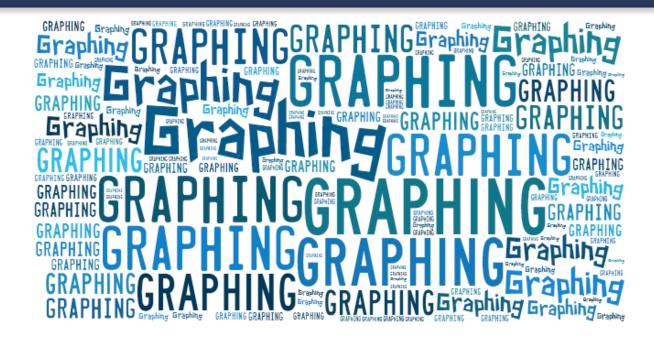
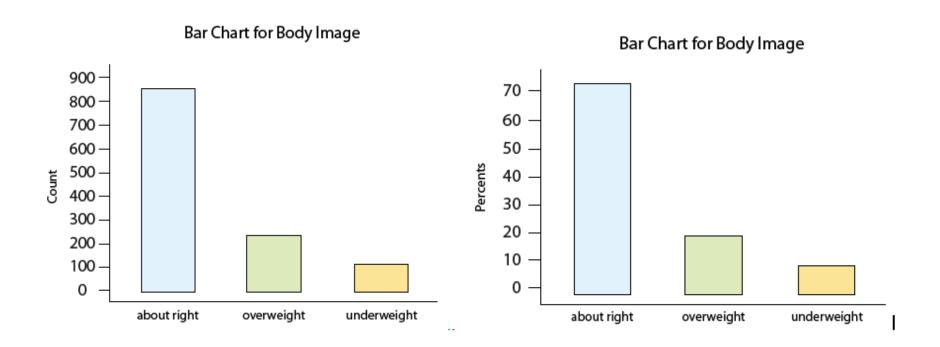
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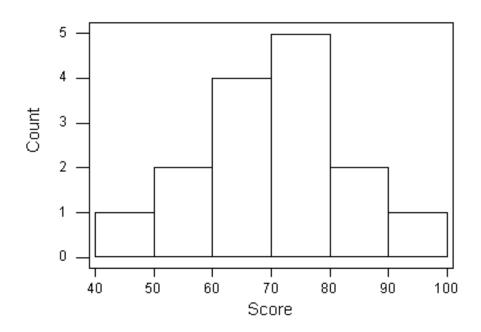






Here are the exam grades of 15 students: 88, 48, 60, 51, 57, 85, 69, 75, 97, 72, 71, 79, 65, 63, 73

Score	Count
[40-50)	1
[50-60)	2
[60-70)	4
[70-80)	5
[80-90)	2
[90-100]	1

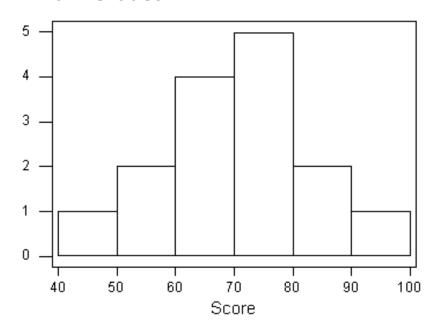




Interpreting the Histogram





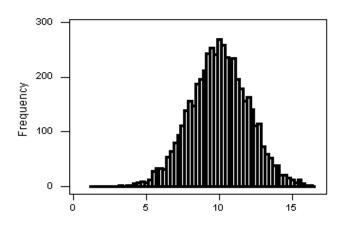




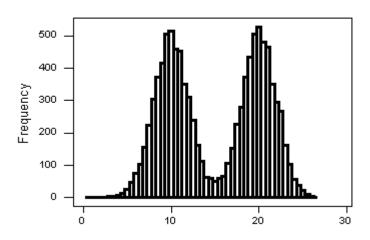
Shape: Symmetric



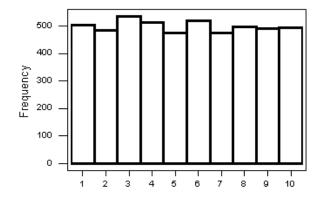
Symmetric, Single-peaked (Unimodal) Distribution



