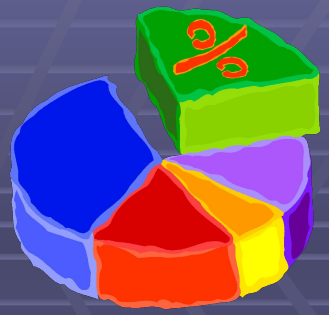
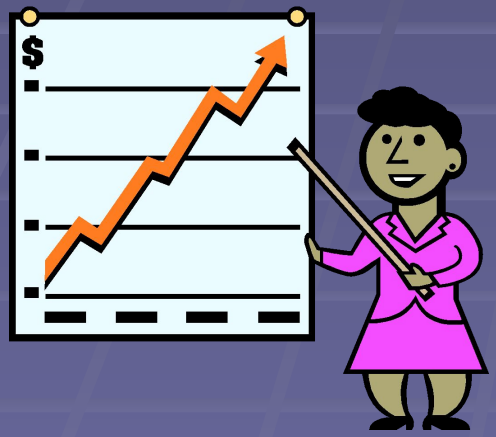


Graphing Notes



Rules for Graphing

- Make a large graph (Use entire sheet of paper)
- Use a ruler to draw lines
- Be neat
- Always give the graph a title
- Label the X & Y axis with Quantity and Units

More Graphing Rules

- Evenly space your graphs values
- Number the lines of the graph, NOT the spaces
- Scale your graph by regular intervals (Ex. 0, 5, 10, 15…)
- Plot or include ALL data
- Plot the points carefully

TAILS

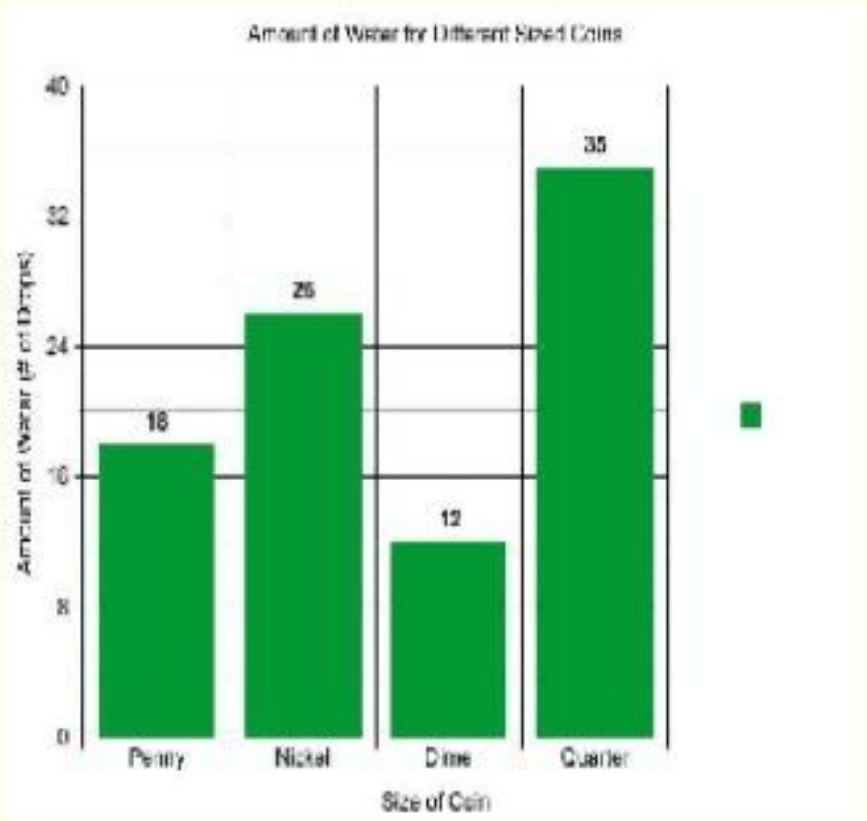
Title: Includes both variables

Axis: IV on X-axis and DV on Y-axis

Interval: The interval (4) is appropriate for this scale.

Label: Both axes are labeled.

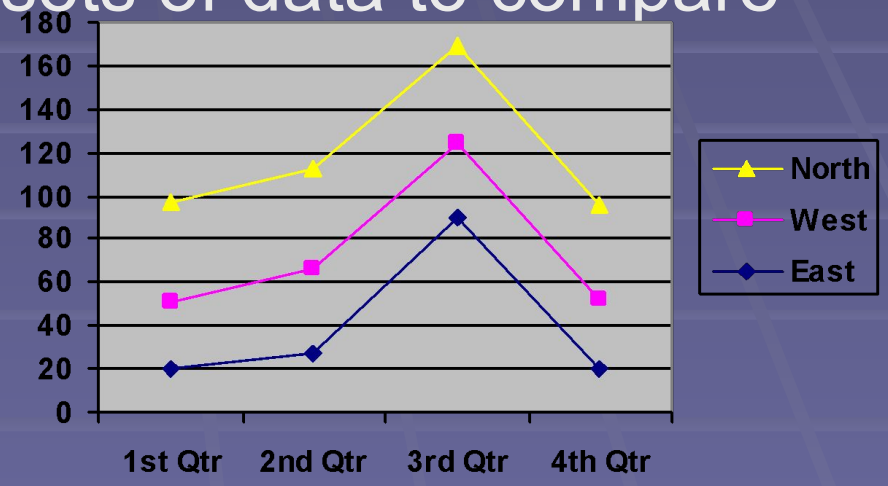
Scale: Min and max values are appropriate.



Line Graphs

- Best used for looking at changes over time

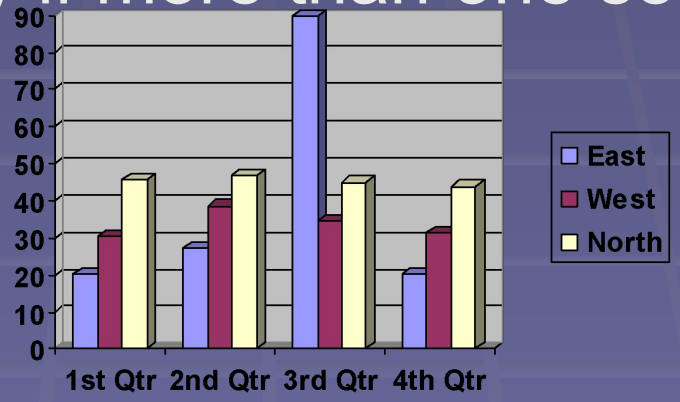
  Ex.) changes in daily temperatures for the month
- Always show 2 variables
  - Independent Variable: (X axis) Usually shows time
  - Dependent Variable: (Y axis) Depends on what is being measured in the experiment
- Can graph multiple sets of data to compare changes & value
- Use a ruler
- Make a key



Bar Graphs

- Best used for comparing data quickly and easily, Shows differences & comparisons between items

  Ex.) grade distribution of students
  - Use a ruler
  - Leave a space between the bars
  - Use different colors
  - Make a key if more than one set of data is graphed



Pie Graphs

- Best used for showing percentages or parts of a whole
  - Ex.) Percentage of the students who picked certain entrees for lunch
    - Data represented as percentages (%)
    - Use a compass or round object to draw circle
    - Do your best to realistically represent the data percentages
    - Make a key