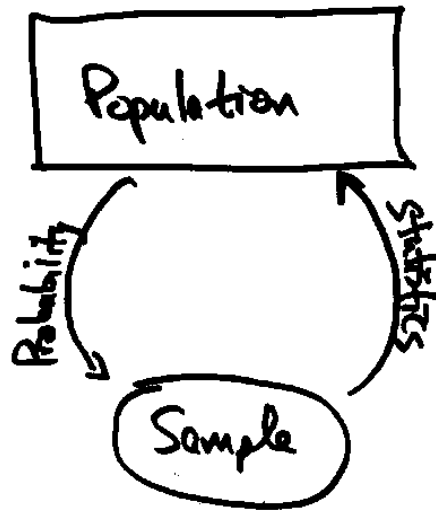


451

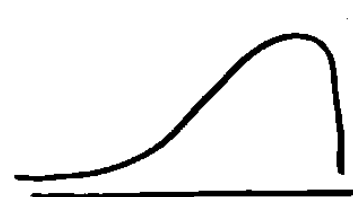
①

4-3



55	71	Stem-and-leaf plot	
75	79	2 3	2 3
23	85	3	3
66		4	4
65		5 5	5 5
66		6 6 5 6	6 5 6 6
		7 5 1 9	7 1 5 9
		8 5	8 5

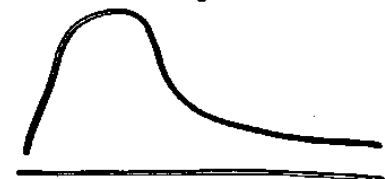
Shapes



Skewed to the left



symmetric



Skewed to the right

Skewness = direction of the longer tail

Summary table

 $n = 9$

Class	Midpt	Freq.	Rel. Freq.
20-29	24.5	1	.111
30-39	34.5	0	0
40-49	44.5	0	0
50-59	54.5	1	.111
60-69	64.5	3	.333
70-79	74.5	3	.333
80-89	84.5	1	.111

②

Measures of location

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sample mean} = \bar{x} &= \frac{\sum x_i}{n} \\ &= 65\end{aligned}$$

Sample median = Q_2 = "middle value"

$$= \begin{cases} \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{\text{st}} \text{ value if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}, \left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ averaged if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_2 = 66$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{mode} &= \text{most frequent value} \\ &= 66\end{aligned}$$

(4)

midrange = Average of largest & smallest values

$$= \frac{85+23}{2} = 54$$

trimmed mean:

trim a fixed percentage of the data values from each end
& average the remaining values

10% trimmed mean: 10% of 9 ≈ 1

So trim 1 value from each end

& average the remaining 7: 68.14

Quartiles  (5)

break the data set into 4 equal parts

These are special cases of percentiles

45th percentile is the place

such that 45% of the observations fall below it.

Measures of variability (or dispersion)

Range = max - min

Sample variance = $S^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$

Sample standard deviation = $S = \sqrt{S^2}$

mean absolute deviation = MAD (6)

$$= \frac{\sum |x_i - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

Alternate formula for S^2

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + \bar{x}^2 - 2x_i \bar{x})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \bar{x}}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)}{n-1} \quad (7)$$

But $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = n\bar{x}$

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{n-1}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}}{n-1}$$

Skewness, Kurtosis

↑
based on
 $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^3$

↑
based on
 $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^4$

HW #1 due 4-10-07

p.13 #2

p.17 #8

p.28 #18

(8)