## 10-2

# **Analyzing Scatter Plots**

#### What You'll Learn

© CONTENT STANDARD

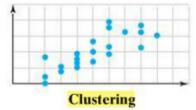
8.SP.2

To describe patterns in scatter plots, such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, or nonlinear association

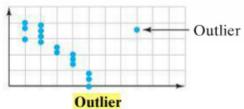
New Vocabulary clustering, outlier, positive association, negative association, no association

### Why Learn This?

When you graph data on a scatter plot, the scatter plot may show important features about the data. The scatter plots below show two features that the data may have.



The data points are grouped closely together.

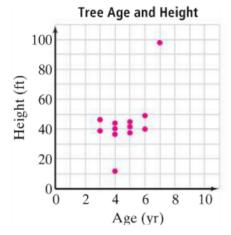


One data point is far away from other data points.

# **EXAMPLE** Identifying Clustering and Outliers

Make a scatter plot for the data in the table at the left. Use the scatter plot to identify any clustering or outliers in the data.

- Step 1 Plot the data as ordered pairs.
- Step 2 Look for clustering. Notice that most of the data points are grouped closely together, between ages 3 and 6 and between heights 37 ft and 49 ft.
- Step 3 Look for any outliers. Notice that two points, (4, 12) and (7, 98), are far from the other points. So (4,12) and (7,98) are outliers.



#### Example

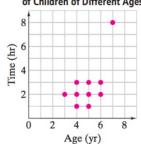
**1** Identifying Clustering and Outliers Make a scatter plot for the data. Identify any clustering or outliers in the data. **Weekly Time Watching Television** 

Age (yr)	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7
Time (hr)	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	8

Clustering occurs between the ages

An outlier occurs at

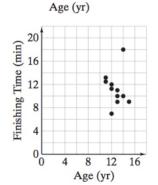
Weekly Time Watching Television of Children of Different Ages



#### **Quick Check**

**1.** Make a scatter plot for the data in the table. Use the scatter plot to identify any clustering or outliers.

Age (yr)	13	12	13	14	13	12	12	15	11	12	11	13	14
Time (min)	10.2	12	11	10	10.6	11	11.3	9	13.5	6.5	12.5	9.5	18



The scatter plots below show types of associations data sets may have.



#### Positive association

As one set of values increases, the other set tends to increase.



#### **Negative association**

As one set of values increases, the other set tends to decrease.



#### No association

The points show no relationship.

#### Time Spent Studying and Grade Earned

Time (hr)	Grade	
2.5	93	
3	91	
1	82	
1.5	84	
0	71	
2	85	
4	96	
3	98	
2	88	

### EXAMPLE

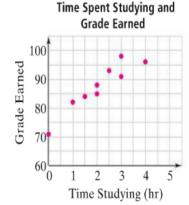
### **Describing Associations in Scatter Plots**

Make a scatter plot for the data in the table at the left.

Describe the pattern of association that the scatter plot shows.

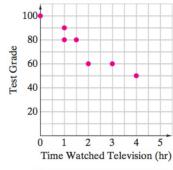
Plot the data as ordered pairs.

As the number of hours a student studies increases, the grade he or she earns tends to increase. So the data have a positive association.

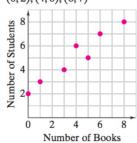


#### Example

- **Describing Associations in Scatterplots** Make a scatterplot for each set of data. Describe the pattern of association that the scatterplot shows. Tell whether the data have a linear association or a nonlinear association.
  - **a.** (0,100), (4,50), (1.5,80), (3,60) (2,60), (1,90), (2,80)



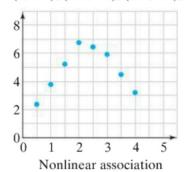
**b.** (5,5), (8,8), (1,3), (3,4) (0,2), (4,6), (6,7)



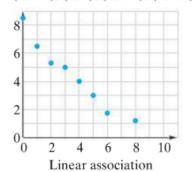
### **EXAMPLE**

### **Identifying Linear Association**

- Make a scatterplot for each set of data. Tell whether the data have a linear association or a nonlinear association.
  - **a.** (1.5, 5.3), (0.5, 2.5), (4, 3.2), (3, 5.9),(2,6.7),(2.5,6.5),(3.5,4.5),(1,3.7)



**b.** (5,3),(1,6.5),(3,5),(6,1.75),(2,5.3), (4,4), (0,7.5), (8,1.2)

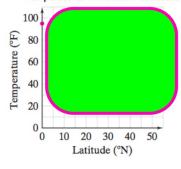


#### **Quick Check**

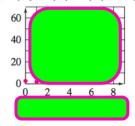
2. Make a scatter plot for the data. Describe the pattern of association that the scatter plot shows.

Latitude (°B)	0	32	12	15	22	20	45	37	49
Temperature (°F)	95	75	98	90	88	85	63	79	59

#### **Maximum Daily August** Temperatures in Northern Latitudes



3. Make a scatter plot for the data. Tell whether the data show a linear association or a nonlinear association (0,3), (6,55), (2,9), (1,2.5),(3, 10), (5, 27), (4, 15), (5.5, 40)



# You have an assignment worksheet and time to begin working on it now

