

07/01/21 Dec-05

✓ Variance, std. devn; Z-score  
✓ Graphic displays

→ Similarity & dissimilarity measure

1. for nominal attributes
2. for binary attributes

$$\text{Variance} : \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Standard deviation } \sigma = \sqrt{\text{Variance}}$$

→ The smaller the  $\sigma$  value, the closer are the values to the mean.

Eg: find mean, variance and standard deviation for the following set of numbers.

Eg1.  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$   $\xrightarrow{2} \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$\mu = 04$$

$$\sigma^2 = 04$$

$$\sigma = 02$$

$$\mu = 3.5$$

$$\sigma^2 = 2.92$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2.92} \\ = 1.71$$

Significance of std. devn:

1. This is a way of measuring spread. It measures how far typical values are from mean. If  $\sigma$  is low, it means values tend to close to mean.
2.  $\sigma$  can be 0, if all the values are same.
3.  $\sigma$  unit will be same as the unit of the data.

Assignment:

Consider the performance of 3 players A, B and C.

The mean for each of them is 10. Find out which

player is more reliable to your team?

player A

scores	7	9	10	11	13
f	1	2	4	2	1

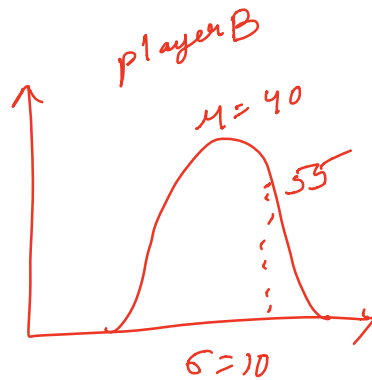
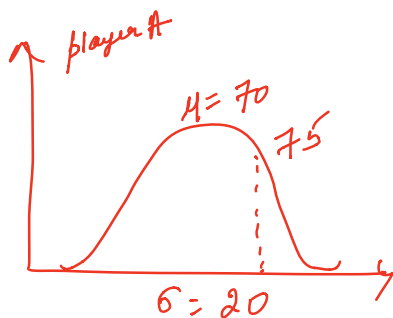
player B

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	1	2	2	2	1	1

player C

	3	6	7	10	11	13	30
	2	1	2	3	1	1	1

Standard Score / Z-score :



Standard score gives a measure for comparing values across different sets of data where the mean and std. devn. differ.

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

↗ mean  
↘ std. devn.

$$Z_A : \frac{75 - 70}{20}$$

$$= \frac{5}{20} = 0.25$$

$$Z_B = \frac{55 - 40}{10}$$

$$= \frac{15}{10}$$

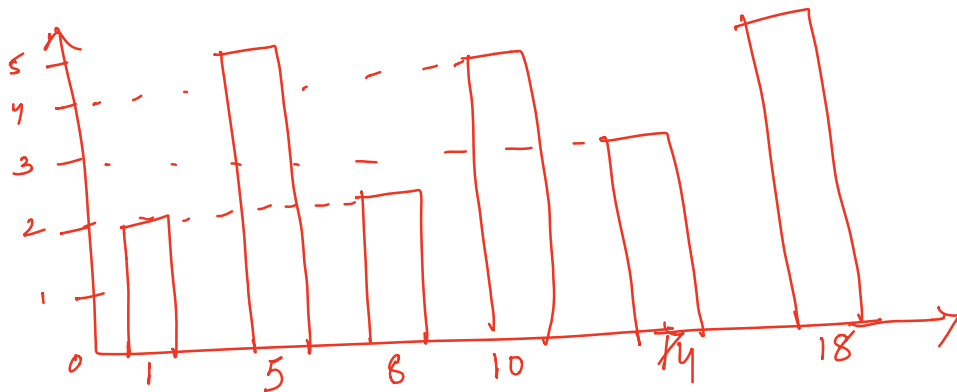
$$= 1.5$$

Graphic displays :

- 1. Histogram (ii) 2-2-plot  
2. Quantile plot (iv) scatter plot  
(v) scatter plot matrix

1) Histogram : (Height of bar indicates the frequency or count of x value)

{1, 1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8, 10, 10, 10, 10, 14, 14, 14, 18, 18, 18, 18}

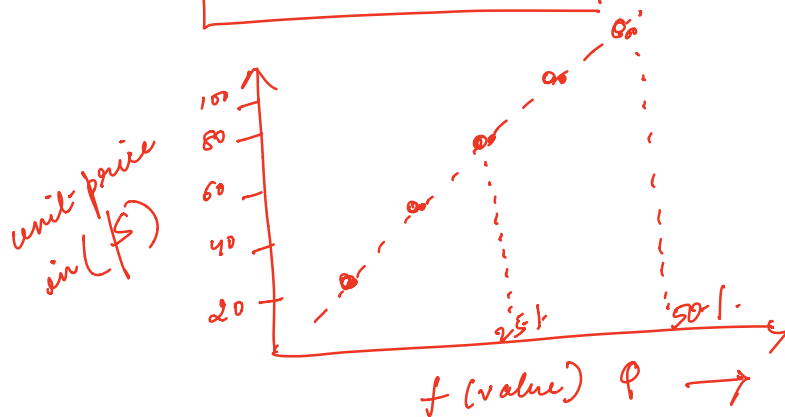


2) Quantile plot :

