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## Secondary 1 Honors - Unit 7 Review Sheet

The wait time (in minutes) for a several rides was estimated at Lagoon. $65,21,17,52,25,17,11,22,60,44$.

Use the above data to answer questions 1-10.

1. Find the mean
2. Find the median
3. Find the mode
4. Find the range
$\star$ 5. Find the mean and standard deviation. Round your answers to the hundredths place.

$$
\bar{x}=\square \quad \sigma=
$$

6. Using your answers from \#5, calculate one standard deviation below and above the mean.

Below: $\qquad$ Above: $\qquad$

* 7. Use your graphing calculator to generate the 5 number summary. Then create a box and whisker plot. $\min$ : $\qquad$

Q1: $\qquad$
med.: $\qquad$

Q3: $\qquad$
max: $\qquad$

8. What is the distribution of the box and whisker you just created? (skew left, skew right, or normal)
9. Complete the frequency chart provided below. Use intervals of 10 .

|  | Tally | Frequency |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $10-$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

10. Create a histogram from the data in your frequency chart. Remember labels!

Name: $\qquad$
$\qquad$

The following is the score of each BYU and Utah men's basketball game for the 2011-2012 season.

| BYU: $74,91,96,62,73,92,90,76,56,87$, | Utah: $60,58,59,64,47,75,65,52,50,42$, |
| :--- | :--- |
| $79,94,61,83,93,89,79,82,88,73,81,95$, | $71,72,51,33,62,53,65,45,51,62,49,45$, |
| $82,68,77,70,66,83,79,86,85,82,63,76$ | $68,58,52,61,48,46,58,67,48,41$ |

$\star$ 10. Enter the data into your graphing calculator and use it to complete the 5 number summaries below.
$\qquad$
Q1: $\qquad$
med.: $\qquad$
Q3: $\qquad$
max: $\qquad$

Utah min: $\qquad$

Q1: $\qquad$
med.: $\qquad$
Q3: $\qquad$
max: $\qquad$
11. Using your answers to \#10, plot both box and whiskers above the number line below. Be sure to label which box and whisker belongs to which team.

15. What is distribution of BYU's box and whisker plot? $\qquad$
16. What is the distribution of Utah's box and whisker plot? $\qquad$
17. What is BYU's range? $\qquad$ What is Utah's range? $\qquad$
18. Which team had the higher median score? $\qquad$
19. In your opinion, who had the better season and why?
20. Find the mean and standard deviation for each team.

BYU: $\bar{x}=$ $\qquad$ $\sigma=$ $\qquad$ Utah: $\bar{x}=$ $\qquad$ $\sigma=$ $\qquad$
Use the mean and standard deviation to help you answer the next two questions:
21. BYU scored between about $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ points for most of their games.
22. Utah scored between about $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ points for most of their games.
$\qquad$

The following data is the population of a city starting in the year 1890. Let $x$ represent the number of years since 1890.

| Year | Population |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1890 | 1,907 |
| 1900 | 2,456 |
| 1910 | 2,932 |
| 1920 | 3,078 |
| 1930 | 3,126 |
| 1940 | 3,533 |
| 1950 | 3,627 |
| 1960 | 4,377 |
| 1970 | 4,659 |
| 1980 | 5,848 |
| 1990 | 6,475 |

$\star 23$. Use your calculator to find the equation of the linear regression line.
$\star 24$. Bring up the scatter plot on your calculator screen, including the linear regression line. Once you have found a good viewing window, draw a sketch of the graph in the box below. Be sure to include labels and to state your viewing window.
$\star 25$. What is the correlation coefficient of the data? (round to the hundredths place)
26. Interpret the correlation coefficient. (circle your answers)

Direction: positive or negative
Strength: no correlation, weak, moderate, strong, very strong, or perfect correlation 27. What is the slope of the linear regression line? What does it tell us about the situation?
28. What is the $y$-intercept of the linear regression line? What does it tell us about the situation?
29. Use your linear regression equation to predict the population in the year 2015.
30. Use your linear regression equation to predict what year the population will reach 10,000 people.
31. Is there causation between the year and the population? In other words, just because time goes by does the population have to change?
$\qquad$

High schools were surveyed to see how of their students owned iPhones and how many of their students drive themselves to school.

| Number of <br> students with <br> iPhones (x) | Number of <br> students driving <br> to school (y) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 60 | 40 |
| 92 | 102 |
| 142 | 97 |
| 201 | 88 |
| 246 | 198 |
| 379 | 257 |
| 421 | 363 |
| 557 | 498 |
| 712 | 412 |
| 794 | 530 |



* 32 . Use your graphing calculator to calculate the correlation coefficient of the data set. $\qquad$

33. Interpret the correlation coefficient. (circle your answers)

Direction: positive or negative
Strength: no correlation, weak, moderate, strong, very strong, or perfect correlation
34. Is there causation in this situation?
35. Does having more iPhones in a school cause more kids to drive to school?
36. Are there any hidden variables that impact this situation?

The following data shows the relationship between how many apps people had running on their smart phones versus what percent of battery life they had left.

| Number of apps <br> open on smart <br> phone (x) | Percentage of <br> battery life left (y) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 100 |
| 1 | 91 |
| 2 | 51 |
| 3 | 78 |
| 4 | 95 |
| 5 | 43 |
| 6 | 12 |
| 7 | 75 |
| 8 | 64 |
| 9 | 41 |
| 10 | 61 |
| 11 | 29 |


$\star 37$. Use your graphing calculator to calculate the correlation coefficient of the data set. $\qquad$
38. Interpret the correlation coefficient. (circle your answers)

Direction: positive or negative Strength: no correlation, weak, moderate, strong, very strong, or perfect correlation
39. Is there causation in this situation?
40. Does having a lot of apps running mean you have to have a low battery life? $\qquad$
$\qquad$

* Use your graphing calculator to match each data set to the appropriate box-and-whisker plot.

41. Data Set A:

11, 25, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 38, 39, 40
Matches Graph: $\qquad$
42. Data Set B:

11, 23, 24, 24, 27, 27, 30, 32, 37, 40
Matches Graph: $\qquad$
43. Data Set C:

11, 17, 18, 21, 22, 35, 38, 39, 40, 40
Matches Graph: $\qquad$
44. Data Set D:

11, 20, 21, 24, 25, 30, 36, 36, 37, 40
Matches Graph: $\qquad$

Graph A


Graph C


Graph D


Graph E


510152025303540
Graph $F$

$\qquad$ Period: $\qquad$

The graph below shows the box and whisker plot for two different basketball teams during their season of games. Use the graph below to label each statement as TRUE or FALSE.

45. $\qquad$ Team A had a greater range of scores throughout the season than Team B.
46. $\qquad$ $50 \%$ of Team B's scores were between about 66 and 79 .
47. $\qquad$ Team A's maximum score was the same as Team B's median score.
48. $\qquad$ $50 \%$ of Team A's scores were between 40 and 45 .
49. $\qquad$ $50 \%$ of Team B's scores were higher than any of Team A's scores.
50. $\qquad$ Team A's Q3 is the same as Team B's Q1 score.

