

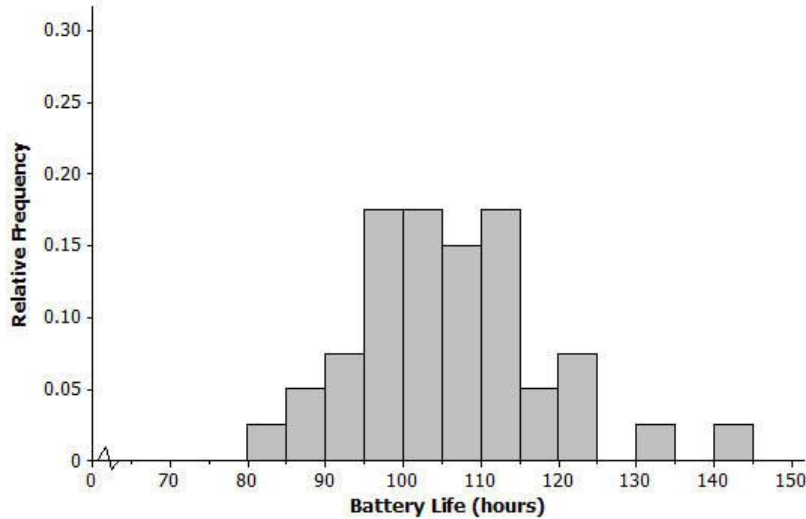
Aim: How do we describe data in terms of center, shape and variability?

## Do Now

### Example 1: Center, Shape, and Spread

Have you ever noticed how sometimes batteries seem to last a long time, and other times the batteries seem to last only a short time?

The histogram below shows the distribution of battery life (hours) for a sample of 40 batteries of the same brand. When studying a distribution, it is important to think about the shape, center, and spread of the data.



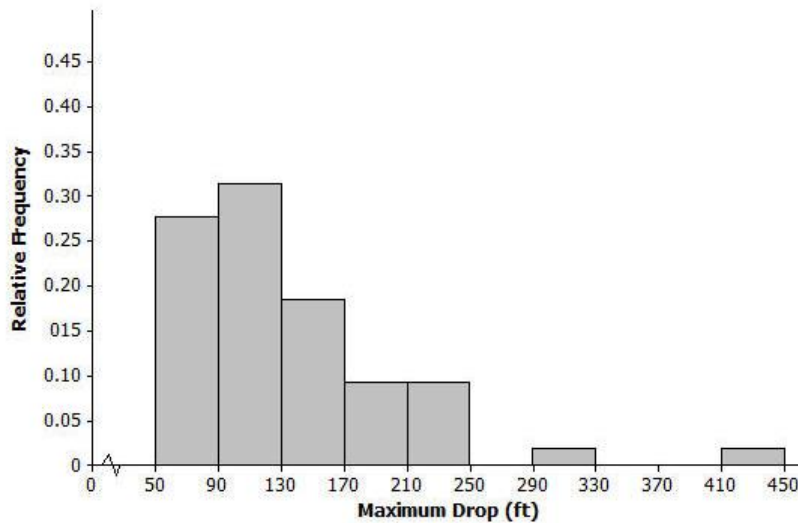
## Exercises 1–9

- Would you describe the distribution of battery life as approximately symmetric or as skewed? Explain your answer.
- Is the mean of the battery life distribution closer to 95, 105, or 115 hours? Explain your answer.
- Consider 5, 10, or 25 hours as an estimate of the standard deviation for the battery life distribution.
  - Consider 5 hours as an estimate of the standard deviation. Is it a reasonable description of a typical distance from the mean? Explain your answer.

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- b. Consider 10 hours as an estimate of the standard deviation. Is it a reasonable description of a typical distance from the mean? Explain your answer.
- c. Consider 25 hours as an estimate of the standard deviation. Is it a reasonable description of a typical distance from the mean? Explain your answer.

The histogram below shows the distribution of the greatest drop (in feet) for 55 major roller coasters in the United States.



4. Would you describe this distribution of roller coaster maximum drop as approximately symmetric or as skewed? Explain your answer.
5. Is the mean of the maximum drop distribution closer to 90, 135, or 240 feet? Explain your answer.

