

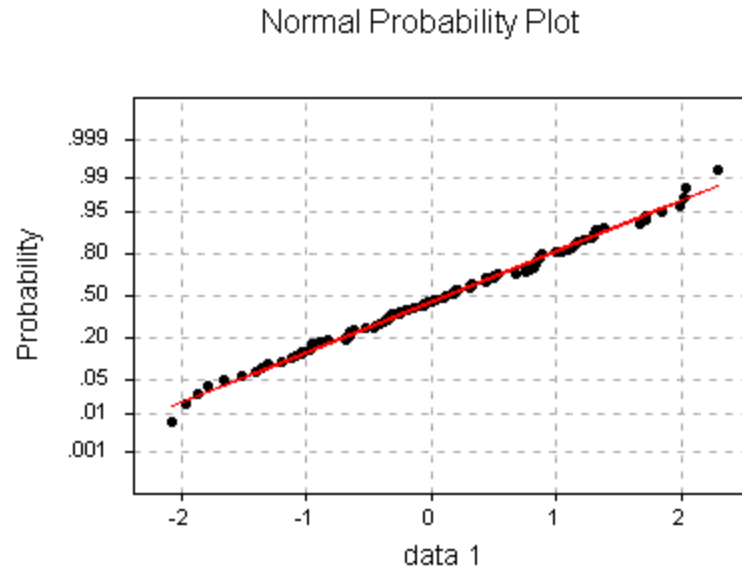
# Math 361

Normal Probability Plots (Inv. 2.1)

Boxplots (Inv. 2.2)

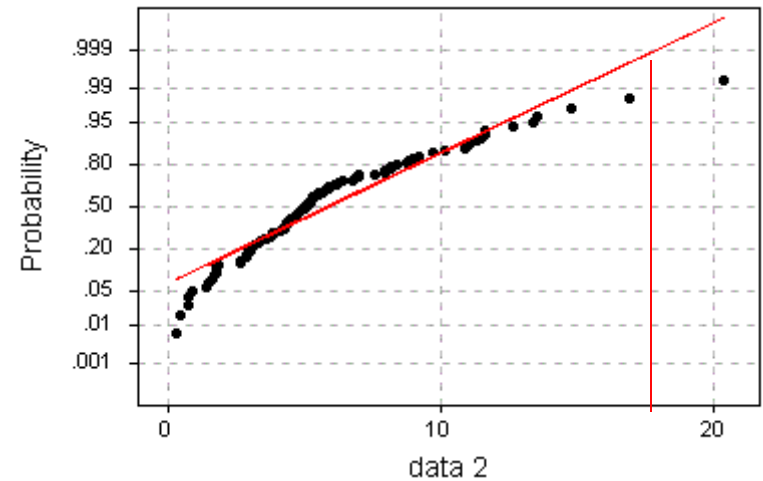
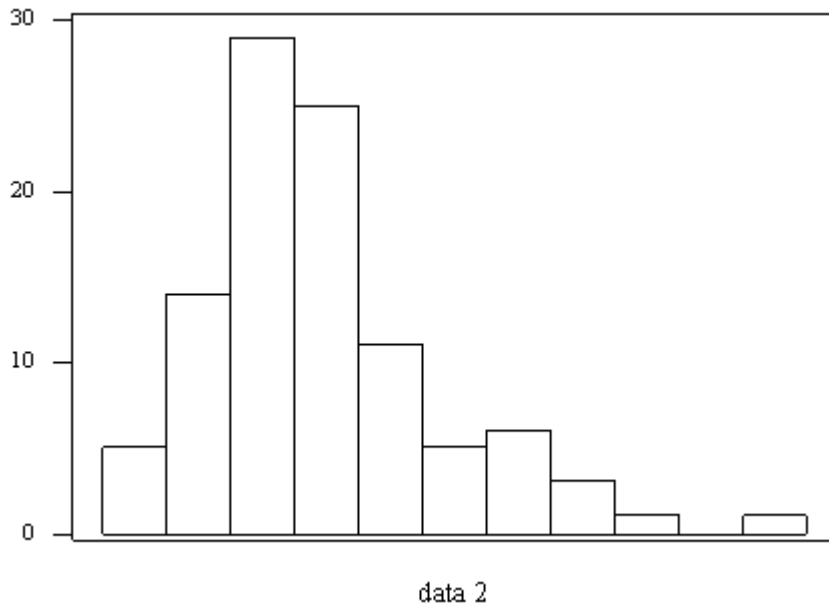
# Normal probability plots

