

Measures of Center

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- When your data is skewed or an outlier is present, what is the best measure of center? _____
- If your mean is less than your median and mode, then your data is skewed _____
- If your mean is more than your median and mode, then your data is skewed _____
- If your mean, median, and mode are equal, then your data is _____

Measures of Spread

- Range
- IQR
- MAD
- When your data is skewed or an outlier is present, what is the best measure of spread? _____

Five Point Number Summary

- Minimum
- Q1
- Median
- Q3
- Max
- The 5 point number summary helps to create _____
- 50% of your data is held within _____ of your box and whisker plot

Two Way Frequency

- The data collected within your table is called _____
- The totals of your data is called _____
- Relative Frequency is part divided by _____
- Conditional Frequency is intersection of parts divided by _____

Line of Best Fit

Graphically

- Determine the slope of your scatter plot (positive or negative)
- Determine the best estimate for your y intercept
- Test Points

Calculator

- Enter Data
- L1 is x and L2 is y
- Stats: Run a linear regression
- $y = ax + b$ is the same as $y = mx + b$
- r is your correlation coefficient

Correlation Coefficient

- The closer r is to -1 or 1 you have a strong correlation
- The closer r is to 0 the weaker the correlation
- Correlation does not imply causation

Measures of Center

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- When your data is skewed or an outlier is present, what is the best measure of center? Med.
- If your mean is less than your median and mode, then your data is skewed LEFT
- If your mean is more than your median and mode, then your data is skewed RIGHT
- If your mean, median, and mode are equal, then your data is Normal

Measures of Spread

- Range : Big - Little
- IQR : $Q_3 - Q_1$
- MAD : greater your MAD the least consistent your data is
- When your data is skewed or an outlier is present, what is the best measure of spread? IQR

Five Point Number Summary

- Minimum
- Q1
- Median
- Q3
- Max
- The 5 point number summary helps to create Box and Whisker plot
- 50% of your data is held within BOX of your box and whisker plot

Two Way Frequency

- The data collected within your table is called joint frequency
- The totals of your data is called marginal frequency
- Relative Frequency is part divided by Whole
- Conditional Frequency is intersection of parts divided by SPECIFIC whole

Line of Best Fit

Graphically

- Determine the slope of your scatter plot (positive or negative)
- Determine the best estimate for your y intercept
- Test Points

Calculator

- Enter Data
- L1 is x and L2 is y
- Stats: Run a linear regression
- $y = ax + b$ is the same as $y = mx + b$
- r is your correlation coefficient

Correlation Coefficient

- The closer r is to -1 or 1 you have a strong correlation
- The closer r is to 0 the weaker the correlation
- Correlation does not imply causation