PRE-CALC & TRIG

Day 67

Bell Work

- Why does an outlier impact the mean more than any other of the measures of central tendency (median/mode)?
- What can we do in real life situations to avoid this impact?

From Last Time

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11.7 Standard Deviation

Objective: To find and apply the standard deviation and variance of a set of values

Measure of variation: describes how data is spread out (example: range)

Standard Deviation: σ (sigma) measure of how much the values in a data set vary ,or deviate, from the mean (x bar)

Variance: σ^2 ($sigma\ squared$) the square of the standard deviation

*in other words, standard deviation is the square root of the variance

Formulas

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

Standard Deviation:
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

Steps to finding Variance/Standard Deviation

- 1. Find the mean of the values in the data set $\rightarrow \bar{x}$
- 2. Find the difference $(x \bar{x})$, between each value x and the mean
- 3. Square each difference $(x \bar{x})^2$
- 4. Find the average of these squares ←variance
- 5. Take the square root of the variance (step 4) ← standard dev

Example:

What is the mean, variance and standard deviation of the following values?

8, 12, 10, 13, 9, 20

Solution

Mean: 72/6=12

Variance:

$$\frac{(8-12)^2 + (12-12)^2 + (10-12)^2 + (13-12)^2 + (9-12)^2 + (20-12)^2}{6}$$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{15.66666}$... = 3.958114 ...

Compare the data:

<u>-3SD</u>	-2SD	<u>-1SD</u>
0.486	4.084	8.042

Mean 12

+1SD+2SD+3SD15.95819.91623.514

What does this all mean?!

We can see that the 20 is the one that is different than the rest because all other numbers are right around 1 standard deviation of the mean and the 20 is beyond the 2nd standard deviation. It is important to note that all data falls within 3 standard deviations of the mean however. We'll explore that in 11.10 and how this all can be applied to real life situations.

For Next Time

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