Symmetric, Double-peaked (Bimodal) Distribution



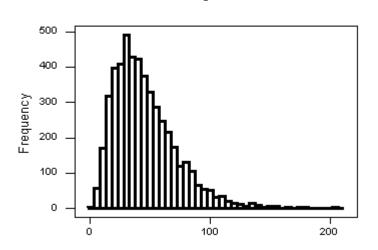
Symmetric, Uniform, Distribution



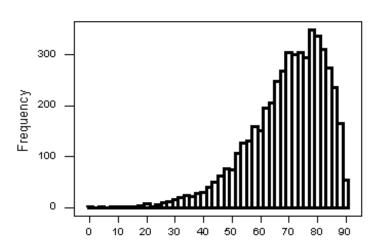




Skewed-Right Distribution



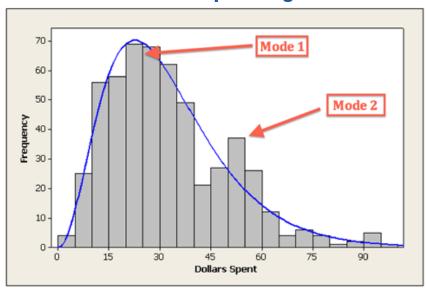
Skewed-Left Distribution



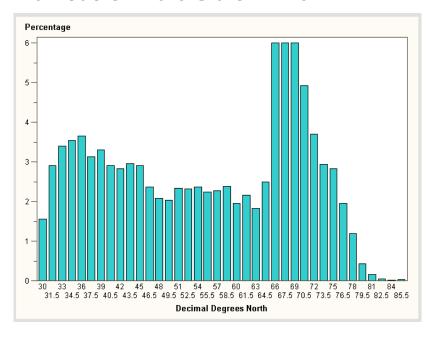




Convenience Store Spending

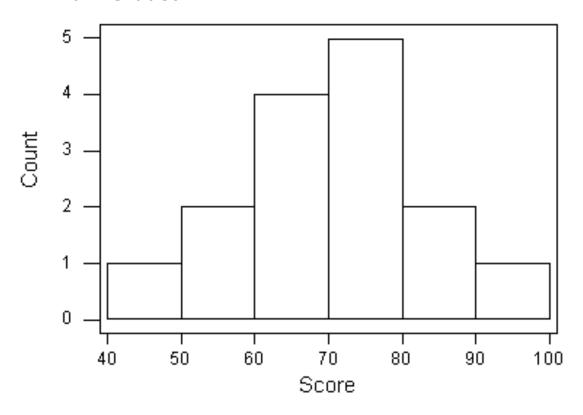


Latitude of Mars Crater Rims





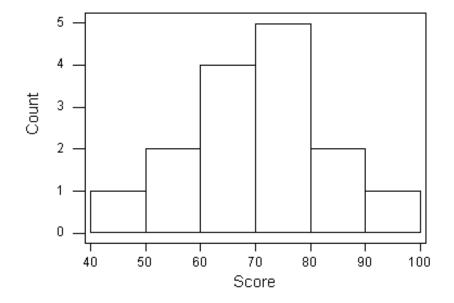








approximate min:	45 (the middle of the lowest interval of scores)
approximate max:	95 (the middle of the highest interval of scores)
approximate range:	95-45=50









Most commonly occurring value





The Median M is the center observation, which is located in the (7+1)/2 =4th spot in the ordered list

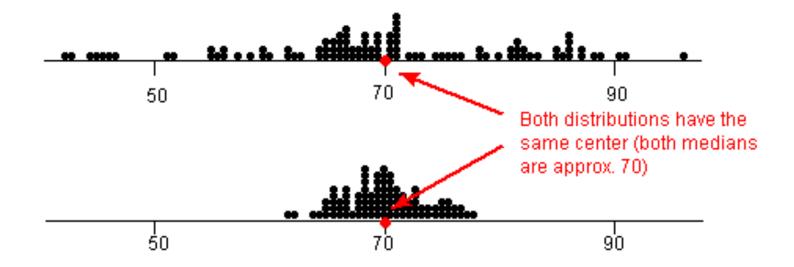


The Median M is the mean of the two center observations, which in this case are located at the 8/2=4th and 8/2 +1 = 5th spots in the ordered list

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$









Spread: Variance and Standard Deviation



Number of customers entering a video store in 8 consecutive hours

1. Find the mean, \bar{x} of your data:

$$\frac{(7+9+5+...+9)}{8} = 9$$

2. Find the deviations from the mean: the difference between each observation and the mean

$$(7-9), (9-9), (5-9), (13-9), (3-9), (11-9), (15-9), (9-9)$$

3. Square each of the deviations:

The first few are $(-2)^2 = 4$, $(0)^2 = 0$, $(-4)^2 = 16$, and the rest are 16, 36, 4, 36, 0.

 Average the square deviations by adding them up, and dividing by n - 1, (one less than the sample size):

$$\frac{(4+0+16+16+36+4+36+0)}{(8-1)} = \frac{112}{7} = 16$$

$$SD = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

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