

Warm Up A-I

a) What numbers are included in the five number summary?

min,  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ ,  $Q_3$ , max

The numbers that go into the boxplot

b) How do you calculate outliers? Include both formulas. Explain this process in detail.

Below:  $Q_1 - 1.5(IQR)$

$[IQR = Q_3 - Q_1]$

The formulas give the boundary between outliers/not outliers.

Above:  $Q_3 + 1.5(IQR)$

c) Name measures of spread and how to find them.

① range = max - min

③ standard deviation  
calc -  $s_x$

②  $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$

The numbers given by both formulas are not the outliers.

d) State the definition of standard deviation.

On average, how far each data point is from the mean

e) The smaller the standard deviation, the numbers are closer to the mean.

f) The larger the standard deviation, the numbers are farther from the mean.

g) If my mean is 65 and my standard deviation is 12 and I add 10 points to every data value. Calculate the new mean and standard deviation.

$\bar{x} = 75$   
 $(65 + 10)$

$s_x = 12$   
(same)

h) Name measures of center.

mean =  $\bar{x}$

(middle)

median =  $Q_2$

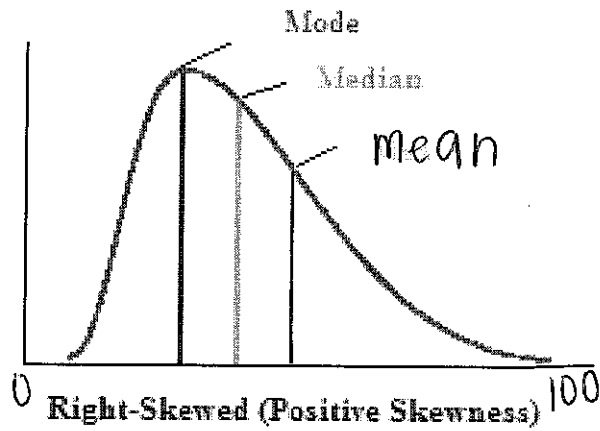
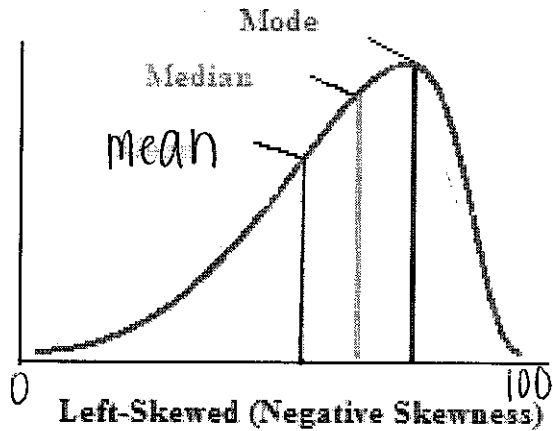
mode = the number that appears the most.

i) What skews your data?

Outliers

Skewness and Measures of Center

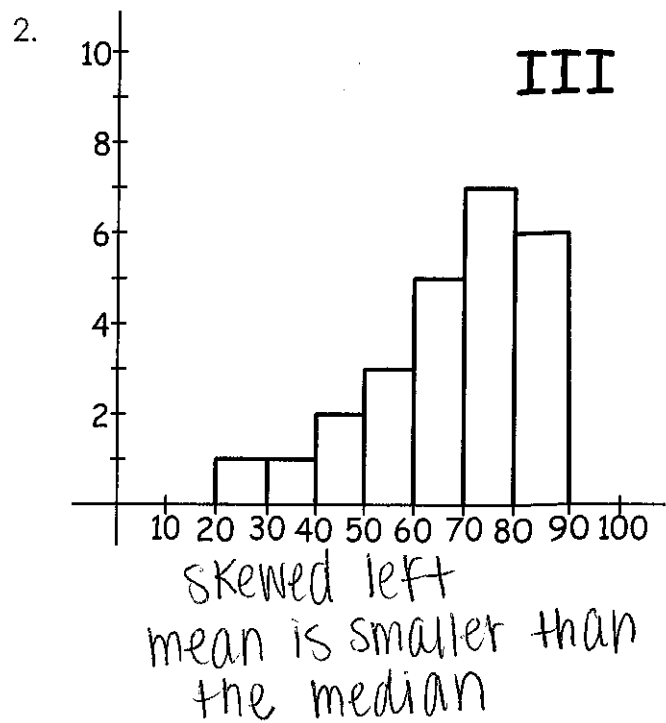
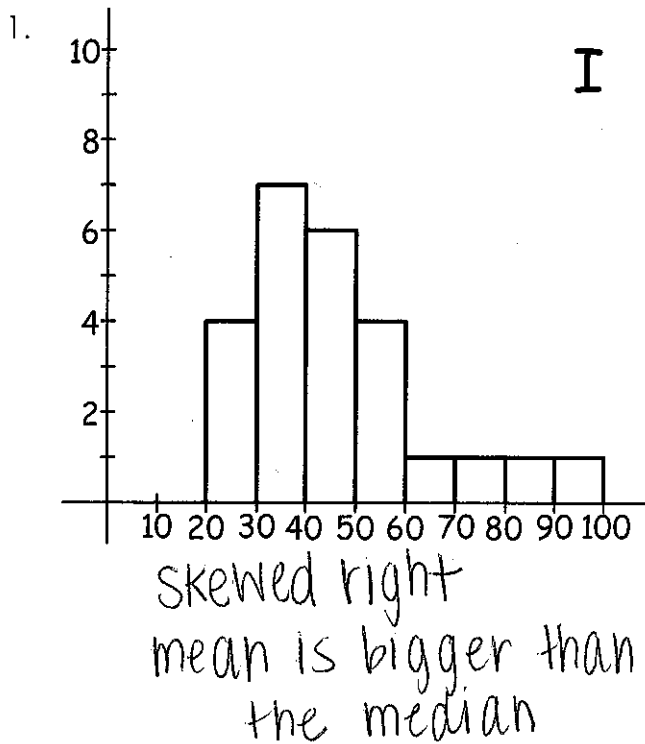
1. Outliers will affect your mean therefore the best measure of center to use if your data is skewed is the median.