- A straight line means the data behave like observations from a normal distribution



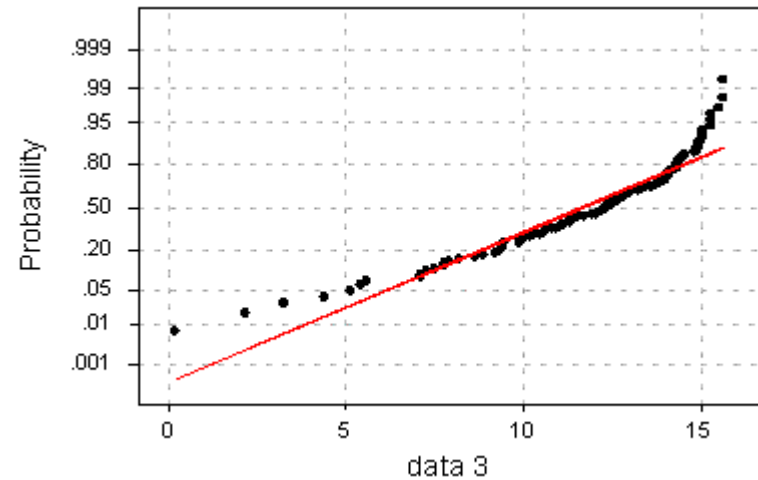
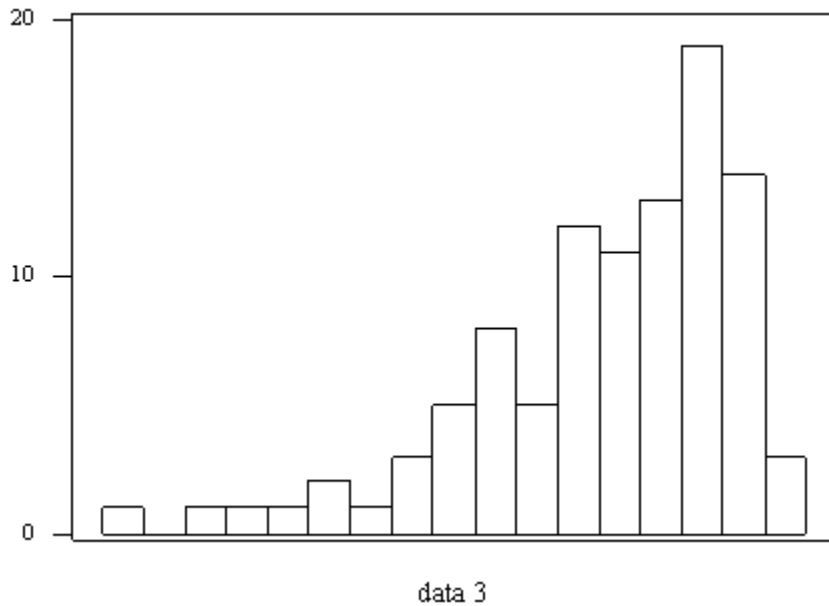
# Normal probability plots

