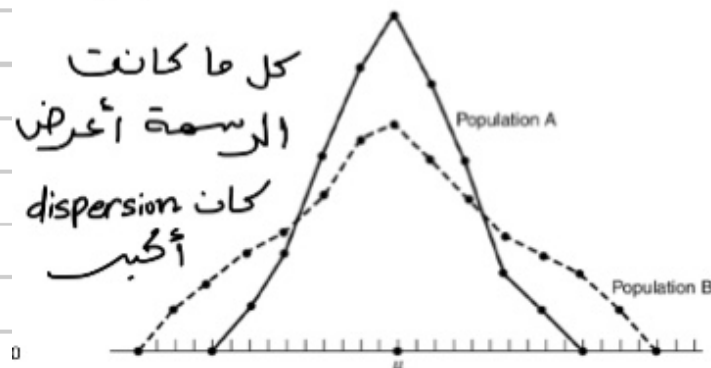
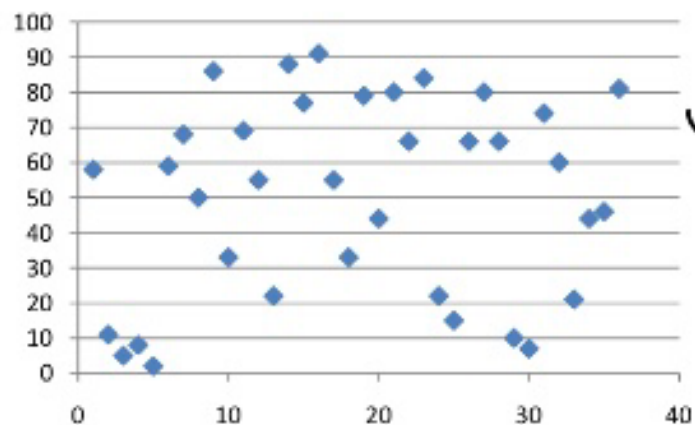


- If values are the same, there is **no** dispersion
- If values are not all the same, there is **dispersion**
- If values are **close** to each other, the dispersion is **small**
- If values are **widely scattered**, the dispersion is **great**
- dispersion = variation = spread = scatter

Population B, which is more variable than population A.



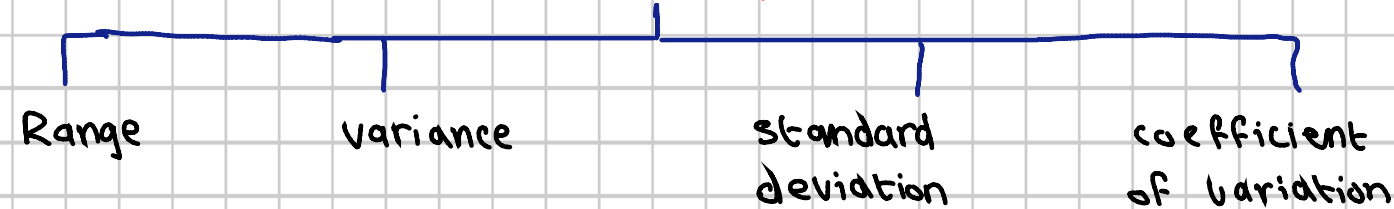
More variability



Reason of variation in experiments :-

- 1] instrument used for analysis
- 2] analyst
- 3] sample
- 5] unidentified error (noise)

measures of dispersion



Range = largest value - smallest value

- simplicity

± means more or less, and it's used for reporting standard deviation

- standard deviation has a unit

coefficient of variation expresses variation relative to the magnitude of data

- and it's used to compare 2 set of data