

Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles

Data Science and A.I. Lecture Series

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Numerical Example to Compute Quartile Deviation

Given the data set 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, calculate the first quartile, second quartile, and third quartile using the quartile formulas.

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There are 10 observations so $n=10$.

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Then $Q_1 = \left(\frac{10+1}{4}\right)^{th}$ observation $= 2.75 = 4 + 0.75 * (6 - 4) = 5.50$.

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Second quartile is denoted by Q_2 and to compute, its formula is $Q_2 = \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ observation, if n is odd.

Arithmetic mean of values of $\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{th}$ and $\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)^{th}$ observations when n is even.

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Here n is even then we will take arithmetic mean of $\left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^{th}$ and $\left(\frac{10}{2} + 1\right)^{th}$ observations.

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Then $Q_2 = \frac{10+12}{2} = 11$.

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Then $Q_1 = \left(\frac{10+1}{4}\right)^{th}$ observation $= 2.75 = 4 + 0.75*(6-4) = 5.50$.

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Then $Q_2 = \frac{10+12}{2} = 11$.

Third quartile is denoted by Q_3 and to compute, its formula is $Q_3 = \frac{3(n+1)}{4}$.

Then $Q_3 = \left(\frac{3*(10+1)}{4}\right)^{th}$ observation $= 8.25 = 16 + 0.25*(18-16) = 16.50$.