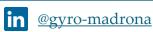


### MEASURES OF VARIABILITY

**DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS** 











#### TOPIC OUTLINE

**Measures of Variability** 

Range and Interquartile Range

**Variance and Standard Deviation** 

**Coefficient of Variation** 



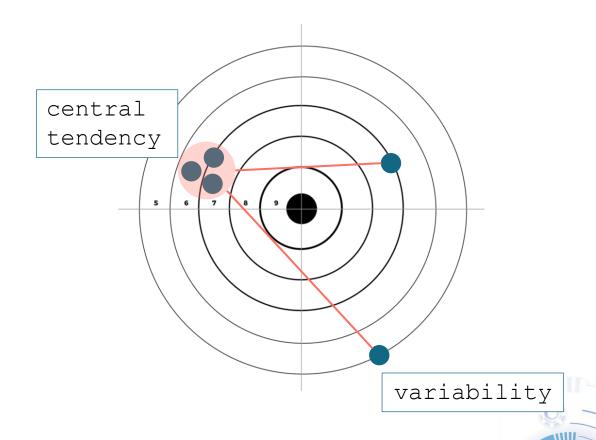
# MEASURES OF VARIABILITY



#### **MEASURES OF VARIABILITY**

Measures of variability (or dispersion) describe how spread out or scattered a dataset is. These measures provide insights into the consistency of data points relative to the central tendency (mean, median, or mode).

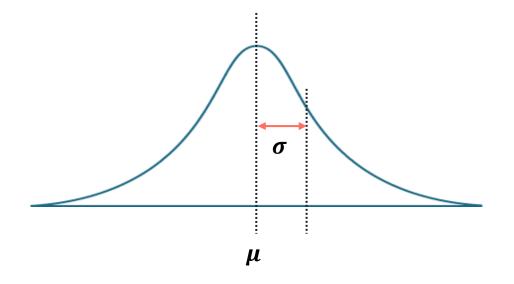
#### **Dartboard Analogy**



#### **MEASURES OF VARIABILITY**

Measures of variability (or dispersion) describe how spread out or scattered a dataset is. These measures provide insights into the consistency of data points relative to the central tendency (mean, median, or mode).

#### Normal Distribution





# RANGE AND INTERQUARTILE RANGE



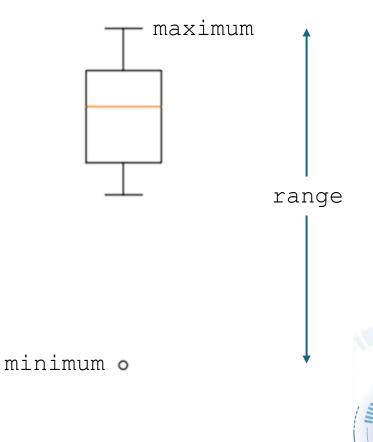
#### **RANGE**

#### <u>Boxplot</u>

The <u>range</u> is the simplest measure of variability and is calculated as the <u>difference</u> between the maximum and minimum values in a dataset.

#### **Formula**

range = maximum value – minimum value



### INTERQUARTILE RANGE

<u>Boxplot</u>

The <u>interquartile range (IQR)</u> measures the spread of the middle 50% of the data, reducing the influence of outliers.

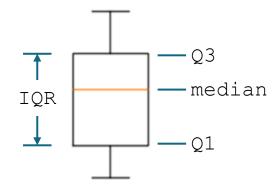
#### **Formula**

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$$

#### where:

 $Q_1$ (first quartile) is the median of the lower half of the data (25%).

 $Q_3$ (third quartile) is the median of the upper half of the data (75%).



0



#### **OUTLIERS**

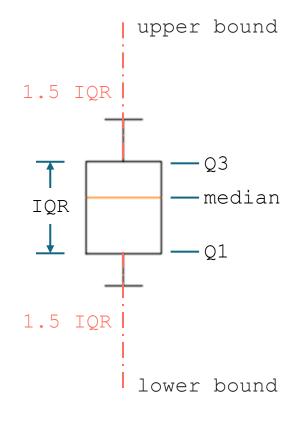
Outliers are data points that lie significantly outside the typical range of the rest of the dataset.

#### Formula:

Lower Bound = 
$$Q_1 - 1.5 IQR$$

Upper Bound = 
$$Q_3 + 1.5 IQR$$

#### **Boxplot**







The dataset provided contains the exam grades of 12 students. Calculate the <u>range</u> and <u>interquartile range</u> (IQR) to analyze the spread and variability of the grades.

#### **Solution**

#### Exam Performance

Student	Grade		
1	3.5		
2	6.7		
3	7		
4	7.4		
5	7.8		
6	8.2		
7	8.5		
8	8.8		
9	9		
10	9.1		
11	9.4		
12	9.8		



## VARIANCE AND STANDARD DEVIATION



#### **VARIANCE**

#### Population Variance

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}$$

Variance measures the <u>average squared</u><u>deviation</u> of each data point from the mean.

#### Sample Variance

$$s^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2}}{n-1}$$



#### STANDARD DEVIATION

#### Population Standard Deviation

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

The **standard deviation** is the **square root** of variance.

#### Sample Standard Deviation

$$s = \sqrt{s^2}$$



The dataset provided contains the sugar content (in grams) per serving for 10 popular breakfast cereals.

Calculate the <u>variance</u> and <u>standard deviation</u> to measure the spread or variability in the sugar content across these cereals.

#### Breakfast Cereal

Brand	Sugar		
А	12		
В	9		
С	15		
D	8		
E	10		
F	11		
G	13		
Н	7		
I	14		
J	6		



### POOLED STANDARD DEVIATION

Pooled standard deviation is a weighted average of the standard deviations from two or more groups.

#### **Formula**

$$\overline{\sigma}_{pooled} = \sqrt{\overline{\sigma^2}}$$

#### where:

$$\overline{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2}{n}$$

#### Variances add

$$\sigma_{total}^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \cdots \sigma_n^2$$

#### Standard deviations do not

$$\sigma_{total} \neq \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \cdots \sigma_n$$



The dataset provided contains the battery life (in hours) for smartphones from different models.

Calculate the **pooled standard deviation** to measure the combined variability in battery life across these models.

#### Battery Life

Model	Hours
А	12.5
А	12.8 12.7
А	12.7
А	13.3
А	12.6
В	13.5
В	13.5 14.1 13.9
В	13.9
В	14.3
В	13.7
С	11.8
С	11.9
С	11.9 12.1 12.2
С	12.2
С	11.6



# COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION



#### **COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION**

#### Population Coefficient of Variation

$$c_v = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$$

Coefficient of variation  $(c_v)$  is a relative measure of variability, expressed as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean.

#### Sample Coefficient of Variation

$$\widehat{c_v} = \frac{s}{\overline{x}}$$



The provided dataset includes ice cream prices listed in both USD and PHP. Calculate the **standard deviation** and **coefficient of variation** for each currency to analyze the variability in prices.

Ice Cream Price List

Brand	Price	(USD)	Price	(PHP)
Brand A	3.5		203	
Brand B	4		232	
Brand C	3.75		217.5	
Brand D	4.25		246.5	
Brand E	3.9		226.2	
Brand F	4.1		237.8	
Brand G	3.6		208.8	
Brand H	4.5		261	
Brand I	3.8		220.4	
Brand J	4.15		240.7	



### **LABORATORY**

