Standard Deviation and Variance

Deviation just means how far from the normal

Standard Deviation

The Standard Deviation is a measure of how spread out numbers are.

Its symbol is σ (the Greek letter sigma)

The formula is easy: it is the **square root** of the **Variance**. So now you ask, "What is the Variance?"

Variance

The Variance is defined as:

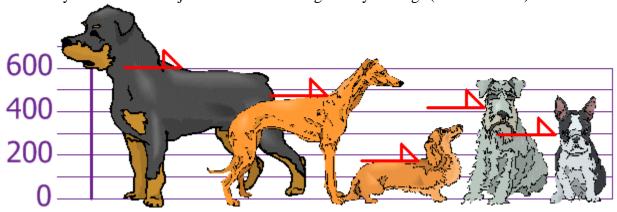
The average of the **squared** differences from the Mean.

To calculate the variance follow these steps:

- Work out the Mean (the simple average of the numbers)
- Then for each number: subtract the Mean and square the result (the *squared difference*).
- Then work out the average of those squared differences. (Why Square?)

Example

You and your friends have just measured the heights of your dogs (in millimeters):



The heights (at the shoulders) are: 600mm, 470mm, 170mm, 430mm and 300mm.

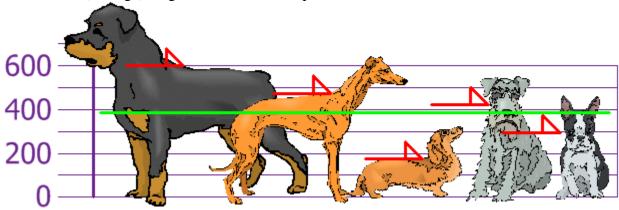
Find out the Mean, the Variance, and the Standard Deviation.

Your first step is to find the Mean:

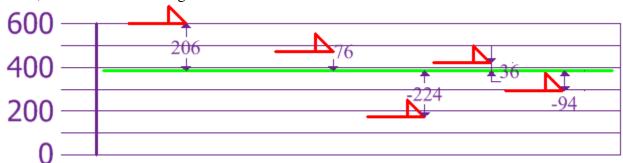
Answer:

Mean =
$$\frac{600 + 470 + 170 + 430 + 300}{5} = \frac{1970}{5} = 394$$

so the mean (average) height is 394 mm. Let's plot this on the chart:



Now, we calculate each dogs difference from the Mean:



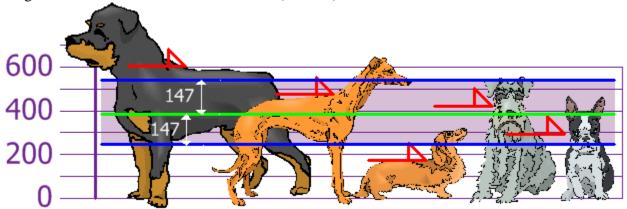
To calculate the Variance, take each difference, square it, and then average the result:

Variance:
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{206^2 + 76^2 + (-224)^2 + 36^2 + (-94)^2}{5}$$
$$= \frac{42,436 + 5,776 + 50,176 + 1,296 + 8,836}{5}$$
$$= \frac{108,520}{5} = 21,704$$

So, the Variance is 21,704.

And the Standard Deviation is just the square root of Variance, so:

And the good thing about the Standard Deviation is that it is useful. Now we can show which heights are within one Standard Deviation (147mm) of the Mean:



So, using the Standard Deviation we have a "standard" way of knowing what is normal, and what is extra-large or extra small.

Rottweiler's are tall dogs. And Dachshunds are a bit short ... but don't tell them!