Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is a measure of dispersion?

Answer:

A measure of dispersion is that measure which helps in understanding the extent to which the individual items differ. It indicates the lack of uniformity in the size of the items.

2. What is a range?

Answer:

Range is the simplest method of studying variation. It is defined as the difference between the value of the smallest item and the value of the largest item in the distribution.

3. What is a coefficient of range?

Answer:

Coefficient of Range or Coefficient of Dispersion is the relative measure corresponding to the absolute measure range. It indicates that the distribution with the smaller range has less dispersion.

4. What is quartile deviation?

Answer:

The Quartile Deviation gives the average amount by which the two quartiles differ from the median. In a symmetrical distribution the two quartiles are equidistant from the median and as such the difference can be taken as a measure of variation.

5. What is interquartile range?

Answer:

The range which includes the middle 50 percent of the distribution is called inter-quartile range. It represents the difference between the third quartile and the first quartile.

6. What is the coefficient of quartile deviation?

Answer:

The relative measure corresponding to the absolute measure of quartile deviation. It is used to compare the degree of variation in different distribution.

7. What is a mean deviation?

Answer:

The mean deviation is also known as the average deviation and helps in studying the formation and scatteredness of the observation by taking the deviations from the average.

8. What is the coefficient of mean deviation?

Answer:

The relative measure corresponding to Mean Deviation is obtained by dividing Mean deviation by the particular average used in computing the mean deviation.

9. How do we calculate the coefficient of range?

Answer:

The coefficient of range is calculated by taking the differences of the range and dividing it by the sum of the range.

10. How do we calculate the coefficient of quartile deviation?

Answer:

The coefficient of quartile deviation is obtained by taking the difference of the upper quartile and the lower quartile and dividing it by the sum of the upper quartile and the lower quartile.

11. How do we calculate the coefficient of mean deviation?

Answer:

The relative measure corresponding to Mean Deviation is obtained by dividing Mean deviation by the particular average used in computing the mean deviation.

12. Can we calculate the mean deviation from a fractional value?

Answer:

A mean deviation can be obtained from a fractional value by dividing the given data into two parts and then taking the summation of the data and dividing it by the number of item.

13. What is an Absolute measure?

Answer:

An absolute measure of variation are expressed in the same statistical unit in which the original data are given that is when the observations are in kilograms, the absolute measure is also in kilograms.

14. What is a Relative measure?

Answer:

A measure of relative variation is the ratio of a measure of absolute variation to an average. These measures are calculated for the comparison of dispersion in two or more than two sets of observations.

15. What is the highest and lowest value?

Answer:

The highest value of the data is the maximum value of the data and the lowest value of the data is the minimum value in the data set.