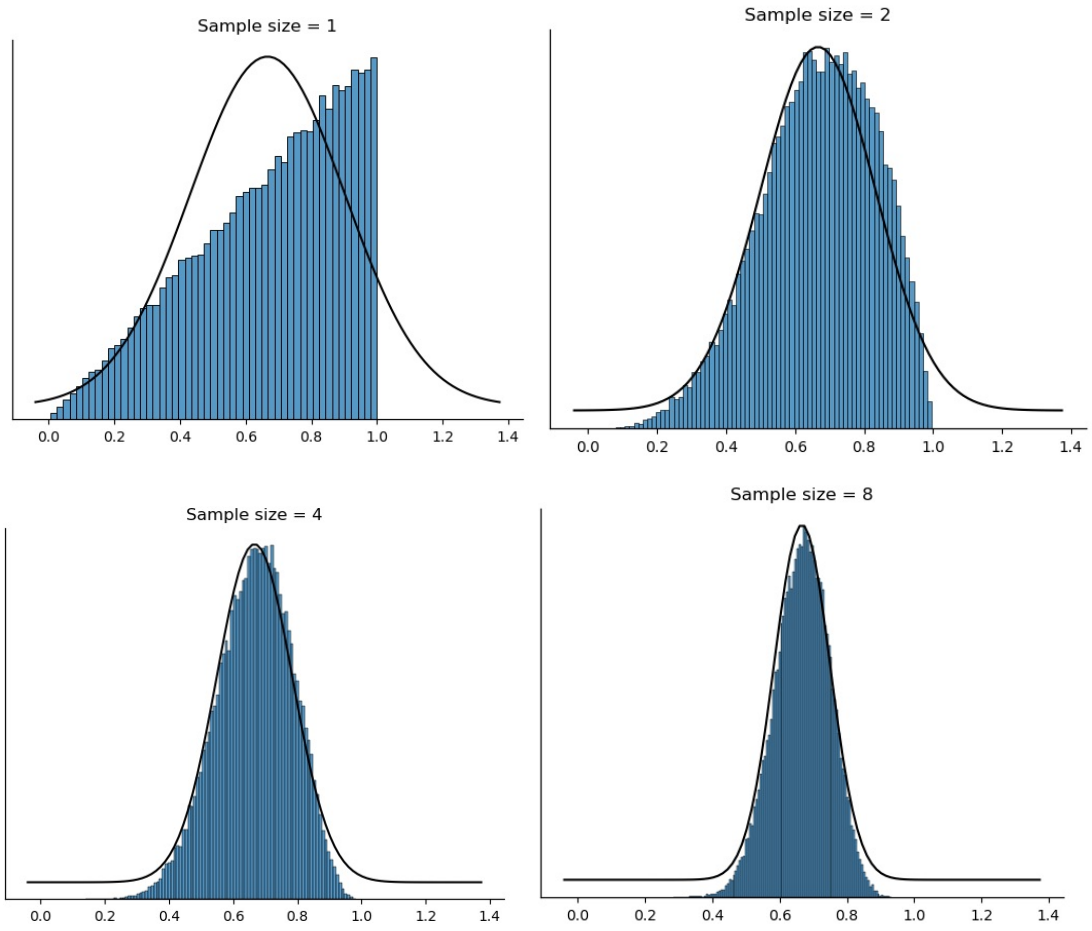
1. 다음 설명에 적합한 단어를 적으시오.

- Broadly speaking, central tendency measures tell you where the data are. There's three measures that are typically reported in the literature: the mean, median and mode.
- In contrast, measures of variability tell you about how "spread out" the data are. The key measures are: range, standard deviation, interquartile reange
- The -score is a slightly unusual beast. It's not quite a descriptive statistic, and not quite an inference. Make sure you understood this section: it'll come up again later.
- Want to know how strong the relationship is between two variables? Calculate a correlation.

