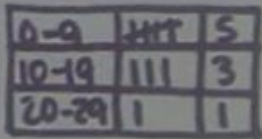
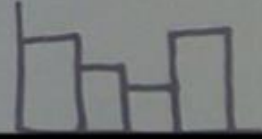
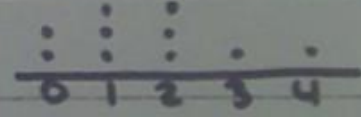
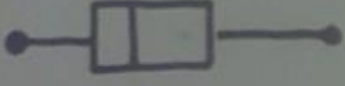
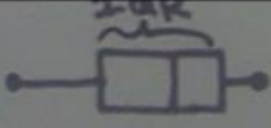
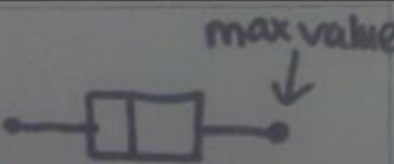
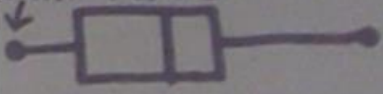


Unit 6: Statistics

Vocabulary Term	What does it mean? Definition	What does it look like? Picture/Example
Interval	Groups of numerical data	1-10, 11-20, 21-30
Frequency table	A table that lists the number of times (frequency) that a piece of data occurs. This table is often used as a method of recording data.	
Histogram	A bar graph used to display numerical data grouped in equal intervals.	
Dot plot	A graph in which each value is shown as a dot above a number line	
Box Plot (or "box and whisker plot")	A graph that uses a number line to show how data is distributed. It shows the maximum and minimum values of the data, along with the upper and lower quartiles and the median	
Interquartile range (IQR)	The range between the upper and lower quartiles on a box plot. This represents the middle 50% of the data.	
Maximum value	The largest number in a set of data, and the endpoint of one whisker on a box plot.	

Vocabulary Term	What does it mean? Definition	Picture/Example
Minimum value	The smallest number in a set of data, and the endpoint of one whisker on a box plot.	
Median	The middle number when a set of data is arranged in order.	<p>3 6 8 ↓ 10 10 15</p> <p>median = 9</p>
Mean	The "average" of a set of data, found by adding all pieces of data and dividing by the number of data.	<p>4, 6, 2, 8</p> $\frac{4+6+2+8}{4} = \frac{20}{4} = 5$
Mode	The number that occurs the most in a set of data.	<p>4, (6), 2, (6), 8</p>
Outlier	A value that is far away from most other values in a data set.	<p>① 18, 18, 20, 19</p>
Range	The difference between the highest and lowest values in a set of data.	<p>4, 6, 2, 8</p> $8 - 2 = 6$
Measures of center	A number that describes the middle of the data.	<p>mean, median</p>
Measures of spread (or variation)	A number that describes how spread out the data is. (how much the data varies)	<p>range, IQR, MAD</p>
		<p>mean, median</p>