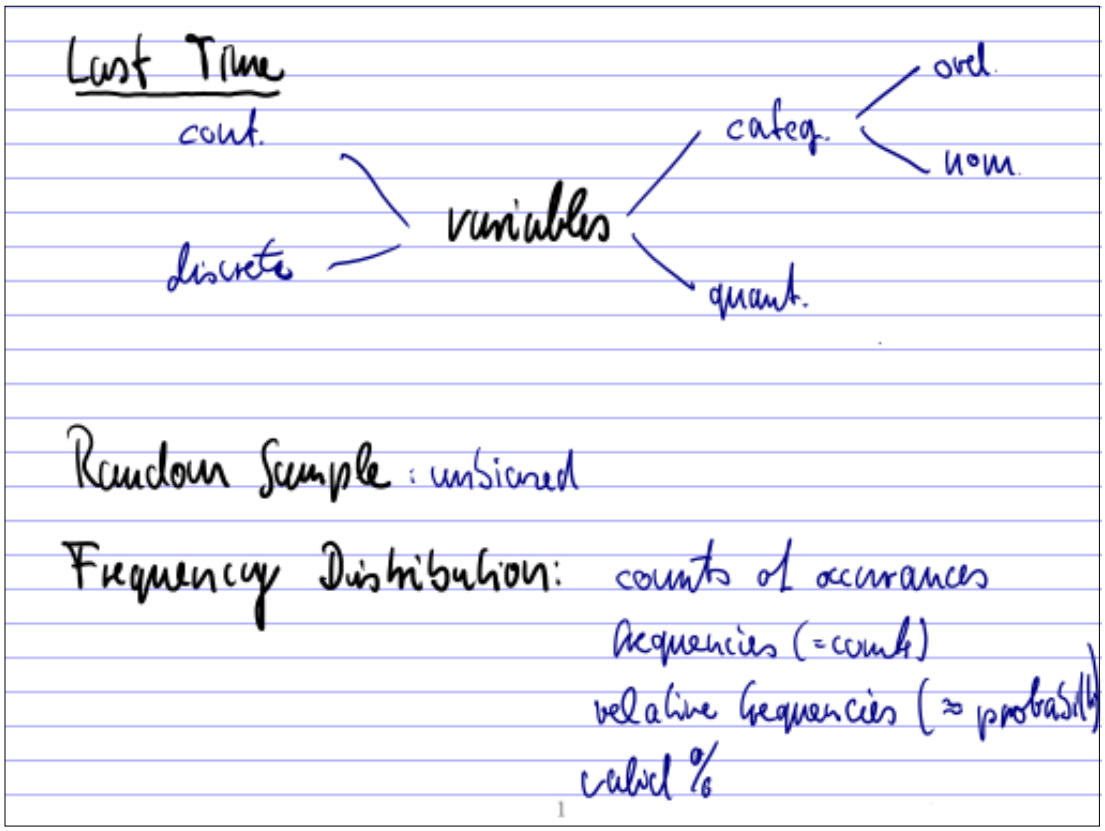
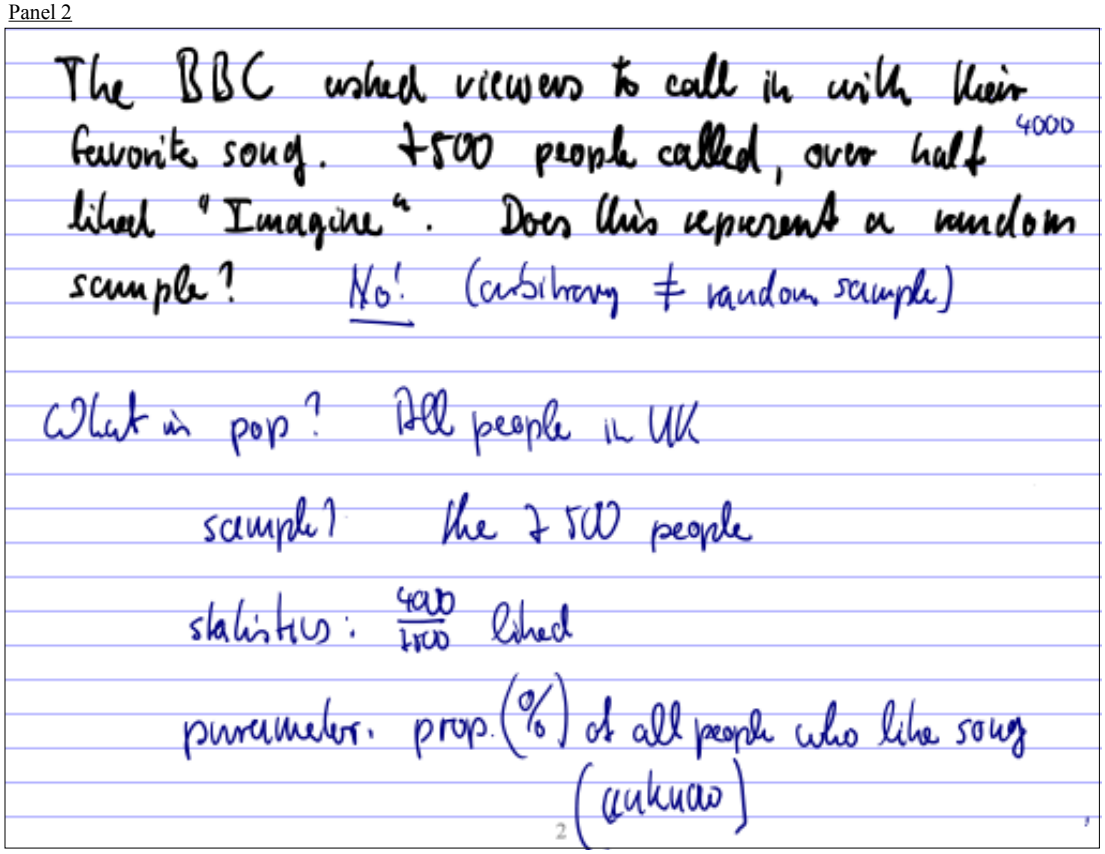
Panel 1



