

Statistical symbols

- X (capital)= Variable
- x_i = Individual observation
- \bar{x} = Sample mean , is pronounced (x-bar)
- μ = Population mean , is pronounced (mu)
- n = Sample size
- N = Population size
- M_o = The Mode
- M_d = The Median
- Σ = Summation (sigma) : $\sum_{i=1}^3 x_i = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$
- S = Sample standard deviation
- σ = Population standard deviation (sigma)
- S^2 = Sample variance
- σ^2 = Population variance (sigma-squared)
- $(S\bar{x})$ or SE = Standard error
- SD = Standard deviation (for a sample)
- $C.V.$ = Coefficient of variation
- $()$: parentheses: calculate expression inside first: $2x(3+5)=16$
- $[]$: brackets: calculate expression inside first: $[(1+2)*(1+5)]=18$
- $*$: asterisk: multiplication : $2*3=6$
- X : times sign: multiplication : $2*3=6$
- $.$: multiplication dot: multiplication : $2*3=6$
- \div : division sign / abelus : division

- / : *division slash: division*
- – : *horizontal line: division : fraction*
- a^b : *power : exponent*
- $\sqrt{\quad}$: *square root*
- % : *percent : 1% : 1/100*
- \neq : *not equal to*
- $=$: *equal to*
- $>$: *greater than e.g. $5 > 2$*
- \geq : *greater than or equal to*
- $<$: *Less than e.g. $3 < 7$*
- \leq : *Less than or equal to*
- : *indicates a set obvious missing quantities*
- X_i, X_{ij} : *individual observation*