

ALGEBRA II JOURNAL**Statistics**

1. Statistics is the science of _____, _____
and _____ information about a set of data.
2. (a) A _____ is a statistical graph that looks like a bar graph. Each bar is called a _____ and represents _____.
(b) To properly graph & scale a histogram on your calculator, you must set the width of each bar by changing the _____ and then scale the graph by changing the _____.
3. Truncating a number to the hundreds place means to _____.
4. (a) The measures of central tendency measure _____ while the measures of variation measure _____.
(b) If the data is skewed to one side or scattered, the best measure of central tendency to use is _____ while the best measure of variation to use would be _____.
(c) If the data is centrally distributed, the best measure of central tendency to use is _____ while the best measure of variation to use would be _____.
(d) _____ is the measure of central tendency most affected by an extreme value while the measure of variation most affected by an extreme value is _____.
5. (a) To calculate common statistics in your calculator, you must first enter the data on a _____ page and then press _____.
(b) To calculate mode in your calculator, you must _____ the column to be _____ by _____. Then press _____.
6. (a) The box in a box-and-whisker plot represents _____% of the data while each whisker represents _____% of the data.
(b) A box-and-whisker plot visually displays the _____ of the data.
7. Standard deviation is _____.
8. A z-score of -1.2 means that an individual scored 1.2 _____
(above/below) _____ the mean.
9. (a) If Shawna scored at the 88th percentile on the ACT, that means _____.
(b) If you know an individual's raw score, you can find the corresponding percentile rank by calculating the _____ and then finding _____.

10. List the following rules, facts, or formulas.

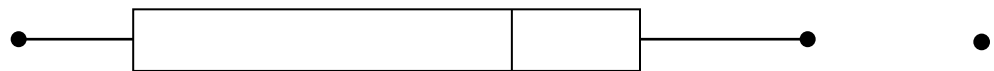
a) Name the 3 measures of central tendency & describe the method for calculating each.

_____	_____	_____
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b) Name the 3 measures of variation & describe the method for calculating each.

_____	_____	_____
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c) Label each break point and end point with the name of the value used to locate each point.



d) 3 steps for calculating outliers

e) Formula for z-score

f) Draw the normal curve and break it into sections showing the standard percentages. Be sure to label the x-axis!

g) List the 5 sampling methods and describe how each method is performed.