



Skewness

The degree of asymmetry of a distribution. If the distribution has a longer tail less than the maximum, the function has [Negative](#) skewness. Otherwise, it has [Positive](#) skewness. Several types of skewness are defined. The [Fisher Skewness](#) is defined by

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\mu_3}{\mu_2^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_3}{\sigma^3}, \quad (1)$$

where μ_3 is the third [Moment](#), and $\mu_2^{1/2} \equiv \sigma$ is the [Standard Deviation](#). The [Pearson Skewness](#) is defined by

$$\beta_1 = \left(\frac{\mu_3}{\sigma^3} \right)^2 = \gamma_1^2. \quad (2)$$

The [Momental Skewness](#) is defined by

$$\alpha^{(m)} \equiv \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1. \quad (3)$$

The [Pearson Mode Skewness](#) is defined by

$$\frac{[\text{mean}] - [\text{mode}]}{\sigma}. \quad (4)$$

[Pearson's Skewness Coefficients](#) are defined by

$$\frac{3[\text{mean}] - [\text{mode}]}{s} \quad (5)$$

and

$$\frac{3[\text{mean}] - [\text{median}]}{s}. \quad (6)$$

The [Bowley Skewness](#) (also known as [Quartile Skewness Coefficient](#)) is defined by

$$\frac{(Q_3 - Q_2) - (Q_2 - Q_1)}{Q_3 - Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 - 2Q_2 + Q_3}{Q_3 - Q_1}, \quad (7)$$

where the Q s denote the [Interquartile Ranges](#). The [Momentual Skewness](#) is

$$\alpha^{(m)} \equiv \frac{1}{2}\gamma = \frac{\mu_3}{2\sigma^3}. \quad (8)$$

An [Estimator](#) for the [Fisher Skewness](#) γ_1 is

$$g_1 = \frac{k_3}{k_2^{3/2}}, \quad (9)$$

where the k s are [k-Statistic](#). The [Standard Deviation](#) of g_1 is

$$\sigma_{g_1}^2 \approx \frac{6}{N}. \quad (10)$$

See also [Bowley Skewness](#), [Fisher Skewness](#), [Gamma Statistic](#), [Kurtosis](#), [Mean](#), [Momentual Skewness](#), [Pearson Skewness](#), [Standard Deviation](#)

References

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