

Week 1 Homework

1. Mean – a measure of central tendency; the “average”. This is computed by adding together all values in a vector, and then dividing this value by the count of values in a vector
 - Median – the halfway value of sorted values (from smallest to largest) in a vector
 - Mode – the value that occurs most frequently in a vector
 - Variance – the sum of squared deviations from the mean, divided by the number of observations (or count of values in a vector)
 - Standard Deviation – the square root of the variance
 - Histogram – a visualization of frequency of distribution of values in a vector
 - Normal Distribution – the classic bell-shaped curve, with symmetric tails and gradual curves toward a peak in the middle
 - Poisson Distribution – different shapes at different levels of lambda – all observations are positive
2. ...
3. Data: Orange
 - Age
 - Mean: 922.1
 - Median: 1004.0
 - Circumference
 - Mean: 115.9
 - Median: 115.0
 - The mean is the average of all values in a vector, that is the sum of all values in a vector, divided by the number of vectors in the value.
 - The median is the halfway value of sorted values (from smallest to largest) in a vector.
4. The distribution of the Lake Huron dataset is Poisson. The dataset is mildly skewed to the left (negative skewed). However, data with normal distribution are symmetric.