

$$M = \frac{14 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 16}{5} = \frac{75}{5} = 15$$

The diagram illustrates the calculation of the average of two elements in an array. It shows two arrays: the first array has elements [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] with the third element (3) highlighted in yellow; the second array has elements [1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5] with the third (2) and fourth (3) elements highlighted in yellow. An arrow points from the second array to a box containing the formula  $(3+3)/2 = 2,5$ .

$$\begin{aligned} D_P &= \sqrt{\frac{(2-6)^2 + (4-6)^2 + (6-6)^2 + (8-6)^2 + (10-6)^2}{5}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(-4)^2 + (-2)^2 + (0)^2 + (2)^2 + (4)^2}{5}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{16 + 4 + 0 + 4 + 16}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{40}{5}} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$
$$Dp = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

Diagrama de uma escala numérica de 3 a 24, com quartis e percentis indicados:

- 3 4 6 8 11 14 16 17 20 21 23 24
- ← 25% dos valores →
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- Q1 Q2 (mediana) Q3