- Skewed to the right



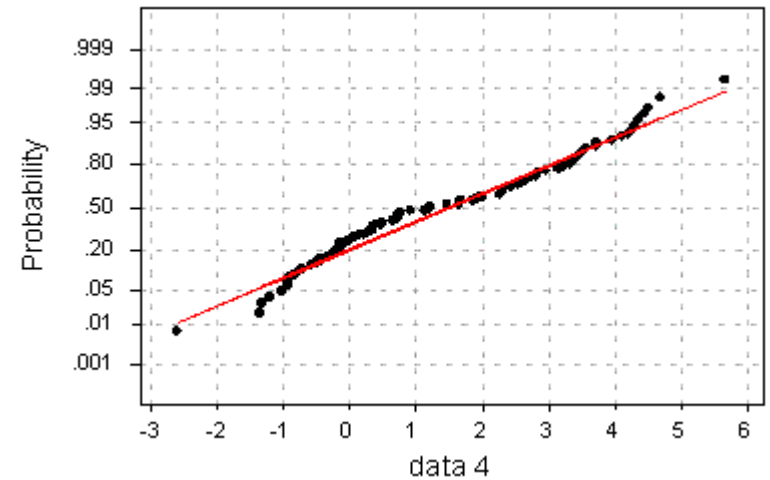
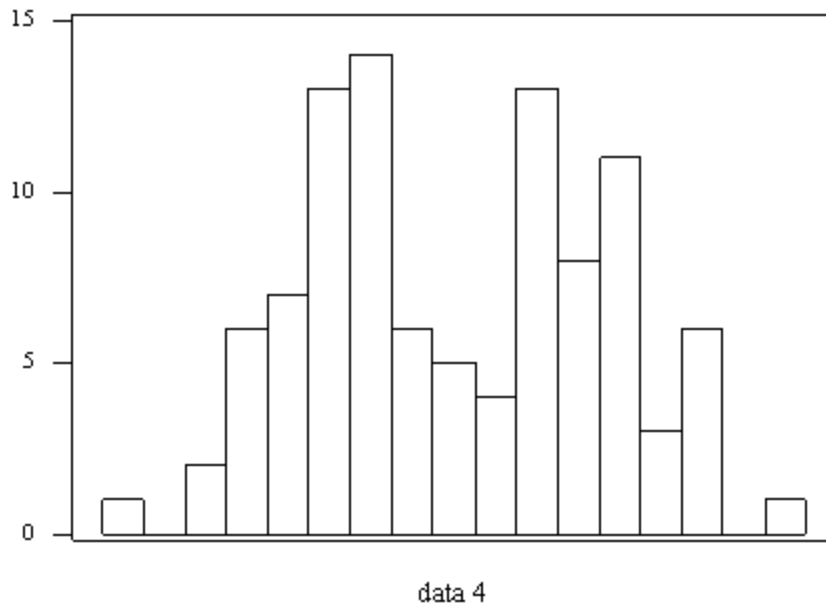
# Normal probability plots

- Skewed to the left



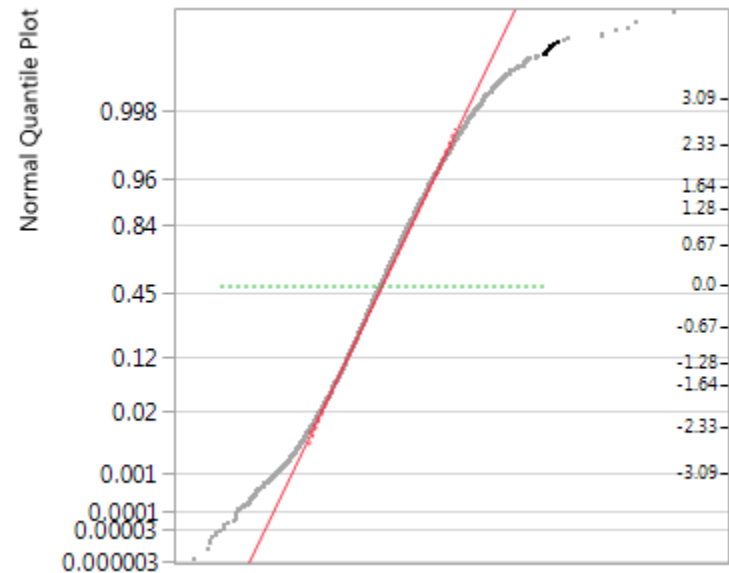
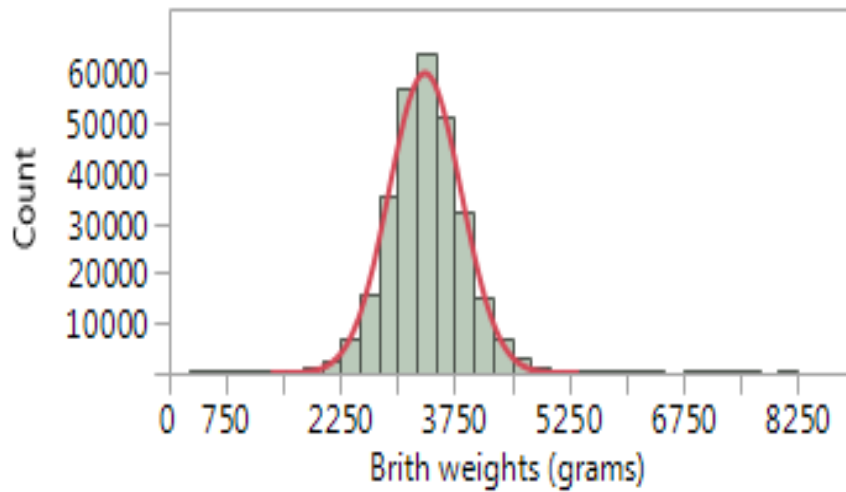
# Normal probability plots