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6. Is the standard deviation of the maximum drop distribution closer to 40, 70, or 100 hours? Explain your answer.

7. Consider the following histograms: Histogram 1, Histogram 2, Histogram 3, and Histogram 4. Descriptions of four distributions are also given. Match the description of a distribution with the appropriate histogram.

Histogram	Distribution
1	
2	
3	
4	

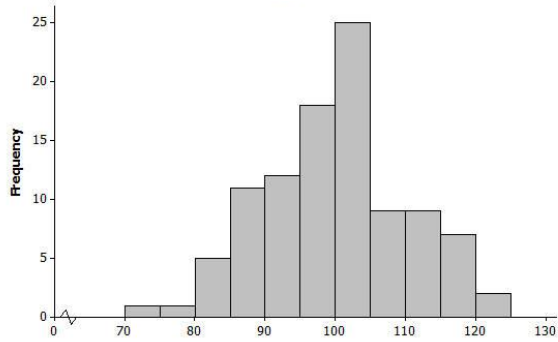
Description of distributions:

Distribution	Shape	Mean	Standard Deviation
<i>A</i>	Skewed to the right	100	10
<i>B</i>	Approximately symmetric, mound shaped	100	10
<i>C</i>	Approximately symmetric, mound shaped	100	40
<i>D</i>	Skewed to the right	100	40

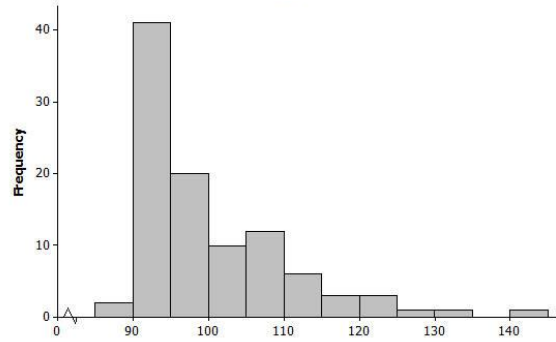
Histograms:

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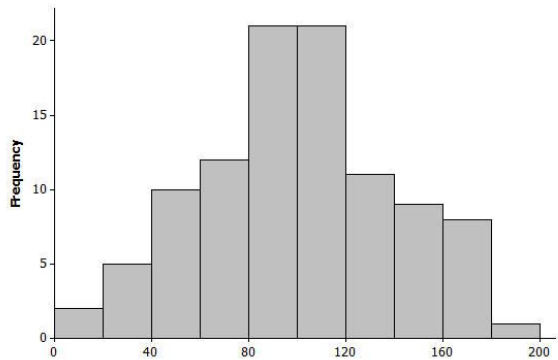
**Histogram 1**



