Name $\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Mean Absolute Deviation

Mean Absolute Deviation, or MAD, is a number that measures the variability of a data set, or how spread out the data values are.

## * Let's try it! find the MAD for the following data set: $10,12,18,19,21$



First, find the mean of the data set. Add all of the values, and then divide that sum by the number of values in the data set.

$$
\text { Mean }=\frac{10+12+18+19+21}{5}=\frac{80}{5}=16
$$

Next, calculate the distance each data point is from the mean. To find each distance, you can use a number line.


Last, find the mean of those distances.
Add all of the distances, and then divide that sum by the number of values in the data set.

$$
M A D=\frac{6+4+2+3+5}{5}=\frac{20}{5}=4
$$

Find the mean and MAD for each data set. Show your work.

| 2,2,3,5,8 | 4, 5, 9, 11, 26 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean: |
| MAD: | MAD: |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Mean Absolute Deviation

Keep going! Find the mean and MAD for each data set. Show your work.


| 11, 14, 19, 23, 33 | $26,28,31,32,39,42$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mean: | Mean: |
| MAD: | MAD: |
| $17,17,18,18,20,22,23,25$ | $29,47,64,78,93,93,97,99$ |
| Mean: | Mean: |
| MAD: | MAD: |

Challenge yourself! Why do you think the data set in the last problem has a larger MAD than the other data sets on this page? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