Panel 2



Panel 3

Quiz #1 Name: _____

(1) Because of Greece's economic problems, it is important to know if Greeks want to remain in the EU. A random sample of 200 Greek citizens was selected and 120 want to remain in the EU. Identify.

Population:

Sample:

Statistics: $120/200 = 60\%$

3

Panel 4

2) Consider the survey on the right. How many variables? Are they nominal, ordinal, or quantitative?

Enter your name: _____

What is your cholesterol level: _____

How often do you visit a doctor: [ ] Often
[ ] Sometimes
[ ] Rarely
[ ] Never

3.) To determine the level of polution of the Hudson river, a scientist picks a random day to drive to the river and fill 10 beakers for testing. Is this a random sample?

4

Panel 5

Analyse the "highest degree" in GSS data.

a) how many have at least a BA ? 27%

b) how many have at most a HS degree ? 63%

Frequency table results for HIGHEST DEGREE:

HIGHEST DEGREE	Frequency	Relative Frequency
0 - Less than HS	297	0.14688428
1 - High School	1003	0.49604353
2 - Junior College	173	0.085558854
3 - Bachelor	355	0.17556874
4 - Graduate	194	0.095944606

5

Panel 6

A survey about voter opinion results in the following frequency distribution.

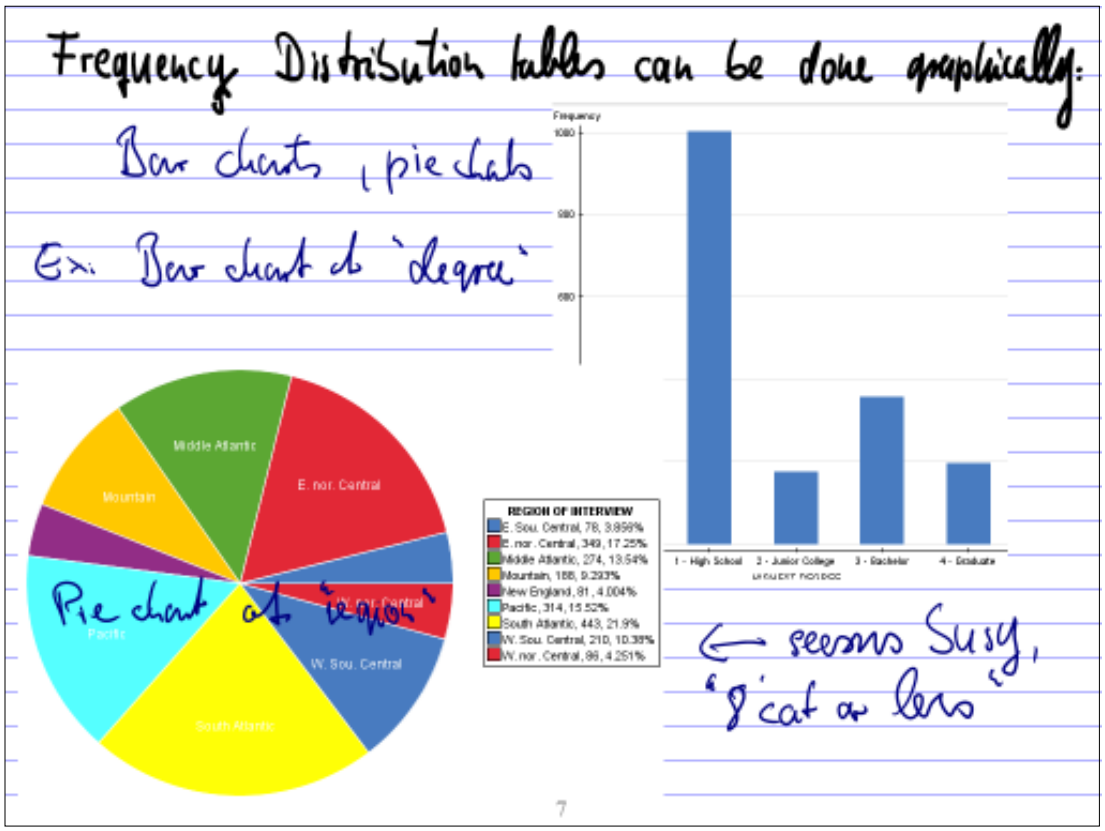
a) What is the missing prob. ?

