

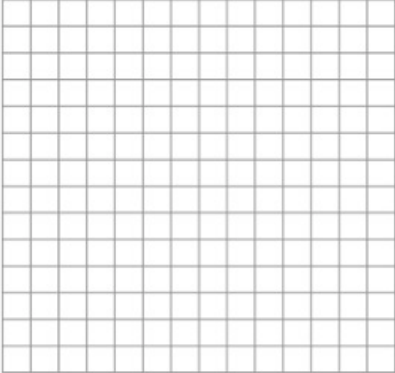




c. Create Frequency Bar Graphs for each class.

Class A	Class B	Class C
		
1 Initial Observation for each class.		
2 Conclusions for each class.		
3 Questions for each class about the data, or data collection.		
Circle one for each class that best describes the data distribution.		
Class A	Class B	Class C
Positively Skewed?	Positively Skewed?	Positively Skewed?
Negatively Skewed?	Negatively Skewed?	Negatively Skewed?
Symmetrical Data?	Symmetrical Data?	Symmetrical Data?

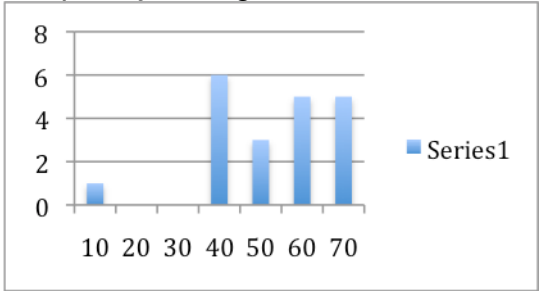
Do any of the data points stand out to you?

(B) Outliers

- a. Go online and look up the term "Outlier" Please give a definition of this term in your own words, and then given examples of this term visually, as well as in a set of data.

<h1>Outlier</h1>	
Definition:	
Visual Example	Example with a data set




- b. Below are two sets of data organized differently. Given each data representation, fill out the rest of the table.

Frequency Chart	Frequency Histogram 												
Actual Data: Based off of your <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													Stem and Leaf Chart
Outliers:	Average:												
Story Behind the Data?													
Story Behind the Outlier?													
Questions you may have about this problems?													

(C) Frequency Distribution Tables ==> prepare and use frequency distribution tables (using both frequencies & relative frequencies) to create (i) histograms, (ii) frequency polygons and (iii) cumulative frequency graphs

Example #1 – FDT of ages of 200 first year college students at Juan Fine University

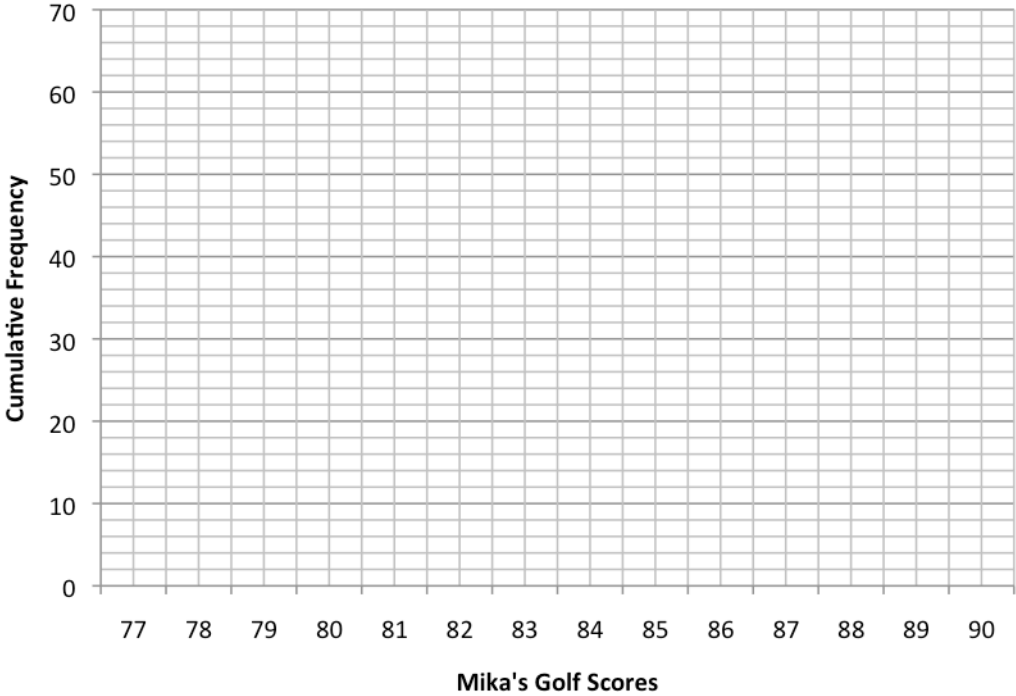
age of students	number	cum. Freq.
16	0	
17	3	
18	72	
19	62	
20	28	
21	11	
22	9	
23	5	
24	4	
25	6	



