

## Notes

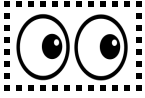
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3: Graphs and Data Analysis

Math6

Data Distribution and Variability: Mean Absolute Deviation

# Mean Absolute Deviation



**Reminders:** The *mean* of a data set represents what each value in the set would be if the total value of the data was *evenly distributed* to every member of the set.



**Objective:** You will understand and learn how to find the mean absolute deviation of a given data set.

**Vocab: mean absolute deviation:** the average, or \_\_\_\_\_ of the absolute (+) distance of each value in a data set from the mean of the entire set.



### Steps: Finding Mean Absolute Deviation

1. Put the data set in order.
2. Find the mean of your data set.
3. Make a table that shows each value in the data set and how far it is from the mean (its deviation)
4. Find the sum of all the deviations
5. Divide that sum by the number of values in the data set--this is your Mean Absolute Deviation

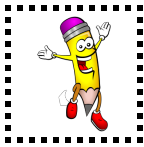
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## Unit 3: Graphs and Data Analysis

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### Data Distribution and Variability: Mean Absolute Deviation



Ex #1: Let's say I have a data set made up of the amount of time a group of swimmers can hold their breathe under water. This information is in the following chart:

<u>Holding Breath Underwater</u>					
(in seconds)					
25	30	35	20	3	19
28	36	31	29	42	26

Let's solve for the Mean Absolute Deviation of this data set:

#### **Step #1: Put the data set in order:**

3, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, and 42

#### **Step #2: Solve for Mean:**

$$\text{mean} = 25 + 30 + 35 + 20 + 3 + 19 + 28 + 36 + 31 + 29 + 42 + 26 = 324$$

$$324 \div 12 = 27 \Rightarrow 27 \text{ is the mean.}$$

#### **Step #3: Make a table that shows each value and its deviation from the mean:**

data (d)	3	19	20	25	26	28	29	30	31	35	36	42
mean (m)	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
abs. dev. d-m or m-d	24	8	7	2	1	1	2	3	4	8	9	15

#### **Step #4: Find the sum of all the deviations:**

$$24 + 8 + 7 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 8 + 9 + 15 = 84$$

#### **Step #5: Divide the sum of the deviations by the number of values in the data set. This is your M.A.D.:**

$$84 \div 12 = 7 \Rightarrow 7 \text{ is the mean absolute deviation (m.a.d.)}$$

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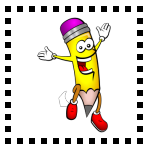
*Data Distribution and Variability: Mean Absolute Deviation*



check: our m.a.d. should be between our highest and lowest deviations.

$$1 > 7 > 24$$

***Stretch: Can you explain what a m.a.d. of 7 actually means in this problem?***



**Examples:** Find the Mean Absolute Deviation of each data set, then explain what it means.

ex. 1) 6, 9, 2, 10, 4, 5  
5, 5, 1, 3

ex.2) 6, 5, 6, 4, 5, 1  
5, 8, 5, 5

ex.3) 9, 9, 0, 8, 9, 3  
2, 10, 0, 0