## Exam 1

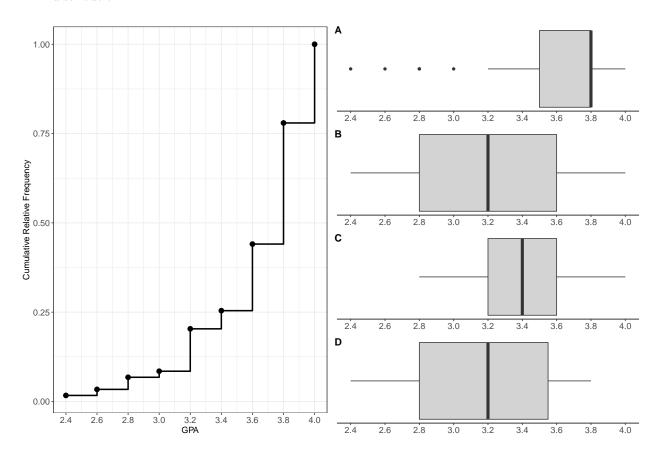
STAT 251 Section 03

Student Name:		Last Four of Vandal Number:		
Test Version:	$\mathbf{A}$			

1.	(2pts) Multiple choice: A boxplot is a visual representation of the five-number summary of a quantitative variable. Which of the following provides the correct five numbers?
(a)	minimum, mean, range, median, maximum
(b)	minimum, Q1, median Q3, maximum
(c)	minimum, Q1, mean, Q3, maximum
(d)	minimum, IQR, mean, standard deviation, maximum
2.)	(2pts) True or False: The selection of the number of bins $k$ can significantly influence the shape of a histogram
	Answer:
3.)	(2pts) Multiple choice: A plot which shows distinct values of a variable on the $x$ -axis and the frequency or relative frequency on the $y$ -axis is called a:
(a)	Dot plot
(b)	Pie chart
(c)	Box and Whisker Plot
(d)	Histogram
4.)	(2pts) Multiple choice: A preliminary exploration and summary of the data
(a)	descriptive statistics
(b)	sampling design
(c)	interquartile range
(d)	box and whisker plot
<b>5.</b> )	(2pts) True or False: Inferential statistics can be applied to both samples and populations
	Answer:
6.)	(2pts) Write in the letter(s) of the words or phrases that $\underline{b}$ est completes the following sentence: "The mean is the of a distribution while the median is the of a distribution."
(a)	middle value
(b)	frequency
(c)	measure of spread
(d)	center of gravity

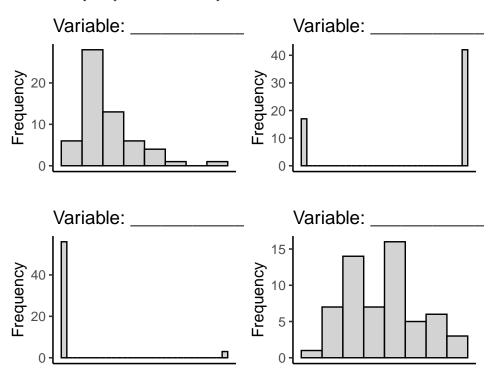
7.)	(2pts) Write in the letter(s) of variance is a of a distr		_	aplete the following sentence: "T	'hϵ
(a)	measure of spread				
(b)	susceptible				
(c)	measure of location				
` ′	resistant				
(4)	TOSISTATIO				
8.)	20 college students in Georgia. various factors influencing acad participants were asked to self-re	This comprehemic performations the daily	nensive study, administance concerning stude to time they dedicate to	d among a representative sample stered by the state, aims to explore the state of the survey studying in whole hours. Completed address the following questions.	ore ey ete
	Study Time (Hrs)	Evacuaness	Dolotivo fraguency	Cumulative RF	
	3	Frequency 9	Relative frequency 0.45	0.45	
	6	3	0.3	0.40	
	9	3	0.0	0.9	
	12	1			
	15	1	0.05	1	
(b)	(2pts) Using the frequency talk studying in this sample is 5.85		nfirm that the mean	amount of time a student spen	ıds
(c)	(2pts) What proportion of stud	ents study 6 l	hours a day or less?		
9.)	(4pts total) consider the followi	-	3 observations of a qu $\{-4.4, -0.2, 1.5\}$	antitative variable $X$	
	Answer parts (a) - (c)				
( )	-			2	
(a)	(2pts) given that $\bar{x} \approx 1$ , show l	now to com	<b>pute</b> the sample varia	ince s <sup>2</sup>	
(b)	(2pts) Assuming the variance of	f $X$ above $s^2$	$\approx 9.22$ , what is the st	andard deviation $s$ ?	

10.) (4pts total) The plot on the left shows the cumulative distribution of college grade point average from the Georgia Student Survey. Circle the letter of the boxplot that correctly depicts the cumulative distribution.



- 11.) (4 pts total) A survey of college students in Georgia asked the following questions:
- A.) Are you male or female? (recorded as male = 0, female = 1)
- B.) What is you height in inches?
- C.) Do you routinely smoke cigarettes? (recorded as no = 0, yes = 1)
- D.) How many hours do you spend studying?

The figure below shows histograms of the student responses to each of these questions in scrambled order and without scale markings. Match each variable to its corresponding histogram by indicating the appropriate letter in the space provided on each plot.

