

Dispersion :- Range  
Variance

Standard deviation

## Coefficient of Variation (CV) ✓

$x$ ↑	$y$ ↑ ↓	<u>Salary (Rs)</u>	<u>Experience (y)</u>
	%	10L 12L 15L	2 year 3 year 4 year

### Use case Medical

Drug :- Cough Syrup

Drug	Kg	gm	mgm	?
	2%	2%	2%	?
500	20 kg	20 gm	20 mgm	
1000	40 kg	40 gm	40 mgm	

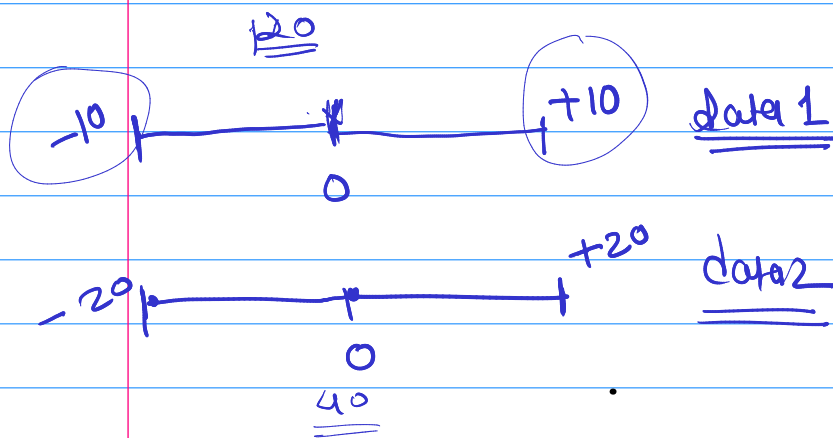
% → The CV is the ratio of standard deviation to the mean Expressed as percentage.

$$CV = \left( \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{mean}} \right) \times 100$$

