Ready, Set, Go!

Ready

Topic: Drawing histograms.

Mr. Austin gave a ten-point quiz to his 9th grade math classes. A total of 50 students took the quiz. Mr. Austin scored the quizzes and listed the scores alphabetically as follows.

1st Period Math	2nd Period Math	3rd Period Math
6, 4, 5, 7, 5, 9, 5, 4, 6, 6, 8, 5, 7, 5, 8, 1, 8, 7, 10, 9	4, 5, 8, 6, 8, 9, 5, 8, 5, 1, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7	9, 8, 10, 5, 9, 7, 8, 9, 8, 5, 8, 10, 8, 8, 5

1. Use the **ALL 50** quiz scores to find the five number summary of all of Mr. Austin's classes.
   Minimum:
   Quartile 1:
   Median:
   Quartile 3:
   Maximum:

2. Create a box and whiskers plot of **ALL** the quiz scores.

3. Create a histogram for the data using an interval of 2 on the x-axis.

4. Describe the data distribution of the histogram you created. Include the type, shape, spread, and center.

Set

1st Period Math	2nd Period Math	3rd Period Math
6, 4, 5, 7, 5, 9, 5, 4, 6, 6, 8, 5, 7, 5, 8, 1, 8, 7, 10, 9	4, 5, 8, 6, 8, 9, 5, 8, 5, 1, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7	9, 8, 10, 5, 9, 7, 8, 9, 8, 5, 8, 10, 8, 8, 5

Using the same data from Mr. Austin's classes as above:

5. Find the mean and median of Mr. Austin's 1st period class. Then add two quiz scores to 1st Period that will keep the median the same, but raise the mean. [Note: the new scores must be whole numbers less than or equal to 10]
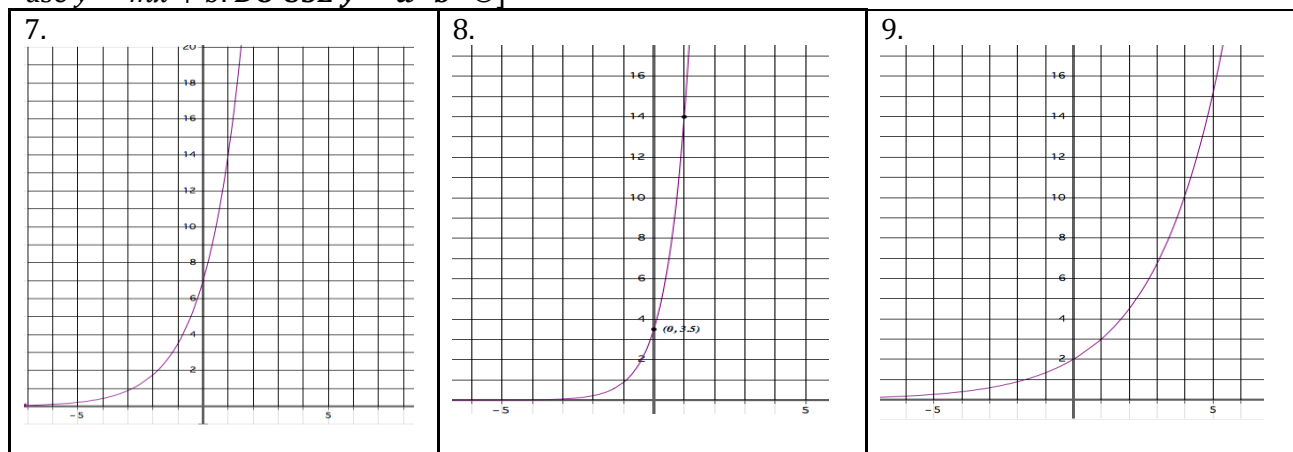
Original Mean:	Quiz Scores Added	New Mean:
Original Median:		**New Median:**

6. Find the standard deviation of Mr. Austin's 2nd period class. Then add two quiz scores to 2nd period that will lower the standard deviation. [Note: the new scores must be whole numbers less than or equal to 10]

Original Standard Deviation:	Quiz Scores Added	New Standard Deviation:

Go

Write equations for the following exponential graphs [Hint: These are exponential. Not linear. Don't use $y = mx + b$. **DO USE $y = a \cdot b^x$** ☺]

7.	8.	9.

(0, 3.5)