

Dispersion (measure of Variation)

Dispersion is a <sup>measure</sup> method of Variation

eg:

A	B
200	250
200	150
200	240
200	260
200	100
<u>250</u>	<u>1000</u>
$\Sigma A = 1000$	$\Sigma B = 1000$

A	B
Total	
1000	1000

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{1000}{5} = 200$$

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## Methods:-

- 1) Range (R)
- 2) Quartile deviation (QD)
- 3) mean deviation (MD)
- 4) standard deviation ( $\sigma$ )
- (i) Variance
- (ii) Coefficient of Variation (CV)

### I. Range :-

(i)  $\text{Range} = R = L - S$

(ii)  $\text{Coefficient of Range} = \frac{L - S}{L + S}$

$L$  = Largest value

$S$  = Smallest value

### II Quartile Deviation :-

(i)  $\text{Inter Quartile Range} = Q_3 - Q_1$   
(IQR)

(ii)  $\text{Semi Inter Quartile deviation}$   
(QD)  $= \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$

(iii)  $\text{Coefficient of Quartile deviation}$   
(QD)  $= \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1}$

Where,

$Q_1$  = lower Quartile = 25%.

$Q_3$  = Upper Quartile = 75%.



Standard deviation :-

\* Measure of studying variation

The square root of the means of square deviation from the arithmetic mean is called standard deviation and it is denoted by  $\sigma$ .

(i) I. Individual :-

$$\sigma = S.D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{N}\right)^2}$$

$N$  = No. of values

(ii) Variance =  $(S.D)^2 = \sigma^2$

(iii) Coefficient of Variation (cv)  $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \text{Coefficient of} \\ \text{Variation (cv)} \end{matrix}} \right\} = \frac{\sigma}{x} \times 100$

1) Calculate standard deviation, variance and coefficient of Variation from the following.

$x$	$x^2$
14	196
22	484
9	81
15	225
20	400
$\sum x = 80$	$\sum x^2 = 1386$

sol:-

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$N = 5$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1386}{5} - \left(\frac{80}{5}\right)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{277.2 - 256}$$

$$= \sqrt{21.2} \Rightarrow 4.6043$$

(ii) Variance =  $(S.D)^2 = \sigma^2$   
 $= (4.6)^2 \Rightarrow 21.16$

(iii) C.V =  $\frac{\sigma}{x} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{4.6}{16} \times 100 \Rightarrow 28.75\%$

II Discrete :-

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f x^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum f x}{\sum f}\right)^2}$$

$f$  = frequency,  $\sum f$  = total frequency  
 $x$  = Var

2) Calculate standard deviation and coefficient of variation

Marks(x)	No. of Stud(f)	$f x^2$
10	8	64
20	12	144
30	20	400
40	10	100
50	7	49
60	3	9
	$\sum f = 60$	$\sum f x^2 = 766$



$x^2$	$f x$	$f x^2$
100	80	800
400	240	4800
900	600	18000
1600	400	16000
2500	350	17500
3600	180	10800
<u><math>\Sigma f x = 1850</math></u>		<u><math>\Sigma f x^2 = 67900</math></u>

$$= \sqrt{\frac{67900}{60} - \left(\frac{1850}{60}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1131.6 - 950.42} \Rightarrow \sqrt{181.12}$$

$$= 13.458 //$$

(ii)  $CV = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100$

$\bar{x} = \frac{1850}{60}$

$= \frac{13.45}{30.83} \times 100 \Rightarrow$

$= 43.626 \Rightarrow 43.6 //$

$\bar{x} = 30.83$

Continuous :-

(i)  $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma f m^2}{\Sigma f} - \left(\frac{\Sigma f m}{\Sigma f}\right)^2}$

$\Sigma f = N = \text{Total of frequency}$

$m = \text{mid point}$

$= \frac{\text{upper limit} + \text{lower limit}}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} - \text{Mean} = \frac{\sum fm}{\sum f}$$

1) Calculate  $\sigma$  from the following.