— x —

Covariance

Range  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$



$$\text{mean} = \frac{-10 + 0 + 10}{3} = 0$$

$$\text{mean} = \frac{-20 + 0 + 20}{3} = 0$$

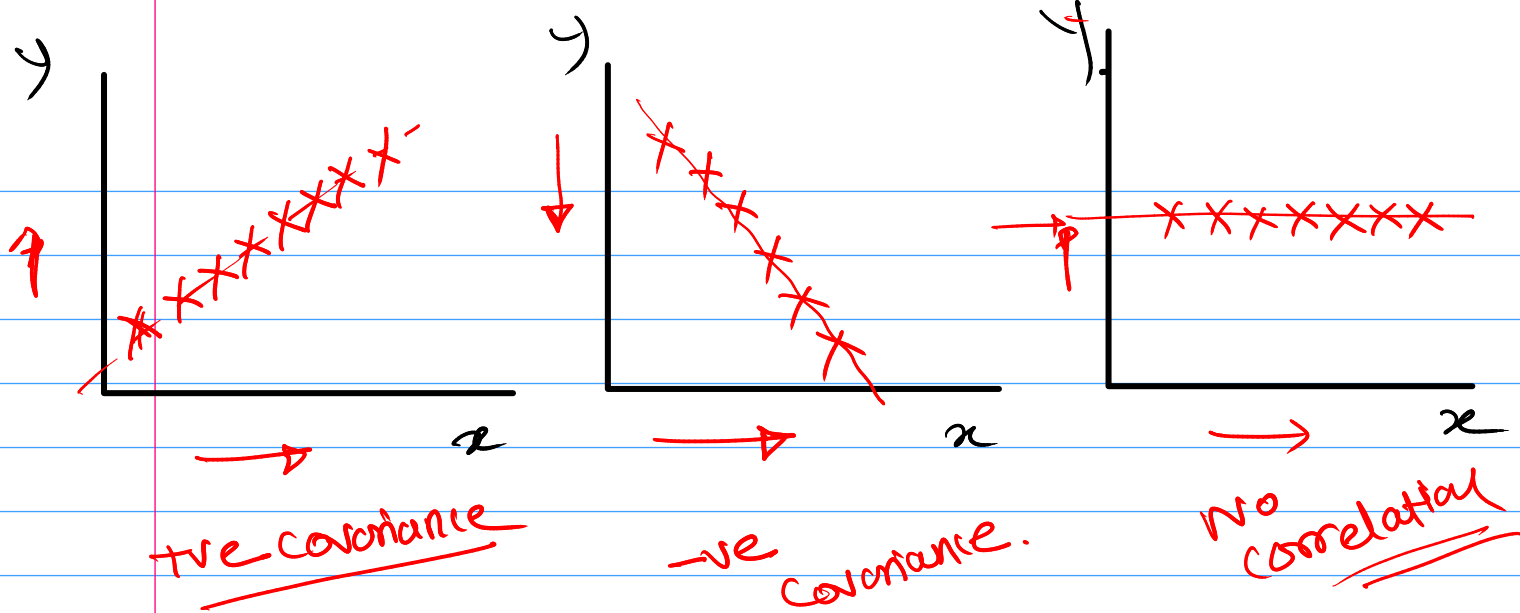
Variance = Same

Covariance is describe the degree to which two variables are linearly related. It measure how much two variable change together, Such that when one variable increase does the other increase or decrease?

disadvantage % → It give us range between  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$

