FORMULA BOOK STATISTICS

CA FOUNDATION JUNE 2024

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FORMULA MARATHON STATS SESSION LINK:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XXv5wRqso7w

JOIN TELEGRAM CHANNEL FOR ALL UPDATES AND NOTES:

https://telegram.me/learnwithpranav

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LCB</td></tr>
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LCB</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 2</td><td>Mid-Point / Class Mark of Class Interval:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 3</td><td>Class Length / Width of Class / Size of Class:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 4</td><td>Frequency Density of a Class:</td></tr>
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Percentage Frequency:</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Formula 7</td><td>AM of Frequency Distribution:
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<tr><td>In case of ungrouped distribution</td><td>x = individual value</td></tr>
<tr><td>In case of grouped frequency distribution</td><td>x = mid-point of class interval</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Formula 8</td><td>AM using assumed mean / step deviation method

where $d=\frac{x-A}{C}$, A is assumed mean, C is class length</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 9</td><td>The algebraic sum of deviations of a set of observations from their AM is _____</td></tr>
</table>

Formula 10

Combined AM:

Formula 11

Median in case of discrete distribution

If number of observations are odd	Median is _____
If number of observations are even	Median is _____

Same formula is used for ungrouped frequency distribution

Formula 12

Median in case of grouped frequency distribution

Step 1	Prepare a less than type cumulative frequency distribution
Step 2	Calculate $\frac{N}{2}$ and check between which class boundaries it falls and call it as Median Class
Step 3	l_1: LCB of Median Class; N_u: Cum Freq. of Median Class; N_l: Cum. Freq. of Pre-Median Class; C: Class length of Median Class
Step 4	Appy Formula

Formula 13

For a set of observations, the sum of absolute deviations is _____

when the deviations are taken from the median.

$\sum(x-\bar{x})=0$ is _____

Formula 14

Quartiles in case of discrete observations:

First Quartile	Second Quartile	Third Quartile
$Q_1=\left((n+1)\times\frac{1}{4}\right)^{th}$ term	$Q_2=\left((n+1)\times\frac{2}{4}\right)^{th}$ term	$Q_3=\left((n+1)\times\frac{3}{4}\right)^{th}$ term

	Note: above formula gives the term. Final value to be calculated based on the term
Formula 15	Deciles in case of discrete observations: First Decile: $D_1 = \left((n+1)\times\frac{1}{10}\right)^{th}$ term Second Decile: $D_2 = \left((n+1)\times\frac{2}{10}\right)^{th}$ term Ninth Decile: $D_9 = \left((n+1)\times\frac{9}{10}\right)^{th}$ term Note: above formula gives the term. Final value to be calculated based on the term
Formula 16	Percentiles in case of discrete observations: First Percentile: $P_1 = \left((n+1)\times\frac{1}{100}\right)^{th}$ term Second Percentile: $P_2 = \left((n+1)\times\frac{2}{100}\right)^{th}$ term 99^{th} Percentile: $P_{99} = \left((n+1)\times\frac{99}{100}\right)^{th}$ term Note: above formula gives the term. Final value to be calculated based on the term
Formula 17	Quartiles in case of Grouped Frequency Distribution: Steps are like median with few modifications. 1^{st} Quartile: Find Q_1 class using $\frac{N}{4}$, $Q_1 = l_1 + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{4}-N_l}{N_u-N_l}\right)\times C$ 3^{rd} Quartile: Find Q_3 class using $\frac{3N}{4}$, $Q_3 = l_1 + \left(\frac{\frac{3N}{4}-N_l}{N_u-N_l}\right)\times C$
Formula 18	Deciles in case of Grouped Frequency Distribution: Steps are like median with few modifications. 1^{st} Decile: Find D_1 class using $\frac{N}{10}$, $D_1 = l_1 + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{10}-N_l}{N_u-N_l}\right)\times C$ 9^{th} Decile: Find D_9 class using $\frac{9N}{10}$, $D_9 = l_1 + \left(\frac{\frac{9N}{10}-N_l}{N_u-N_l}\right)\times C$
Formula 19	Percentiles in case of Grouped Frequency Distribution: Steps are like median with few modifications. 1^{st} Percentile: Find P_1 class using $\frac{N}{100}$ 99^{th} Percentile: Find P_{99} class using $\frac{99N}{10}$

	$P_1 = l_1 + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{100} - N_l}{N_u - N_l}\right) \times C$ $P_{99} = l_1 + \left(\frac{\frac{99N}{10} - N_l}{N_u - N_l}\right) \times C$
Formula 20	Mode in case of discrete observation: observation repeating for maximum no. of times or observation with highest frequency Note: There can be multiple modes also. If all observations are having same frequency, then there is no mode.
Formula 21	Mode in case of grouped frequency distribution: Find Modal Class (Class with highest frequency) then apply below formula Mode = where, l_1 = LCB of modal class f_0 = frequency of modal class, f_{-1} = frequency of pre-modal class, f_1 = frequency of post modal class, C = class length of modal class
Formula 22	Relationship between Mean, Median and Mode in case of Symmetrical Distribution:
Formula 23	Relationship between Mean, Median and Mode in case of moderately skewed distribution:
Formula 24	Geometric Mean in case of discrete positive observations:
Formula 25	Geometric Mean in case of frequency distribution:
Formula 26	Harmonic Mean in case of discrete observations:

