## **Quiz 4 Review**—Central Tendency

Name:

ISN pages 21-28
<b>cabulary</b> —Use your notes to find the exact answer that fits each blank.
The fifth number in the five number summary is
An equal number of values are larger than and smaller than this measure of central tendency,
 The third number in the five number summary is
The first quartile means that% of data points lie below $Q_1$ and that% of data points lie
above $Q_1$ .
The third quartile means that% of data points lie below $Q_3$ and that% of data points lie
above $Q_3$ .
A method of computing a kind of arithmetic mean of a set of numbers in which some elements of the
set carry more importance than others is called average.
The first number in the five number summary is
The central tendency that defined as the average of the set of data is called the

The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the central tendency that appears most often in a set of data 9.

**10.** The second number in the five number summary is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- **11.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a graphical depiction of groups of numerical data through their quartiles.
- **12.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between the first and third quartiles.
- **13.** Any data point that is more than 1.5 times the IQR above the third quartile, or 1.5 times the IQR below the first quartile is considered an \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**14.** The fourth number in the five number summary is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the average distance of the data points from the mean 15.
- **16.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ tells how far apart the data points are in a distribution.
- **17.** The midpoint of the data distribution is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **18.** An \_\_\_\_\_\_ is clearly separated from the main body of observations.
- **19.** A histogram's shape is if the tail or the curve is on the right.

- **20.** If a histogram's shape looks similar to a bell curve (like a mirror) it is classified as \_\_\_\_\_\_
- **21.** If a histogram's shape has two defined peaks then it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_
- **22.** The overall pattern of a distribution is determined by these four descriptions: \_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_,

- **23.** If the tail of a histogram's distribution is to the left, then the shape is said to be
- **24.** The overall look of a data distribution is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Work Problems**—On a separate sheet of paper answer each question fully.

- **25.** Find mean, median, and mode of the following data set, {11, 5, 9, 13, 8, 9, 9, 11, 10, 8}.
- **26.** In the statistics course tests are 50%, quizzes are 30%, and homework is 20% of a student's overall grade. Homework grades: {100, 80, 85, 100, 80, 50}, quiz grades: {80, 80, 100, 60, 100}, and test grades: {85, 98}. Find the overall statistics grade. \_\_\_\_\_
- **27.** Find the 5# Summary and IQR of the following data set, {75, 80, 75, 77, 75, 80, 83, 80, 71, 70}.
- **28.** James has taken the IQ test 8 times and his scores are 96, 118, 108, 105, 56, 107, 95, and 103. Find the standard deviation.
- **29.** Find the standard deviation of the following data set {3, 8, 1, 6, 4, 12, 13, 5, 8}
- **30.** Find mean, median, and mode of the following data set, {50, 45, 48, 59, 56, 53, 50, 48, 52, 49, 50, 51}
- **31.** Find the 5# Summary and IQR of the following data set, {35, 45, 42, 41, 25, 36, 27, 41, 34, 73, 26, 58, 29, 20, 28, 35, 48, 43, 42, 45}.
- **32.** Find the mean, median, and mode of the following data set {3, 8, 1, 6, 4, 12, 13, 5, 8}
- **33.** Find the standard deviation of the following data set, {11, 5, 9, 13, 8, 9, 9, 11, 10, 8}.
- 34. In the statistics course tests are 50%, quizzes are 25%, homework is 15%, and participation is 10% of a student's overall grade. Participation grades: {100, 100, 100, 100, 90}, Homework grades: {100, 80, 95, 100, 80, 70}, quiz grades: {90, 80, 100, 60, 98}, and test grades: {89, 91}
  Find the overall statistics grade. \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **Constructions**—On a separate sheet of paper draw the following

- **35.** Find the five-number summary. Draw a box plot of the following data set. Make sure to check for outliers. {-34, 2, 11, 30, -4, 29, 5, 24, 8, 10, 5, 10, 2, 12, 5, 15, 20, 23, 25, 10, 25, 29, -1, 30, 0, 6, 30, 15, 5, 26, 52, 17}
- **36.** Find the five-number summary. Draw a box plot of the following data set. Make sure to check for outliers. {35, 45, 42, 41, 25, 36, 27, 41, 34, 73, 26, 58, 29, 20, 28, 35, 48, 43, 42, 45}.
- **37.** Find the five-number summary. Draw a box plot of the following data set. Make sure to check for outliers. {78, 70, 71, 25, 115, 60, 65, 64, 68, 84, 12, 50, 90, 120, 47, 88}.
- **38.** Find the five-number summary. Draw a box plot of the following data set. Make sure to check for outliers. {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 80}.



## **Overall Pattern**—Describe the SCSO of each of these graphical displays.