## Mean

	mean	mode	median	Quartile3
Sachin	70	above	60	75
gangooly	70	above	61	74

in above case,

all positive dimensions of two player(variables) are at equal or closed state.

so we can not take decision.

then we need to compare with negative dimensions.

entire MCT --> is explaining positivity(goodness) of a variable.

Dispersions --> explain negativity of a variable.

Dispresion --> means spread (variability).

if more is spread indicates --> high risk less spread indicates --> low risk.

## 3 Dispersions:

- 1. range
- 2. variance
- 3. standard deviation.
- 1. range:--> is a difference between maximum and minimum.

$$max(x) = 100$$
  
 $min(x) = 10$ 

$$range(x) = 100-10 = 90$$

sachin(range) = 110 - 50 = 60 (less risk)

gangooly(range) = 170 - 20 = 150 (high risk)

problem with range:

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```
case1:
      sachin
      50
      90
      60
       110
       100
      70
max(sachin) = 110
min(sachin) = 50
range(sachin) = 110-50 = 60
case2:
      sachin
      0
      50
      90
      60
       110
       100
      70
max(sachin) = 110
min(sachin) =0
 range(sachin) = 110-0=110
 its highlighting sachin as more risky.
problem with range:
```

range hightlights a variable as high risk.

range gives good results -->if there are no outliers.

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if outliers existed in data,

solution: by Variance.

$$Vpop = \frac{\sum \left( \frac{x - \overline{x}^2}{\overline{x}^2} \right)}{n}$$

problem with variance:

variance of sachin = 190

--> independently it can not explain variable's risk(spread). always it needs, other variable's variance to be compared.

Solution: standard deviation.

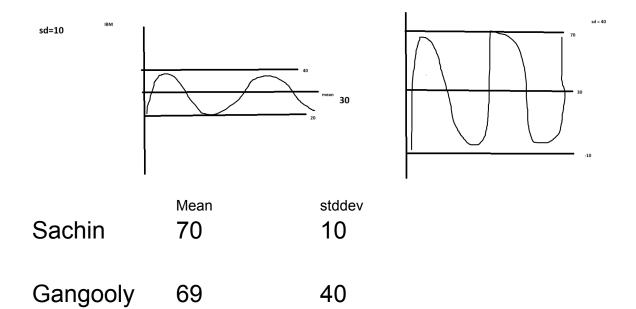
--> is Square root of Variance.

sd\_population --> is sq root of variance of population.

sd\_sample --> is sq root of variance of sample.

Below is code for variance and standard deviation.

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1pip9vKvDh-pR1VztyErIX1znRAg\_vX7Z?usp=sharing



Sachin fluctuating range  $\rightarrow$  60 to 80 Gangooly's fluctuating range  $\rightarrow$  29 to 109