$$x \& y = +23$$

$$A \& B = +99\%$$

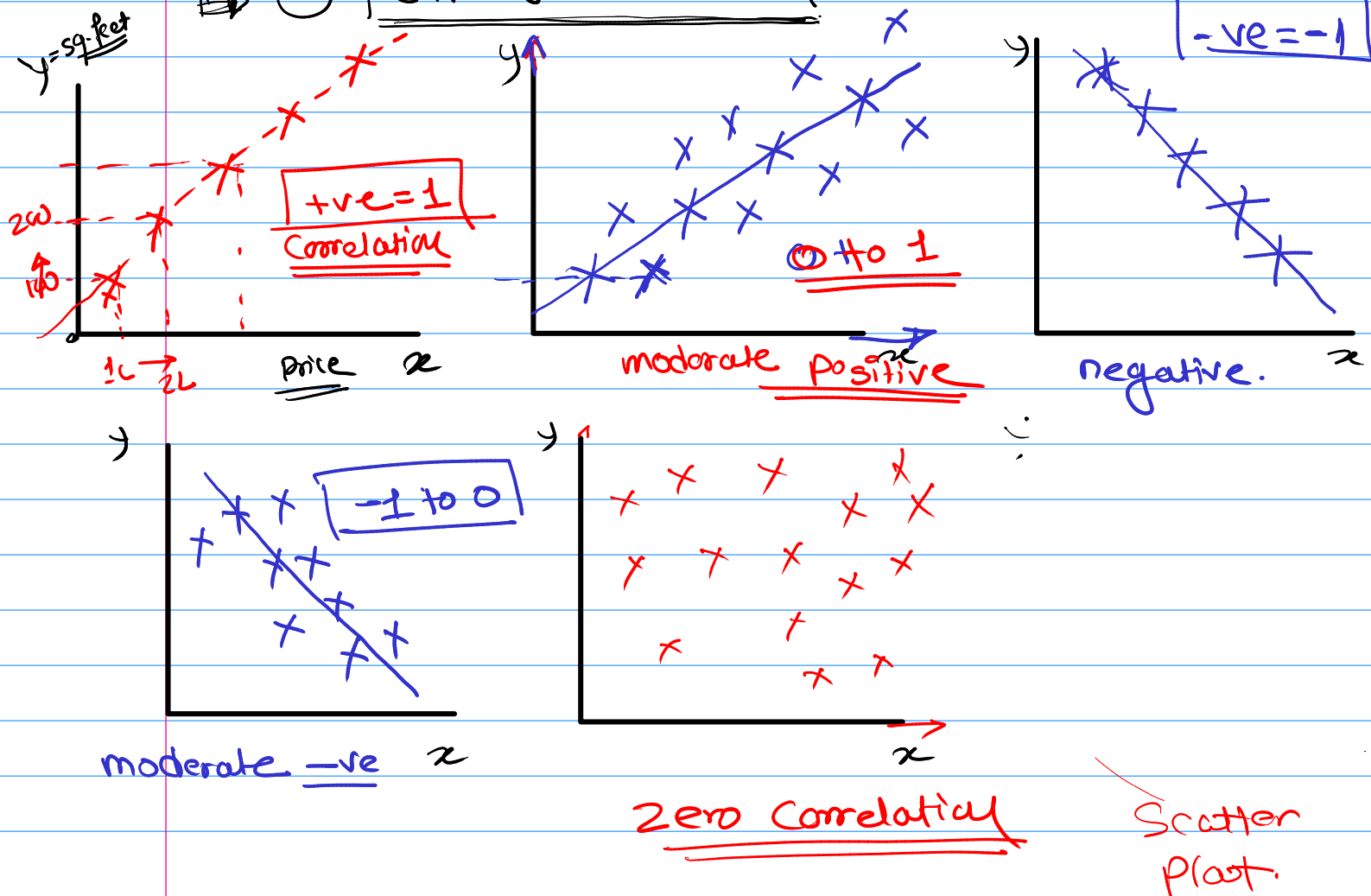


## Correlation Coefficient

Range

-1 to 1

### ① Pearson Correlation



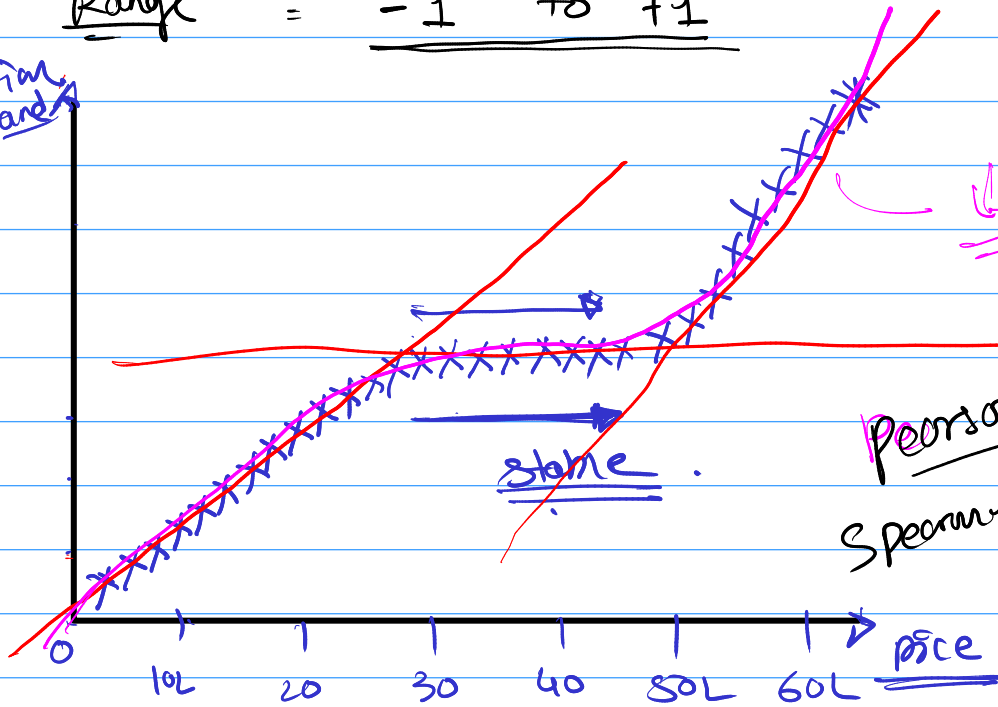
Scatter Plot.

## ② Spearman Rank Correlation

Range = -1 to +1

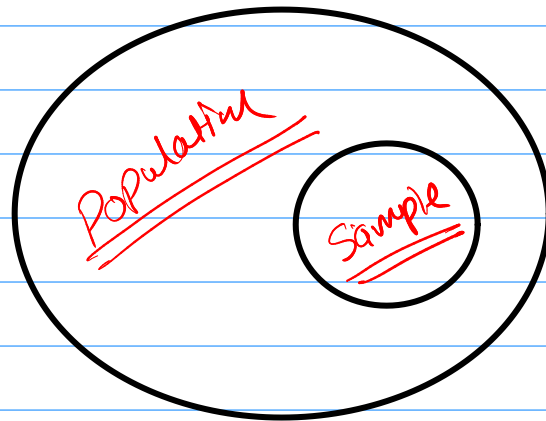
Location  
New husband

10009 fat



Pearson = +1  
Spearman = 0.9

## Sampling Technique



## A = Simple Random Sampling

ex:  $\rightarrow$  you select 10 student Randomly from the classroom.

## B = Stratified Sampling

$\rightarrow$  We select samples based on strategy.

ex = feedback of Ladies Mall (shop).

$\rightarrow$  Female (gender strategy).

ex = Car Loan customers.

$\rightarrow$  Income Range | Cibil.

## C. Systematic Sampling

$\rightarrow$  every  $n^{\text{th}}$  students.

$\rightarrow$  1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, - - -

## D. Convenience Sampling.

→ Blood Camp.  
Mall - Credit Card.

## E. Purposive Sampling.

medical field.

→ ex.  
Collection of Blood Sample in  
Covid 19.

→

## F. Cluster Sampling.

Gov / Telecom.

Wardha Dist

Population

Wardha

Seloo

Deolli

Hinghate

