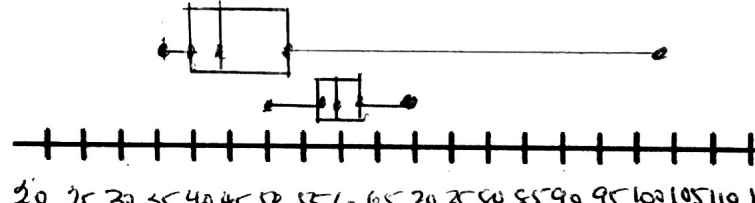


5/7/18

What you need to know & be able to do	Things to remember	Problem	Problem																		
Identify the measures of central tendency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean • Median • Mode 	<p>36, 39, 39, 42, 45, 48, 58, 106</p> <p>1. 36, 39, 58, 42, 106, 39, 48, 45</p> <p>$\bar{x} = 51.6$</p> <p>Median = 43.5</p> <p>Mode = 39</p>	<p>50, 51, 55, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 68</p> <p>2. 50, 55, 60, 58, 62, 57, 68, 51, 63</p> <p>$\bar{x} = 58.2$</p> <p>Median = 58</p> <p>Mode = none</p>																		
Identify the measures of spread.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q1 • Q3 • IQR • Minimum • Maximum • Range • MAD = 15.175 	<p>3. (Use the same #s from 1)</p> <p>Q1 = 39; Q3 = 53</p> <p>IQR = 14 Min = 36</p> <p>Max = 106 Range = 70</p> <p>MAD = 15.6 + 12.6 + 6.4 + 9.6 + 54.4 + 12.6 + 3.6 + 6.6 = 121.4 ÷ 8 = 15.2</p>	<p>4. (Use the same #s from 2)</p> <p>Q1 = 53; Q3 = 62.5</p> <p>IQR = 9 Min = 50, Max = 68</p> <p>Range = 18</p> <p>MAD = 8.2 + 3.2 + 1.8 + 0.2 + 3.8 + 1.2 + 9.8 + 7.2 + 4.8 = 40.2 ÷ 9 = 4.5</p>																		
Construct a box-and-whisker plot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First dot: Min • First Line: Q1 • Middle Line: Median • Third Line: Q3 • Last dot: Max • Outlier: Q1 - 1.5(IQR) Q3 + 1.5(IQR) 	<p>5. Using the data from #1 and 2, give the 5-number summaries. Remember to label the type of statistic.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="784 1075 1594 1187"> <thead> <tr> <th>Statistic</th> <th>min</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Med</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Max</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Data 1</td> <td>36</td> <td>39</td> <td>43.5</td> <td>53</td> <td>106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data 2</td> <td>50</td> <td>53</td> <td>58</td> <td>62.5</td> <td>68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>6. Construct 2 box and whisker plots. Remember to label your scale.</p>  <p>7. Are there any outliers? Show your work! Yes - 106</p> <p>8. Which data set had the higher median? Data 2</p> <p>9. Which data set has the greater IQR? Data 1</p> <p>10. Which data set had the lower maximum? Data 2</p> <p>11. In what span of numbers did the top 50% of data fall in data set 1? Between 43.5 and 106</p> <p>12. How would you describe the shape of data set 2? Symmetric, since the mean and median is approximately equal to the median.</p>		Statistic	min	Q1	Med	Q3	Max	Data 1	36	39	43.5	53	106	Data 2	50	53	58	62.5	68
Statistic	min	Q1	Med	Q3	Max																
Data 1	36	39	43.5	53	106																
Data 2	50	53	58	62.5	68																

Outlier: $39 - 1.5(14) = 18$
 $53 + 1.5(14) = 74$
 Outlier < 18 or > 74 ✓

Study Guide

Determine if the situation has a positive, negative, or no correlation and if there is causation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive: Both items are increasing/decreasing Negative: one item increases as the other decreases No Correlation: No relationship Causation: One item causes the other. 	13. Practicing Free Throws vs. Free Throw Percentage <i>Positive correlation/causation</i>	14. Colors of the Sky vs. Time of Day <i>No Correlation</i>
		15. Weight vs. Amount of Exercise <i>Negative correlation</i>	16. Number of Followers on Twitter vs. Number of Friends on Facebook Positive correlation <i>No</i>

Construct a probability table.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Probability: Individual Cell/Table Total Marginal Probability: Row or Column Total/Table Total Conditional Probability: Individual Cell/Row or Column Total 	Complete the table to answer the following questions.																		
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Football</td> <td>Basketball</td> <td>Soccer</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>48</td> <td>35</td> <td>17</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>22</td> <td>38</td> <td>40</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>70</td> <td>73</td> <td>57</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </table> <p>17. What percent of females like soccer? Is this conditional, marginal, or joint frequency? $\frac{40}{200} = 0.2$ or 20%</p> <p>18. What percent of respondents likes basketball? Is this conditional, marginal, or joint frequency? $\frac{73}{200} = 0.365$ or 36.5%</p> <p>19. Given that a person likes football, what is the probability they are male? Is this conditional, marginal, or joint frequency? $\frac{48}{70} = 0.6857$ or 68.6%</p>		Football	Basketball	Soccer	Total	Males	48	35	17	100	Females	22	38	40	100	Total	70	73
	Football	Basketball	Soccer	Total																
Males	48	35	17	100																
Females	22	38	40	100																
Total	70	73	57	200																

Find the line of best fit.	$a = -0.068$ or -0.01 $b = 9.25$	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td># of Sandwiches</td> <td>68</td> <td>55</td> <td>85</td> <td>22</td> <td>64</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Price</td> <td>4.00</td> <td>5.50</td> <td>3.50</td> <td>8.00</td> <td>5.50</td> <td>7.00</td> </tr> </table>	# of Sandwiches	68	55	85	22	64	28	Price	4.00	5.50	3.50	8.00	5.50	7.00
		# of Sandwiches	68	55	85	22	64	28								
Price	4.00	5.50	3.50	8.00	5.50	7.00										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $y = ax + b$ $r =$ correlation coefficient (if close to 0 bad fit; if close to 1 or -1 good fit.) 	20. Determine the line of best fit. $y = -0.01x + 9.25$; $r = -0.97$ Is this model a good fit for the data? <i>Yes</i>															

A. What would you expect the price per sandwich to be if you bought 10 sandwiches? Interpolation or extrapolation?
 $f(10) = -0.01(10) + 9.25 = \9.25

B. What would you expect the price per sandwich to be if you bought 50 sandwiches? Interpolation or extrapolation?
 $f(50) = -0.01(50) + 9.25 = \4.25

C. How many sandwiches would you need to buy for them to be 2.00 each?
 $2 = -0.01x + 9.25$
 $2 - 9.25 = -0.01x$
 $-7.25 = -0.01x$
 $x = 725$

You need to buy at least 73 sandwiches.