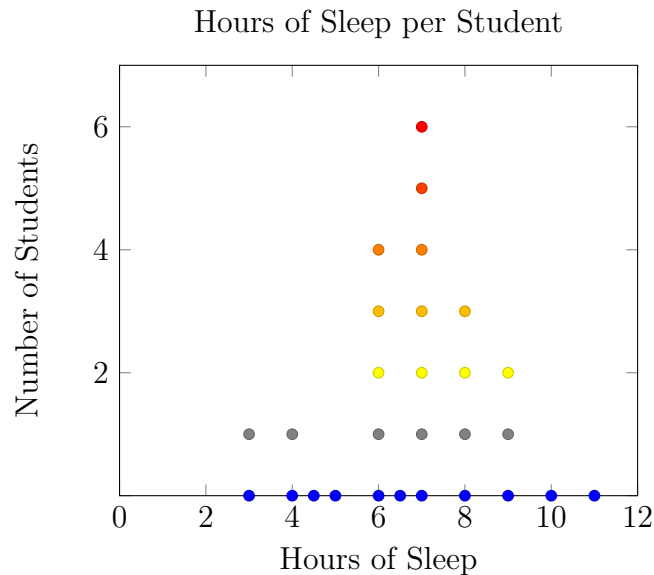


1.3 Homework

45—49 odd, 55, 59, 63, 69, 79

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August 20, 2021

45. (a) Dotplot:



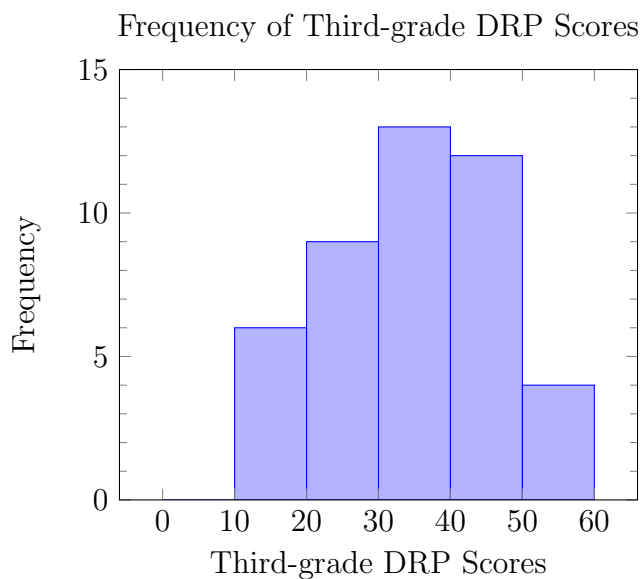
- (b) 5 out of the 28 students
47. (a) The dot above 3 signifies one game in which 3 goals were scored by the team
(b) The graph shows that the team scored a median of 2 goals and a mean of 3.75. The two outliers, 9 and 10, effect the mean greatly, but the median signifies that 2 goals is the center amount scored. Two goals is quite well, which shows that the team performed well.
49. The distribution looks approximately symmetric, as there are no significant tails to the left or right, and no significant outliers.
55. The New Jersey family income distribution is much more spread out as compared to the Indiana distribution. Both seem skewed right, as they have tails trailing to the right; however, New Jersey has more outliers.

59. (a) Stemplot:

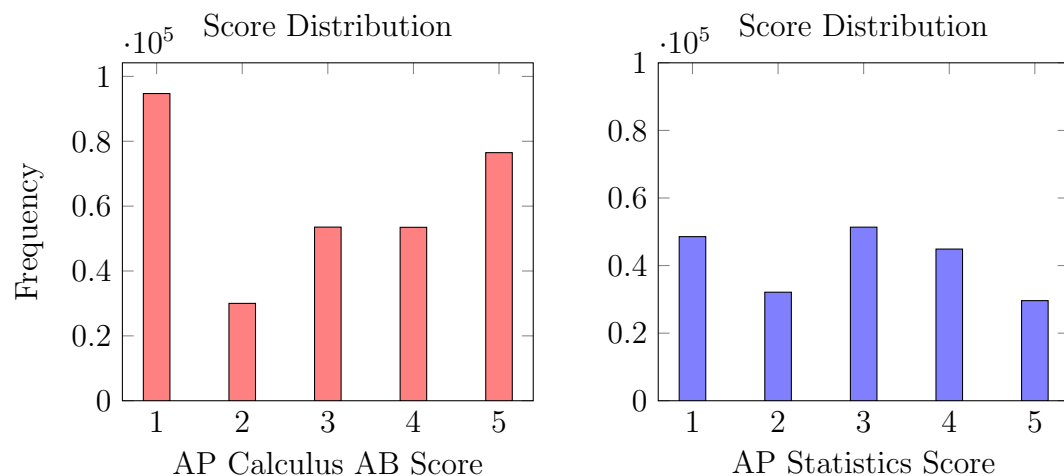
15		9							
16		0	5	5	6	7	8		
17		1	1	1	3	4	4	7	7
18									
19		2							

Key:
 17 | 1 = 17.1

- (b) There is an outlier at 19.2
- (c) 7 of these bars are less than advertised
63. (a) As a general rule of thumb, there should be at least 5 stems. This is done to better spread out and view the data to come to a more plausible conclusion.
- (b) Key: 13 | 1 = 13.1
- (c) The distribution is roughly symmetric, as there are no significant tails. There is, however, a significant outlier at 16.0
69. This histogram is roughly symmetric. There are no outliers, and the range is 40. The median is between 30-40.



79. (a) Plots:



- (b) The variability of the frequency of calculus AB scores is much greater, with the range being roughly 3 times that of the statistics scores. Both, however, appear to be bimodal, with calculus AB having peaks at scores of 1 and 5, and statistics having peaks at scores of 1 and 3. As compared to statistics, calculus AB has a much higher 5 and 1 rate.