Name:			Period:		
	Secondary 1 Honors	s - Unit 7 Review Sheet			
	tes) for a several rides was e 5, 17, 11, 22, 60, 44.	stimated at Lagoon.			
Use the above data to a 1. Find the mean	-	3. Find the mode	4. Find the range		
	standard deviation. Round y		edths place.		
\overline{x} =	σ=				
6. Using your answers	from #5, calculate one standa	ard deviation below and al	pove the mean.		
Below:	Above:				
★7. Use your graphing	calculator to generate the 5	number summary. Then cr	eate a box and whisker plot.		
min:					
Q1:					
med.:					
Q3:					
max:	10 15 20 25 3	0 35 40 45 50	55 60 65 70 x		
8. What is the distribut	ion of the box and whisker y	ou just created? (skew left	, skew right, or normal)		
9. Complete the freque Use intervals of	ncy chart provided below. 10.		stogram from the data in equency chart. Remember		

	Tally	Frequency
10 -		

your frequency chart. Remember labels!

р		1	
PP	rı	od	•
ιu	11	υu	

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

★10. Enter the data into your graphing calculator and use it to complete the 5 number summaries below.

BYU	min:	Utah	min:
	Q1:		Q1:
	med.:		med.:
	Q3:		Q3:
	max:		max:

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.

		×	
30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 15. What is distribution of BYU's box and whisker plot?	95	100	
16. What is the distribution of Utah's box and whisker plot?			
17. What is BYU's range? What is Utah's range?			
18. Which team had the higher median score?			
19. In your opinion, who had the better season and why?			
\star 20. Find the mean and standard deviation for each team.			
BYU: $\bar{x} = _$ $\sigma = _$ Utah: $\bar{x} = _$ $\sigma = _$ Use the mean and standard deviation to help you answer the next two questions: 21. BYU scored between about and points for most of their games.			
22. Utah scored between about and points for most of their games.			

Name:

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.

★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?

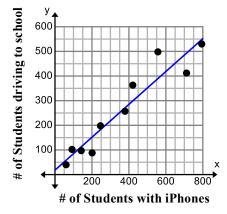
29. Use your linear regression equation to predict the population in the year 2015.

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?

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

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



 \star 32. Use your graphing calculator to calculate the correlation coefficient of the data set. _____

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

```
Direction: positive or negative
```

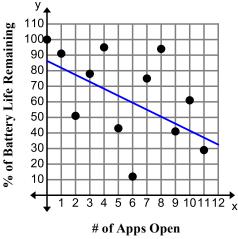
Strength: no correlation, weak, moderate, strong, very strong, or perfect correlation

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	Percentage of
open on smart	battery life left (y)
phone (x)	
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. ___

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?____

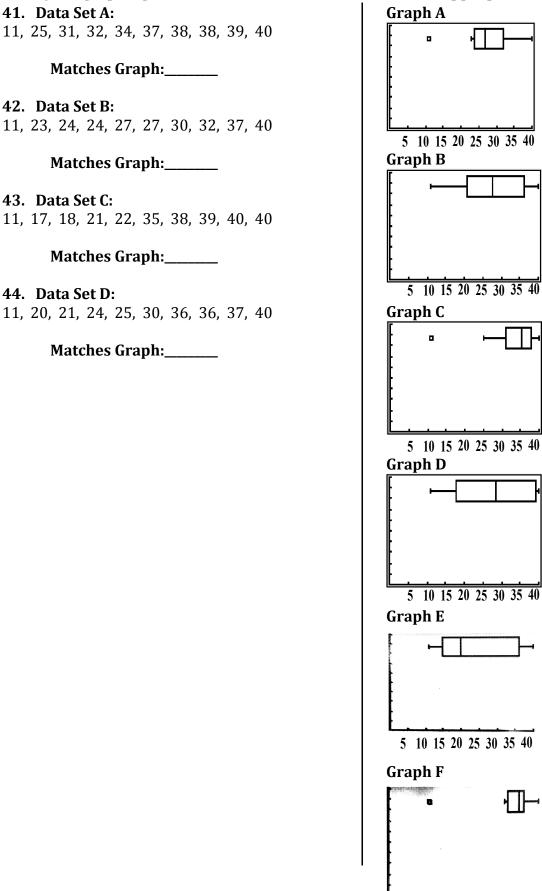
40. Does having a lot of apps running mean you have to have a low battery life?_____

Name:

Name:

4

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



5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

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.

