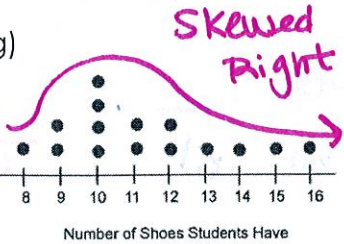
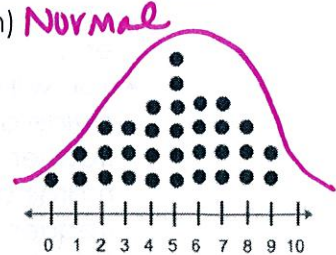
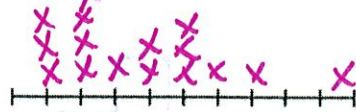


Topic	Things to Remember	Practice																					
<p>1) Two Way Frequency Tables (day 1 notes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint frequencies: inside cells</li> <li>Marginal frequencies: outside cells (totals)</li> </ul>	<p>a) Fill in the blanks below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="714 273 1429 567"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>High School Diploma</th> <th>Bachelor's Degree</th> <th>Master's/ Doctoral Degree</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>Male</th> <td>16</td> <td>46</td> <td>3</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Female</th> <td>12</td> <td>51</td> <td>3</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Total</th> <td>28</td> <td>97</td> <td>6</td> <td>131</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			High School Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Master's/ Doctoral Degree	Total	Male	16	46	3	65	Female	12	51	3	66	Total	28	97	6	131
	High School Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Master's/ Doctoral Degree	Total																			
Male	16	46	3	65																			
Female	12	51	3	66																			
Total	28	97	6	131																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create relative frequencies, divide each frequency by the grand total – round to the nearest hundredth</li> </ul>	<p>b) Create a two way <b>relative frequency</b> table based on the two way frequency table above.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="682 651 1445 861"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>H</th> <th>B</th> <th>MD</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>Male</th> <td>.12</td> <td>.35</td> <td>.02</td> <td>.49</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Female</th> <td>.09</td> <td>.40</td> <td>.02</td> <td>.51</td> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <td>.21</td> <td>.75</td> <td>.04</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			H	B	MD		Male	.12	.35	.02	.49	Female	.09	.40	.02	.51		.21	.75	.04	1
	H	B	MD																				
Male	.12	.35	.02	.49																			
Female	.09	.40	.02	.51																			
	.21	.75	.04	1																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many = whole number</li> <li>Probability = decimal rounded to nearest hundredth</li> <li>Percent = percent (be sure to include % with answer)</li> </ul>	<p>Use either table above to answer the following questions.</p> <p>c) How many people have a high school diploma? <b>28</b></p> <p>d) What <u>percentage of people surveyed</u> were female?  <math>\frac{66}{131} = .51 = 51\%</math></p> <p>e) What is the <u>probability that a person</u> has a Bachelor's Degree?  <math>\frac{97}{131} = .75 = 75\%</math></p> <p>f) What is the total number of people surveyed? <b>131</b></p>																					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditional probability key words: "if", "given that", "what percent of _____", etc.</li> <li>You will need to divide a joint frequency by a marginal frequency</li> <li>See above for how answers should look</li> </ul>	<p>Use either table above to answer the following questions.</p> <p>g) <u>If a person is male</u>, what is the probability that they have a <u>Master's Degree</u>?  <math>\frac{3}{65} = .05 = 5\%</math></p> <p>h) What <u>percent of people with high school diplomas</u> are <u>male</u>?  <math>\frac{16}{28} = .57 = 57\%</math></p> <p>i) What <u>percent of people with Bachelor's Degrees</u> are <u>female</u>?  <math>\frac{51}{97} = .53 = 53\%</math></p> <p>j) <u>Given that a person is female</u>, what is the probability that they have a high school diploma?  <math>\frac{12}{66} = .18 = 18\%</math></p>																					