- Bimodal distribution



# Normal probability plots

- Heavy tails



# Applications

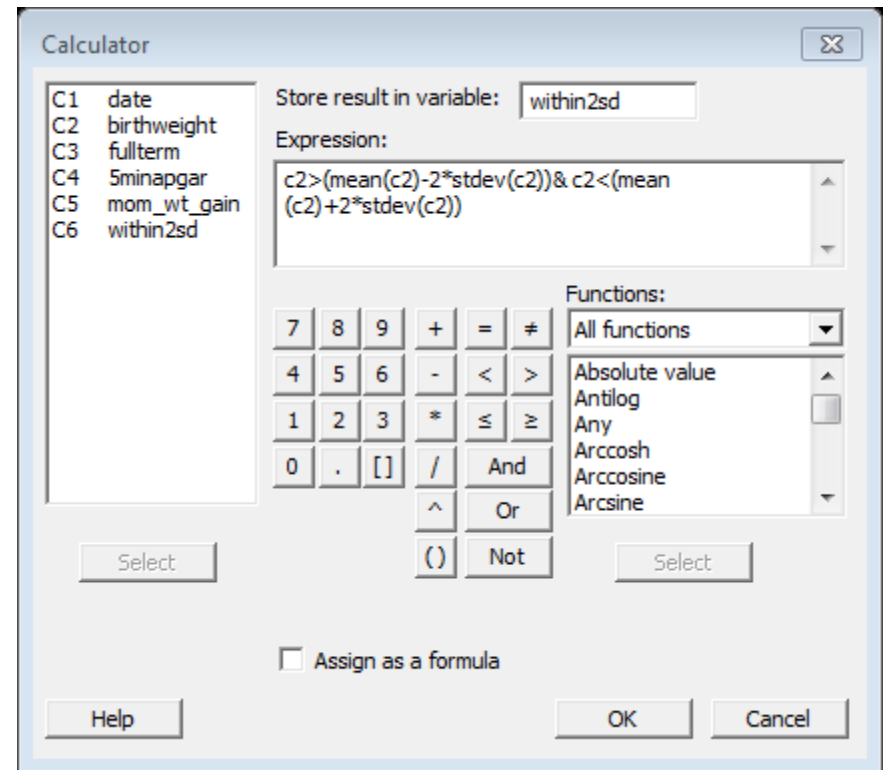
What can we do if a variable is **normally** distributed?

- Use the empirical rule to say where 68%, 95% or 99% of the data falls (i.e., within 1, 2, or 3 SDs of the mean)
- Predict the probability of being above or below a certain value.

# Inv. 2.1 part (n)

Recall that the Empirical Rule states that about 95% of observations in a Normal Distribution are within 2 SDs of the mean.

Let's compute the proportion of Birthweights that are within 2 SDs of the mean...





