

Methods for Describing Data Continued

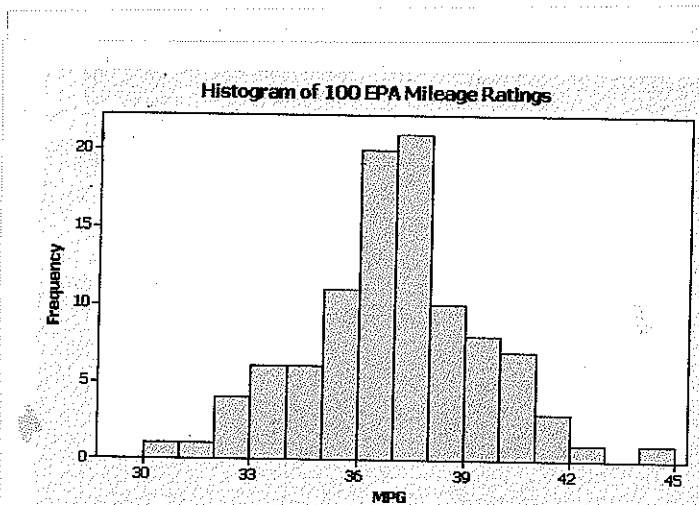
| Sorted EPA Mileage Ratings on 100 Cars | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 30.0 | 33.9 | 35.2 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 40.2 |
| 31.8 | 33.9 | 35.3 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 38.1 | 39.0 | 40.3 |
| 32.5 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 39.3 | 40.5 |
| 32.7 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 39.4 | 40.5 |
| 32.9 | 34.4 | 35.6 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 39.5 | 40.7 |
| 32.9 | 34.5 | 35.7 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 39.7 | 41.0 |
| 33.1 | 34.8 | 35.8 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 38.5 | 39.8 | 41.0 |
| 33.2 | 34.8 | 35.9 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 38.6 | 39.9 | 41.2 |
| 33.6 | 35.0 | 35.9 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 38.7 | 40.0 | 42.1 |
| 33.8 | 35.1 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 44.9 |

A Stem and Leaf Display

```

1   30  0
2   31  8
6   32  5799
12  33  126899
18  34  024588
29  35  01235667899
49  36  01233445566777888999
(21) 37  0000111222334456677899
30  38  0122345678
20  39  00345789
12  40  0123557
5   41  002
2   42  1
1   43
1   44  9
    
```

A Dotplot of MPG



Descriptive Statistics

| Variable | N | Mean | Median | Sample StDev | Minimum | Maximum | Range | Q1 | Q2 |
|----------|---|------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|-------|----|----|
| MPG | | | | | | | | | |

25% of the MPG values are less than _____ ; 50% of the MPG values are less than _____ ;
 75% of the MPG values are less than _____ .

About _____ % of the MPG values are within one StDev of the mean.

About _____ % of the MPG values are within two StDevs of the mean.

About _____ % of the MPG values are within three StDevs of the mean.

Summation Notation and Computation of Descriptive Statistics

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n.$$

We read " $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ " as "The sum of the measurements denoted by x_i beginning with x_1 and ending with x_n ."

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n$$

Formula for a Sample Mean:

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

Formula for Sample Variance:

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

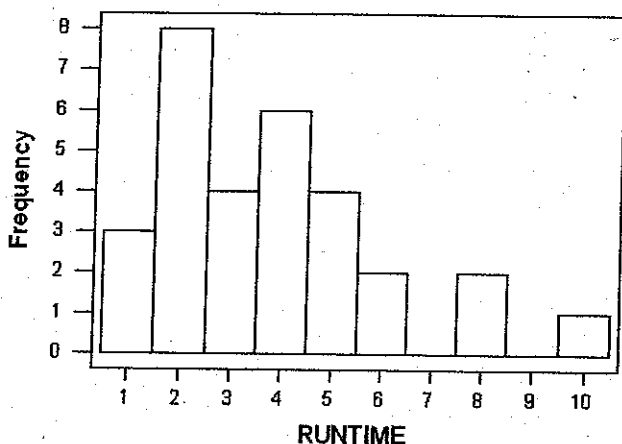
Formula for Sample Standard Deviation: $s = \sqrt{s^2}$

Example of run times (in minutes) of 30 rats running through a maze:

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.97 | 5.36 | 9.70 | 6.06 | 1.93 | 7.60 |
| 1.74 | 4.02 | 1.71 | 5.63 | 2.02 | 2.06 |
| 3.77 | 3.81 | 1.15 | 4.25 | 4.55 | 3.65 |
| 0.60 | 1.06 | 8.29 | 4.44 | 5.15 | 3.16 |
| 2.75 | 3.20 | 2.47 | 5.21 | 3.37 | 1.65 |

Descriptive Statistics

| Variable | N | Mean | Median | StDev |
|----------|----|-------|--------|-------|
| RUNTIME | 30 | 3.744 | 3.510 | 2.198 |



To be within 1 standard deviation of the mean, a run time must be in the interval (____, ____).
____% of the run times are in that interval.

To be within two standard deviations of the mean, run time must be in the interval (____, ____).
____% of the run times are in that interval.

To be within three standard deviations of the mean, run time must be in the interval (____, ____).
____% of the run times are in that interval.