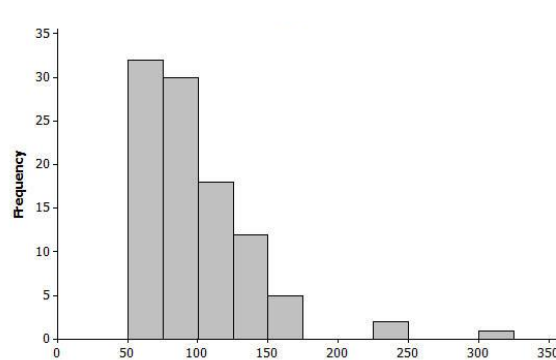
**Histogram 2**



**Histogram 3**

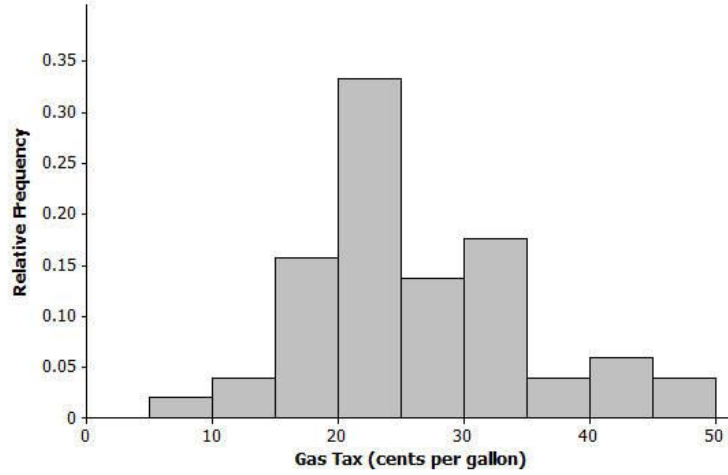


**Histogram 4**

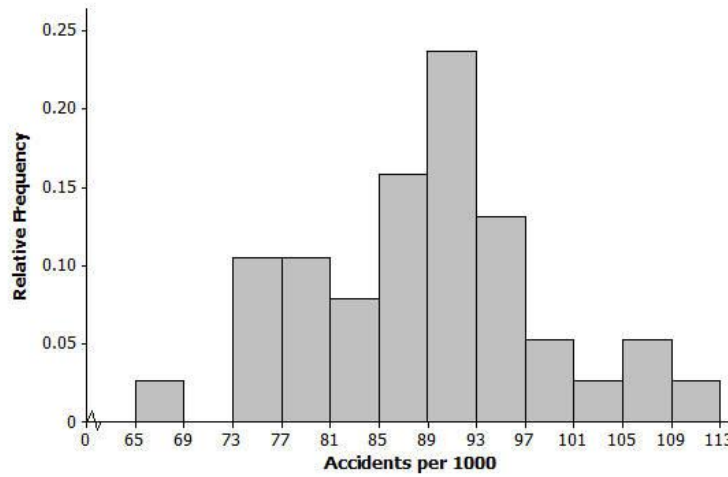


8. The histogram below shows the distribution of gasoline tax per gallon for the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 2010. Describe the shape, center, and spread of this distribution.

Aim: How do we describe data in terms of center, shape and variability?



9. The histogram below shows the distribution of the number of automobile accidents per year for every 1,000 people in different occupations. Describe the shape, center, and spread of this distribution.

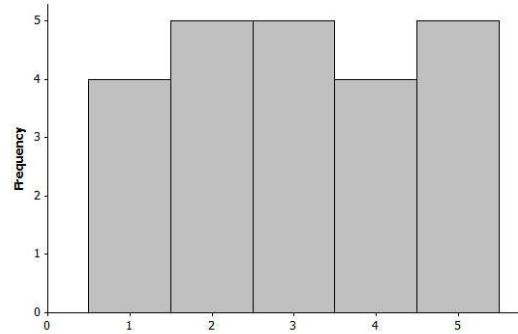
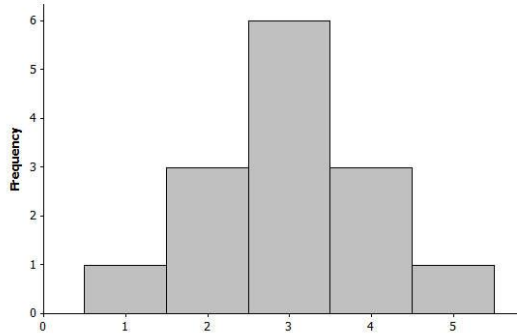


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### Lesson Summary

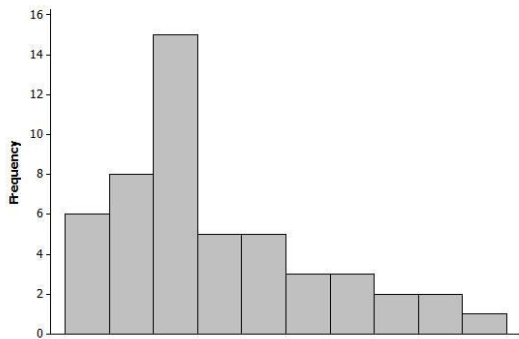
Distributions are described by the shape (symmetric or skewed), the center, and the spread (variability) of the distribution.

A distribution that is approximately symmetric can take different forms.

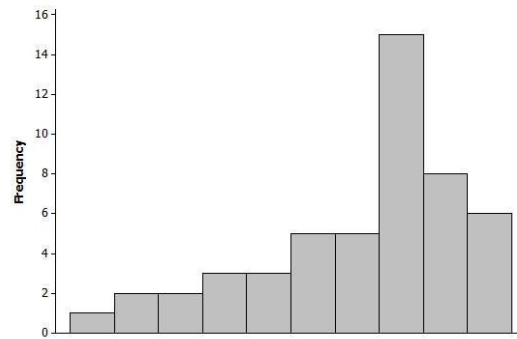


A distribution is described as *mound shaped* if it is approximately symmetric and has a single peak.