<p>2) Measures of Center and Spread (day 4 notes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures of Center: mean, median, mode, Q1, Q3</li> <li>Measures of Spread: range, IQR, MAD</li> <li>When finding measures of center/spread by hand, order from least to greatest first</li> </ul>	<p>For the data sets below, find the mean, median, mode, Q1, Q3, range, and IQR.</p> <p>a) 30, 27, 24, 32, 40, 26, 37, 31, 27</p> <p>Mean = 30.44 Median = 30 Mode = 27 Q1 = 26.5 Q3 = 34.5 Range = 16 IQR = 8</p> <p>b) 3, 9, 5, 6, 1, 7, 1, 9</p> <p>Mean = 5.125 Median = 5.5 Mode = 1 Q1 = 2 Q3 = 8 Range = 8 IQR = 6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The smaller the MAD, the more consistent the data.</li> </ul>	<p>c) Data set A has a MAD of 12.5 and data set B has a MAD of 8.92. Which data set is <u>more</u> consistent? <b>Data Set B</b></p> <p>d) Class A's last quiz grades had a MAD of 4.25 and Class B's last quiz grades had a MAD of 4.29. Which class was <u>less</u> consistent? <b>CLASS B</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outliers are data values that are very small or very large compared to all other data values.</li> <li>No outliers = mean and range</li> <li>Outliers = median and IQR</li> </ul>	<p>Determine whether the data sets below have outliers; if they do, identify them. Then identify and find the best measure of center and spread.</p> <p>e) 50, 45, 49, 53, 51, 52, 40, 46, 48, 58, 25</p> <p>Measure of Center: <b>Median</b> Measure of Spread: <b>IQR</b></p> <p>f) 0, 12, 2, 6, 18, 3, 5, 11, 36, 9</p> <p>Measure of Center: <b>Median</b> Measure of Spread: <b>IQR</b></p>	
<p>3) Box Plots (day 5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symmetric and Uniform = mean and range</li> <li>Skewed left/right = median and IQR</li> </ul>	<p>Describe the distributions below. Then identify and find the best measure of center and spread.</p> <p>g) <b>Skewed Right</b></p>  <p>Measure of Center: <b>Median</b> Measure of Spread: <b>IQR</b></p> <p>h) <b>Normal</b></p>  <p>Measure of Center: <b>Mean</b> Measure of Spread: <b>Range</b></p>

- Unimodal = one mode
- Bimodal = two modes

i) Draw a dot plot that is unimodal.

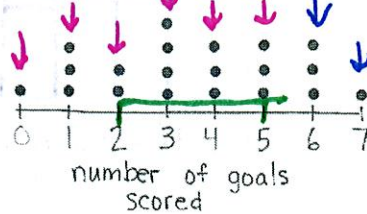


j) Draw a dot plot that is bimodal.



- At least = that # or more
- At most = that # or less

Use the dot plot below to answer the following questions.



m) How many people scored less than 6 goals?

16

k) How many people scored at least 3 goals?

14

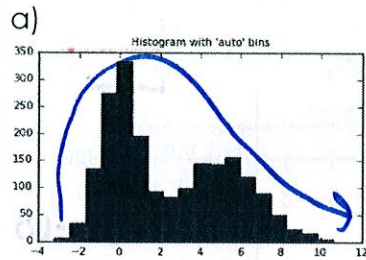
l) How many people scored between 2 and 5 goals?

12

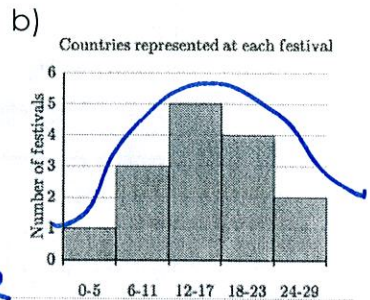
4) Histograms  
(day 5)

- Symmetric and Uniform = mean and range
- Skewed left/right = median and IQR

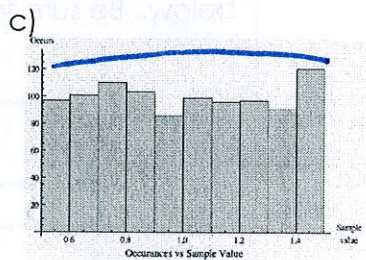
Describe the distributions below. Then name the best measure of center and spread.



