

# Measures of Relative Standing and Boxplots

Colby Community College

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- If a data value is less than the mean, its z-score will be negative.

### Example 1

The weights of a sample of 400 newborn baby weights has mean  $\bar{x} = 3152.0$  g and standard deviation  $s = 693.4$  g. What is the z-score of a 4000 g baby?



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### Example 2

The weights of a sample of 106 adult temperature has mean  $\bar{x} = 98.20^{\circ}\text{F}$  and standard deviation  $s = 0.62^{\circ}\text{F}$ . What is the z-score of an adult with temperature  $96.5^{\circ}\text{F}$ ?

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### Rounding

Round z-scores to two decimal places.



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The process of finding the percentile that corresponds to a particular data value  $x$  is given by the following:

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## Rounding

Round percentiles to the nearest whole number.

### Example 3

The table lists the 50 Verizon airport data speeds, in Mbps, from Data Set 32 in Appendix B.

38.5	55.6	22.4	14.1	23.1	24.5	6.5	21.5	25.7	14.7
77.8	71.3	43.0	20.2	15.5	13.7	11.1	13.5	10.2	21.1
15.1	14.2	4.5	7.9	9.9	10.3	6.2	17.5	22.2	13.1
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What percentile is the data value 11.8 Mbps in?

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A data speed of 11.8 Mbps is in the 40th percentile.

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### Note

This can be interpreted loosely as 40% of Verizon data speeds are slower than 11.8 Mbps and 60% of Verizon data speeds are faster than 11.8 Mbps.



## Converting a Percentile to a Data Value

Notation:

- $n$  is the total number of values in the data set.
- $k$  is the percentile being used.
- $L$  is the locator that gives the position of a value.
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  - If  $L$  is a whole number, the value of the  $k$ th percentile is midway between the  $L$ th value and the next value in the sorted data. Add the  $L$ th value and  $(L + 1)$ th value, then divide by 2.

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  - If  $L$  is not a whole number, round  $L$  up to the nearest whole number.  $P_k$  is the  $L$ th data value.

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The table lists the 50 Verizon airport data speeds, in Mbps, from Data Set 32 in Appendix B.

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What is the value in the 25th percentile,  $P_{25}$ ?

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11.8	12.0	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.1	14.2	14.7	15.0	15.1
15.5	15.8	16.0	17.5	18.2	20.2	21.1	21.5	22.2	22.4
23.1	24.5	25.7	28.5	34.6	38.5	43.0	55.6	71.3	77.8

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First, sort the data.

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We next need to compute

$$L = \frac{k}{100} \cdot n$$



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$$L = \frac{k}{100} \cdot n = \frac{25}{100} \cdot 50$$

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Since  $L = 12.5$  is not a whole number, we round up to 13.

So,  $P_{25}$  is the 13th data value, 7.9 Mbps.

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**First Quartile,  $Q_1$ :** Same value as  $P_{25}$ . It separates the bottom 25% of the sorted values from the top 75%.

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## Note

Use the same procedure for calculating percentiles to calculate quartiles.