

Panel 1

Last Time:

$$\text{Standard Deviation } s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x - \bar{x})^2}$$

sort  
↓

Lower Quartile:  $Q_1$  : compute  $L_1 = 0.25 \cdot N$

Upper Quartile:  $Q_3$  :  $L_3 = 0.75 \cdot N$

IQR: Inter Quartile Range  $Q_3 - Q_1$

Box Plot: 5-Number Summary.

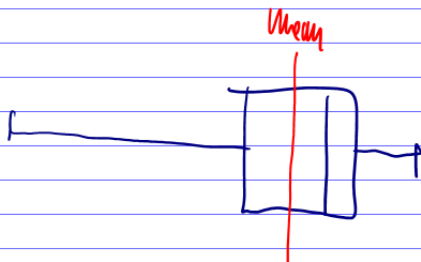
↓  
N-th Percentile:

$$L_N = N^{\text{th}} \cdot N$$

1

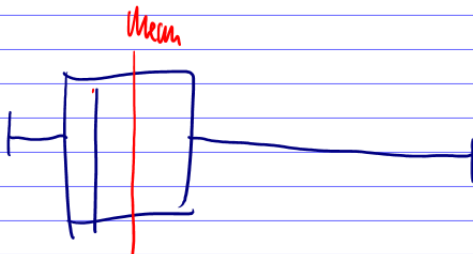
Panel 2

①



You can estimate  
mean and  
std. dev. from

②



a box plot

2

Panel 3

## Estimating the Standard Deviation

$s$  is difficult to compute, so want to estimate it

Empirical Rule: In a bell-shaped distribution we have

- 68% of data values are between  $\bar{x} - s$  and  $\bar{x} + s$
- 95% of data values are between  $\bar{x} - 2s$  and  $\bar{x} + 2s$
- 100% between  $\bar{x} - 3s$  and  $\bar{x} + 3s$

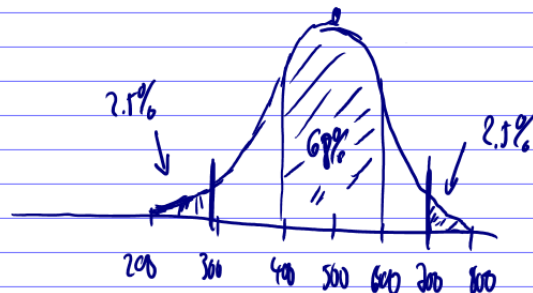
$$\Rightarrow \text{Range} \approx 4s \quad \Rightarrow s \approx \frac{\text{Range}}{4}$$

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Panel 4

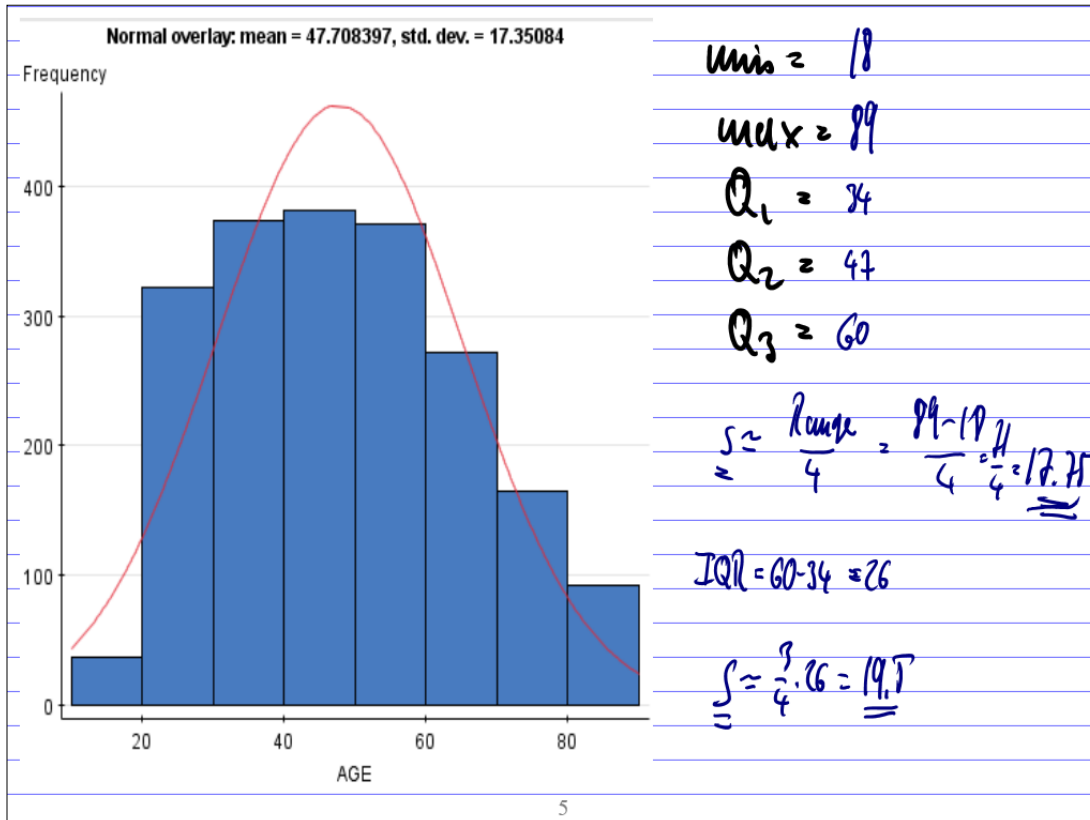
Ex: SAT scores have  $\bar{x} = 500$  and  $s = 100$

- $\Rightarrow$
- 68% of SAT scores are between 400 and 600
  - 95% of SAT scores are between 300 and 700
  - 100% of SAT scores are between 200 and 800



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Panel 5



Panel 6

## IQR and Standard Deviation

Recall that mean is impacted by outliers, (median is not)

Std. dev. is also impacted by outliers (Q<sub>1</sub> and Q<sub>3</sub> are not)

Theorem  $IQR \approx \frac{4}{3}s$  for bell-shaped (normal) distributions

$\Rightarrow s \approx \frac{3}{4} IQR$

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Panel 7

Outliers : are particularly large or small data values.

Def: An outlier is a data value that is more than 1.5 · IQR longer than  $Q_3$ , or more than 1.5 · IQR less than  $Q_1$ .

$Q_1 = 1$   
 $Q_3 = 4$

IQR = 3 so outliers are : bigger than  $8.5 = Q_3 + 1.5 \cdot IQR$   
less than  $-3.5 = Q_1 - 1.5 \cdot IQR = 1 - 4.5$

$1.5 \cdot 3 = 4.5$

Panel 8

Exam 1

28, 28, 29, 29, 30, 30, 30, 32, 32, 33

Find everything:

$L_1 = 0.25 \cdot 10 = 2.5 \Rightarrow Q_1 = 29$

$L_2 = 0.5 \cdot 10 = 5$  Median 30

$L_3 = 0.75 \cdot 10 = 7.5 \Rightarrow Q_3 = 32$

$\bar{x} = \frac{300}{10} = 30$

$S^2 = \frac{1}{9} \left( 9030 - \frac{300^2}{10} \right)$

$= \frac{30}{9} = 3.33$

$S = 1.824 = \sqrt{3.33}$

x	x <sup>2</sup>
29	784
29	784
29	784
29	784
30	900
30	900
30	900
32	1024
32	1024
33	1089
<b>300</b>	<b>19030</b>

check:  $S^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} = \frac{30}{10} = 3$

$IQR = \frac{3}{4} = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$

medi: 29 and 30