# Inv. 2.1 part (n)

What proportion of birth weights are within 2 SDs of the mean?

## Tally for Discrete Variables: within2sd

### Tally

<u>within2sd</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	13720	4.80
1	272187	95.20
N=	285907	

# Inv. 2.1, part (q)

## Normal Probability Calculator

---

Variable:

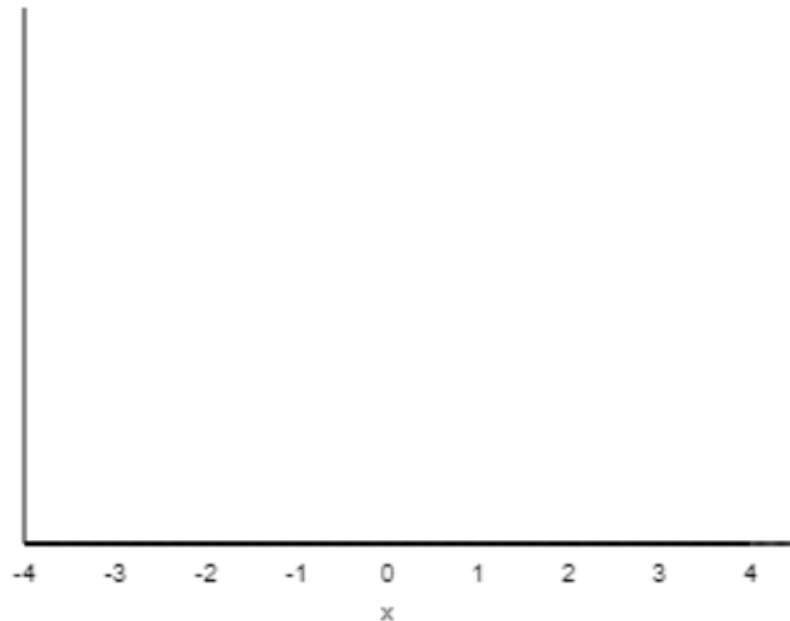
Mean:  SD:

Mean:  SD:

---

		x	z	Probability
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<	<input type="text" value="2500"/>	<input type="text" value="-1.815"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0347"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

---



*z=-7.1 z=-7.1 z=-7.1 z=-7.1 z=-7.1 z=-7.1 z=-7.1 z=-7.1 z=-7.1*

*Using mean of 3361.6 and SD of 474.6 from part (k)*

## Inv. 2.1, part (r)

Actually, 3.3% of fullterm babies had low birthweights.

# How many pairs of shoes do you own?

In the initial course survey, you answered:

6, 12, 22, 13, 20, 10, 6, 15, 10, 5, 17, 14, 6, 35, 15, 15, 22, 11, 6, 25, 5

Find:

- median (Q2),
- first quartile (Q1),
- third quartile (Q3)
- Interquartile range (Q3-Q1)
- Minimum
- Maximum
- Any outliers (values more than  $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$  from the median)

# Draw a boxplot by hand

*Five number summary* = min, Q1, median, Q3 and max

# Boxplot using applet

## Descriptive Statistics

stacked  
 includes header

Sample data:

Mean:  Guess  Actual  
Median:  Guess  Actual  
Std dev:  Guess  Actual  
IQR:  Guess  Actual

