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| **CHAPTER 3, *Exploring Quantitative Data\_\_\_*OBJECTIVES (Pages 44 to 77)**   * Create/interpret a histogram. * Create/interpret a stem-and-leaf display. * Interpret a dotplot. * Describe a histogram by giving its shape, center, and spread. * Identify the shape of a histogram in one of several ways:   unimodal, bimodal, uniform, symmetric, left-skewed, right skewed.   * Identify the center of a distribution by stating the median, mean, and mode. * Find the first and third quartiles. * Find the interquartile range. * Report the Five-Number Summary: minimum, 1st quartile, median, 3rd quartile, maximum. * Know that the 2nd quartile is usually known as the median. * Identify the spread of a sample distribution by computing the range, interquartile range, sample variance, and sample standard deviation. * Create/interpret a boxplot. * Know how to find the outliers of a distribution by using both Tukey’s Rule and by using your TI-84 calculator.   **Technology:** TI-84 plus graphing calculator  **REVIEW:**  The sample variance, sample standard deviation, and the interquartile range are measures of spread of a distribution.   * What is the symbol for sample variance? * What is the symbol for sample standard deviation? * What is the symbol for interquartile range?   The mean and median are measures of the center of a distribution.   * What is the symbol for the mean? * What is the symbol for the median?   What 2 letters will we use to represent the sample data?  What is the Greek symbol that stands for summation?  What is the letter that is used to stand for the number of sample data?  If a sample distribution is symmetric or nearly symmetric, use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a measure of the center and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a measure of spread.  If a sample distribution is skewed, use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a measure of the center and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a measure of spread.  The IQR contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the data of a skewed distribution.  In a right-skewed distribution, the mean is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the median.  In a left-skewed distribution, the mean is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the median.  ***MONDAY (10.21.24*)**  **Discuss these previously assigned problems:** Pages 84, 85 (#47 – 49, 50 – 52, 54).  **QUIZ** (Find the mean, sample variance, and sample standard deviation of sample data. Show how to do this “by hand.” You may refer to your notes and use your *TI-84* calculator to do arithmetic. Then, you may check your answers by using the *1-Var Stats* feature on your calculator.)  **CHAPTER 4: Telling the Stories of Quantitative Data**  **OBJECTIVES (Pages 90 – 97)**   * Be able to compare groups with histograms. * Be able to compare groups with stem-and-leaf displays. * Be able to compare groups with boxplots. * Understand the computation and significance of outliers.   **Class Work/Homework:**   * Read and take notes on pages 90 – 97. * Page 108 (6 – 8).   ***WEDNESDAY (10.23.24*)**  **Discuss the previously assigned problems.**  **Class Work/Homework: Chapter** 3 *(Review A),* a handout page.  ***FRIDAY (10.25.24*) B-DAY, NO CLASS** |
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