## Section 12.4 Measures of Dispersion

**Measures of Dispersion** indicate the extent to which values are spread around a central value such as mean.

-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.

-Write the formulas down in your notes from today

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## Mean Deviataion

-gives the average (mean) amount that the values in a data set differ from the mean.

Definition: the mean deviation of  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$  is the mean of the absolute values of the differences between the values and the mean,  $\overline{x}$ .

mean deviation =  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i - \overline{x}|$ 

> -symbol called the sum

n- value of the data which you are trying to find the mean deviation for

The table lists student's test scores in History. Find the range and mean deviation for the test scores. To find Mean Deviation: -1. Find the mean (add them up and divide by the total):  $\overline{x} = 90$ -2. Make a table to find the absolute values of the differences from the mean. (absolute value of the difference with |x<sub>i</sub> - x| the mean) |85 - 90|=5 |91 - 90| = Range: High - Low |96 - 90| = **[**/ Divide the total 96 - 85= 85 |85 - 90| = **[** by n (how many 93 |93 - 90| = values): Total: Mean Deviation =

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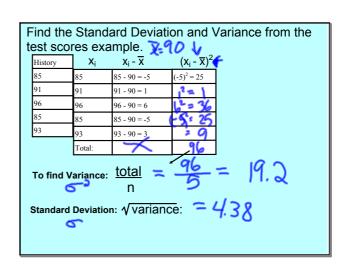
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## Variance and Standard Deviation:

-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:  $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$ 



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