

Chapter 24: Measures of Central Tendency

Exercise 24(A)

Find the mean of the following set of numbers:

(i) 6, 9, 11, 12 and 7

(ii) 11, 14, 23, 26, 10, 12, 18 and 6

Solution:

(i) By definition, we know

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$\text{Here, } n = 5$$

Thus,

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{(6 + 9 + 11 + 12 + 7)}{5} = \frac{45}{5} = 9$$

(ii) By definition, we know

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$\text{Here, } n = 8$$

Thus,

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{(11 + 14 + 23 + 26 + 10 + 12 + 18 + 6)}{8} = \frac{120}{8} = 15$$

2. Marks obtained (in mathematics) by 9 student are given below:

60, 67, 52, 76, 50, 51, 74, 45 and 56

(a) find the arithmetic mean

(b) if marks of each student be increased by 4; what will be the new value of arithmetic mean.

Solution:

(a) $\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$

$$\text{Here, } n = 9$$

Thus,

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{(60 + 67 + 52 + 76 + 50 + 51 + 74 + 45 + 56)}{9} = \frac{531}{9} = 59$$

(b) If the marks of each student be increased by 4 then new arithmetic mean will be $= 59 + 4 = 63$

3. Find the mean of the natural numbers from 3 to 12.

Solution:

The numbers between 3 to 12 are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Here $n = 10$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{(3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 12)}{10} = \frac{75}{10} = 7.5$$

4. (a) Find the mean of 7, 11, 6, 5, and 6

(b) If each number given in (a) is diminished by 2, find the new value of mean.

Solution:

(a) $\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$, here $n = 5$

$$= \frac{(7 + 11 + 6 + 5 + 6)}{5} = \frac{35}{5} = 7$$

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(b) If 2 is subtracted from each number, then the mean will be changed as $7 - 2 = 5$

5. If the mean of 6, 4, 7, 'a' and 10 is 8. Find the value of 'a'

Solution:

Given,

No. of terms (n) = 5

Mean = 8

Sum of all terms = $8 \times 5 = 40$ (i)

But, sum of numbers = $6 + 4 + 7 + a + 10 = 27 + a$ (ii)

On equating (i) and (ii), we get

$$27 + a = 40$$

Thus, $a = 13$

6. The mean of the number 6, 'y', 7, 'x' and 14 is 8. Express 'y' in terms of 'x'.

Solution:

Given,

No. of terms (n) = 5 and mean = 8

So, the sum of all terms = $5 \times 8 = 40$ (i)

but sum of numbers = $6 + y + 7 + x + 14 = 27 + y + x$ (ii)

On equating (i) and (ii), we get

$$27 + y + x = 40$$

$$x + y = 13$$

Hence, $y = 13 - x$

7. The ages of 40 students are given in the following table:

Age(in yrs)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Frequency	2	4	6	9	8	7	4

Find the arithmetic mean.

Solution:

Age in yrs x_i	Frequency (f_i)	$f_i x_i$
12	2	24
13	4	52
14	6	84
15	9	135
16	8	128
17	7	119
18	4	72
Total	40	614

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{614}{40} = 15.35$$