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<tr><td>Formula 28</td><td>Combined HM:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 29</td><td>Relationship between AM, GM and HM
<table>
<tr><td>Situation</td><td>Relationship</td></tr>
<tr><td>When all the observations are identical / same</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>When all the observations are distinct / different</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>In General</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>Formula 30</td><td>Range in case of discrete observations:

where L = Largest Observation, S = Smallest Observation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 31</td><td>Range in case of Grouped Frequency Distribution: L – S
L = UCB of last class interval, S = LCB of first-class interval</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 32</td><td>Coefficient of Range</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 33</td><td>Mean Deviation in case of discrete observations

where A is any appropriate central tendency (as given)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 34</td><td>Mean Deviation (in case of grouped frequency distributions)
$MD_A = \frac{1}{N}\Sigma f|x - A|$
where A is any appropriate central tendency (as given)</td></tr>
</table>

Formula 35	Coefficient of Mean Deviation:
Formula 36	Standard Deviation in case of discrete observations: or shorter formula
Formula 37	Standard Deviation in case of grouped frequency observations $\sigma_x = SD_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x-\bar{x})^2}{N}}$ or shorter formula $\sigma_x = SD_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - (\bar{x})^2}$
Formula 38	Coefficient of Variation:
Formula 39	If there are only two observations, then SD is half of range
Formula 40	Standard Deviation of first n natural numbers:
Formula 41	Combined SD: $d_1 = \bar{x}_c - \bar{x}_1$ and $d_2 = \bar{x}_c - \bar{x}_2$
Formula 42	If all the observations are constant, then SD/ MD/ Range is _____
Formula 43	Change of Origin and Scale: No effect of change of origin but affected by change of scale in the magnitude (ignore sign) $SD_y = \lvert b \rvert SD_x$ Note: same thing will apply to all the measures of dispersion

Formula 44	Quartile Deviation:
Formula 45	Coefficient of Quartile Deviation:
Formula 46	Relationship between SD, MD and QD $4SD = 5MD = 6QD$ OR $SD : MD : QD = 15 : 12 : 10$
Formula 47	Basic Formula of Probability: $P(A) = \frac{\text{No. of favorable events to A}}{\text{Total no. of events}}$
Formula 48	Odds in favour of Event A:
Formula 49	Odds against an Event A:
Formula 50	Number of total outcomes of a random experiment: If an experiment results in p outcomes and if it is repeated q times, then Total number of outcomes
Formula 51	Relative Frequency Probability $\frac{\text{no. of times the event occurred during experimental trials}}{\text{total no. of trials}} = \frac{f_A}{n}$
Formula 52	Set Based Probability: $P(A) = \frac{\text{no.of sample points in A}}{\text{no.of sample points in S}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$ here A is Event Set and S is Sample Space
Formula 53	Addition Theorem 1: In case of two mutually exclusive events A and B $P(A \cup B) = P(A+B) = P(A \text{ or } B) =$
Formula 54	Addition Theorem 2: In case of two or more mutually exclusive events $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup \ldots) =$

Formula 55	Addition Theorem 3: For any two events $P(A \cup B) =$
Formula 56	Addition Theorem 4: In case of any three events $P(A \cup B \cup C) =$
Formula 57	Conditional Probability of Event B when Event A is already occurred provided $P(A) \neq 0$
Formula 58	Conditional Probability of Event A when Event B is already occurred provided $P(B) \neq 0$
Formula 59	Compound Theorem: In case of two dependent events $P(A \cap B) = P(B) \times P(A/B)$ or $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B/A)$
Formula 60	Compound Theorem: In case of two independent events
Formula 61	Expected value of a Probability Distribution: $E(x) =$ Also, $E(x) = \mu$ (here μ means mean of probability distribution)
Formula 62	Variance of Probability Distribution: $V(x) = E(x - \mu)^2 =$
Formula 63	Probability Mass Function in case of Binomial Distribution: $f(x) = P(X = x) =$