b) How many people, in %, are liberal or very liberal ? 25%

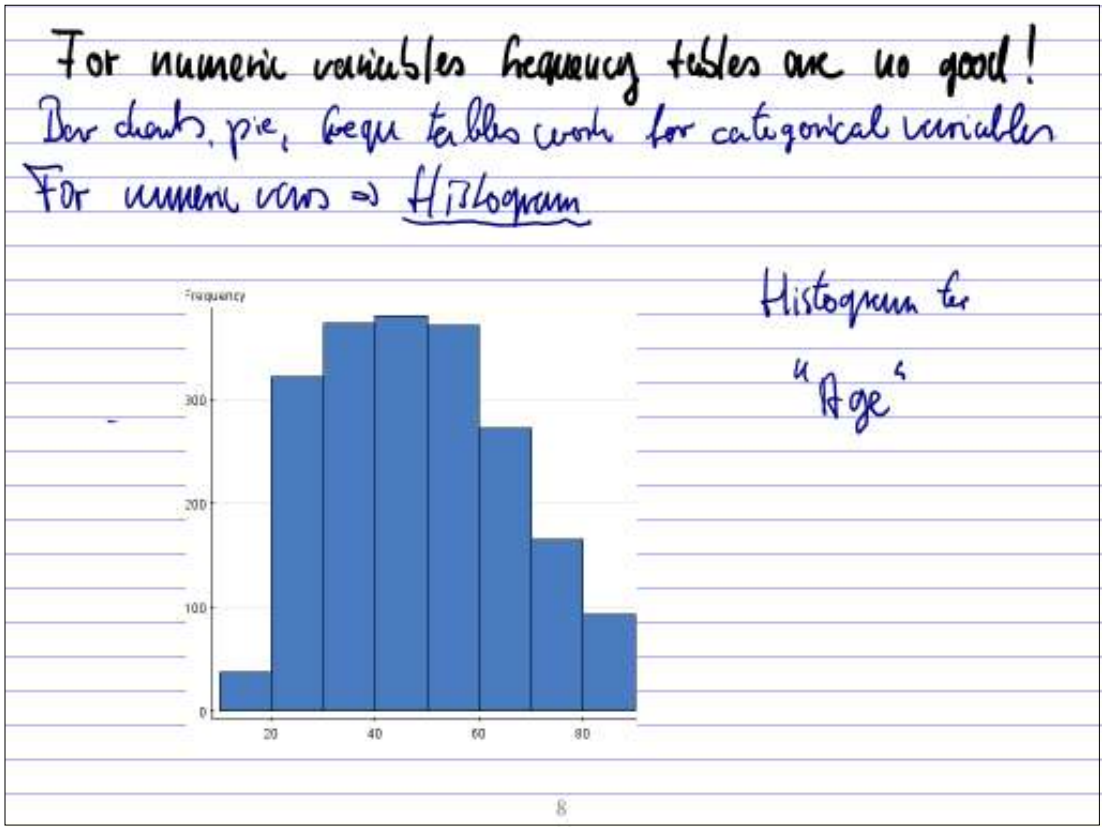
	freqn.
very liberal	0.05
liberal	0.20
neutral	0.25
conservative	0.3
very conservative	0.20
	1

6

Panel 7



Panel 8



Panel 9

Create a Histogram by hand:

Data: 20, 22, 70, 50, 43, 41, 38, 21, 79, 33, 35, 36, 80, 22

① Find largest: 80
smallest: 20
→ Range 80 − 20 = 60

② Pick # of bins: 6 (5 to 10)

③ Find range: 80 − 20 = 60

④ range / # bins: 60/6 = 10 ≈ 11 (round up)

⑤ table

	Tally	Freq
20-31	|||	4
31-42	||||	4
42-53	||	2
53-64	|	1
64-75	|	1
75-86	||	2
		14

9

Panel 10

Homogeneous vs. Heterogeneous Distribution

next time!

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