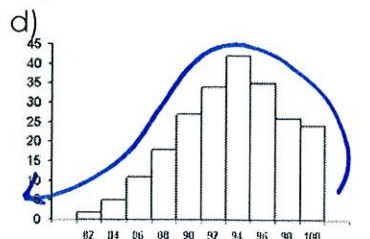
SR → Median, IQR



Normal → Mean, Range



Uniform / Normal - Mean, Range



SL → Median, IQR

- Start by sketching a histogram

Describe what the distribution for each scenario below would be.

e) A hard Biology test.

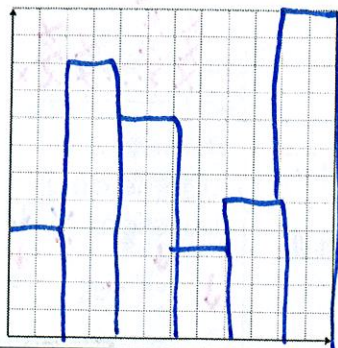
SL

f) Outcomes of rolling a die 1000 times

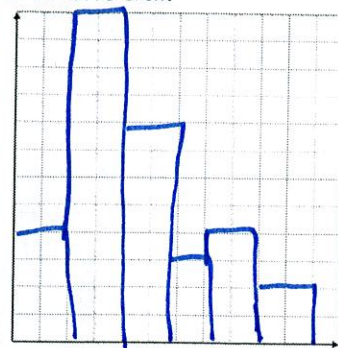
Normal

- Unimodal = one mode
- Bimodal = two modes

g) Draw a histogram that is bimodal.

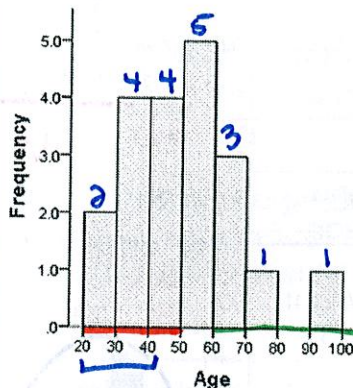


h) Draw a histogram that is unimodal.



- At least = that # or more
- At most = that # or less

Use the histogram below to answer the following questions.



i) How many people were surveyed?

20

j) How many people are over the age of 60?

5

k) How many people are at most 50?

10

n) How many people are between 20 and 40?

6

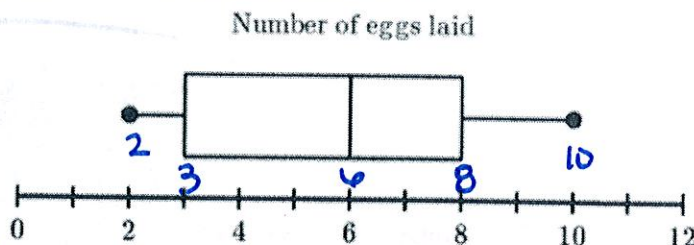
m) What age group is the most common?

50-60

5) Box Plots  
5) Box Plots  
(day 7)  
(day 7)

- Five Number Summary:
- Minimum
  - Q1
  - Median
  - Q3
  - Maximum

a) Identify the five number summary of the box plot below. Be sure to include units.



Min = 2  
Q<sub>1</sub> = 3  
Q<sub>2</sub> / Med = 6  
Q<sub>3</sub> = 8  
MAX = 10

- Range = max - min
- IQR = Q<sub>3</sub> - Q<sub>1</sub>

b) Find the range of the box plot above.

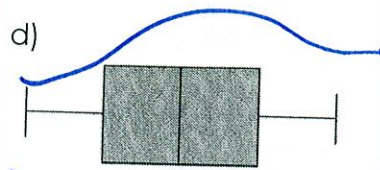
10 - 2  
8

c) Find the IQR of the range above.

