Statistics is the science of Lata, and is used to evaluate claims.

Ex: 1 make 80% of free throws I shoot.

Chapter 1: Picturing Distributions with Graphs

Def: An individual is an object described by data.

Ex: Person, city, animal, company.

Def: A variable is a characteristic of an individual.

Ex: Age, population, species, profit.

Ex: We randomly select 4 people in the US and ask them to report their age and gender. We also ask then what state they're living in.

State Age Reported Gender
Kentucky 61 Female

Florida 27 Female

Wisconsin 27 Male

California 33 Female

catagorical quantative catagorical
4 individuals and 3 variables measured for

each individual

Def: A variable is quantitative if it takes nonerical values and arithmetic

makes sense.

Def: A variable is <u>catagorical</u> if it is not quantative.

ade for zip codes State Kentuchy Age 61 Reported Gender Fenale ZIP 41375 Florida Fenale 27 93402 Male Wis consin 27 97403 33 Fenale California 49102

catagorical!

Ex: A study classifies bison in Yellowsbre as young or adult. State the

individuals, variables, and the type of variable.

Bison, age, catagorical

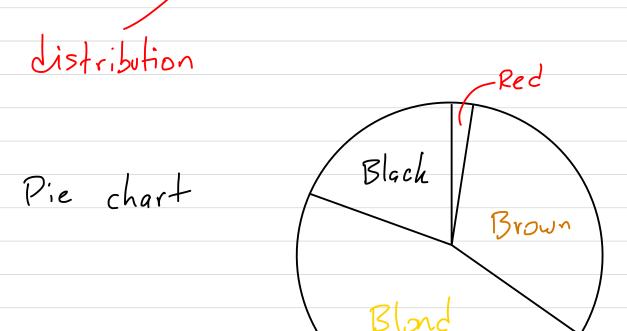
Def: The distribution of a variable is

the information of both its possible

values and how often they occur.

Ex: Stude	nt ID	Hair	color
00	3	Red	
00	6	Brown	
03!		7	
		Broun	not a distribution
089		Black	

Hair color	90 of students w/ this odor
Red	2 %
2.	
Brown	35 %
Blond	43%
Black	20 %

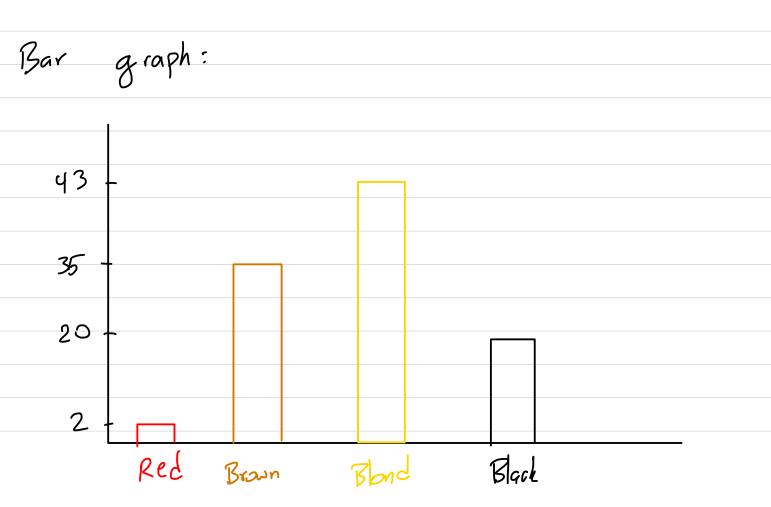


Only use pie charts when the Comment: values the variable can take are mutually exclusive - i.e. every individual has at most one value. Hair color is mutually exclusive since you can have at most one. A survey asking which types of soca you'd had in the past north would not be noticely exclusive since you could have had more than one type.

Sprite 30% 5

This coesn't reflect the people who have had both

Hair color	90 of students w/ this odor
	0. 7
Red	2 %
Brown	35 %
Blond	43%
Black	20 %
13 K C K	



