

Mean Absolute Deviation with Two Sets of Data Notes

Name _____

Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD): a numerical measure of spread that shows how much data values vary from the mean. A low MAD indicates that the data points tend to be very close to the mean so the mean is an accurate description of "typical". A high MAD indicates that the data points are spread out over a large range of values

Steps to Finding MAD	Steps to Finding MAD with the TI-73
1) Find the mean of the data	Enter data into List 1
2) Subtract the mean from each data point	from that list, ∇ to L2 then \exists to highlight L2
3) Get the absolute value of each of those differences	-3 1: L1 T -3 $\nabla \nabla$ 3: mean(-3 1: L1 β
4) Find the mean of those values from step 3.	∇ to L3 then \exists to highlight L3
	1 ∇ 1: abs(-3 2: L2 β
	-
	-3 $\nabla \nabla$ 3: mean(-3 3: L3 β

1. Find the MAD of each of the data sets.

Hours spent on Homework: 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7 MAD _____

Hours spent Watching TV: 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9 MAD _____

What does the MAD tell you about each data set?

2. Find the MAD of each of the data sets.

George's Points per Game: 23, 25, 25, 27, 28, 28, 29, 30, 31 MAD _____

Nate's Points per Game: 18, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 38 MAD _____

What does the MAD tell you about each data set?



Pause the video and try this problem on your own!
Then press play and check your answers with a color pen.

1. Find the MAD of each of the data sets.

Sally's Earnings in one week: 122, 125, 130, 135, 135, 147, 152, 166 MAD _____

Jane's Earnings in one week: 111, 115, 120, 125, 125, 134, 144, 160 MAD _____

What does the MAD tell you about each data set?