

What's Going On?

Checking In

Minds on

Basic Stats

Action!

Graphing Data

Consolidation

Culminating

Learning Goal - I will review and understand the material from the one-variable statistics unit.

Unit: Statistics

Mean

Most commonly referred to as the average.

HOW TO: Add up all of the values, divide by the total number of values.

Median

The middle entry in an ordered list.
(Think of the median on the highway)

- HOW TO:**
- a) If you have an odd number of values it is the middle value.
 - b) If you have an even number of values, it is the mean of the middle two values.

Mode

The most frequent number in a data set.

There can be more than one mode, or even no mode.

Easiest to find in an organized list.

Range

- The range is found by subtracting the minimum value in our data set from the maximum value.

$$16 - 0 = 16$$

0, 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8,
10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 14, 14, 16

4, 4, 4, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 10, 10, 10,
12, 12, 12

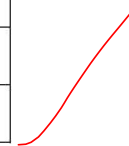
$$12 - 4 = 8$$

Frequency Distribution Table

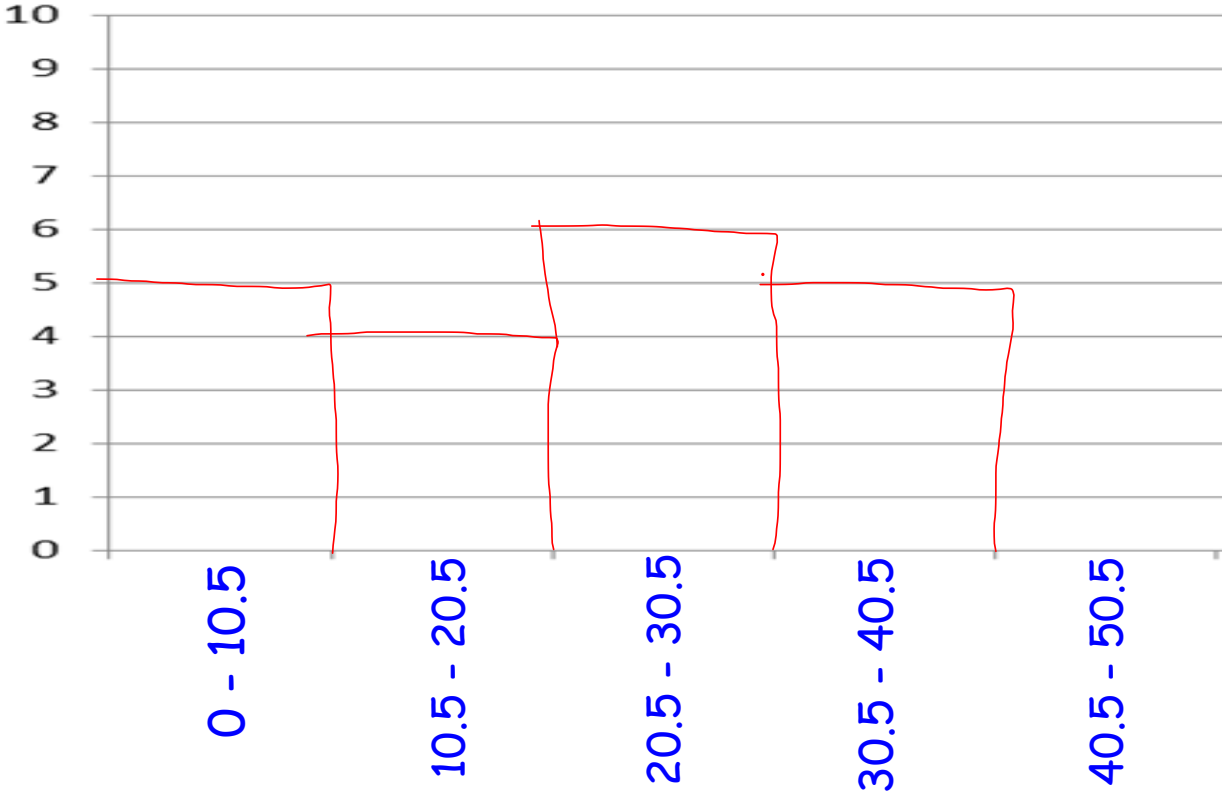
4, 5, 8, 8, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 22, 23, 25, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40

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Interval	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
0 - 10.5	5	5
10.5 - 20.5	4	9
20.5 - 30.5	6	15
30.5 - 40.5	5	20
40.5 - 50.5	0	20

