

**Exercise.5**  
**Measures of dispersion – variance, standard deviation and coefficient of variation**  
**for grouped data**

**Standard deviation and Variance**

**Example 1**

**Discrete distribution**

The frequency distributions of seed yield of 50 sesamum plants are given below. Find the standard deviation.

Seed yield in gms (x)	3	4	5	6	7
Frequency (f)	4	6	15	165	10

**Solution**

Seed yield in gms (x)	f	fx	fx <sup>2</sup>
3	4	12	36
4	6	24	96
5	15	75	375
6	15	90	540
7	10	70	490
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1537</b>

Here N = 50

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard deviation } S &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{N}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1537}{50} - \left(\frac{271}{50}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{30.74 - 29.3764} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1.1677 \text{ gms}$$

$$\text{Variance} = \sqrt{1.1677} = 1.081$$

### Example 2

#### Continuous distribution

The Frequency distributions of seed yield of 50 sesamum plants are given below. Find the standard deviation.

Seed yield in gms (x)	2.5-3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	6.5-7.5
No. of plants (f)	4	6	15	165	10

#### Solution

Seed yield in gms (x)	No. of Plants f	Mid x	$d = \frac{x - A}{C}$	df	$d^2 f$
2.5-3.5	4	3	-2	-8	16
3.5-4.5	6	4	-1	-6	6
4.5-5.5	15	5	0	0	0
5.5-6.5	15	6	1	15	15
6.5-7.5	10	7	2	20	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>77</b>

A=Assumed mean = 5

N=50, C=1

$$S = C \times \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum fd}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 \times \sqrt{\frac{77}{50} - \left(\frac{21}{50}\right)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{1.54 - 0.1764} \\
&= \sqrt{1.3636} = 1.1677
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Variance} = \sqrt{1.1677} = 1.081$$

### Coefficient of variation

### Example 3

Consider the measurement on yield and plant height of a paddy variety. The mean and standard deviation for yield are 50 kg and 10 kg respectively. The mean and standard deviation for plant height are 55 cm and 5 cm respectively.

Here the measurements for yield and plant height are in different units. Hence the variabilities can be compared only by using coefficient of variation.

$$\text{For yield, } CV = \frac{10}{50} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$$\text{For plant height, } CV = \frac{5}{55} \times 100 = 9.1\%$$

The yield is subject to more variation than the plant height.

### Learning Exercise

1.	From the data given below, find which series is more consistent						
	Variable	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
	Series A	10	16	30	40	26	18
	Series B	22	18	32	34	18	16
2.	The yield of a crop sorghum from 31 experimental plots are given below. Find the Range, Standard deviation, Variance, Coefficient of variation.						
		Grain Yield			No. of Plots		

	130	3
	135	4
	140	6
	145	6
	146	3
	148	5
	149	2
	150	1
	157	1

3. The following table gives the protein intake of 400 families. Find the Range, Standard deviation, Variance, Coefficient of variation.

Protein intake / Consumption unit Per day in grams	No. of Families
15 - 25	30
25 – 35	40
35 – 45	100
45 – 55	110
55 – 65	80
65 –75	30
75 - 85	10