ASDS Statistics, YSU, Fall 2020

Lecture 08

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Last Lecture Recap

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Statistical Measures for the Spread/Variability

Statistical Measures for the Spread/Variability

Here we want to answer to the questions: how spread/concentrated are our Datapoints, how much is the variability of our Data?

Deviations from the Mean (or from the Median)

We consider a 1D Numerical Dataset

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Absolute Deviations of x from its Mean are defined as

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Similarly, **Deviations of x from the Median** are defined as the differences

$$x_k - median(x), \qquad k = 1, ..., n$$

Example

Consider the Dataset `islands` from **R**:

```
head(islands, 3)
```

```
##     Africa Antarctica       Asia
##      11506       5500      16988
```

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To calculate Deviations from the Mean for this Dataset, we just use

```
x.bar <- mean(islands)
deviations <- islands - x.bar
head(deviations)
```

```
##        Africa   Antarctica         Asia    Australia Axel
##     10253.271     4247.271    15735.271     1715.271    -
```

Range

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Say,

```
range(islands)
```

```
## [1]    12 16988
```

Example,**R** code to Calculate the Range

We can define our custom function to calculate the Range as the difference:

```
my.range <- function(x){
  return(max(x)-min(x))
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```
my.range <- function(x){
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}
```

and run

```
my.range(1:10)
```

```
## [1] 9
```

The Sample Variance

The **Sample Variance** (with the denominator n) of our dataset x is defined by

$$var(x) = s^2 = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n}(x_k - \bar{x})^2}{n},$$

where $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean of our dataset:

$$\bar{x} = mean(x) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k.$$

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In many textbooks, the **Sample Variance** of x is defined as

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We will use both, and later we will talk about the difference between these two - there are reasons to prefer one over the other.

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So, like in the Probability Theory, `var` is easy to deal with, `sd` is the measure to report.

Example

R is calculating Var and SD by using $n-1$ in the denominator:

```
x <- 1:5
var(x)
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

```
sd(x)
```

```
## [1] 1.581139
```

Some Properties of the Variance

The Sample Variance (with the denominator n) can be calculated by the following formula

$$var(x) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2}{n} - \left(\bar{x} \right)^2.$$

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We can write this, using an analogy with the r.v. Variance,

$$var(x) = mean(x^2) - \Big(mean(x)\Big)^2 = \overline{x^2} - (\bar{x})^2,$$

where x^2 is the dataset $x_1^2, x_2^2, ..., x_n^2$.

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where x^2 is the dataset $x_1^2, x_2^2, ..., x_n^2$. Just remember to use this in the case when the Sample Variance is with the denominator n !

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- $var(x) \geq 0$;
- $var(x) = 0$ if and only if $x_k = x_j$ for any k, j;
- $var(\alpha \cdot x) = \alpha^2 \cdot var(x)$;
- $var(x + \beta) = var(x)$.

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The Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) from the Mean for the Dataset $x_1, ..., x_n$ is

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By replacing the Mean by the Median, we will obtain the **Mean Absolute Deviation from the Median**:

$$mad(x) = mad(x, median) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} |x_k - median(x)|}{n}$$

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The idea of the **Median Absolute Deviation from the Mean/Median** is to calculate first the Absolute Deviations from the Mean/Median, then find the Median of that Absolute Deviations.

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The idea of the **Median Absolute Deviation from the Mean/Median** is to calculate first the Absolute Deviations from the Mean/Median, then find the Median of that Absolute Deviations. See, for example, the description of the `mad` function in **R**.

Quartiles, IQR and the BoxPlot

Sample Quartiles

- Idea of the Median:

Sample Quartiles

- Idea of the Median: a point on the axis dividing the Dataset into two equal-length portions

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- Idea of the Median: a point on the axis dividing the Dataset into two equal-length portions
- Idea of Quartiles: 3 point on the axis dividing the Dataset into four equal-length portions

[1] See, for example, the Wiki page

Sample Quartiles

- Idea of the Median: a point on the axis dividing the Dataset into two equal-length portions
- Idea of Quartiles: 3 point on the axis dividing the Dataset into four equal-length portions

There are different methods to define Quartiles[1], and we will use the following.

Let $x: \ x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ be our Dataset. First we sort, by using Order Statistics, our Dataset into:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq ... \leq x_{(n-1)} \leq x_{(n)}.$$

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Sample Quartiles and IQR

Now,

- The **second (or middle) Quartile**, Q_2, is the Median of our dataset, $Q_2 = med(x)$;

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- The **third (or upper) Quartile**, Q_3, is the Median of the ordered Dataset of all observations to the right of Q_2 (including Q_2, if it is a Datapoint)

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- The **second (or middle) Quartile**, Q_2, is the Median of our dataset, $Q_2 = med(x)$;
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- The **third (or upper) Quartile**, Q_3, is the Median of the ordered Dataset of all observations to the right of Q_2 (including Q_2, if it is a Datapoint)

Next, we define the **InterQuartile Range, IQR** to be

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1.$$

Example:

Example: Find the Quartiles and IQR of

$$x: \; -2, 1, 3, 0, 5, 7, 5, 2, 0$$

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Example: Find the Quartiles and IQR of

$$x: \; 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 2$$