Module 5 preparation guide

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1. Mean, median and mode are the measures of center.
2. Mode is the value that shows up the most in the data set
3. Bimodal is when data sets have two values or classes are most common.
4. Median is the value of the individual in the position that splits the list into two equal sized half’s.
5. Arithmetic is the study of numbers
6. 2,3,3,4,6,8,8 median=4 mean=4.86
7. 2,3,3,4,6,8,8,9 median= 2.5 mean=5.37
8. Three measures of dispersion are the inter-quartile range, standard deviation, and range
9. The range is the difference between the maximum and minimum values in the data.
10. Q1 is the median of the lower half of the data, the median is Q2 and IQR is the difference between Q3 and Q1, and Q3 is the median of the upper half of the data.
11. The steps are 1)compute the sample mean,2)find the difference between values and the mean, 3) square each difference, 4) add together all the squared differences, 5) divide this sum by n-1 and square root the result from the previous step to get s.
12. Approximately 1
13. Standard deviation=1.44
14. On a histogram the x-axis is classes or bins of the value of the quantitative variable and the y-axis is the frequency of individuals in the classes or bins.
15. Eight to ten bars are ideal in a histogram
16. Five numbers make up a box plot
17. Summarize() is used to compute the mean, median, standard deviation, IQR, and range?
18. hist() is used to construct a histogram
19. x¯is sample mean, **μ** is population mean, s is sample standard deviation and σ is population standard deviation.