Lesson 4: Summarizing Deviations from the Mean

Classwork

Exercises 1–4

A consumers’ organization is planning a study of the various brands of batteries that are available. As part of its planning, it measures lifetime (how long a battery can be used before it must be replaced) for each of six batteries of Brand A and eight batteries of Brand B. Dot plots showing the battery lives for each brand are shown below.



1. Does one brand of battery tend to last longer, or are they roughly the same? What calculations could you do in order to compare battery life for the two brands?
2. Do the battery lives tend to differ more from battery to battery for Brand A or for Brand B?
3. Would you prefer a battery brand that has battery lives that do not vary much from battery to battery? Why or why not?

**How could variability be measured?**

1. The table below shows the lives (in hours) of the Brand A batteries. Calculate the deviations from the mean for the values and write your answers in the appropriate places in the table.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Life (Hours) | 83 | 94 | 96 | 106 | 113 | 114 |
| Deviation from the Mean  Difference between values and the mean |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The table below shows the lives and the deviations from the mean for Brand B.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Life (Hours) | 73 | 76 | 92 | 94 | 110 | 117 | 118 | 124 |
| Deviation from the Mean  Value – Mean | −27.5 | −24.5 | −8.5 | −6.5 | 9.5 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 23.5 |

What is the mean for Brand B?

Exercises 5–10

The lives of 5 batteries of a third brand, Brand C, were determined. The dot plot below shows the lives of the Brand A and Brand C batteries.



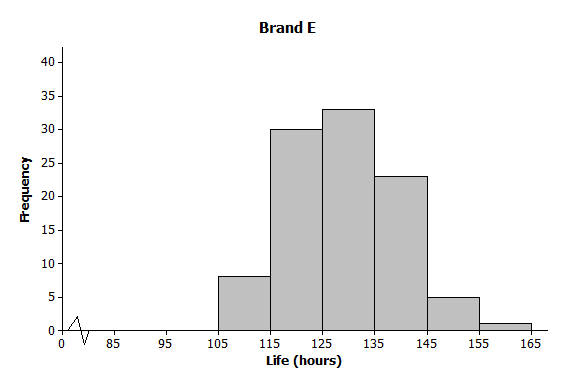
1. Which brand has the greater mean life? (You should be able to answer this question without doing any calculations!)
2. Which brand shows the greater variability?
3. Which brand would you expect to have the greater deviations from the mean (ignoring the signs of the deviations)?

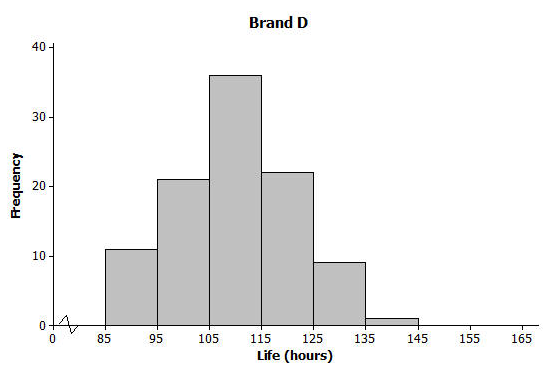
The table below shows the lives for the Brand C batteries.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Life (Hours) | 115 | 119 | 112 | 98 | 106 |
| Deviation from the Mean  Value – Mean |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Calculate the mean for Brand C. (Be sure to include a unit in your answer.)
2. Write the deviations from the mean in the empty cells of the table for Brand C.
3. Ignoring the signs, are the deviations from the mean generally larger for Brand A or for Brand C? Does your answer agree with your answer to Exercise 7?

Exercises 11–13

The lives of 100 batteries of Brand D and 100 batteries of Brand E were determined. The results are summarized in the histograms below.



11. Estimate the mean life for Brand D. (Do not do any calculations!)

12. Estimate the mean life for Brand E. (Again, no calculations!)

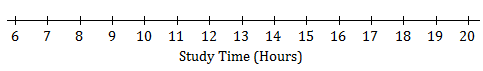
13. Which of Brands D and E shows the greater variability in lives? Or do you think the two brands are roughly the same in this regard?

**Lesson Summary:**

* For any given value in a data set, the deviation from the mean is the value minus the mean. Written algebraically, this is .
* The greater the variability (spread) of the distribution, the greater the deviations from the mean (ignoring the signs of the deviations).

Problem Set

1. Ten members of a high school girls’ basketball team were asked how many hours they studied in a typical week. Their responses (in hours) were: 20, 13, 10, 6, 13, 10, 13, 11, 11, 10.
   1. Using the axis given below, draw a dot plot of these values. (Remember, when values are repeated, stack the dots with one above the other.)



* 1. Calculate the mean study time for these students.
  2. Calculate the deviations from the mean for these study times, and write your answers in the appropriate places in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of Hours Studied | 20 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Deviation from the Mean  Value – Mean |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

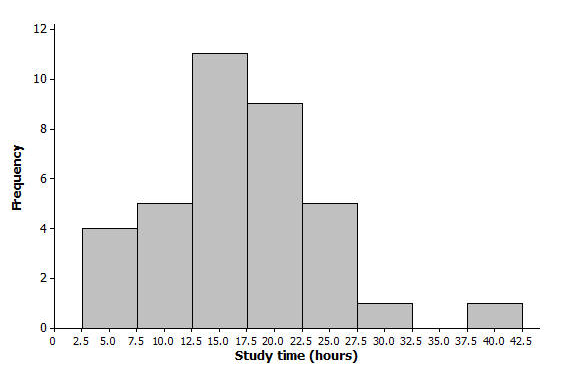
* 1. The study times for 14 girls from the soccer team at the same school as the one above are shown in the dot plot below.



Based on the data, would the deviations from the mean (ignoring the sign of the deviations) be greater or less for the soccer players than for the basketball players?

1. All the members of a high school softball team were asked how many hours they studied in a typical week. The results are shown in the histogram below.

(The data set in this question comes from Core Math Tools, [www.nctm.org](file:///C:\Users\Kristen%20Zimmermann\Documents\NY%20Common%20Core\Grade%209\Module%202\Lessons%20-%201st%20Half\SF\2nd%20delivery\www.nctm.org).)



* 1. We can see from the histogram that four students studied around 5 hours per week. How many students studied around 15 hours per week?
  2. How many students were there in total?
  3. Suppose that the four students represented by the histogram bar centered at 5 had all studied exactly 5 hours, the five students represented by the next histogram bar had all studied exactly 10 hours, and so on. If you were to add up the study times for all of the students, what result would you get?
  4. What is the mean study time for these students?

* 1. What would you consider to be a typical deviation from the mean for this data set?

1. Graph the compound inequalities.

2x < -2 or 2x > 6 -4 < 2n < 6

1. Solve each inequality.

-4x + 5 > 17 7n + 7 ≥ 5n – 3 3(x + 6) ≤ 12x