In conclusion, business statistics is a valuable tool for any business looking to make informed decisions based on data. By collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data, companies can identify trends, make predictions, and make decisions that are grounded in real-world evidence.
There are many formulas used in business statistics, some of the most common ones include:

1. Mean: This is the average of a set of numbers, calculated by adding all the numbers together and dividing by the total number of values. The formula for mean is:

Mean = (Sum of all values) / (Total number of values)

2. Median: This is the middle value in a set of numbers, calculated by ordering the values from smallest to largest and picking the one in the middle. If there are an even number of values, the median is the average of the two middle values.
3. Mode: This is the most frequently occurring value in a set of numbers.
4. Range: This is the difference between the highest and lowest values in a set of numbers.
5. Standard deviation: This is a measure of the spread or dispersion of a set of numbers. It is calculated by finding the average distance of the values from the mean.
6. Correlation coefficient: This is a measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. It can range from -1 to 1, where -1 indicates a strong negative relationship, 0 indicates no relationship, and 1 indicates a strong positive relationship.
7. Regression analysis: This involves fitting a line to a set of data points in order to predict future outcomes. The formula for a simple linear regression model is:

Y = a + bX

where Y is the dependent variable, X is the independent variable, a is the y-intercept, and b is the slope of the line.

These are just a few of the many formulas used in business statistics. Other common ones include t-tests, ANOVA, and chi-square tests
Some additional formulas that are commonly used in business statistics include:

8. Confidence interval: This is a range of values that is likely to include the true value of a population parameter, with a certain level of confidence. The formula for a confidence interval is:

(Sample mean) +/- (Critical value) x (Standard error)