### Key Vocabulary

- variance
- standard deviation

Extension



**CC.9-12.S.ID.3** Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).\*

# **Calculate Variance and Standard Deviation**

GOAL Find the variance and standard deviation of a data set.

In addition to range and mean absolute deviation, *variance* and *standard deviation* are also measures of dispersion that can be used to describe the spread of a set of data.

## **KEY CONCEPT**

#### For Your Notebook

#### Variance and Standard Deviation

The **variance** of a numerical data set is denoted by  $\sigma^2$ , which is read as "sigma squared." For the data set  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ , the variance is given by:

$$\sigma^{2} = \frac{(x_{1} - \overline{x})^{2} + (x_{2} - \overline{x})^{2} + \ldots + (x_{n} - \overline{x})^{2}}{n}$$

The **standard deviation** of a numerical data set is denoted by  $\sigma$ , which is read as "sigma." For the data set  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ , the standard deviation is the square root of the variance and is given by:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - \overline{x})^2 + (x_2 - \overline{x})^2 + \ldots + (x_n - \overline{x})^2}{n}}$$

## EXAMPLE 1 Find variance and standard deviation

**E-MAIL SIZES** The sizes of e-mails (in kilobytes) in your inbox are 1, 2, 2, 7, 4, 1, 10, 3, and 6. Find the variance and standard deviation of the data.

#### Solution

**STEP 1** Find the mean.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1+2+2+7+4+1+10+3+6}{9} = \frac{36}{9} = 4$$

**STEP 2** Find the variance.

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(1-4)^2 + (2-4)^2 + \ldots + (6-4)^2}{9} = \frac{76}{9} = 8.444...$$

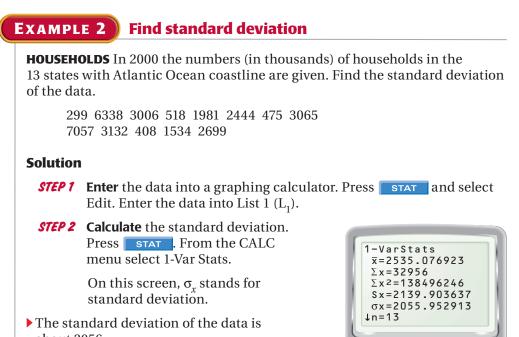
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{8.444\ldots} \approx 2.9$$

The variance is about 8.4, and the standard deviation is about 2.9.

## IMPROVE ACCURACY

The more accurate the value of  $\sigma^2$  you use to calculate  $\sigma$ , the more accurate the value of  $\sigma$  you obtain. In the final answer, both results are rounded.

**USING A CALCULATOR** You can use a graphing calculator to find the standard deviation of a data set.



about 2056.

# PRACTICE

Use the formulas for variance and standard deviation to find the variance **EXAMPLE 1** and standard deviation of the data. Round to the nearest tenth, if necessary. for Exs. 1–3 1. 4, 5, 3, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1 2. 14, 16, 19, 20, 28, 7, 24, 15, 16, 30, 33, 24 **3.** 110, 205, 322, 608, 1100, 240, 185, 552, 418, 300 In Exercises 4–6, use a graphing calculator to find the standard deviation of **EXAMPLE 2** the data. Round to the nearest tenth, if necessary. for Exs. 4–7 **4.** 3.5, 3.8, 4.1, 3.0, 3.8, 3.6, 3.3, 4.0, 3.8, 3.9, 3.2, 3.0, 3.3, 4.2, 3.0 5. 66, 43, 9, 28, 7, 5, 90, 9, 78, 6, 69, 55, 28, 43, 10, 54, 13, 88, 21, 4 **6.** 1002, 1540, 480, 290, 2663, 3800, 690, 1301, 1750, 2222, 4040, 800 **7. REASONING** The heights (in feet) of 9 pecan trees are 72, 84, 81, 78, 80, 86, 70, 80, and 88. For parts (a)-(c) below, round your answers to the nearest tenth. a. Find the standard deviation of the data. **b.** Suppose you include a pecan tree with a height of 136 feet. *Predict* the effect of the additional data on the standard deviation of the data set. **c.** Find the standard deviation of the new data set in part (b). *Compare* the results to your prediction in part (b).