

46) b) where 2|3 represents 23

c) slightly skewed right
 no outliers
 center around 30
 spread from 15 to 47

50)

1-AAA	V-AA
8	3 776
6 1 7 7	4 5464
1 8 6 4 3 5 2	5 48
7 7 4 4 7 8 7 5 5 5	6 7072966
1 4 8 7 6 1	7 42
7	8 6
1	9 86238
6	10

a)

1-AAA	V-AA
8	3 677
7 7 6 1	4 4456
8 6 5 4 3 2 1	5 48
8 7 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 2 2	6 0266779
8 7 6 4 1 1	7 24
7	8 6
1	9 23688
6	10

where
 3|6 is 36

b) 1-AAA
 right skewed
 106 potential outlier
 center in 60's
 38 to 106

V-AA
 uniform distribution
 no outliers
 center in 60's
 36 to 98

1/2 continued

3) Histograms

- often called frequency tables
- break up data into intervals
- * - be consistent in intervals

ex

3rd grade reading exam

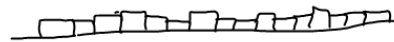
40	26	39	15	42	18	25	43	46	27	19
47	19	26	35	34	15	44	40	38	31	46

Hints for intervals

- too few - skyscraper effect



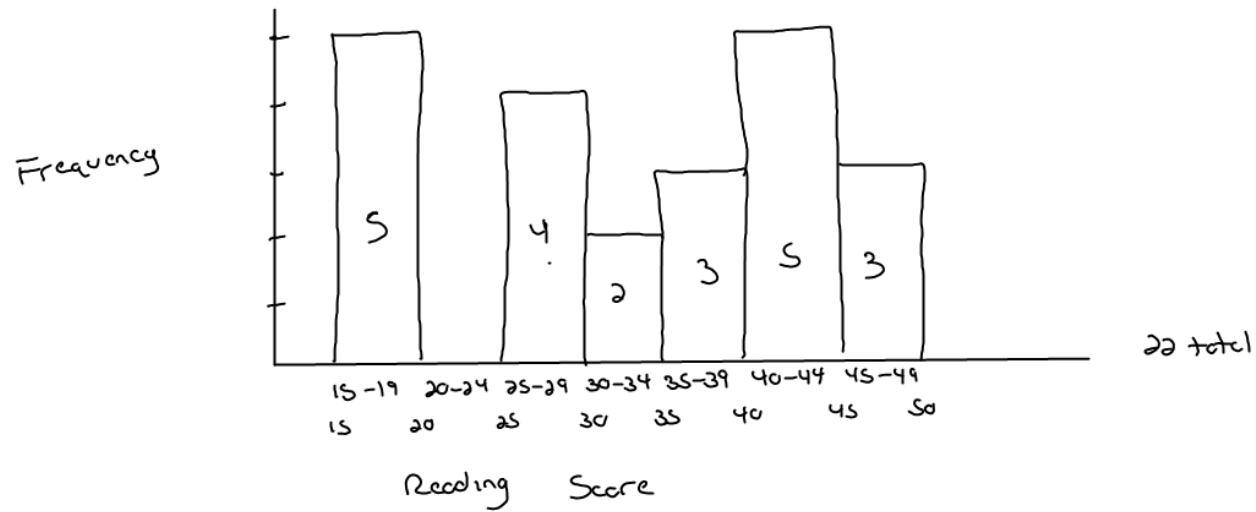
- too many - pancake effect



- 5 to 7 is good
- some width
- leave no space between intervals unless frequency is 0.

min 13 max 47 Range 32 Intervals of 5
 7 groups

15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49



- * Not graphing the data points
- * Frequency the data falls into intervals

NHL goals



Not a histogram

Describing a distribution

Shape

Outliers

Center

Spread

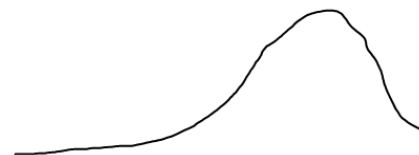
Shape - look for patterns or modes
↓
most frequently occurring data point

- symmetrical or not

- skewness - defined by the tail of the data



right skewed



left skewed

Outlier - something outside general pattern

Center / Spread - cover in Ch 2

Using histograms wisely

- 1) Don't confuse histograms with bar graphs
look similar but they are not the same

histogram	vs	bar graph
- never plot the actual data		- plot data points
- plot the number of data points in an interval		

- 2) Don't use counts or percents as data
vertical axis is frequency

#3

Ch 1 : S2, S5, S9, 60