Delete

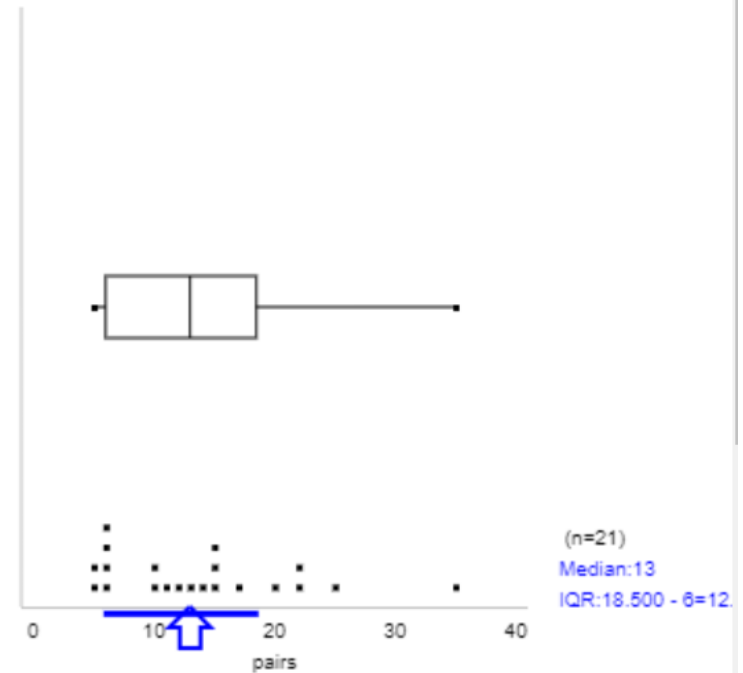
```
pairs
5
5
6
6
6
6
6
10
10
11
```

Use Data Clear

Top/Bottom

Sample size: 21

Random sample

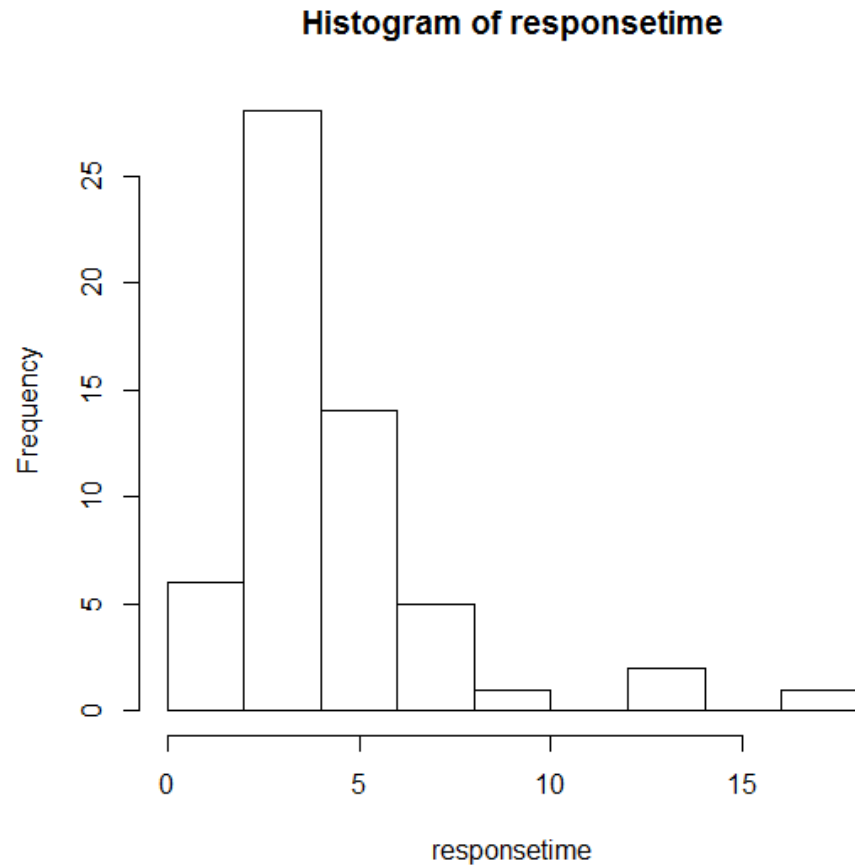