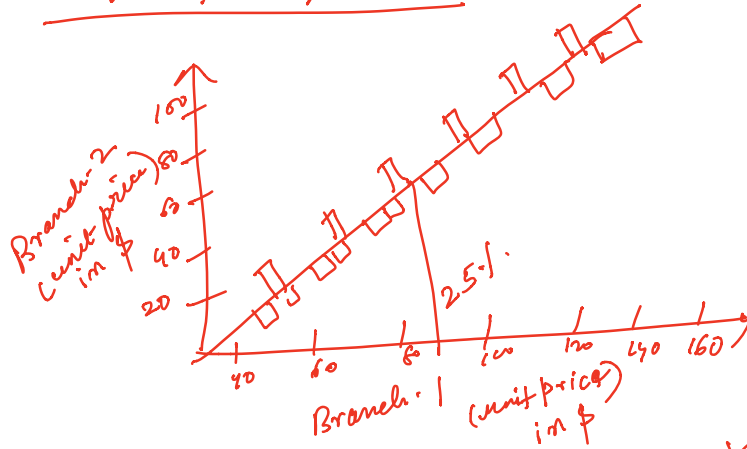
(for univariate data distribution)

→ Each observation  $x_i$  is paired with a percentile  $f_i$  which indicates that approximately  $f_i \times 100\%$  of data are below  $x_i$

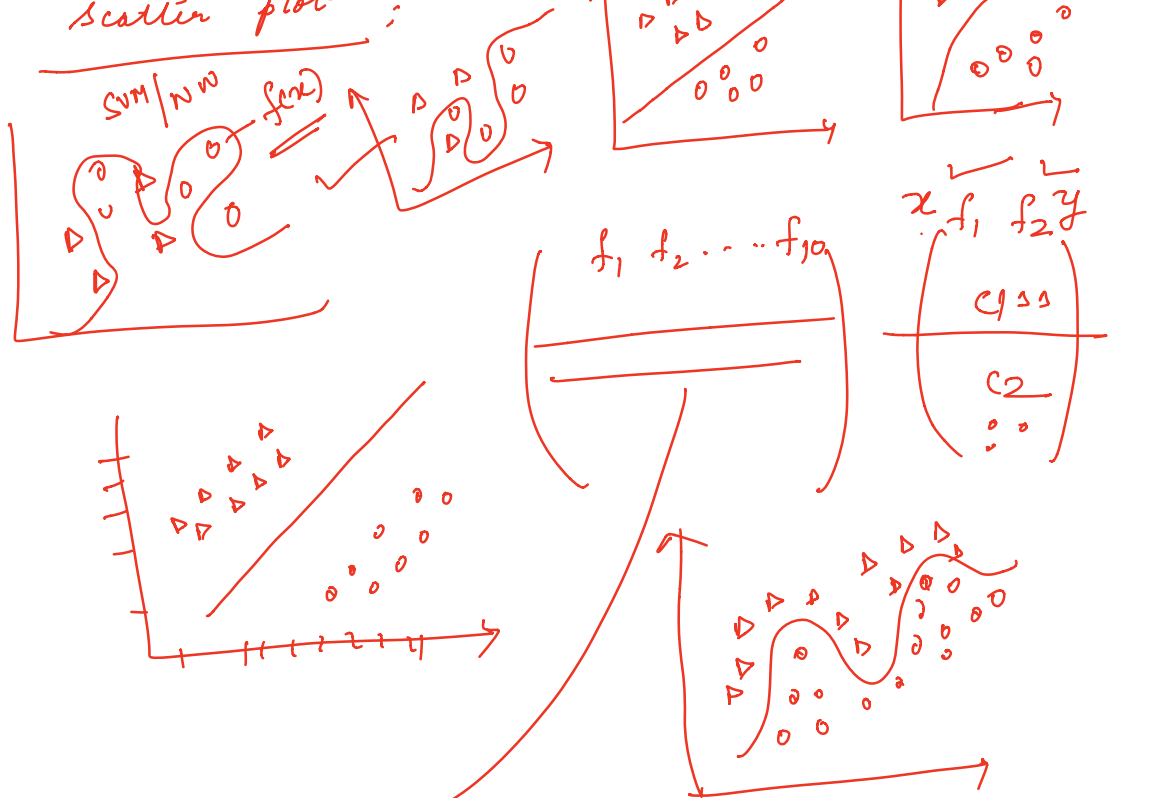
$$f_i = \frac{i - 0.5}{N}$$



3) Q-Q plot :



4) Scatter plot :



5) Scatter plot matrix :

