

Mode - (3)

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(ii) Grouping Method.

In the case of discrete frequency distribution, inspection method is possible only when there is regularity and homogeneity in the series may sometimes not be regular or homogeneous.

More than one value may command the highest frequency in the series. In such cases, Grouping Method of the calculation of mode is used.

The method involves the construction of:
(a) Grouping Table, (b) Analysis Table.

Example

Size	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
frequency	3	8	10	12	16	14	10	8	17	5	4	1

Given the above data, calculate mode using the grouping technique.

Solⁿ

Grouping table for the Estimation of Mode

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Size	Frequency	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
2	3	11	18	21	30	38	42	40	32	26	10	5	1	
3	8													
4	10	22												
5	12		28											
6	16	30		42		38								
7	14				40									
8	10	18	24											
9	8			35										
10	17	22	25		30									
11	5					26								
12	4	5	9	10										
13	1													

from Analysis table we find that 5 is ~~most~~ highest no which represent frequency - 16.

Hence Mode is - 16.

(3) Calculation of Mode in frequency Distribution Series has two methods.

- (i) Inspection Method.
- (ii) Grouping Method.

formula.

$$Z = L + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \times i$$