

P.31 #17

243

①

9-28

23

$n=16$

26

29

$$Q_2: i = (16+1) \frac{50}{100} = 8.5$$

30 }  
32 }

$$\frac{45+57}{2} = 51 = Q_2$$

34

37

45 }

$$Q_1: i = (16+1) \frac{25}{100} = 4.25$$

57 }

80

$$30 + .25(32-30) = 30.5$$

102

147 }

210 }

355 }

782

1209

$$Q_3: i = (16+1) \frac{75}{100} = 12.75$$

$$147 + .75(210-147) = 194.25$$

②

↑  
12<sup>th</sup>

↑  
13<sup>th</sup>

↑  
12<sup>th</sup>

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 194.25 - 30.5 = 163.75$$

$$45^{th} \text{ percentile: } i = (16+1) \frac{45}{100} = 7.65$$

$$37 + .65(45-37) = 42.2$$

↑  
7<sup>th</sup>

↑  
8<sup>th</sup>

↑  
7<sup>th</sup>

\* 23.  $\bar{x} = 199.875$

$Q_2 = 51$

mode = none



Skewness to the right caused  $\bar{x}$  to be larger than  $Q_2$ .

Example

9	89
10	2466
11	457889
12	2457
13	12
14	4
15	1

$n = 20$

modes = 106, 118

$\bar{x} = 118.6$

$Q_2: i = (20+1) \frac{50}{100}$   
 $= 10.5$

$10^{\text{th}}: 118$   
 $11^{\text{th}}: 118 > 118 = Q_2$

$Q_1: (20+1)(.25) = 5.25$

$5^{\text{th}}: 106$

$6^{\text{th}}: 106$

$106 + .25(106 - 106) = 106$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $Q_1$

$Q_3: (20+1)(.75) = 15.75$

$15^{\text{th}}: 125$

$16^{\text{th}}: 127$

$125 + .75(127 - 125)$   
 $= 126.5$

$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 126.5 - 106 = 20.5$

⑤

## Measures of Variability

Data set 1

60  
80  
100

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} = 80 \\ Q_2 = 80 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R = 40$$

Data set 2

79  
80  
81

$$R = 2$$

Range = R = largest - smallest

$x$	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
60	-20	400
80	0	0
100	20	400
	↑ deviations	↑ squared deviations

$$\sum (x - \bar{x})^2 = 400 + 0 + 400 = 800$$

⑥

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The sample variance} &= s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} \\ &= \frac{800}{3-1} = 400 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The sample standard deviation} &= s = \sqrt{s^2} \\ &= \sqrt{400} = 20 \end{aligned}$$

City A

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= 200,000 \\ s &= 10,000 \end{aligned}$$

City B

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= 500,000 \\ s &= 20,000 \end{aligned}$$

Relative to the average prices, which city has more variability? City A

⑦

Coefficient of Variation = CV  
=  $\frac{S}{\bar{x}}$ , expressed as a percentage.

City A:  $CV = \frac{10,000}{200,000} = 5\%$

City B:  $CV = \frac{20,000}{500,000} = 4\%$

## Descriptive Statistics

⑧

<u>Measures of location</u>		<u>Measures of variability</u>	
Sample mean	$\bar{x}$	sample range	R
" median	$Q_2$	" variance	$s^2$
" mode		" std. dev.	S
percentiles		coeff. of var.	CV
quartiles		interquartile range	IQR

HW p. 10 # 31, 33