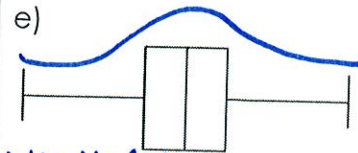
8 - 3  
5

- Symmetric and Uniform = mean and range
- Skewed left/right = median and IQR

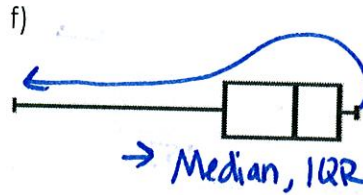
Describe the distributions below. Then identify the best measure of center and spread.



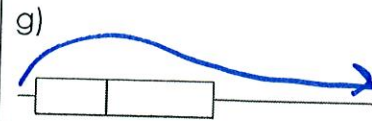
Normal →



Normal → Mean, Range



→ Median, IQR

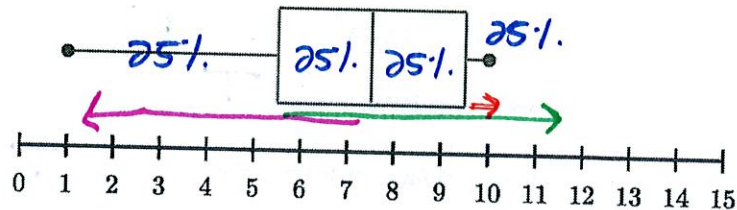


SR → Median, IQR

- Min = 0<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Q1 = 25<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Med = 50<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Q3 = 75<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Max = 100<sup>th</sup> percentile

Each "section" of the box plot represents 25% of the data.

60 people were surveyed on how many Harrison t-shirts they have. The results can be seen below. Use the box plot to answer the following questions.



h) What percent of people have at least 5.5 shirts?

75%.

i) What percent of people have less than 7.5 shirts?

50%.

j) How many people have more than 9.5 shirts?

at least one  
25%.

k) How many people have between 5.5 and 9.5 shirts?

at least 3 (Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, Q<sub>3</sub>)  
50%.

### Mixed Review

6) Coach Webb is trying to decide which two of his point guards he wants to start for the first round of play-offs. The data below shows the numbers of points scored by Jace and Tyler from the past six games.

Jace: 11, 11, 6, 26, 6, 12

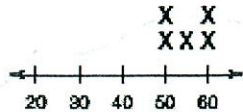
Tyler: 15, 12, 13, 10, 9, 13

Who do you think Coach Webb should select as a starting player and why?

Tyler - he scores more consistently and has a better average.  
Jace has an outlier skewing his data.

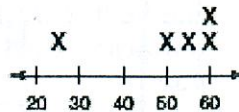
7) Which data set will have the greater mean absolute deviation? Why?

Set 1: 50, 50, 55, 60, 60



Mean = 55

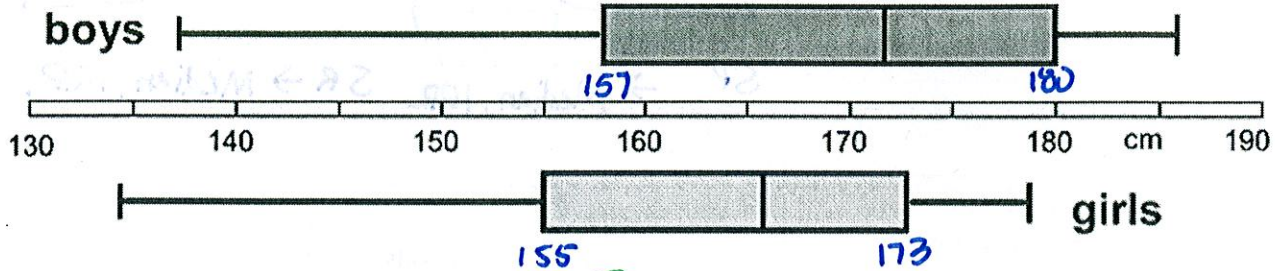
\* Set 2: 25, 50, 55, 60, 60



Mean = 50

Outlier gives more spread to the data

8) Determine whether the statements below are true or false based on the box plots below.



- a) The girls are taller on average. F
- b) The shortest person is a boy. F
- c) The tallest person is a boy. T
- d) Both data sets are skewed to the left. T
- e) Girls have a smaller IQR. T