**AP Stats**

**Chapter 1 1.2 (day 1) Notes Outline**

To display the distribution of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable, use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In this section we will

 learn how to display a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.

One of the simplest graphs to construct and interpret is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



The purpose of a graph is to help us understand the data. After you make a graph, always ask

“What do I see?” This is when you need to **CUSS and BS!!!!!**

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**Describing Shape:**

When you describe a distribution’s shape, concentrate on the main features. Look for rough **symmetry** or clear **skewness**.



A distribution is roughly **symmetric** if the right and left sides of the graph are approximately mirror images of each other.

A distribution is **skewed to the right** if the right side of the graph (containing the half of the observations with larger values is much longer than the left side. It is **skewed to the left** if the left side of the graph is much longer than the right side.



