



NCERT Solutions for 11th Class Economics: Chapter 6-Measures of Dispersion



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Class 11: Economics Chapter 6 solutions. Complete Class 11 Economics Chapter 6 Notes.

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Question 1

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Define dispersion.

Answer:

Dispersion is the measure of the extent to which different items tend to disperse away from the central tendency.

Question 2

What is the coefficient of dispersion?

Answer:

The coefficient of dispersion shows different data percentage or relative value. The coefficient of dispersion is known as a relative measure of dispersion.

Question 3

Define range.

Answer:

Range is the variance between the lowest and highest value in a series. Therefore, Range = Highest value in the series – Lowest value in the series.

Question 4

Explain the interquartile range.

Answer:

In a series, the difference between the first Quartile (Q1) and third Quartile (Q3) is known as the interquartile range.

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Question 5

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What is the quartile deviation?

Answer:

Half of the interquartile range is Quartile deviation. It can also be mentioned as semi-inter quartile range.

Question 6

What is the coefficient of quartile deviation formula?

Answer:

For calculating the coefficient of quartile deviation, the formula applied is.

$$Q_3 - Q_1 / Q_3 + Q_1$$

Question 7

Define mean deviation.

Answer:

A mathematics average of the deviations of all the principles taken from some average value (mean, median, mode) of the series, ignoring signs (+ or -) of the deviation is mean deviation.

Question 8

What is standard deviation?

Answer:

The square root of the arithmetic mean of the squared deviations of the items from their mean value.

Question 9

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What is a Lorenz curve?

Answer:

Lorenz curve is a curve that shows the actual distribution deviation (of income or wealth) from the line exhibiting equal distribution.

Question 10

Define variance.

Answer:

Variance is another measure of dispersion. Variance is the square of the standard deviation.

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- Chapter 5 Measures of Central Tendency
- Chapter 6 Measures of Dispersion
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