## Measures of Spread and Variation

- Range
- IQR (Interquartile Range)

How do we find "quartiles?"

### Measures of Spread and Variation

IQR: How do we find "quartiles?" 2, 6, 8, 8, 10, 12, 16

What is the IQR?

## Measures of Spread and Variation

Your Turn... (in your notes packet) Example 1: 5, 17, 33, 52, 23, 29, 30

Lower Quartile (Q1)

Second Quartile (Q2)

Upper Quartile (Q3)

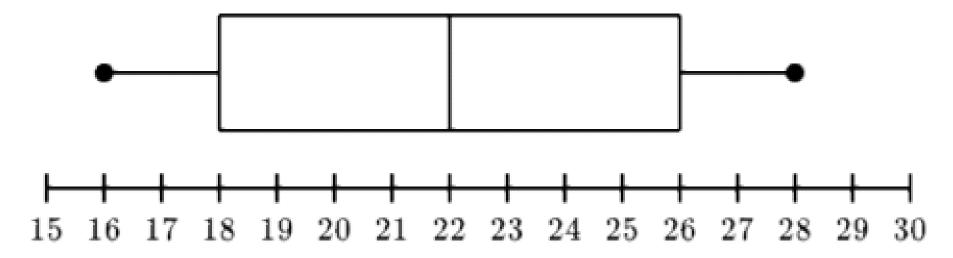
Range \_\_\_\_\_

Interquartile Range

### Measures of Spread and Variation

What if...?

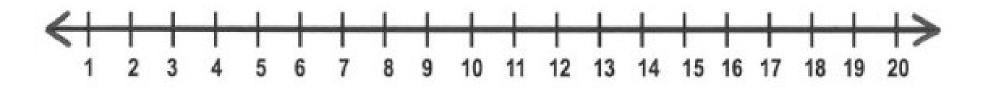
2, 6, 6, 8, 10, 12



What is it?

What does it tell us?

## 2, 8, 16, 12, 10, 10, 14, 18, 12, 6, 8

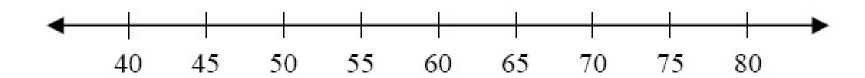


#### Your Turn... (in your notes packet)

Students trying out for the basketball team were grouped according to height. The coach is looking to see if a student's height has any effect on his or her ability to shoot the ball. There were 19 students who were arranged by height.

<u>Heights of Basketball Team</u> (in inches) 55, 56, 59, 47, 60, 60, 72, 59, 63, 64, 58, 59, 65, 72, 73, 68, 63

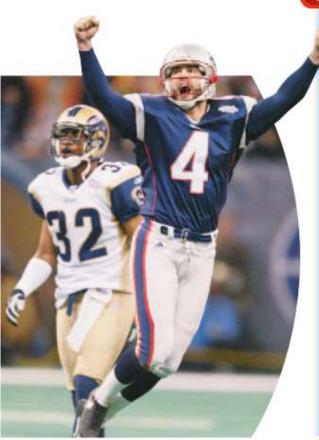
Q1 =	Q2 =	Q3 =
Minimum =	Maximum =	Range =
IQR =		



#### I can display and compare data using visual representations.

## **Entrance Question**

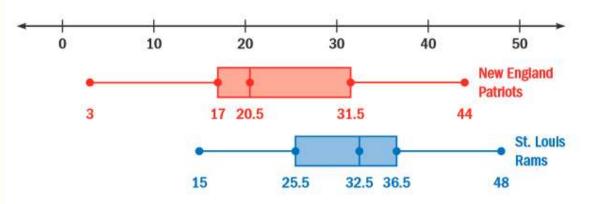
Write your answer in the open space on your Box and Whisker HW





#### Comparing Box-and-Whisker Plots

The box and whisker plots below represent the teams' points scored in the 2001-2002 season.



- 1) What team has the greater interquartile range?
- 2) What is the difference in the medians?
- 3) What conclusions can be made from the data?

### What's a real-life example of an **outlier**?

### Outlier's Effect on Measures of Center

Group 1: Find the **mean** with and without the outlier. With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

Group 2: Find the **median** with and without the outlier. With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

# Which measure of center is affected <u>most</u>? **8, 16, 16, 14, 10, 32, 9**

Group 1: Find the **mean** with and without the outlier.

With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

Group 2: Find the **median** with and without the outlier. With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

## Outlier's Effect on Measures of Center 8, 16, 16, 14, 10, 32, 9

Group 1: Find the **mean** with and without the outlier. With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

Group 2: Find the **median** with and without the outlier. With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

# Which measure of center is affected <u>most</u>? **8, 16, 16, 14, 10, 32, 9**

Group 1: Find the **mean** with and without the outlier.

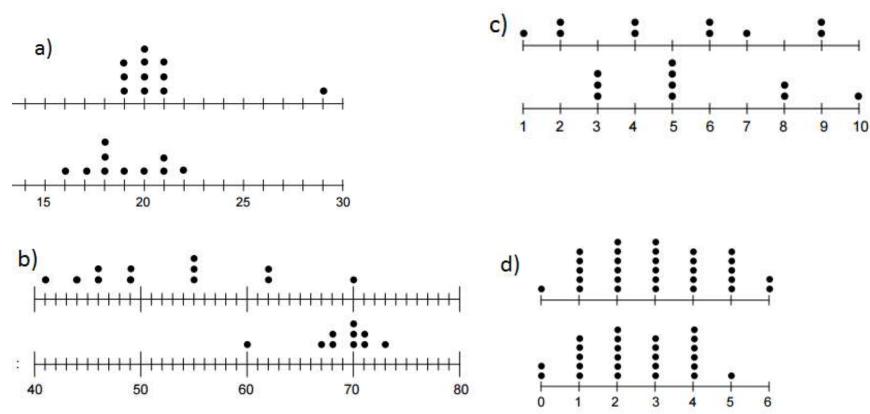
With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

Group 2: Find the **median** with and without the outlier. With: \_\_\_\_\_ Without: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_

I can display and compare data using visual representations.

### Visual Overlap (Example 1 in Notes)

1) Which set of dot plots has the most visual overlap?



I can display and compare data using visual representations.

## Visual Overlap (Example on Next Page of Notes)

Exercises: Copy the box plots and color the part that overlaps. Describe the degree of overlap between the two data sets as high overlap, small overlap, or no overlap.