Dotplot  Histogram  Boxplot

## Inv. 2.2: Honking

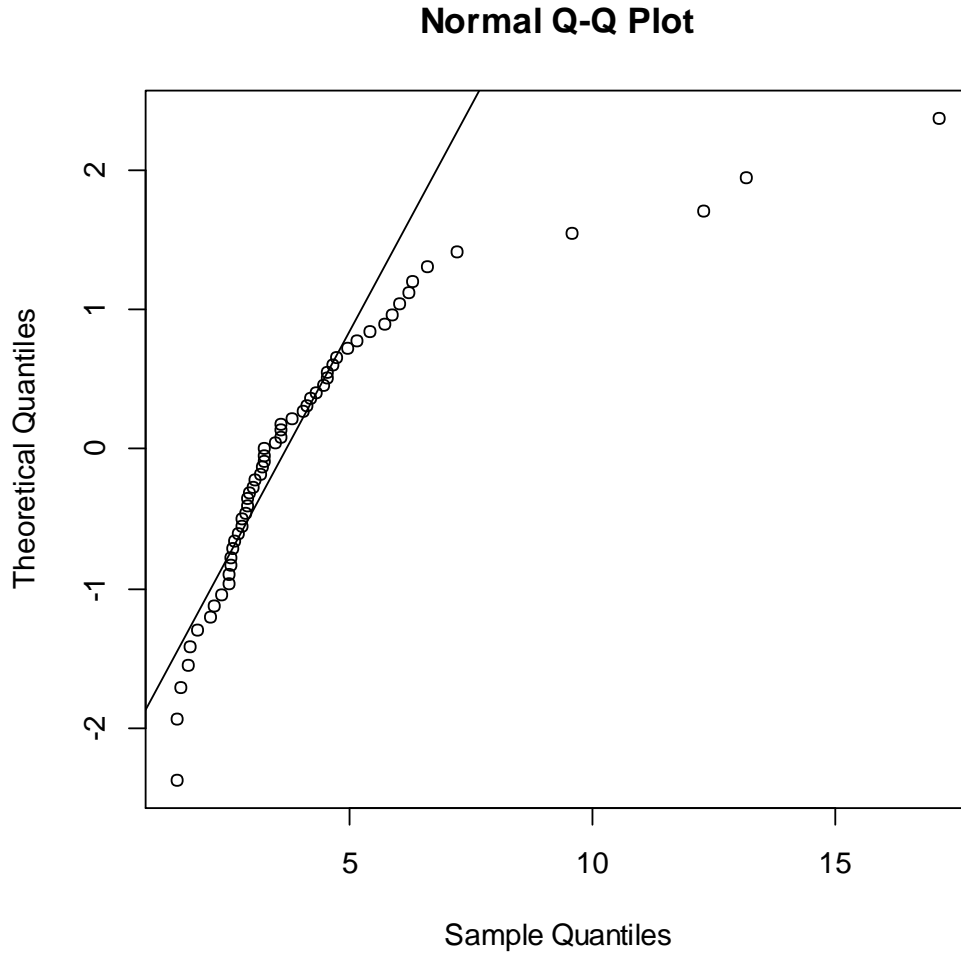
Researchers blocked the intersection and recorded the length of time it took for the driver behind them to honk...

