

## Measures of dispersion:

The following are the measures of dispersion:

(1) Range: Range is the difference between the extreme values of the variate.

$$\therefore \text{Range} = L - S, \quad \begin{array}{l} L = \text{largest value} \\ S = \text{Smallest value.} \end{array}$$

$$\text{The co-efficient of Range} = \frac{L - S}{L + S}$$

(2) Quartile deviation:

The term  $\frac{1}{2}(Q_3 - Q_1)$  is called the semi-inter quartile range or the quartile deviation.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And, co-efficient of quartile deviation} \\ = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1} \end{aligned}$$

where  $Q_1$  is the lower quartile and  $Q_3$  is the upper quartile.

### ③ Average deviation or Mean deviation:

If  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  occur  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  times and  $N = \sum f_i$ , the mean deviation from  $A$  ( $A$  is mean or median) is given by,

$$\text{Mean deviation} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i |x_i - A|$$

And,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Co-efficient of mean deviation} \\ = \frac{\text{Mean deviation}}{\text{Average from which it is calculated}} \end{aligned}$$

### ④ Standard deviation:

The standard deviation is denoted by  $\sigma$  and is defined as,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

The square of the standard deviation

i.e.  $\sigma^2$  is called variance.

The co-efficient of standard deviation =  $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$

The co-efficient of variance  
=  $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100$

# In problem, we can use the formula

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum f_i x_i^2 - \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum f_i x_i \right)^2}$$

Ex! → Find the mean deviation from the median of the following distribution.

Marks :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40
No of students :	5	8	15	16

Marks : 40 - 50

No of students : 6

Soln

Classes	Mid value ( $x_i$ )	$f$	C.F(c)	$ x - M_d $	$f_i  x_i - M_d $
0-10	5	5	5	23	115
10-20	15	8	13	13	104
20-30	25	15	28	3	45
30-40	35	16	44	7	112
40-50	45	6	50	17	102
		$N=50$			$\sum f_i  x_i - M_d  = 478$

Also,  $\frac{N}{2} = 25$ ,  $\therefore$  Median class is 20-30.

$\therefore l = 20, f = 15, c = 13, h = 10.$

$$\therefore \text{Median} = l + \frac{h}{f} \left( \frac{N}{2} - c \right)$$

$$= 20 + \frac{10}{15} (25 - 13) = 28.$$

$\therefore$  Mean deviation from median

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum f |x - M_d|$$

$$= \frac{478}{50} = 9.56.$$

$$\text{Coefficient of mean deviation} = \frac{9.56}{28} = .34$$