A distribution is *skewed to the right* or *skewed to the left* if one of its tails is longer than the other.



Skewed to the Right



Skewed to the Left

The *mean of a distribution* is interpreted as a typical value and is the average of the data values that make up the distribution.

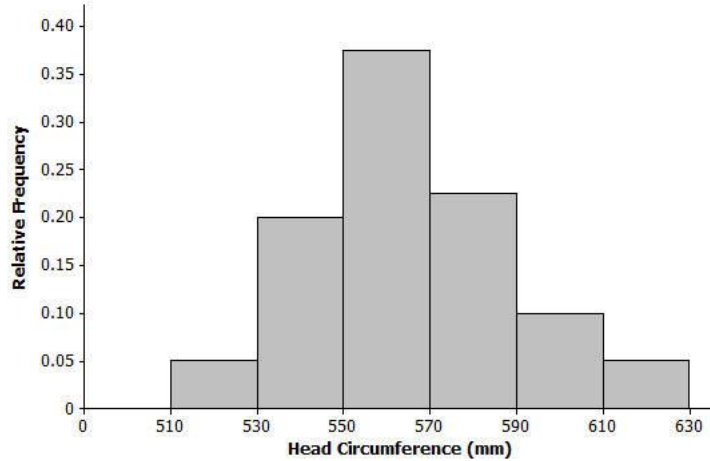
The *standard deviation* is a value that describes a typical distance from the mean.

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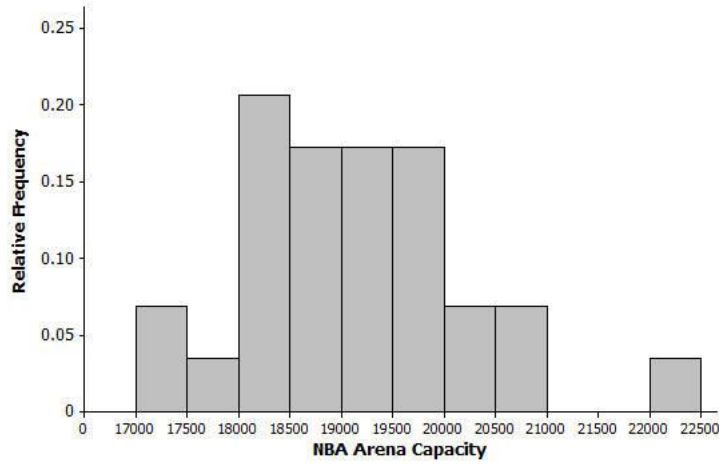
**Homework 16 – Complete all**

1. For each of the following histograms, describe the shape, and give estimates of the mean and standard deviation of the distributions:

a. Distribution of head circumferences (mm)



b. Distribution of NBA arena seating capacity



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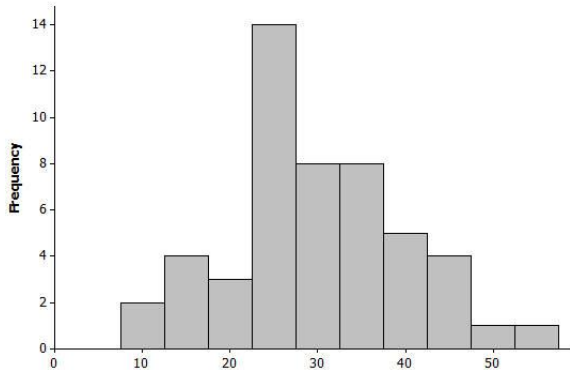
2. For the each of the following, match the description of each distribution with the appropriate histogram:

Histogram	Distribution
1	
2	
3	
4	

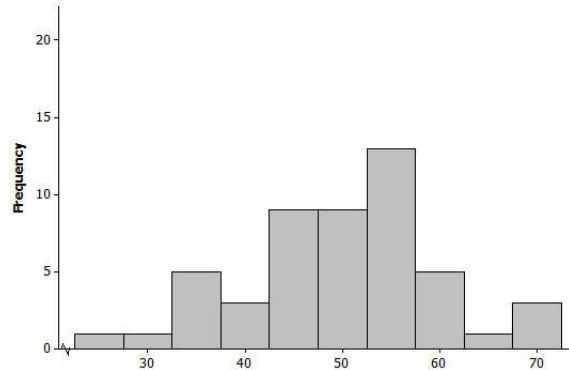
Description of distributions:

Distribution	Shape	Mean	Standard Deviation
<i>A</i>	Approximately symmetric, mound shaped	50	5
<i>B</i>	Approximately symmetric, mound shaped	50	10
<i>C</i>	Approximately symmetric, mound shaped	30	10
<i>D</i>	Approximately symmetric, mound shaped	30	5

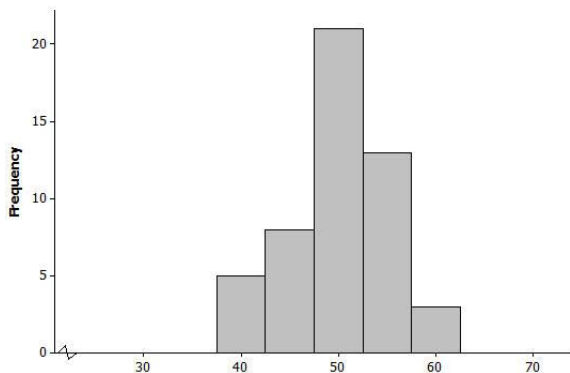
Histogram 1



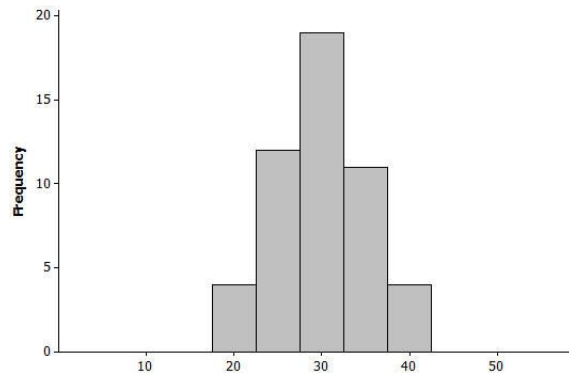
Histogram 2



Histogram 3



Histogram 4



3. Following are the number of calories in a basic hamburger (one meat patty with no cheese) at various fast food

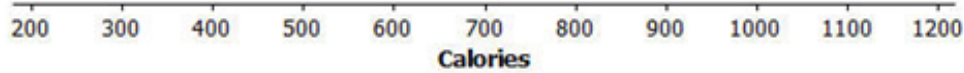


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restaurants around the country:

380, 790, 680, 460, 725, 1130, 240, 260, 930, 331, 710, 680, 1080, 612, 1180, 400, 866, 700, 1060, 270, 550, 380, 940, 280, 940, 550, 549, 937, 820, 870, 250, 740

- a. Draw a dot plot on the scale below.



- b. Describe the shape of the calorie distribution.  
 c. Using technology, find the mean and standard deviation of the calorie data.  
 d. Why do you think there is a lot of variability in the calorie data?

## MRS22 -HW- 16

Please select the correct answer number for each question. There are more 1)  
 answers than questions. Answers may be repeated.

*Approximately*

2)

*Shape: Approximately symmetric and mound shaped*

*Mean: Approximately 560*

*Standard Deviation: Approximately 25*

3)

*Mean: 665*

*Standard deviation: 283*

Aim: How do we describe data in terms of center, shape and variability?

4)

Histogram	Distribution
1	<i>C</i>
2	<i>B</i>
3	<i>A</i>
4	<i>D</i>

5)

*Completed dot plot:*



6)

*Shape: Approximately symmetric*

*Center: Approximately 19,000*

*Spread: The standard deviation is approximately 1,000*

7)

*Answers will vary. Possible answers include that the size (number of ounces) of the hamburger patty may be different, the type of bun may vary, and burgers may have different types and amounts of various condiments.*