of the remaining students is _____

17.

Marks	10	20	30
Number of students	5	9	3

From the above data the value of median is ____

18. Data having one Mode is called ____
19. A.M. of 1, 2, 3, ..., n is ____
20. Sum of all deviations taken from A.M. is ____
21. Mode of A, B, C, D, ..., Z is ____
22. Mean of first 5 Prime numbers is ____
23. The observation of an ungrouped data in their ascending order are 12, 15, x, 19, 25. If the Median of the data is 18, then x = ____
24. A.M. of a-2, a, a+2 is ____
25. Median of 1, 2, 4, 5 is ____
26. Class mark of the class 'x-y' is ____
27. L. C. F curve is drawn by using ____and the corresponding cumulative frequency.
28. The modal class for the following distribution is ____

x	f
below 10	3
below 20	12
below 30	27
below 40	57
below 50	75
below 60	80

29. If the A. M of x, x+3, x+6, x+9 and x+12 is 10, then x = ____
30. If 35 is removed from the data 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40. then the Median increases by ____
31. Range of first 10 Whole numbers is ____
32. Construction of Cumulative frequency table is useful in determining the ____
33. Exactly middle value of data is called ___
34. In the formula of Mode

$= l + \left[\frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f - f_0 - f_2}\right] \times h,\ f_0$ represents ____

35. Median $M = l + \left[\frac{\frac{n}{2} - cf}{f}\right] \times n$; '$l$' represents _____
36. The term "ogive" is derived from _____
37. Range of the data 15, 26, 39, 41, 11, 18, 7, 9 is _____
38. The Mean of first 'n' natural number is _____
39. Median of first 'n' natural number is _____

ANSWERS

1) Length of the Class Interval;
2) Arithmetic Mean; 3) 22.6; 4) 39.71;
5) Mean; 6) 3; 7) 13th; 8) 0.55; 9) 19;
10) 5.5; 11) n-1; 12) 15.5; 13) 81;

14) $\frac{n+1}{2}$ 15) x + y = 19; 16) 45; 17) 9;

18) unimodal data; 19) $\frac{n+1}{2}$; 20) 0;
21) no mode; 22) 5.6; 23) 18; 24) a;

25) 3; 26) $\frac{x+y}{2}$; 27) upper boundary; 28) 30 - 40; 29) 4; 30) 0.5;
31) 9;
32) Median; 33) Median; 34) frequency of preceding modal class;
35) lower limit of Median class; 36) ogee; 37) 34;

38) $\frac{n+1}{2}$; 39) $\frac{n+1}{2}$.