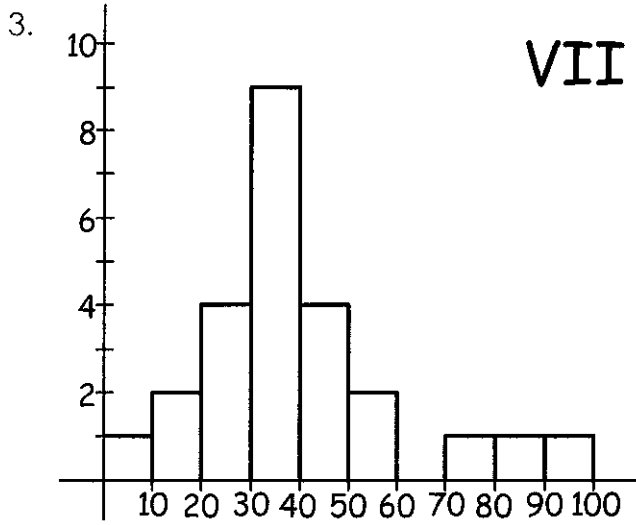


2. When your data is skewed left the mean is smaller than the median.
3. When your data is skewed right the mean is bigger than the median.

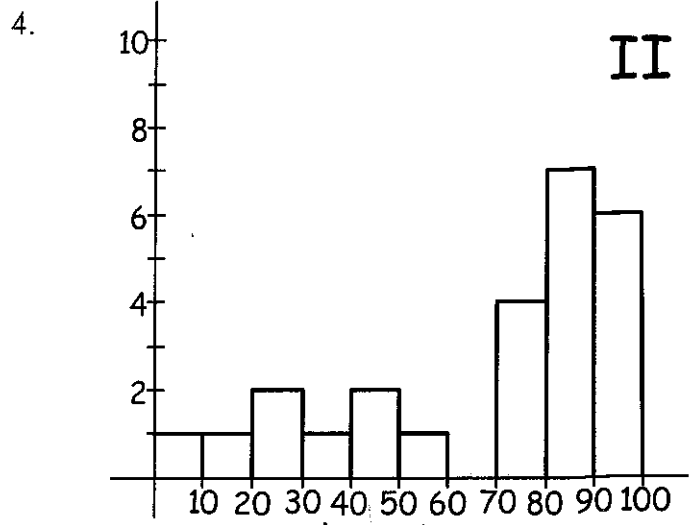
Practice

For the following describe the shape and describe the relationship between the mean and the median.

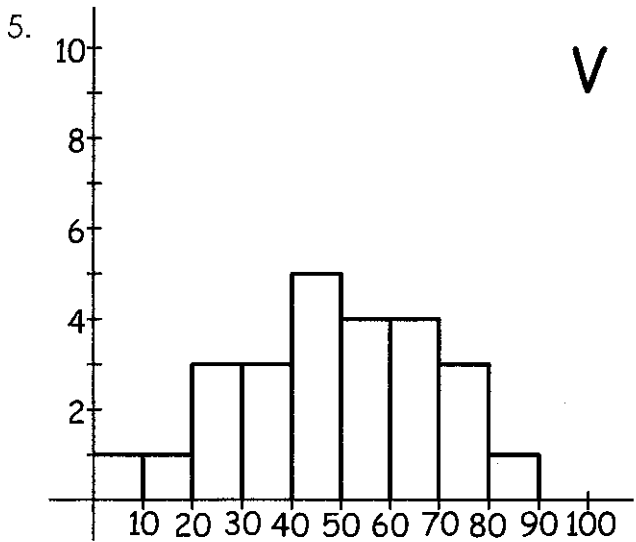




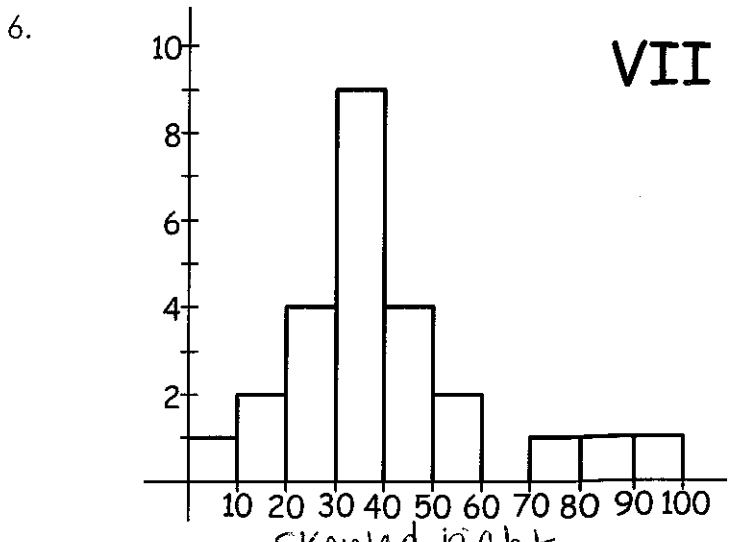
Skewed right  
mean is bigger than the  
median



Skewed left  
mean is smaller than  
the median



Symmetric  
mean and median are the same



Skewed right  
mean is bigger than  
the median

Complete the following practice problems on this paper.

PG 65 #2.28

PG 70 #2.37

PG 81 #2.51

PG 93 #2.61

