

SUBDIRECCIÓN ACADÉMICA

DEPARTAMENTO DE SISTEMAS Y COMPUTACIÓN

ENERO - JUNIO 2020

INGENIERÍA INFORMÁTICA

MATERIA:

DATOS MASIVOS

CATEDRÁTICO:

ROMERO HERNÁNDEZ JOSE CHRISTIAN

TEMA:

Varianza

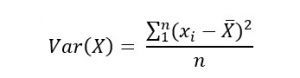
ALUMNO:

López Valencia Luis Daniel

HERNÁNDEZ MARÍN BETZIBETH MAGDALENA

FECHA DE ENTREGA:

02/MARZO/2020

Variance is a measure of dispersion that represents the variability of a series of data with respect to its mean. Formally it is calculated as the sum of the square residuals divided by the total observations. It can also be calculated as the standard deviation squared. By the way, we understand as residual the difference between the value of one variable at a time and the average value of the entire variable.   
  
The unit of measure of the variance will always be the unit of measure corresponding to the data but squared. The variance is always greater than or equal to zero. When the residuals are square, it is mathematically impossible for the variance to be negative. And that way it can't be less than zero.  
   
or  
