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Subject: Re: Mode????

Posted by [f055](#) on Thu, 14 Jan 1999 08:00:00 GMT

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In article <Pine.SO4.4.03.9901131357520.19077-100000@virgil.gsfc.nasa.gov>, "Robert S. Hill" <bhill@virgil.gsfc.nasa.gov> writes:

-On Wed, 13 Jan 1999, Lisa Bryan wrote:

-> Mode refers to the most likely value in an array. The method that

-> jumps to mind is using the histogram function. The mode is the value

-> associated with the max of the histogram. Is there anything slicker

-> out there?

-

-Getting a good estimate of the mode is not trivial. If you don't have

-lots of counts in your histogram, either it will be noisy near the peak

-or you will have to use such a big bin size that the quantization error

-in your estimate is large. Two approaches that I have seen are to fit a

-function (e.g., gaussfit) to the histogram, or to forego the histogram

-altogether and to use the estimator  $\text{mode} = 3 * \text{median} - 2 * \text{mean}$ . (I don't have

-a reference for the question under what conditions the latter formula is

-applicable; my ancient CRC Tables lists it without further comment as

-"Empirical Relation Between Mean, Median, and Mode," so presumably the

-distribution should have a sort of skewed Gaussian shape.)

How about the function below? It's not been extensively tested (just written it!), but by sorting and using the uniq function, the most frequently occurring value should be the one with the biggest gap between the locations of unique values (uniq returns the location of the last in each run of identical values).

```
function mode,x
;
; Given a list of values x, compute and return its mode (the most frequently
; occurring value).
;
; Get size and make it 1 dimensional
n=n_elements(x)
y=reform(x,n)
;
; Sort into order and find location of unique values
y=y(sort(y))
itest=uniq(y)
ntest=n_elements(itest)
;
; The most frequently occurring value will show the biggest
; gap (in terms of location) between two unique values. Have to be careful
; in case the smallest value is the most frequent.
itest=[-1,itest]
igap=itest(1:ntest)-itest(0:ntest-1)
```

```
dummy=max(igap,iwant)
;
return,y(itest(iwant+1))
end
```

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..... Dr Tim Osborn . t.osborn@uea.ac.uk
.... __/.. __ /.. /.. /. Senior Research Associate . phone:01603 592089
... /..... /.. /.. /.. /.. Climatic Research Unit . fax: 01603 507784
.. /..... __/.. /.. /... School of Environmental Sciences.
. /..... ^ ... /.. /.... University of East Anglia .
_____/.._/..\_/..... Norwich NR4 7TJ .
..... UK .
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