Example #2 – Mika's golf scores this past summer

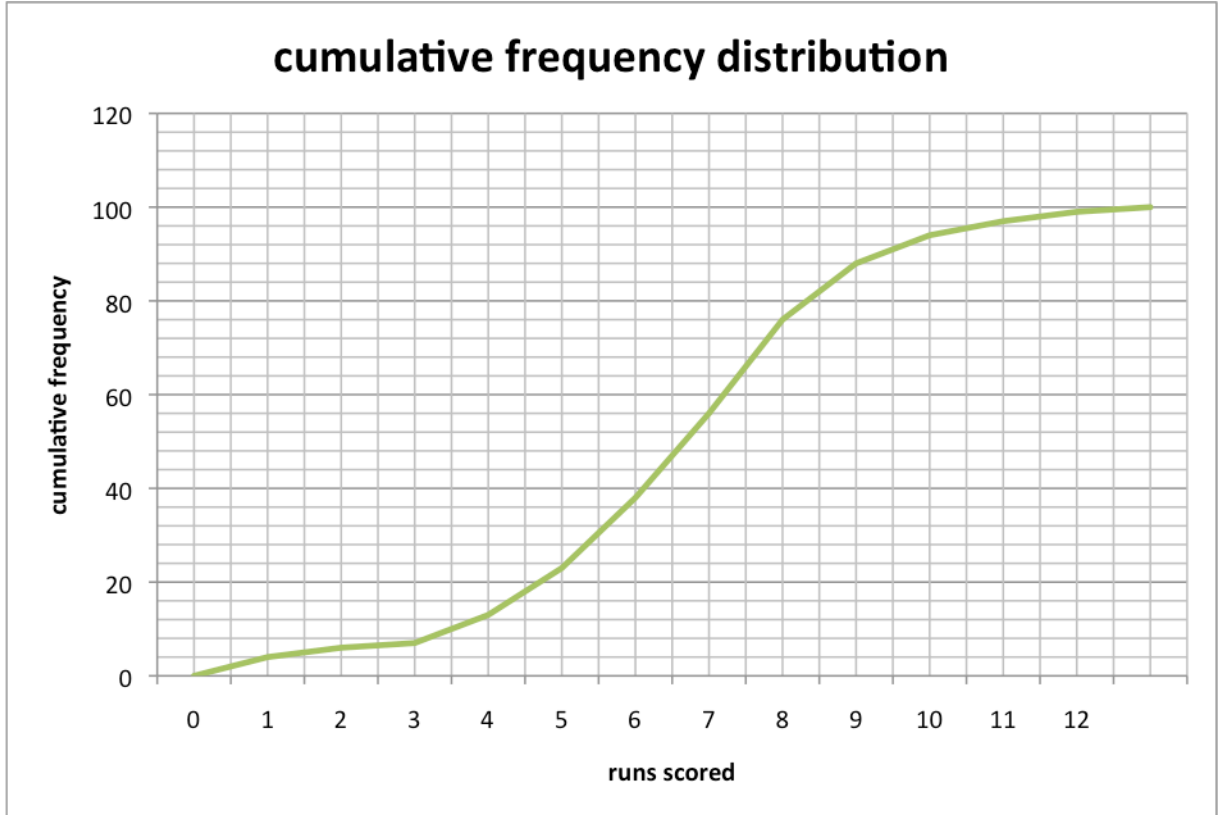
a. Prepare a Frequency Histogram, frequency Polygon & CFG

Mika's Golf Scores	number	cum. Freq.
77	0	
78	1	
79	3	
80	0	
81	5	
82	7	
83	8	
84	9	
85	10	
86	8	
87	7	
88	3	
89	2	
90	1	



Example #3 – Runs scored by Mr. Nicols baseball teams at ISM over the years

- a. 43% of the time, Mr. Nicol's baseball teams scored ..... runs (according to the ogive)



Runs in Baseball Game	number	cum. Freq.
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		