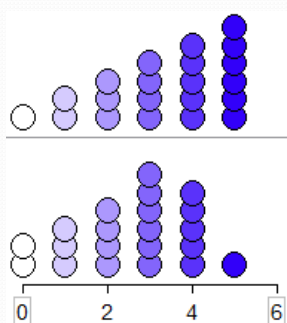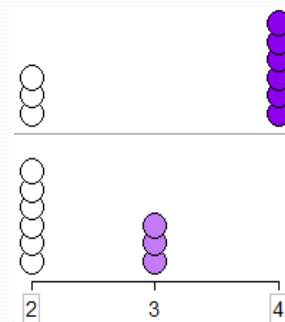# Answers – Question 1

- A is larger
- Distributions that are more bell-shaped typically have a smaller SD than those that are skewed.
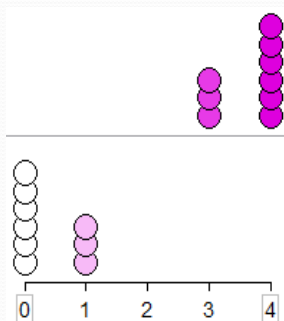

Answers – Question 2

- A is larger
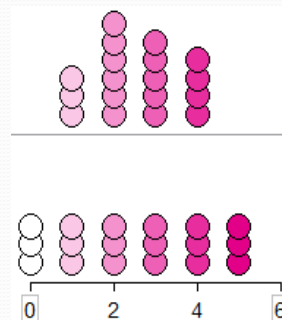- There are more points farther away from the mean in plot A than in plot B.

Answers – Question 3

- Same
- The distributions are just a mirror image of each other so the SDs will be the same.

Answers – Question 4

- B is larger
- Distributions with smaller range of values and are bell-shape have a smaller SD than those that have a wider spread of values and uniform shape.
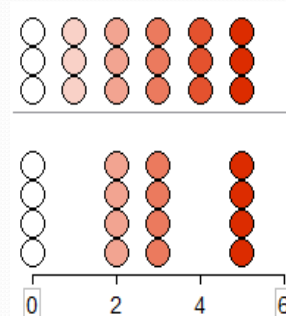
Answers – Question 5

- A is larger
- Large gaps in the distribution often make the SD larger than distributions with no gap (given the same range of values).
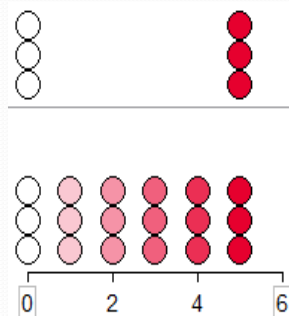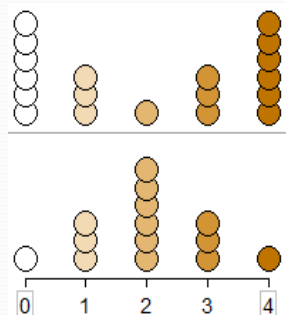
Answers – Question 6

- B is larger
- Gaps in the distribution often make the SD larger than distributions with no gap (given the same range of values).

Answers – Question 7

- A is larger
- Distributions that are more bell-shaped typically have a smaller SD than those that are bimodal.
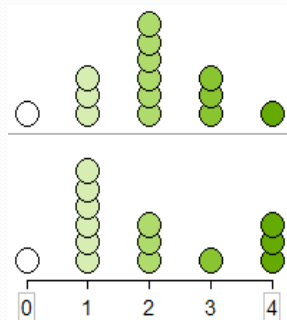
Answers – Question 8

- A is larger
- There are more points farther away from the mean in plot A than in plot B.
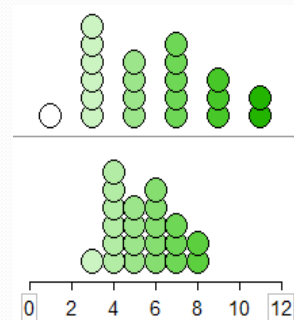
Answers – Question 9

- B is larger
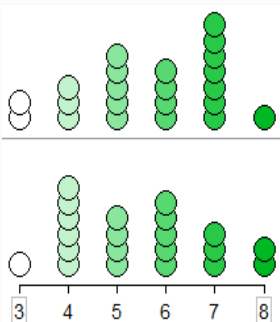- Distributions that are more bell-shaped typically have a smaller SD than those that are skewed.

Answers – Question 10

- A is larger
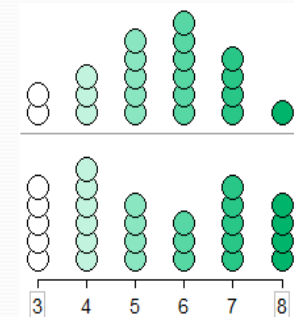- Distributions that have a smaller range typically have a smaller SD, given they have the similar shape.

Answers – Question 11

- Same
- The distributions are just a mirror image of each other so the SDs will be the same.
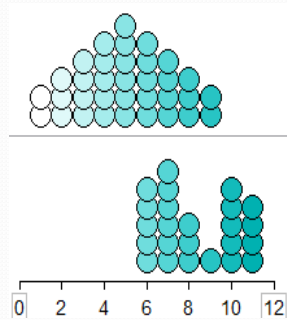

Answers – Question 12

- B is larger
- Distributions that are more bell-shaped typically have a smaller SD than those that are skewed.
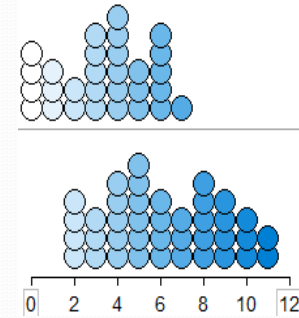
Answers – Question 13

- A is larger
- Even though plot A is bell-shaped, it has a larger range of values than plot B.

Answers – Question 14

- B is larger
- Distributions with a larger range of values will have a larger SD.

Answers – Question 15

- B is larger
- Gaps and a larger range of values make plot B have a larger SD than plot A.