

**Unit 9R Statistics Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Given the data set {65, 56, 63, 76, 75, 65, 88, 67, 75, 67, 87, 66, 83, 56, 82, 67, 87} Find:

- a. Mode: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Mean: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Range \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Standard Deviation  $\sigma x$ : \_\_\_\_\_
- e. **Five Number Summary** Min: \_\_\_\_\_ Q1: \_\_\_\_\_ Median: \_\_\_\_\_ Q3: \_\_\_\_\_ Max: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. IQR: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. **Mathematically prove if there is an outlier. (IQR\*1.5)**

2. From the data above, make the following graphically representations:

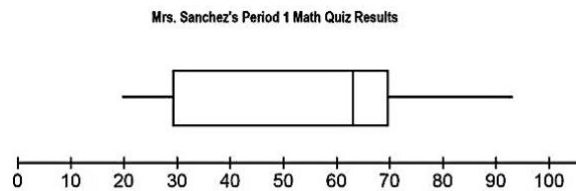
- a. Histogram (intervals of 10)
- b. Dot Plot
- c. Box Plot (Box and Whisker)

3. List the advantages of each kind of plot below

- a. Box Plot \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Scatter Plot \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Dot Plot \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Histogram \_\_\_\_\_

4. Based on the box plot to the right.

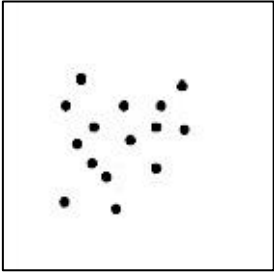
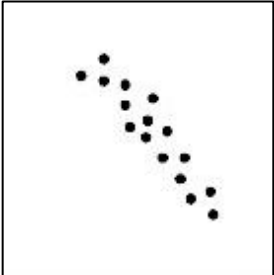
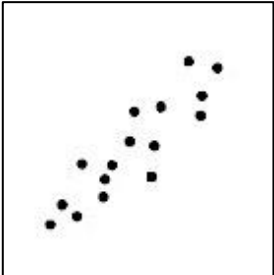
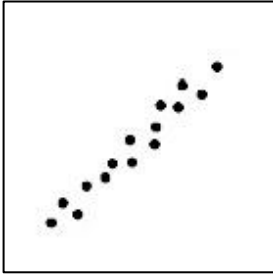
- a. How many students scored 100% on the quiz? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What was the lowest score on the quiz? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. What was the median score? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Where are the scores the most spread out? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. 25% of the students scored above what percentage? \_\_\_\_\_
- f. What is the IQR of the box plot? \_\_\_\_\_



5. For the data, find the Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Interquartile Range and show your work to find if there are any outliers. {6, 22, 4, 15, 14, 8, 8}

- a. Mean: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Mode: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Median: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Standard Deviation ( $\sigma x$ ): \_\_\_\_\_
- e. IQR: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. **SHOW** if there are any Outliers

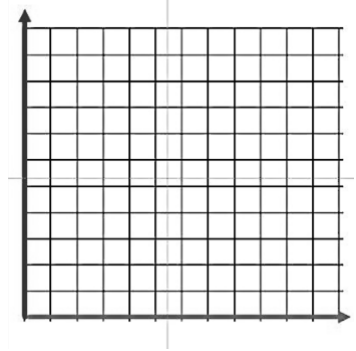
6. By looking at the scatter plots below, **describe the correlation** as Positive OR Negative and Strong, Moderate, Weak or NONE.

<p><b>a.</b></p>  <p>Describe: _____</p>	<p><b>b.</b></p>  <p>Describe: _____</p>	<p><b>c.</b></p>  <p>Describe: _____</p>	<p><b>d.</b></p>  <p>Describe: _____</p>
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7. Make a scatter plot from the table.

- a. Draw a line of best fit
- b. Using technology, find the line of regression.

x	y
1	9
3	8
4	6
5	5.5
7	6
8	3
10	2



- c. Find the r-value (Correlation Coefficient). \_\_\_\_\_

- d. Describe (using words) the correlation of how closely the points fit the line. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Using the table:

x	1	1	3	4	7	8	10
y	5	8	2	6	5	2	1

- a. Find the line of regression \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Find the r-value (Correlation Coefficient). \_\_\_\_\_
- c. What does the correlation coefficient tell you about the scatterplot? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Following is a table with data for the cooling of hot chocolate.

Time (min)	Temp (°F)
0	179.5
5	168.7
8	158.1
11	149.2
15	141.7
18	134.6
22	125.4
25	123.5
30	116.3
34	113.2
38	109.1
42	105.7
45	102.2
50	100.5

- a. Find the line of regression. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Find the correlation coefficient. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Describe the relationship of the data (based on the r-value).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. Estimate the temperature of the hot chocolate after 1 hour. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. How long should you wait (after making the drink) before drinking it to ensure that the hot chocolate is not hotter than 155°? \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Find the Mean temperature of the hot chocolate. \_\_\_\_\_ Standard deviation \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Find the five-number summary of the temp of the hot chocolate.  
Min: \_\_\_\_\_ Q1: \_\_\_\_\_ Median: \_\_\_\_\_ Q3: \_\_\_\_\_ Max: \_\_\_\_\_