**Descriptive Statistics—Computation**

Complete the data box as illustrated in class. Please complete all columns and label them.

Raw Data: 1, 5, 4, 7, 1, 0, 3, 5

8. Determine Σxf = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Determine Mode = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. What’s the symbol for Mode?

11. Determine the Mean = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. What is the formula for Range

13. What’s the Range = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Below or in another spot, complete the data box as modeled in class. Include Sd. Your final Sd may be left in square root form. Calculate to 2 decimal places.

1. Rank the data, highest to lowest in data box below.
2. Determine n = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Determine Σx = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Determine f (in box)
5. Determine Σf = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Determine Median = \_\_\_\_\_\_
7. What’s the formula for Mean?
8. What’s the complete formula for standard deviation

Draw a normal curve. Indicate the mean of IQ scores and then the IQ score of 1 Sd above and below the mean. Indicate what percentage of scores fall within 1 and 2 Sd above and below the mean in a “typical” set of scores.

Create a histogram for a hypothetical set of data.

Draw a visual for a strong positively skewed distribution

Create a frequency polygon to represent a hypothetical set of data.

Draw a scatterplot of no correlation.

Draw a visual of a negatively skewed distribution.

What does p <.01 mean?