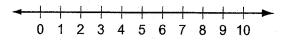
## **Additional Practice**

Find the mean, median, and mode of each data set.

- 1. { 12, 11, 17, 3, 9, 14, 16, 2 }
  - a. Mean \_\_\_\_
  - b. Median \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Mode \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. { 6, 9, 9, 20, 4, 5, 9, 13, 10, 1 }
  - a. Mean \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Median \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Mode

Make a box-and-whisker plot of the data. Find the interquartile range.

- 3. { 3, 7, 7, 3, 10, 1, 6, 6 }
- 4. { 1, 2, 3, 5, 3, 5, 8, 2 }



Find the variance and standard deviation.

- 5. { 7, 4, 3, 9, 2 }
- 7. { 19, 23, 17, 20, 25, 19, 15, 22 }

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 6. { 35, 67, 21, 16, 24, 51, 18, 32 }
- 8. { 5, 12, 10, 13, 8, 11, 15, 12 }

Solve.

9. The probability distribution for the amount of rain that falls on Boston in May each year is given below. Find the expected amount of rain for Boston in May.

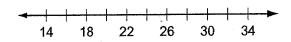
Inches of Rain, n	5	6	7	8
Probability	0.05	0.10	0.64	0.21

- 10. A biologist is growing bacteria in the lab. For a certain species of bacteria, she records these doubling times: 41 min, 45 min, 39 min, 42 min, 38 min, 88 min, 43 min, 40 min, 44 min, 39 min, 42 min, and 40 min.
  - a. Find the mean of the data.
  - b. Find the standard deviation.
  - c. Identify any outliers.
  - d. Describe how any outlier affects the mean and the standard deviation.

## **Problem Solving**

Each week, Damien records the miles per gallon for his car, to the nearest whole number. Over a period of 10 weeks, the data are 18, 17, 19, 18, 18, 25, 29, 30, 26, 19. He wants to arrange and summarize his data so that he can analyze it.

- 1. Make a box-and-whisker plot of his data.
  - a. Order the data from least to greatest.
  - b. Identify the minimum, maximum, median, first quartile, and third quartile.
  - c. Use the number line to make a box-and-whisker plot of the data. Find and label the interquartile range.



- d. Explain what the interquartile range represents in terms of the car's miles per gallon.
- 2. Find the standard deviation for the data.
  - a. Write an equation and solve to find the mean.
  - b. Complete the table to show the difference between the mean and each data value, and the square of that difference.

Data Value, <i>x</i>	18	17	19	18	18	25	29	30	26	19
$X - \overline{X}$										
$(x-\overline{x})^2$							1	,	. > 	

- c. Explain how to use the data from the table to find the standard deviation.
- d. What is the standard deviation for the data?
- e. Explain what the standard deviation represents in terms of the car's miles per gallon.
- 3. Damien thinks that the standard deviation is a more reliable measure of dispersion than the interquartile range. Is he correct? Explain.

Module 1

## **PRACTICE**

A student council wants to know whether students would like the council to sponsor a mid-winter dance or a mid-winter carnival this year. Classify each sampling method.

- 1. Survey every tenth student on the school's roster. 2. Survey all freshmen and all juniors. 3. Survey 20 freshmen, 20 sophomores, 20 juniors, and 20 seniors. 4. Survey those who ask the council president for a questionnaire. **5.** Survey those who happen to be in the cafeteria at noon. Use the following information for Exercises 6–9. The officers of a neighborhood association want to know whether residents are interested in beautifying the neighborhood and, if so, how much money they are willing to contribute toward the costs involved. The officers are considering the three sampling methods below. A. Call and survey every tenth resident on the association's roster. B. Randomly select and survey 10 residents from among those who come to the neighborhood block party. C. Mail a survey to every resident with instructions to complete and mail the survey back. **6.** Identify the population. 7. Which sampling method is most likely to result in a representative sample of the population? Explain. 8. Describe another sampling method that is likely to result in a representative sample of the population.
- Describe the categorical and numerical data that the officers of the neighborhood association want to gather through a survey.

## Use the following information for Exercises 10–14.

A community theater association plans to produce three plays for the upcoming season. The association surveys a random sample of the approximately 7000 households in the community to see if an adult member of the household is interested in attending plays and, if so, what type of plays the person prefers (comedy, drama, or musical), how many members of the household (including the person surveyed) might attend plays, and how many of the three plays those household members might attend.

Of the 50 adults surveyed, 12 indicated an interest in attending plays. The table lists the data for those 12 people.

Preferred type of play	Number of people attending	Number of plays attending
Comedy	2	1
Musical	3	2
Musical	1	2
Drama	2	3
Comedy	3	2
Comedy	2	3
Musical	4	1
Drama	2	3
Comedy	2	2
Musical	2	3.
Comedy	5	1
Drama	1	2

			erest in attending pla	
Then calculate the dramas.	proportion of those	e interested in atte	ending plays who pre	fer
	,000 adults live in th hat are dramas. Sho		edict the number of a	dults
C	an interest in attend	ling plays, calcula	te the mean number	of
For an adult with			culate the mean num	
	ers wito might aften	a prayor riron our		
household memb			ound each mean to t	he
nousehold memb of plays that those nearest tenth.	household membe	rs might attend. R	ound each mean to t	
nousehold memb of plays that those nearest tenth.  The theater assoc	household membe	rs might attend. R		t the