

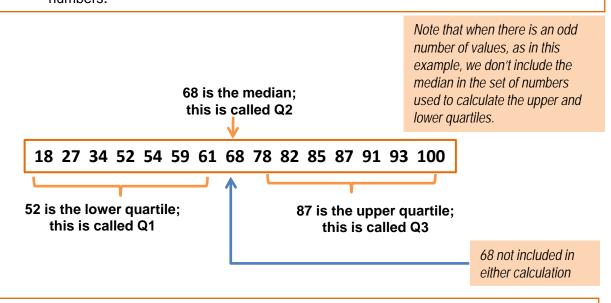




The first step in constructing a box-and-whisker plot is to first find the median (Q2), the lower quartile (Q1) and the upper quartile (Q3) of a given set of data.

Example 1: The following set of numbers are the allowances of fifteen different boys in a given week (they are arranged from least to greatest).

Step 1: Find the *median*. The median is the value exactly in the middle of an ordered set of numbers.



- **Step 2:** Consider the values to the left of the median: 18 27 34 52 54 59 61

 Find the median of this set of numbers. The median is 52 and is called the *lower quartile*.
- **Step 3:** Consider values to the right of the median: 78 82 85 87 91 93 100

 Find the median of this set of numbers. The median 87 is therefore called the *upper quartile*.

You are now ready to find the *interquartile range* (IQR). The interquartile range is the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile. In example 1, the IQR = Q3 - Q1 = 87 - 52 = 35.

The IQR is a very useful measurement. It is useful because it is less influenced by extreme values as it limits the range to the middle 50% of the values.

35 is the interquartile range

http://flowingdata.com/2008/02/15/how-to-read-and-use-a-box-and-whisker-plot/



Example 2: The following set of numbers are the percentages achieved on a test by a group of 10 students (they are arranged from least to greatest).

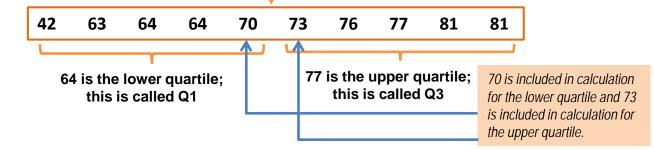
Step 1: Find the *median*. The median is the value exactly in the middle of an ordered set of numbers.

The median in this example is in-between 70 and 73, so the median is calculated by taking the mean of 70 and 73:

Median =
$$\frac{70+73}{2}$$
 = 71.5

Note that when the number of values is even the median lies between the two middle values. As in this example, we include the data value just below the median in the set of numbers used to calculate the lower quartile, and the number just above the median in the set of numbers used to calculate the upper quartile.

71.5 is the median; this is called Q2



Step 2: Consider the values to the left of the median: 42 63 64 64 70 Find the median of this set of numbers. The median is 64.

Step 3: Consider the values to the right of the median: 72 76 77 81 81

Find the median of this set of numbers. The median is 77 and is called the *upper quartile*.

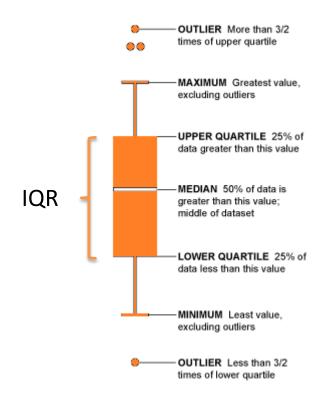
You are now ready to find the *interquartile range (IQR)*. The interquartile range is the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile. In example 2, the IQR = Q3 - Q1 = 77 - 64 = 13. The IQR is a very useful measurement. It is useful because it is less influenced by extreme values as it limits the range to the middle 50% of the values.

13 is the interquartile range

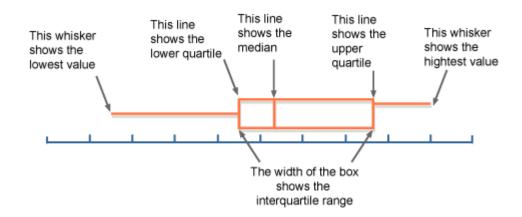


What do Box and Whisker plots look like?

They can be either vertical:



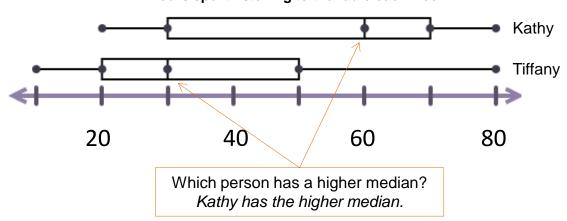
Or horizontal:





Look at these box-and-whisker plots:

Hours spent listening to the radio each week

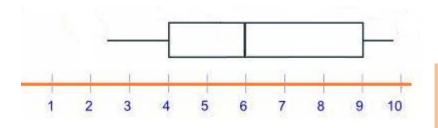


What is the interquartile range for the following set of numbers? 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41

Clue: you have to take the average (mean) of even data sets

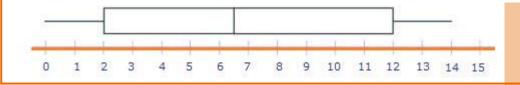
 Q_{11} is the mean of 9 and 11 = (9+11) ÷ 2 = 10 Q_{21} is the mean of 18 and 20 = (18 + 20) ÷ 2 = 19 Q_{22} is the mean of 16 and 17 = (31 + 33) ÷ 2 = 32 Q_{23} is the mean of 16 and 18 = Q_{33} is the mean of 16 and 18 = Q_{33} is the mean of 18 and 19 = Q_{32} is 10 = 22

Q2 What is the interquartile range for the information shown in the box and whisker plot below?



The upper quartile, Q_3 is 9 The lower quartile, Q_1 is 4 Therefore, the interquartile range = 9 - 4 5 \pm

Q3 For the information shown in the box and whisker plot below, what are the median, range and interquartile range?



Median = $Q_2 = 5$ D = Median = $Q_2 = 5$ B = $Q_3 = 1$ P =

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