11-7.notebook May 02, 2014

## Section 11-7 Standard Deviation

Students will be able to:

- -find the standard deviation and variance of a set of values.
- -apply standard deviation and variance

May 1-5:05 PM May 1-5:05 PM

Standard deviation: a measure of how far the numbers in a data set are from the mean.

Range and IQR are each a measure of variation, describing how the data in a set are spread out.

Variance and Standard Deviation:

**Measures of Dispersion** indicate the extent to which values are spread around a central

-Examples: Interquartile Range, Range, Mean Deviation, Variance, and Standard Deviation.

Range and IQR are not very reliable to look at

because they only use two data values.

value such as mean.

-If a data set has n values, and a mean of x, then the variance and standard deviation are:

variance: 
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - X_i)^2$$

Standard Deviation:  $\sigma = \sqrt[4]{\sigma^2}$ 

May 1-2:08 PM May 1-5:05 PM

Keys to finding Variance and Standard Deviation:

- 1. Find the mean of the data set
- 2. Find how far each data point is from the mean (x x)
- 3. Square each difference
- 4. Find the average of these squares. This is the variance.
- 5. Square root the variance to get the standard deviation.

Find the Standard Deviation and Variance from the

May 1-2:08 PM May 1-5:05 PM

11-7.notebook May 02, 2014

#13 pg 722

In a data list, every value falls within some number of standard deviations of the mean.

Ex. If the mean is 50 and the standard deviation is 10, then  $40 \le x \le 60$  is within one standard deviation from the mean.



May 1-2:08 PM

The mean length of Beethoven's nine symphonies is 37 mins; the standard deviation is 12 mins. Within how many standard deviations from the means is the data?

27, 30, 47, 35, 30, 40, 35, 22, 65

May 1-2:08 PM

Hwk: pg. 722-723 #6, 12, 14, 16 - 18 all

May 1-5:05 PM