Ex Music source b of 12-24 year olds who have used it

Radio 72

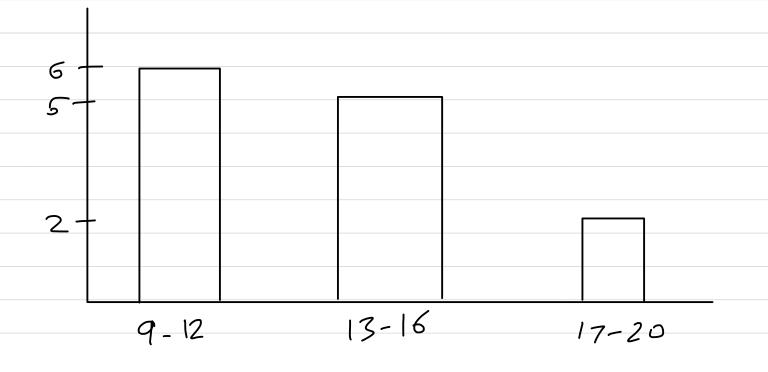
YouTube 77

Tunes 47

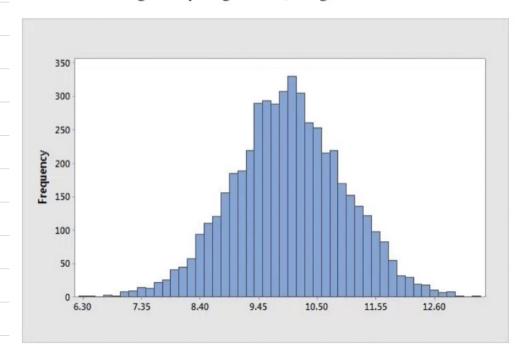
Don't use a pie chart, because the different music sources aren't mutually exclusive.

Histograms: when given a sample of individuals, you can make a histogram by dividing the data into ranges (called classes) and counting the number of individuals in each class. Then we make a bar graph of the result. This

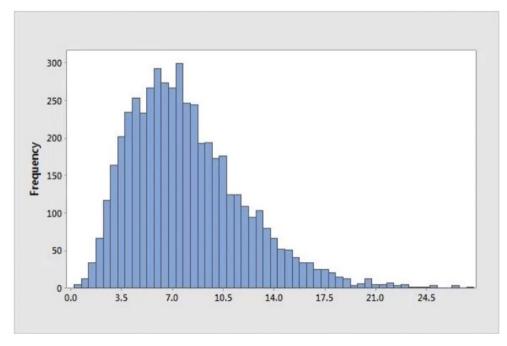
## roughly approximates the distribution



A **symmetric** distribution. Ex: Heights of young women, Lengths of bird bills



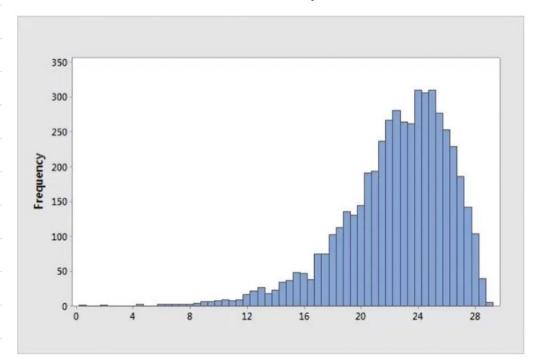
Right-skewed



Ex: in cones

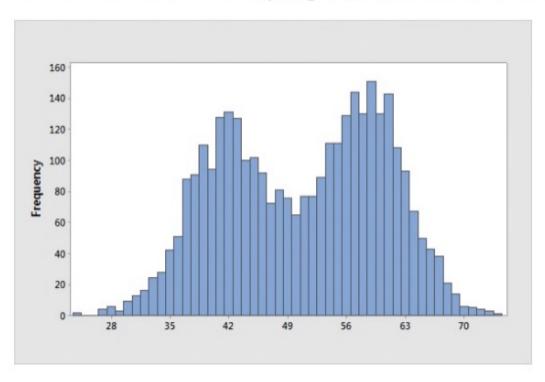
A left-skewed distribution.

Ex: Grades on an easy test



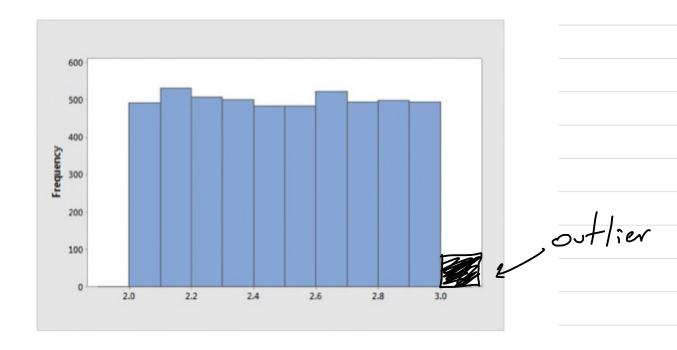
A bimodal distribution.

Ex: Exam scores when one group studied and another didn't



## An approximately uniform distribution.

Ex: Rolling a die



Def: The center of the distribution is

the mean or median. The variability is

roughly how spread out the distribution is.

Outliers are individuals who don't fit

the pattern,

, quantatire -Giren a set of data, we can form a sten-and-leaf plot: take all of the numbers and split them into the last digit and all the other digits. Then write the second piece (i.e. the prefix) and all the final digits with that prefix. 10 11 12 12 14 15 15 0 10 Ex; 16 16 18 20 1 00122455668