

Lesson 9-7: Shape of Distributions

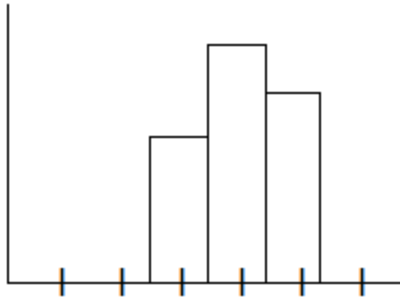
SWBAT: Relate the shape of a data display to how the data is distributed.

3 ways to describe data:

1. Its center – mean, median, mode.
2. Its spread (variability) – range, interquartile range and M.A.D.
3. Its shape – How it looks in a graph

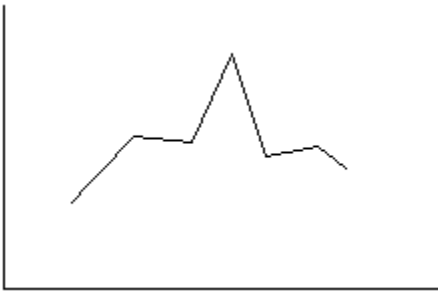
Cluster:

Several data points that _____.



Peak:

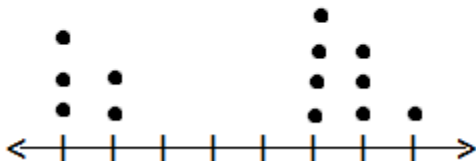
In an ordered set of data, a value that _____.



Gap:

A _____ between sets of data values

- Must be between sets of data, not just an empty space!



Describe what each set of data would look like.

One set of data has a MAD of 2, another set of data has a MAD of 10.

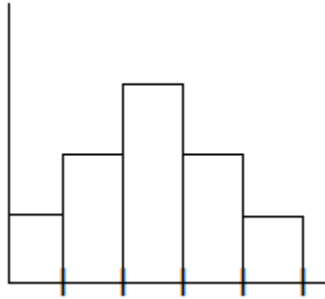
Describe:

Lesson 9-7: Shape of Distributions

SWBAT: Relate the shape of a data display to how the data is distributed.

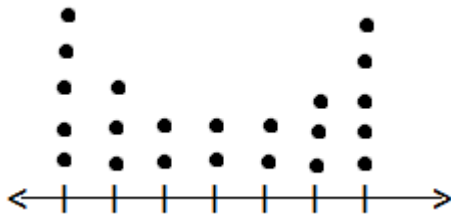
Symmetry:

Data that has the _____.



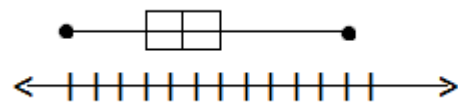
When describing the data, you cannot just say that the shape is a peak or cluster, you have to use the values/numbers to describe the peak or cluster.

Ex:

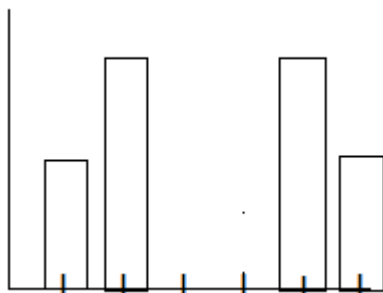


1.

This data has _____, symmetry around _____ and no gaps or clusters.



2.



3.

Describe what each set of data would look like.

One set of data has a MAD of 2, another set of data has a MAD of 10.

Describe: