## Stats Starter 11/19

p. 7 \#4 a, b
p. 24 \#18 a
1.2 Graphs of Quantitative Data
1.2 Graphs of Quantitative Data

- dotplot - dots above a \# line (p.27)
- dotplot - dots above a \# line (p.27)


- Stemplot - good for small data sets
- Stemplot - good for small data sets
leaves must be one digit
leaves must be one digit
don't skip \#'s on stem
don't skip \#'s on stem
leaves should be in increasing
leaves should be in increasing
give a key
give a key
16|367889
16|367889
$\underset{\sim}{663}$ represents a
$\underset{\sim}{663}$ represents a
7000133
7000133
split stems
split stems


17
17
(p.36)
(p.36)
different from a bar graph
different from a bar graph
steps: (1) divide range (Max-min.)
steps: (1) divide range (Max-min.)
into classes of equal with
into classes of equal with
(2) Count the \# in each
(2) Count the \# in each
class (bin)
class (bin)
(3) Draw graph, labelaxes,
(3) Draw graph, labelaxes,
*dint leave spaces
*dint leave spaces
between bars
between bars


## Describing Distributions (p.32)

 shapeSoLS. Outliers - fall outside overall pattern Center - Middle, Median, Mean
Spread - range (Max- - Min.) $I Q R$, standard deviation
symmetrical skewed to the right skewed to left
Symmetrical

uniform
bimodal जीllanth

when describing
"approximately"
"somewhat" "slightly"
"roughly"
when comparing: "greater than"
"less than"
"about the same as"

