

Tidbits

1. You should have done HW thru the normal q's.
2. XL does not do stem and leaf.
Stick to bar charts and histograms.
3. Finish normal and scatterplots today
4. Do all of HW set #1 for review
5. EXAM 1 after review!!

Left off in middle of lecture 3 discussing variance and standard deviation.

EX1. The 96 of us had a mean of 45.323 credit hours and a variance of 783.758 credit hours squared. The square root of 783.758 is 27.996 (called the standard deviation).

Our stem and leaf looked like.....

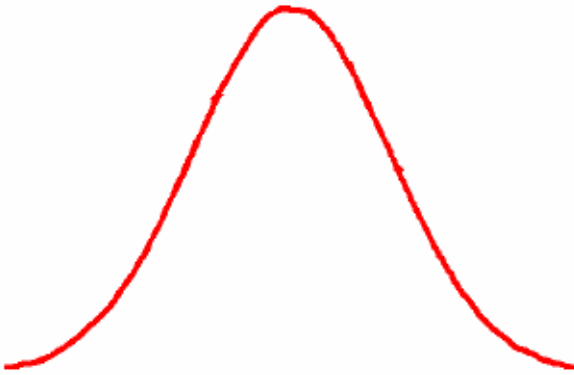
Compare to a different credit hour curve.....

Q. What happens to the mean and variance if I add 10 to each value?

Q. What happens to the mean and variance if I double each value?

Q. Should we think of 140 hours as an outlier?

Fact: If a set of data forms a stem and leaf that looks bell-shaped we may be able to refer to it as normally distributed data.



1. Symmetric

2. Mean=Median

3. symbol $N(\mu, \sigma)$

4. 68% of data is within one standard deviation of the mean

5. 95% of the data is within two standard deviations of the mean

6. 99.7% of the data is within three standard deviations of the mean

EX1. Is 140 credit hours an outlier?

How many standard deviations away from the mean credit hours is it?

DEFN: A z-score is computed via $(\text{value} - \text{mean}) / \text{st.dev.}$ It tells how many standard deviations a value is away from the mean. Note: negative indicates below or less than and positive shows it above or greater than the mean.

Q. Let us assume that credit hours for all Math2200 students have our mean and standard deviation and follow a normal distribution. What percent of students in Dr. K's class of 40 will have

- a) more than 101 hours?
- b) between 17 and 101 hours?
- c) less than 5 hours?
- d) more than 60 hours?

TABLE A Standard Normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359

Onto scatterplots and correlation.

In previous chapters we dealt with 1 qualitative value (like birth season) or 2 qualitative values (like birth season and sex).

Also we dealt with 1 quantitative value (like credit hours). But what about 2 quantitative values?

EX1. AASU prof's salaries and age

EX2. Time of day and # cars on campus

EX3. distance traveled to AASU and exam grade

EX4. amount of education and salary

EX5. height and IQ

View scatterplots

1. Look for direction
2. Look for form
3. Look for scatter

We say that 2 values are correlated if their scatterplot shows a tight linear relationship.

Eventually we will calculate a value r called the correlation coefficient. Properties:

1. $-1 \leq r \leq 1$

(r is between negative and positive 1)

2. We may use one of the values as the independent=explanatory=predictor variable and call it X . The other value is the dependent=response variable and is called Y .

EX. Amount of education vs. salary

3. r is labelless

4. No matter how close to -1 or 1 r is we can not use that to infer causation.

EX. Number of students late to class vs.
Admits to ER 8:30-9:45