C.I	f	m	m <sup>2</sup>	fm	fm <sup>2</sup>
0-5	2	2.5	6.25	12.5	156.25
5-10	4	7.5	56.25	221.5	506.25
10-15	6	12.5	156.25	937.5	8789.06.25
15-20	8	17.5	306.25	2450	60025.00
	<u><math>\sum f = 20</math></u>			<u><math>\sum fm = 3625</math></u>	<u><math>\sum fm^2 = 69321.875</math></u>

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fm}{\sum f} = \frac{3625}{20} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 181.25$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{69321.875}{20} - \left(\frac{3625}{20}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{3466.09375 - 32851.56}$$

$$= \sqrt{313757.81} \Rightarrow \sqrt{313757.81}$$

$$\sigma = 560.140$$

1) A sample of 35 values has mean standard Deviation and  $SD = 4$   
A second sample 65 values has mean 70 and  $SD = 5$

Sol:-

Sample I	Sample II
$N_1 = 35$	$N_2 = 65$
$\bar{x}_1 = 80$	$\bar{x}_2 = 70$
$\sigma_1 = 4$	$\sigma_2 = 5$



Sol:-  
 Combined SD =  $\sigma_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{N_1(\sigma_1^2 + d_1^2) + N_2(\sigma_2^2 + d_2^2)}{N_1 + N_2}}$

$$d_1^2 = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_{12})^2$$

$$d_2^2 = (\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_{12})^2$$

$$\bar{x}_{12} = \frac{N_1 \bar{x}_1 + N_2 \bar{x}_2}{N_1 + N_2} \Rightarrow \frac{35(80) + 65(70)}{35 + 65}$$

$$= 73.5$$

$$d_1 = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_{12}) \Rightarrow (80 - 73.5) = 6.5$$

$$d_1^2 = (6.5)^2 = 42.25$$

$$d_2 = (\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_{12}) \Rightarrow d_2 = (70 - 73.5)$$

$$= -3.5$$

$$d_2^2 = (-3.5)^2$$

$$d_2^2 = 12.25$$

$$\text{Combined SD} = \sigma_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{35(16 + 42.25) + 65(25 + 12.25)}{35 + 65}}$$

$$= 6.6711$$

2) Calculate mean, median, mode and SD.

CI	f	m	fm	fm <sup>2</sup>	cf
2-4	3	3	9	81	3
4-6	4	5	20	400	7
6-8	2	7	14	196	9
8-10	1	9	9	181	10
	<u><math>\Sigma f = 10</math></u>		<u><math>\Sigma fm = 52</math></u>	<u><math>\Sigma fm^2 = 858</math></u>	<u><math>\Sigma cf = 29</math></u>

$$\text{mean} = \bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma fm}{\Sigma f} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{52}{10} \Rightarrow 5.2$$

$$\text{median} = L + \left[ \frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f} \times i \right]; \text{mode} = Z + \left[ \frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \times i \right]$$

# 1) Mean Deviation and Coefficient of Mean Deviation

$X$	$ D  =  x - 37 $
10	$ 10 - 37  = 27$
15	$ 15 - 37  = 22$
20	$ 20 - 37  = 17$
25	$ 25 - 37  = 12$
36	$ 36 - 37  = 1$
49	$ 49 - 37  = 12$
50	$ 50 - 37  = 13$
60	$ 60 - 37  = 23$
68	$ 68 - 37  = 31$
$\Sigma x = 333$	$\Sigma  D  = 158$

$$\text{Mean Deviation} = \frac{\Sigma |D|}{N} \quad N=9$$

$$|D| = |x - \bar{x}|$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{N} = \frac{333}{9} = 37$$

$$(i) \text{ Mean Deviation} = \frac{\Sigma |D|}{N} = \frac{158}{9} = 17.5$$

$$(ii) \text{ Coefficient of M.D} = \frac{M.D}{\bar{x}} = \frac{17.5}{37} = 0.47$$



2) Calculate the coefficient of Mean deviation (Discrete).

$x$	$f$	$fx$	$ D  =  x - \bar{x} $	$f D $
10	3	30	$ 10 - 12  = 2$	$3 \times 2 = 6$
11	12	132	$ 11 - 12  = 1$	$12 \times 1 = 12$
12	18	216	$ 12 - 12  = 0$	$18 \times 0 = 0$
13	12	156	$ 13 - 12  = 1$	$12 \times 1 = 12$
14	3	42	$ 14 - 12  = 2$	$3 \times 2 = 6$
	<u><math>\Sigma f = 48</math></u>	<u><math>\Sigma fx = 576</math></u>		<u><math>\Sigma f D  = 36</math></u>

$$MD = \frac{\Sigma f|D|}{\Sigma f}$$

$$|D| = |x - \bar{x}|$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f} \Rightarrow \frac{576}{48} = 12$$

$$MD = \frac{\Sigma f|D|}{\Sigma f} = \frac{36}{48} = 0.75$$

$$\text{Coefficient of } MD = \frac{MD}{\bar{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{0.75}{12}$$

$$= 0.0625$$