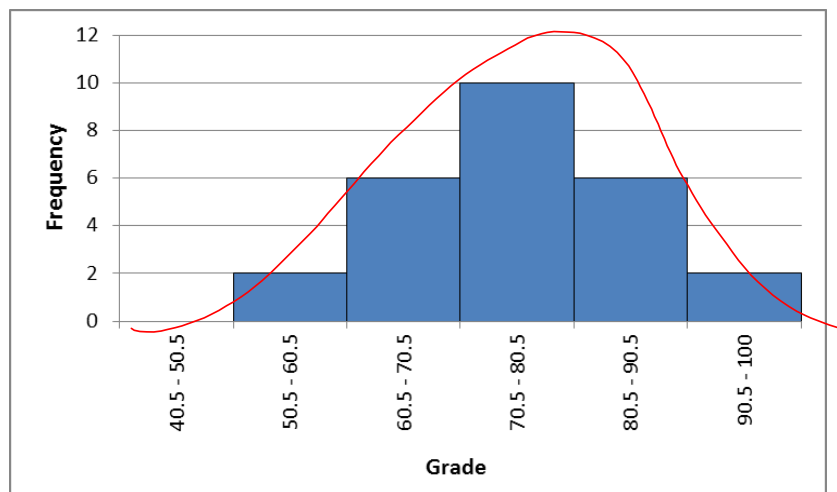


Histogram



1. Normal Distribution

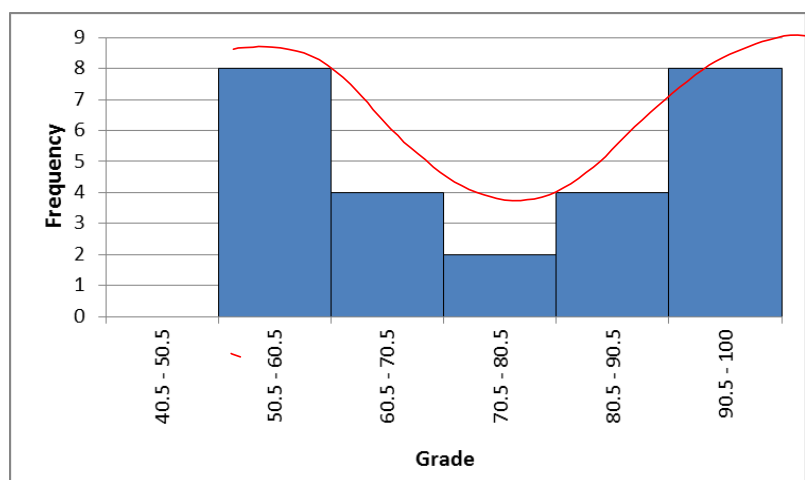
- "bell curve"
- middle interval(s) have highest frequencies
- frequencies decrease as you move away from the centre



2. Bimodal Distributions

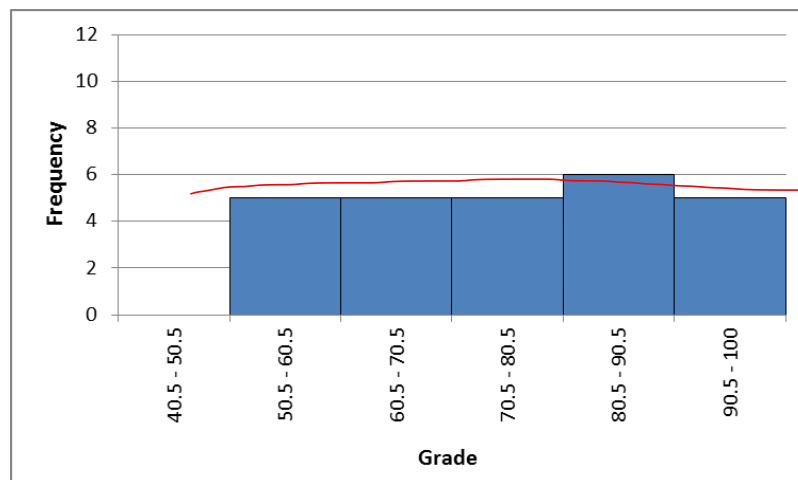
two mode

- look like inverted normal distributions
- two peaks



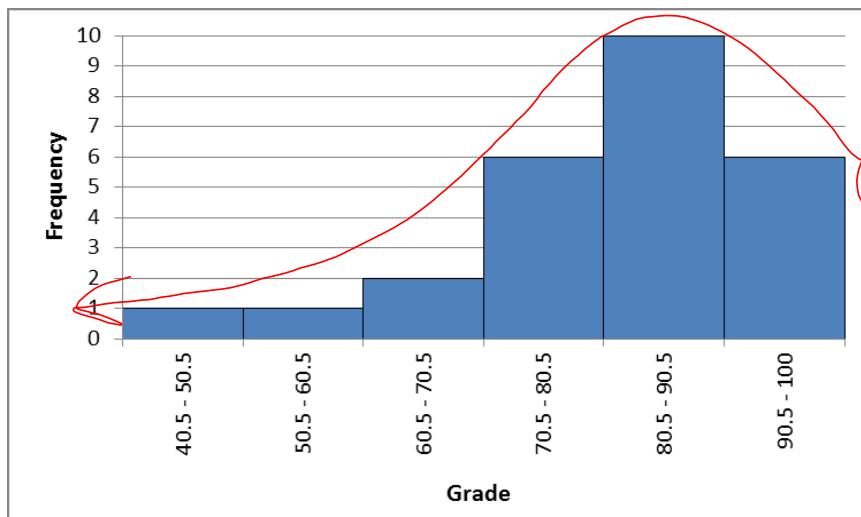
3. Uniform Distributions

- the frequencies of each interval are approximately equal



4. Left-Skewed

- intervals with highest frequencies on the right
- frequencies decrease as you move to the left



5. Right-Skewed

- intervals with highest frequencies on the left
- frequencies decrease as you move to the right

