## Markdown

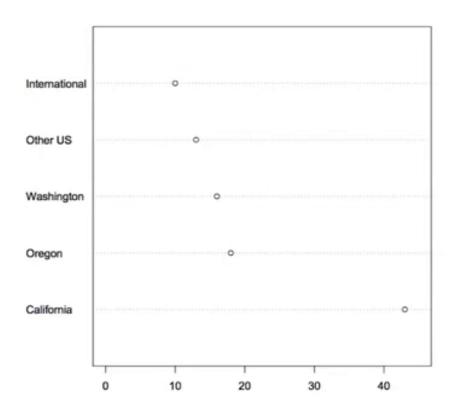
# sample.mp4 OCR

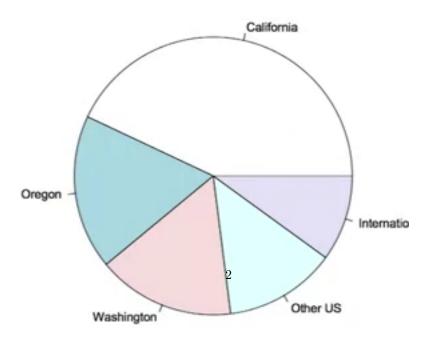
### page 1

#### Graphical summaries of data

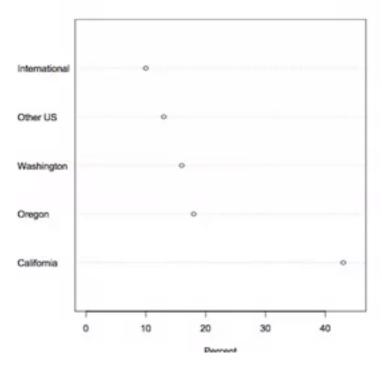
• It is best to use a graphical summary to communicate information, because people prefer to look at pictures rather than at numbers.

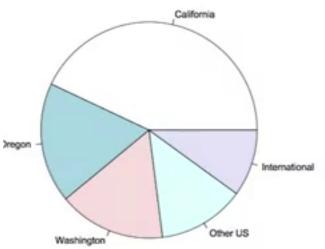
 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm page} \ 2 \\ {\rm Pie} \ {\rm chart} \ {\rm and} \ {\rm dot} \ {\rm plot} \end{array}$ 





page 3
Pie chart and dot plot





- The dot plot makes

it easier to compare frequencies of various categories, while the pie chart allows more easily to eyeball what fraction of the total a category corresponds  ${\bf t}$ 

### page 4

### Bar graph

- When the data are quantitative (i.e. numbers), then they should be put on a number line. This is because the ordering and the distance between the numbers convey
- important information.

### page 5

#### The histogram

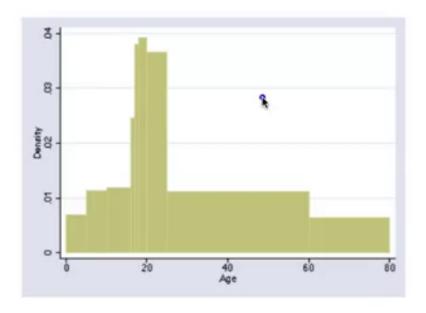
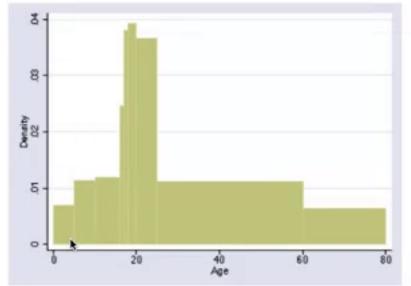


Figure 1: page 5-1

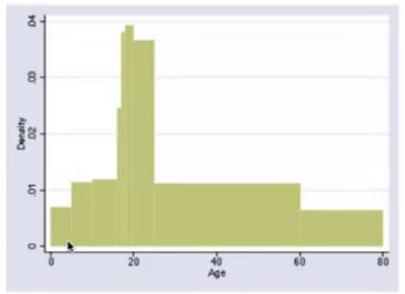
page 6 The histogram gives two kinds of information about the data:



1. Density (crowding): The height of the bar tells how many subjects there are for one unit on the horizontal scale.

page 7

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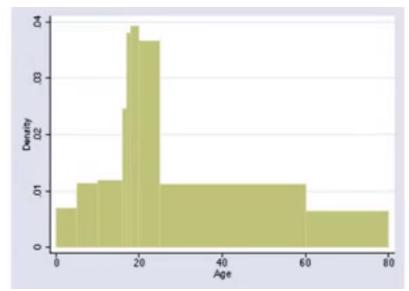


1. Density (crowding): The height of the bar tells how many subjects there are for one unit on the horizontal scale. For example, the highest density is around age 19 as - each one year range for ages 60-80.

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page 9

:



r year)=14 %.

- area = height x width.

# sample.mp4 STT

testing / we are testing this system. Is this work?