

Guidance for tutors

Outcome	S9	Student can consistently:	Find and interpret the variance and standard deviation.
How the topic is examined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This topic is not currently examined at GCSE but certain aspects are on GCSE Statistics, AS/A2 mathematics and additional maths qualifications.It is likely that students would have a calculator to solve problems as the calculations can easily become quite complex.Students should understand that the standard deviation gives you an idea of a measure of spread of the distribution. In order to calculate standard deviation students often first calculate the variance.In addition they should be able to calculate the standard deviation of a set of data.		
Prior knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Students should be confident:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using a calculator.Finding the mean of a set of data.(S2)		
Suggested tuition approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The standard deviation is a measure of how spread out data is. It is usually denoted by the Greek letter σ (sigma) or s (sample standard deviation). .The following website gives a simplistic overview of what variance is for the population and also the difference for a sample. http://www.mathsisfun.com/data/standard-deviation.htmlTo find the standard deviation of a set of data you would use one of the following formulas.		
	$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$ <p>Where \bar{x} is the mean of the data.</p>		$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}}{n-1}}$ <p>Σ means the sum of.</p>
			In this formula you only need to know the x values and everything else is worked out for you.

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		<p>This formula requires you to work out the mean of the data first.</p>	
		<p>Find the standard deviation of the following data.</p> <p>1, 5, 6, 7, 7, 10</p> <p>Find the mean of the data first</p> $\bar{x} = 6$ <p>Subtract the mean from each value and then square it</p> $(1 - 6)^2 = 25$ $(5 - 6)^2 = 1$ $(6 - 6)^2 = 0$ $(7 - 6)^2 = 1$ $(7 - 6)^2 = 1$ $(10 - 6)^2 = 16$ <p>Add together these answers</p> $25 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 16 = 44$ <p>$n = 6$ as there are 6 numbers</p> <p>Now substitute these numbers into the formula</p>	<p>If we use the above formula to find the standard deviation of the same data.</p> <p>1, 5, 6, 7, 7, 10</p> $\sum x = 1 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 7 + 10 = 36$ $\sum x^2 = 1^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + 7^2 + 10^2 = 260$ $n = 6$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}}{n - 1}}$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{260 - \frac{(36)^2}{6}}{5}}$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{260 - 216}{5}}$

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$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6-1} \times (44)} = \sqrt{\frac{44}{5}} = 2.9$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{44}{5}} = 2.97$$

As expected we get the same answer using either method.

- Students may be asked to work out the standard deviation of data in a table. If this is the case the following alternative formula can be used.

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

Where \bar{x} is the mean of the data.

$$\text{Where } n = \sum f$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2 - \frac{(\sum fx)^2}{n}}{n-1}}$$

Σ means the sum of.

$$\text{Where } n = \sum f$$

- Note that there are many variations of the standard deviation formulae (just arrangements of the same thing). You should use the one you feel happiest with.
- Most modern calculators (including basic ones) now allow you to calculate the standard deviation on them. The following page provides detailed information <http://mrroche.pbworks.com/w/file/fetch/46462762/casio%20stats.pdf> and the video too shows a worked example <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTJZzX8tOy4>
- Some formulae divide by n as opposed to $n - 1$. There is much discussion around which one to use and most exams allow both answers to be given. There is marginal difference between the two values.

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Common errors and misconceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These calculations can be quite long winded and mistakes can easily be made therefore encourage students to organise their calculations and present in the form of a table. • The calculator is the best method to find the standard deviation, however it is easy to make a data entry error, but hard to spot if you do. It is important to double check any calculations that are entered. • Standard deviation cannot be negative and so if a negative value is obtained, students should go back and check their work.
Suggested resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ http://www.cimt.org.uk/projects/mepres/allgcse/bkb9.pdf (pp175-183) ◦ http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/quiz/q58903948 • Past GCSE Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://www.examsolutions.net/tutorials/exam-questions-discrete-data-mean/ • Video tutorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://www.examsolutions.net/tutorials/standard-deviation/