

REPRESENTATIONS OF DATA

KEY WORDS & DEFINITIONS

1. Outlier

A data value that lies beyond expected extremities. These are usually calculated as a multiple of the interquartile range above the upper quartile or below the lower quartile. i.e. either greater than $Q_3 + k(Q_3 - Q_1)$ or less than $Q_1 - k(Q_3 - Q_1)$

2. Cleaning

The process of removing anomalies from the data set.

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW

Comparing 2 sets of data:

Calculate & compare the measures of location

Calculate & compare the measures of spread

Compare outliers if applicable

Mean & sd go together

Median & IQR go together.

Ensure all comparisons are done IN CONTEXT

Histograms

Area of bar \propto Frequency so

Area of bar = $k \times$ Frequency

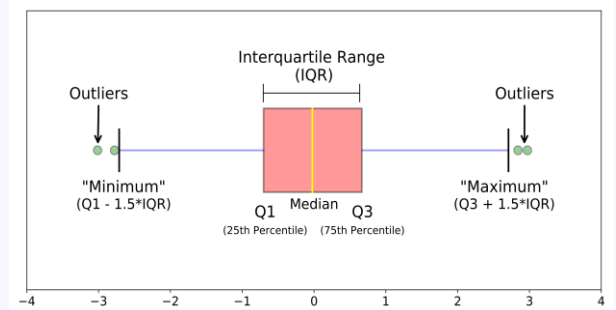
Area does NOT always = Frequency

BOX PLOTS

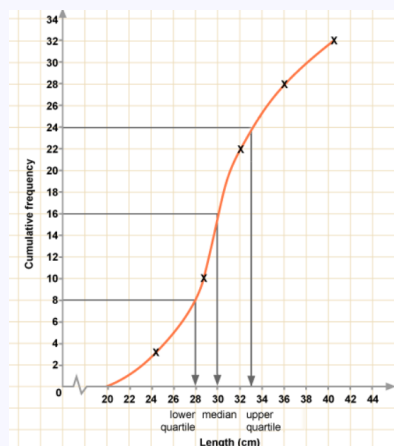
Box plots are rarely symmetrical

25% of the data lies within each section

Always use the same scale when comparing box plots



CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY



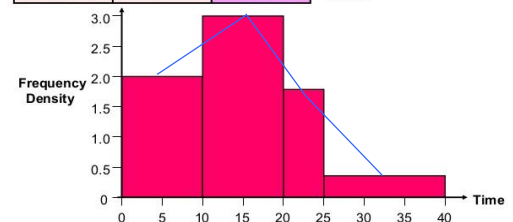
Plot points at the upper limits of group boundaries

Ensure it makes sense to extrapolate the curve at the beginning

Be careful of questions that ask "How many are more than..."

HISTOGRAMS

Time	Frequency	Frequency Density	Frequency Density = Frequency / Class width
$0 < t \leq 10$	20	2	$20 \div 10$
$10 < t \leq 15$	15	3	$15 \div 5$
$15 < t \leq 20$	10	2	$10 \div 5$
$20 < t \leq 25$	9	1.8	$9 \div 5$
$25 < t \leq 40$	6	0.4	$6 \div 15$



Histograms are used to represent grouped continuous data

Area of bar = $k \times$ frequency

If $k = 1$, then frequency density = $\frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{class width}}$

You may need to find the areas of parts of bars if questions don't use the class boundaries.

Joining the middle of the tops of each bar in a histogram forms a frequency polygon