<table>
<tr><td>Formula 64</td><td>Mean of Binomial Distribution:
$\mu =$
Variance of Binomial Distribution:
$\sigma^2 =$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 65</td><td>Mode in case of Binomial Distribution:
<table>
<tr><td>Step 1</td><td>Calculate $(n+1)p$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Step 2A</td><td>If $(n+1)p$ is an integer, there will be two modes:
$\mu_0 = (n+1)p$ & $[(n+1)p-1]$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Step 2B</td><td>If $(n+1)p$ is a non-integer, there will be only one mode:
μ_0 = largest integer contained in $(n+1)p$</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 66</td><td>Probability Mass Function in case of Poisson Distribution:
$f(x) = P(X = x) =$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 67</td><td>Mean of Poisson Distribution: $\mu = m$
Variance of Poisson Distribution: $\sigma^2 = m$
SD of Poisson Distribution: $\sigma =$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 68</td><td>Mode in case of Poisson Distribution:
<table>
<tr><td>If m is an integer</td><td>there will be two modes: $\mu_0 = m \& m-1$</td></tr>
<tr><td>If m is a non-integer</td><td>there will be only one mode: largest integer contained in m</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Formula 69</td><td>Probability Density Function in case of Normal Distribution
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}.e^{\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\frac{1}{2}}$$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 70</td><td>Mean Deviation in case of Normal Distribution: $MD = \square\,\sigma$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 71</td><td>Quartiles in case of Normal Distribution:
$Q_1 =$
$Q_3 =$</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Formula 72</td><td>Quartile Deviation in case of Normal Distribution: $QD = 0.675\sigma$</td></tr>
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QD: MD: SD = 10:12:15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 75</td><td>Conditions of Standard Normal Distribution: Mean = 0, SD = 1</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Formula 77</td><td>Area under Normal Curve (Popular Intervals)
<table>
<tr><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Area under Normal Curve Probability</th></tr>
<tr><td>μ</td><td>$\mu+\sigma$</td><td>34.135%</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\mu+\sigma$</td><td>$\mu+2\sigma$</td><td>13.59%</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\mu+2\sigma$</td><td>$\mu+3\sigma$</td><td>2.14%</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\mu+3\sigma$</td><td>$+\infty$</td><td>0.135%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 78</td><td>For a $p \times q$ bivariate frequency distribution:
<table>
<tr><td>Number of cells</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of marginal distributions</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>Formula 79</td><td>Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation Coefficient:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Formula 80</td><td>Covariance between two variables:</td></tr>
</table>

Formula 81	Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient: here d means difference in ranks of both variables
Formula 82	Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient (in case of tied values) $r_R = 1 - \frac{6\left(\Sigma d^2 + A\right)}{n(n^2-1)}$ here A is adjustment value $A = \frac{\Sigma\left(t^3 - t\right)}{12}$ where t = tie length (calculate t value for each of the ties)
Formula 83	Coefficient of Concurrent Deviations where c is number of concurrent deviations (same direction) m is number of pairs compared (equals to n-1)
Formula 84	Regression Coefficients: Y on X: X on Y:
Formula 85	Correlation Coefficient is the GM of regression coefficients: Note: r_{xy} , b_{xy} , b_{yx} all will have same sign

Formula 86	Change of Origin/ Scale for Regression Coefficients: Origin no impact, Scale impact of both magnitude and sign. $b_{vu} = b_{yx} \times \frac{\text{change of scale of y}}{\text{change of scale of x}}$ $b_{uv} = b_{xy} \times \frac{\text{change of scale of x}}{\text{change of scale of y}}$
Formula 87	Two regression lines (if not identical) will intersect at the point
Formula 88	Coefficient of Determination/ Explained Variance/ Accounted Variance:
Formula 89	Coefficient of Non-determination/ Un-explained Variance/ Un-accounted Variance:
Formula 90	Price Relatives: $\frac{P_n}{P_0}$, Quantity Relatives: $\frac{Q_n}{Q_0}$, Value Relatives: $\frac{V_n}{V_0}$
Formula 91	Simple Aggregative Index:
Formula 92	Simple Average of Relatives – Method Index: $\frac{\sum \frac{P_n}{P_0}}{n}$
Formula 93	Laspeyres Index (weight – base year quantity weight)
Formula 94	Paasche's Index (weight – current year quantity weight)

Formula 95	Marshall-Edgeworth Index (weight – sum of both current and base quantity) $$\frac{\Sigma P_n\left(Q_0+Q_n\right)}{\Sigma P_0\left(Q_0+Q_n\right)}\times 100$$
Formula 96	Fisher's Ideal Index: GM of Laspeyres Index and Paasche's Index
Formula 97	Bowley's Index: AM of Laspeyres Index and Paasche's Index

About CA. Pranav Popat Sir

- He is a Chartered Accountant (Inter and Final Both Groups in First Attempt) with 7+ years of experience.
- He is an Educator by Passion and his Choice (Dil Se ❤️)
- He teaches subjects of Maths, LR and Stats (Paper 3) at CA Foundation Level and Cost & Management Accounting (Paper 3) at CA Intermediate Level.

Hope this formula book helps you in revising all formulas and become helpful to you during exam time, I made this with my whole heart, make best use of it and I just want one thing in return - share these notes to every student who really needs this.

Wishing you ALL THE BEST for upcoming examinations, see you soon in Inter Costing!!!

Ab mushkil nahi kuch bhi, nahi kuch bhi!!!

With Lots of Love

CA. Pranav Popat (P^2 SIR)