





# Mean absolute deviation (MAD) review (article) | Khan Academy

 Author	
 Link	<a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/math/statistics-probability/summarizing-quantitative-data/other-measures-of-spread/a/mean-absolute-deviation-mad-review">https://www.khanacademy.org/math/statistics-probability/summarizing-quantitative-data/other-measures-of-spread/a/mean-absolute-deviation-mad-review</a>
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## Mean absolute deviation

The mean absolute deviation of a dataset is the average distance between each data point and the mean. It gives us an idea about the variability in a dataset.

Here's how to calculate the mean absolute deviation.

**Step 1:** Calculate the mean.

**Step 2:** Calculate how far away each data point is from the mean using positive distances. These are called absolute deviations.

**Step 3:** Add those deviations together.

**Step 4:** Divide the sum by the number of data points.

Following these steps in the example below is probably the best way to learn about mean absolute deviation, but here is a more formal way to write the steps in a formula:

$$\text{MAD} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

## Example

Erica enjoys posting pictures of her cat online. Here's how many "likes" the past 6 pictures each received:

10, 15, 15, 17, 18, 21

**Find the mean absolute deviation.**

**Step 1:** Calculate the mean.

The sum of the data is 96 total "likes" and there are 6 pictures.

$$\text{mean} = 96 / 6 = 16$$

The mean is 16.

**Step 2:** Calculate the distance between each data point and the mean.

Data point	Distance from mean
10	$ 10 - 16  = 6$
15	$ 15 - 16  = 1$
15	$ 15 - 16  = 1$
17	$ 17 - 16  = 1$
18	$ 18 - 16  = 2$
21	$ 21 - 16  = 5$

**Step 3:** Add the distances together.

$$6 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 5 = 16$$

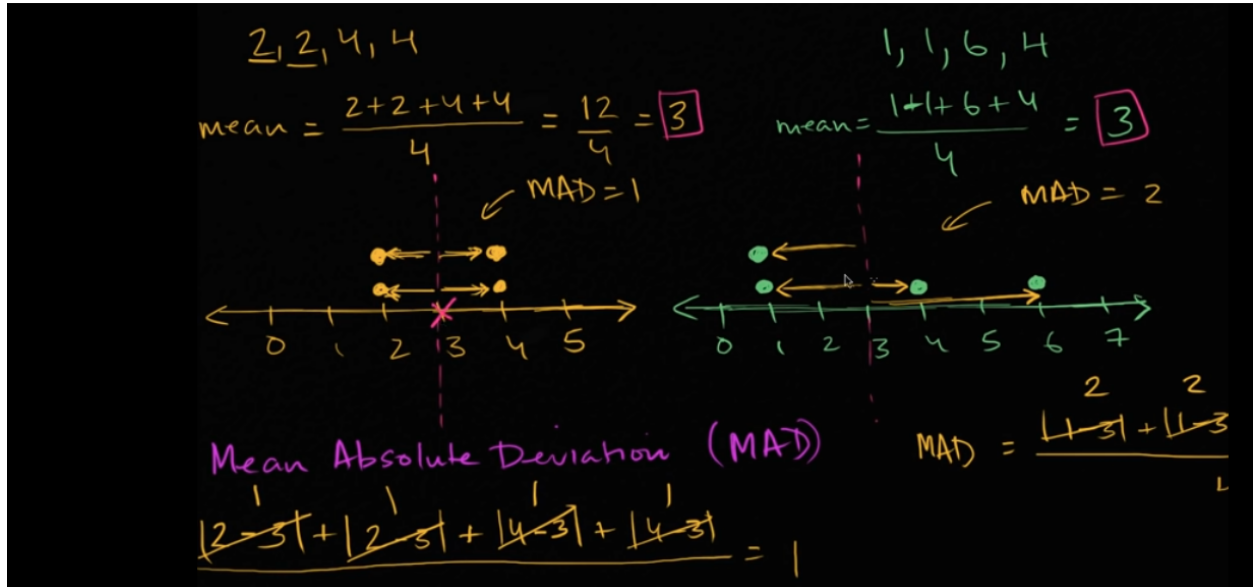
**Step 4:** Divide the sum by the number of data points.

$$\text{MAD} = \frac{16}{6} \approx 2.67 \text{ likes}$$

On average, each picture was about 3 likes away from the mean.

**Bu videoda daha detaylı açıklanmış.**

MAD hesabı yaparak datanın ne kadar dağıldığını anlıyoruz.



İlkinde sonuç 1 ikincisinde 2 çıktı. İkinci grafikteki data daha çok dağılmış.