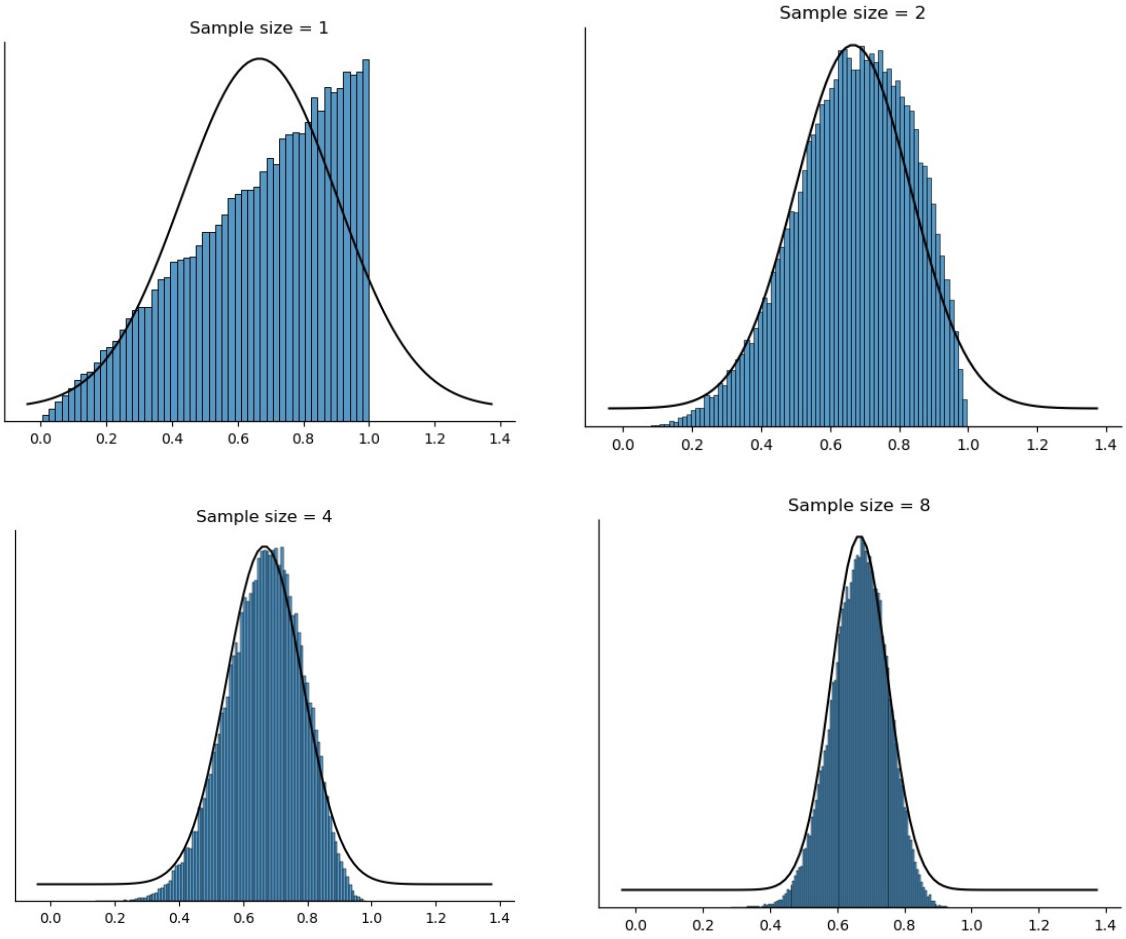
Dealing with missing data is one of those frustrating things that data analysts really wish the didn't have to think about. In real life it can be hard to do well. For the purpose of this book, we only touched on the basics in this section.

2 아래 그래프를 보고 유추 할 수 있는 것 3가지 적으시오
2-1 이 세가지를 증명할 수 있는 정리



해설

- *Measures of central tendency.* Broadly speaking, central tendency measures tell you where the data are. There's three measures that are typically reported in the literature: the mean, median and mode.
- *Measures of variability.* In contrast, measures of variability tell you about how "spread out" the data are. The key measures are: range, standard deviation, interquartile reange
- *Standard scores.* The -score is a slightly unusual beast. It's not quite a descriptive statistic, and not quite an inference. Make sure you understood this section: it'll come up again later.
- *Correlations.* Want to know how strong the relationship is between two variables? Calculate a correlation.
- *Missing data.* Dealing with missing data is one of those frustrating things that data analysts really wish the didn't have to think about. In real life it can be hard to do well. For the purpose of this book, we only touched on the basics in this section.



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