# Inv. 2.2 part (b)





# Normal Probability Plot

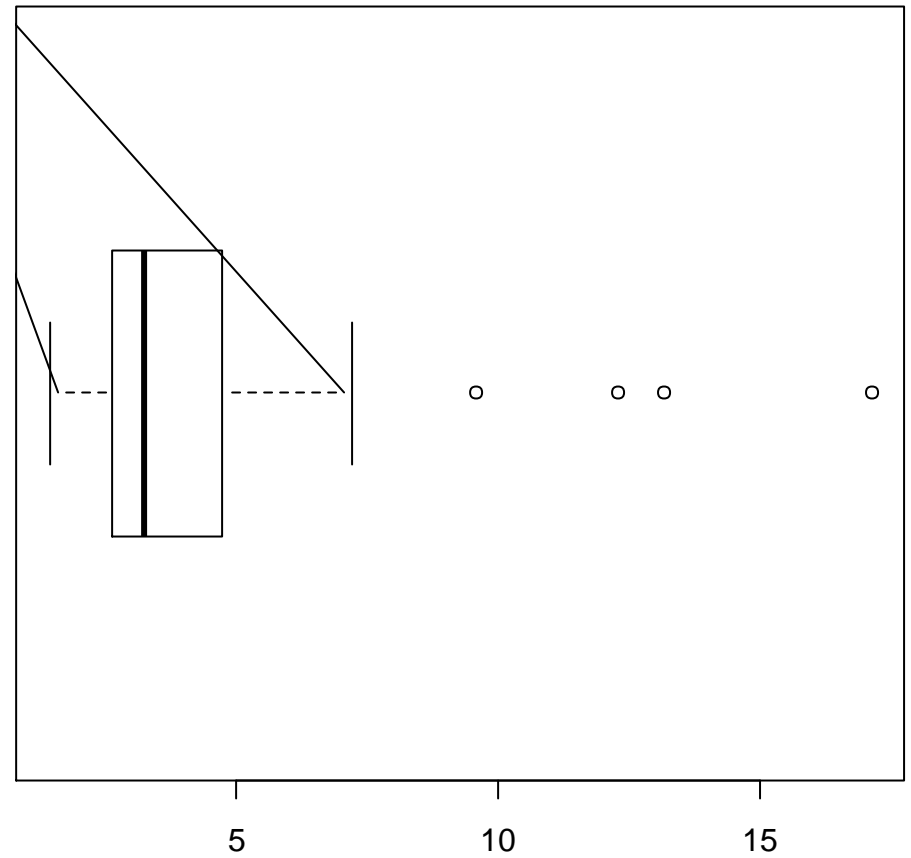
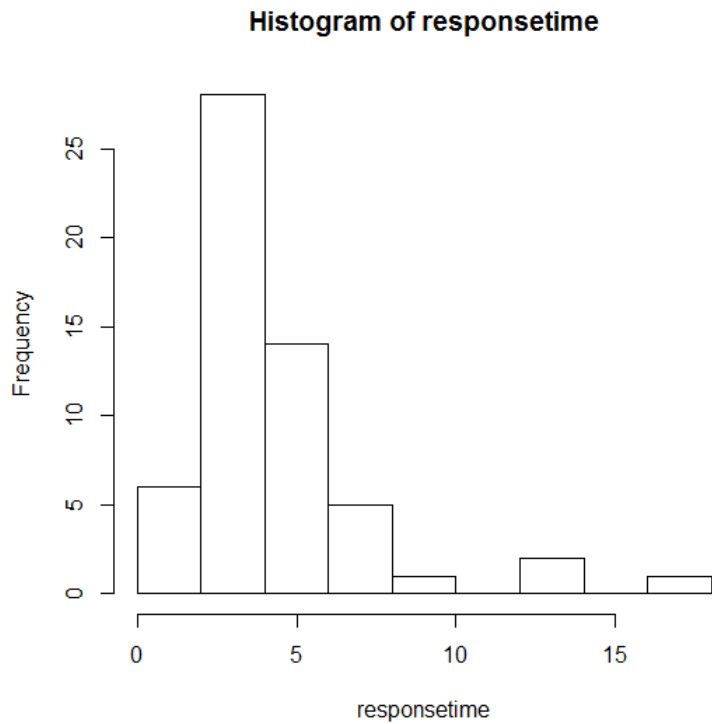


# 5 number summary

n	Min	Q1	Median	Q3	Max	Mean	SD
57.000	0.344	0.963	1.180	1.550	2.840	1.290	0.528

*Use this information to draw a boxplot by hand*

# Modified Boxplot



# Statistical Inference for 1 Quantitative Variable

Suppose we want to make *inferences* beyond the sample data

- Need random sample from population/process
- Need to know about the behavior of **sample means** from different random samples from the same population

# Next time: Investigation 2.4 (p. 143)

- Wikipedia

The *Ethan Allen* was a 40-foot, glass-enclosed [tour boat](#) operated by Shoreline Cruises on [Lake George](#) in [upstate New York](#). On October 2, 2005, at 2:55 p.m., with 47 passengers—all from [Michigan](#) and [Ohio](#) and mostly seniors—aboard, the *Ethan Allen* capsized and sank just south of Cramer Point in the [Town of Lake George](#). Twenty passengers died. The accident caused government regulators to consider new laws on passenger boat capacity.

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- 2 [Investigations](#)



The *Ethan Allen* is raised to the surface of [Lake George](#) the day after it capsized 🔍