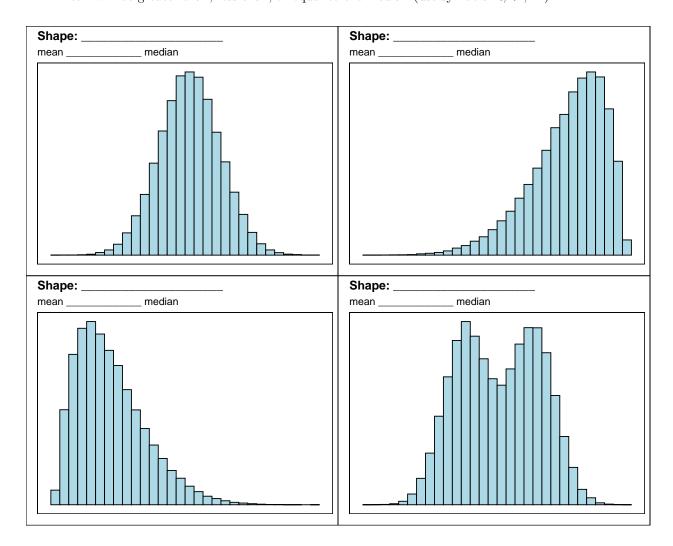


12.) (2 pts) Consider the following five number summary of the sugar content in milligrams in a single serving of 20 different U.S cereal brands

Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum
0	4	9.5	13	18

Utilizing the  $1.5 \times IQR$  rule and the table above, at what sugar content level does a cereal brand become classified as an outlier?

13.) (6pts total) Describe the shape of the following distributions and for each distribution identify if the mean will be greater than, less than, or equal to the median (use symbols <, >, =).

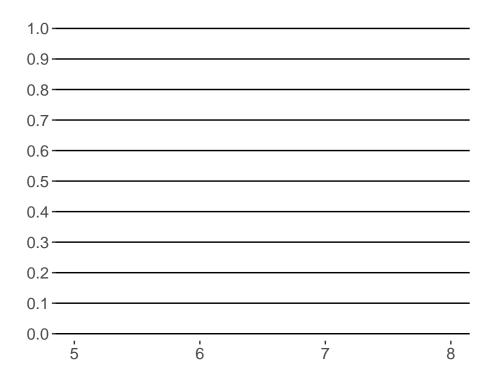


14.) (6 points total) The table below gives the distribution of a quantitative variable X.

Table 1:

X	Frequency(X)	Relative Frequency(x)	Cumulative Relative Fequency
5	8	0.40	0.40
6	5	0.25	0.65
7	2	0.10	0.75
8	5	0.25	1.00

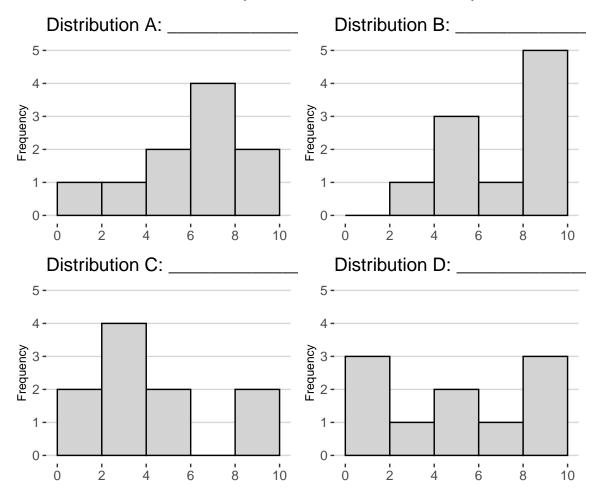
Plot the cumulative distribution (3pts) and use this plot to find the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles of X (1pt each)



 $25th = \_\_\_ 50th = \_\_\_ 75th = \_\_\_$ 

(15) (4pts total) Consider the following four sets of observations of a quantitative variable x. For your convenience the observations have been sorted in increasing order. Match datasets 1-4 with the correct histogram (labeled A-D)

Dataset 1 =  $\{0.1, 1.1, 2.6, 2.7, 3.4, 3.4, 4.1, 4.4, 8.8, 9.6\}$ Dataset 2 =  $\{1.1, 3.8, 5.3, 6.0, 6.2, 6.9, 7.9, 7.9, 8.1, 8.7\}$ Dataset 3 =  $\{0.1, 0.3, 1.2, 2.4, 4.4, 4.5, 8.0, 8.9, 9.3, 9.3\}$ Dataset 4 =  $\{3.4, 4.5, 5.4, 5.6, 7.0, 8.5, 8.9, 9.2, 9.7, 9.7\}$ 



Extra Credit: Any points earned on extra credit problems will be applied to the total score of this examination not to exceed the total of **50** points possible.

(bonus) (2pts) Why is the sample variance divided by n-1 instead of n like the sample mean? explain you answer (a mathematical demonstration can also help)

(bonus) (2pts) Why is it advisable to complement a boxplot with another type of plot, such as a dot plot or histogram, when performing a descriptive analysis of a variable? Explain the rationale behind not relying solely on a boxplot for a comprehensive understanding of the data.



## 1 Formulas

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x} xF(x)$$

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{x} xRF(X)$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$range(x) = \min(x) - \max(x)$$

$$IQR = Q3 - Q1$$

$$x < Q1 - 1.5 \times (Q3 - Q1)$$

$$x > Q3 - 1.5 \times (Q3 - Q1)$$