Algebra 1: Review of data analysis and Probability Topic 1: Measures of central tendency and spread Mean: THE AVERAGE OF A SET OF NUMBERS . A Median: WHEN ALL THE NUMBERS ARE IN ORDER, IT IS THE MIDDLE NUMBER ALSO CHUED THE CENTER Mode: THE NUMBER THAT IS REPEATED THE MOST, THERE CAN BE NONE, ONE OR MULTIPLE MODES Range: (SPREAD), THE HIGHEST VALUE MINUS THE LOWEST VALUE Data Set: Below is a set of test scores from the most recent test in Dr. Oldham's class 100 85 75 88 100 20 89 95 78 81 1) Find the mean, median, mode and range 22, 75, 78, 81, 85, 85, 89, 95, 100, 100 2) Which measure of central tendency describes the data the best and why? median because more of the scores were above blus. The Score of 22 brought down the class avenue opic 2: Box and Whisker Plofs Lower quartile: ALSO Called Q1. IT IS THE median (quartile) of the lower half of the data Upper quartile: also called Qz. It is the median (see) of the Upper half of the duta The 5 number summary: The 5 numbers needed to make a box-and-whisker plot minimum Q, mediun Q3 maximum Q, Qz (minimum) Lower maximum Upper Lower Quartile Quartile Upper Extreme Extreme Median 25%.

CALCULATOR STEPS (Ti-36X Pro): go to [data], type in all your data (doesn't need to be in order). Then press [2nd] [data] to get to stat-reg/distr. Choose option 2: 1-var stats. \bar{x} is the mean. Scroll down until you get your 5-number summary (min, Q1, med, Q3, max) 22,75 13) 81, 85, 88, 89 (25) 100, 100

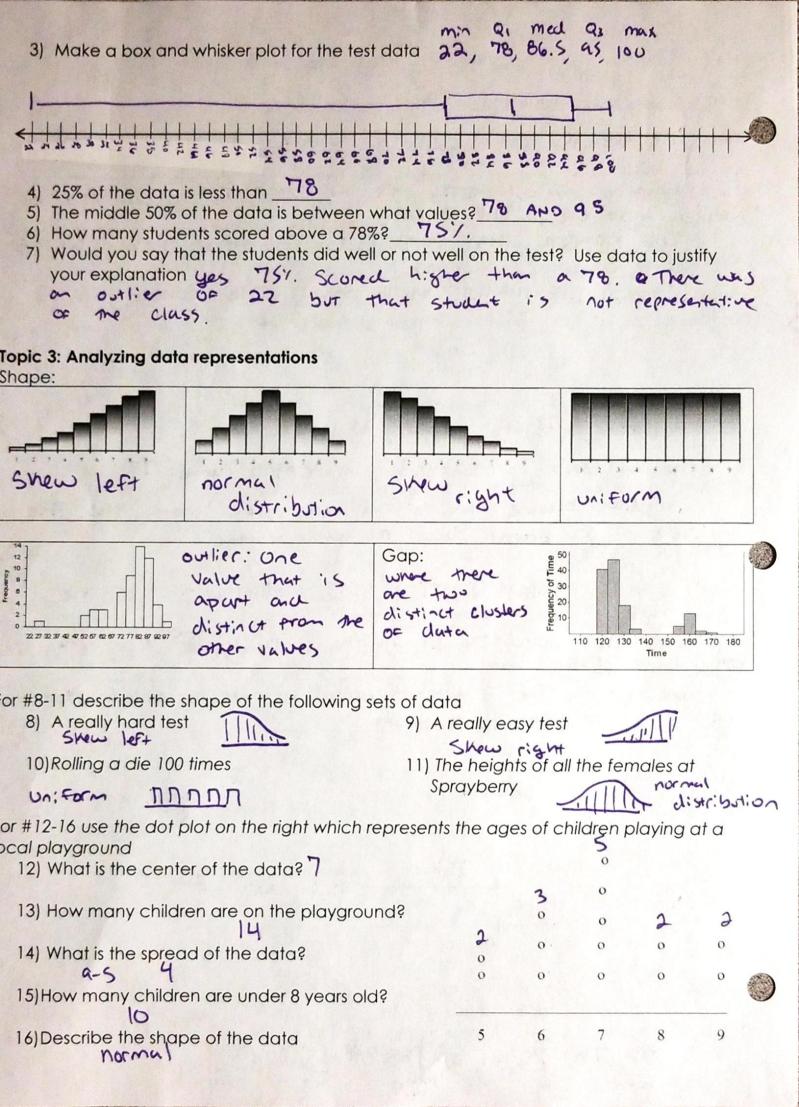
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

25%

100

90

25%



Topic 4: Two-way frequency charts

