Problem 1. The following graph shows the different types of trees planted in Spring Hill City in 2001.

![Graph showing different types of trees planted in Spring Hill City in 2001]

a. What type of graph is this?
b. What is the mode?
c. Approximately how many Pear trees were planted?
d. Approximately how many total trees were planted?

a. Bar graph/bar chart
b. Pine Trees - 80 trees
C. 20 Pear trees
d. \(70 + 60 + 80 + 50 + 20 + 40\) trees = 320 trees
Problem 2. The figure below is a histogram of the number of minority students (black, Hispanic, Native American) who earned doctorate degrees in engineering from each of 152 universities in the years 2000 through 2002.

a. About how many universities had between 0 and 10 engineering doctorates earned by minorities?

b. How would you describe the shape of this histogram?

c. Based only on this histogram, does it appear as if there are any possible outliers?

a. approximately 120

b. modality - unimodal
   skewness - right skewed

C. yes, possible outlier between 45 - 50
Problem 3. Alec is teaching an introductory math class and just gave an exam. The stemplot below shows the test scores for the first exam.

a. What is the minimum?
b. What is the first quartile (Q1)?
c. What is the median?
d. What is the third quartile (Q3)?
e. What is the maximum?
f. What is the interquartile range (IQR)?

5# Summary
a. min = 07 (7)
b. Q1 = 12
c. \( M = 21.5 \)
d. Q3 = 36

f. IQR = Q3 - Q1
    = 36 - 12
    = 24
Problem 4. Kyla has a coin collection that she started with her grandfather. She specifically collects quarters. Most of her quarters are fairly new (made between 2000 and 2017) but she has quite a few quarters from between 1950 and 2000. She even has a few quarters made as early as 1927. If you were to describe the distribution of the years in which Kyla’s quarters were made, would you expect this distribution to be left-skewed, right-skewed, or symmetric?

Problem 5. The following diagram shows for different density curves, each with 2-3 points marked. For each curve, identify which points represent the mean and the median (some points may not be used).
Problem 6. Lauren’s professor gives 15 point quizzes most weeks, for a total of 12 quizzes over the course of the semester. Lauren’s scores are: 15, 11, 12, 13, 9, 14, 14, 12, 10, 9, 15, and 2. Are any of her scores potentially outliers?

Step 1: $S^*$ Summary

- $\text{min} = 2$
- $Q_1 = 9.5$
- $M = 12$
- $Q_3 = 14$
- $\text{max} = 15$
- $\text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1 = 14 - 9.5 = 4.5$

Score of 2 is potentially an outlier

1. Smaller than $Q_1 - 1.5\text{IQR}$
   - $Q_1 = 9.5$
   - $1.5\text{IQR} = 1.5(4.5) = 6.75$
   - $9.5 - 6.75 = 2.75$
   - **Yes**

2. Bigger than $Q_3 + 1.5\text{IQR}$
   - $Q_3 = 14$
   - $1.5\text{IQR} = 14 + (1.5)(4.5) = 20.75$
   - **No**

Problem 7. Anna Grace is 2 years old and is 33 inches tall. Her doctor tells her parents that Anna Grace is in the 24.1st percentile for height. What does this mean?
Problem 8. Suppose that John’s course has three midterms. His scores are: 82, 97, and 85.

a. What is the mean?
b. What is the variance?
c. What is the standard deviation?
d. What would John’s midterm scores need to look like in order for the standard deviation to be zero?

\[ \bar{X} = \frac{82 + 97 + 85}{3} = \frac{264}{3} = 88 \]

\[ s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
(82 - 88)^2 &= (-6)^2 = 36 \\
(97 - 88)^2 &= (9)^2 = 81 \\
(85 - 88)^2 &= (-3)^2 = 9 \\
\end{align*} \]

\[ \frac{126}{3-1} = \frac{126}{2} = 63 \text{ points}^2 \]

\[ S = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{63} \approx 7.937 \text{ points} \]

d. All have to be exactly the same.
Problem 9. For the following data sets, describe how the mean, median, IQR and standard deviation would change between the two data sets.

a. Data Set 1: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8; Data Set 2: 3, 5, 6, 7, 20

\[ \text{Data Set 1: } 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 \]
\[ \bar{x} = 5.8 \quad M = 6 \]
\[ S = 1.92 \quad IQR = 3.5 \]
\[ (Q_1 = 4) \quad (Q_3 = 7.5) \]

\[ \text{Data Set 2: } 3, 5, 6, 7, 20 \]
\[ \bar{x} = 8.2 \quad M = 6 \]
\[ S = 6.76 \quad IQR = 9.5 \]
\[ (Q_1 = 4) \quad (Q_3 = 13.5) \]

b. Data Set 1: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3; Data Set 2: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 15

\[ \text{Data Set 1: } 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 \]
\[ \bar{x} = 3 \quad M = 3 \]
\[ S = 0 \quad IQR = 0 \]
\[ (Q_1 = 3) \quad (Q_3 = 3) \]

\[ \text{Data Set 2: } 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 15 \]
\[ \bar{x} = 4.71 \quad M = 3 \]
\[ S = 4.54 \quad IQR = 0 \]
\[ (Q_1 = 3) \quad (Q_3 = 3) \]

Problem 10. The midrange of a distribution is defined as the average of the minimum and the maximum of that distribution. Is this statistic robust to outliers and extreme skew? Explain your reasoning.

**ROBUST - not strongly affected by outliers or skewness**

If we have outliers they will be the max and/or min.

Any statistic based on max/min can't be robust.