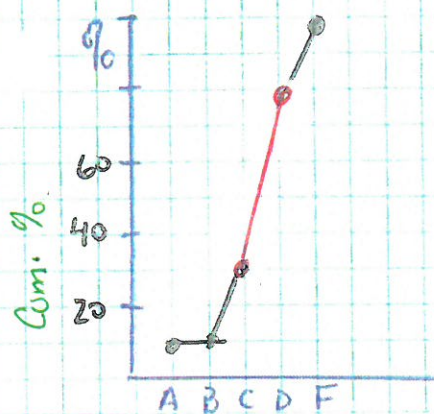


2.1A

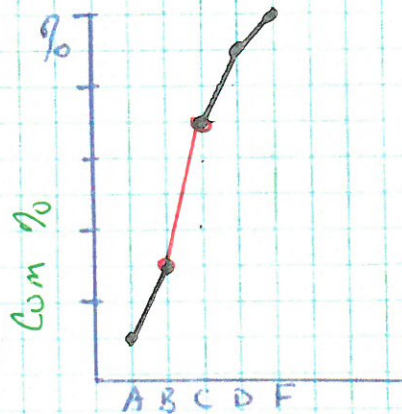
COMPARING CUMULATIVE RELATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPHS

The Following are grade distributions for 3 AP TESTS. FOR EACH, CREATE A CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH AND A BAR GRAPH.

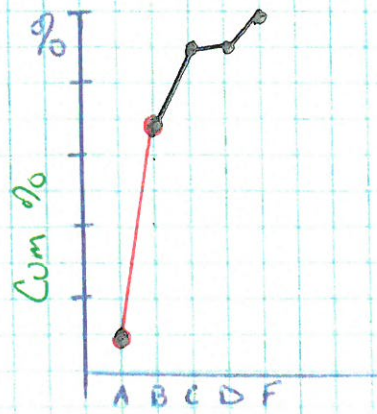
TEST #1		
GRADE	%	Cum %
A	10	10
B	0	10
C	20	30
D	50	80
F	20	100



TEST #2		
Grade	%	Cum %
A	10	10
B	20	30
C	40	70
D	20	90
F	10	100



TEST #3		
Grade	%	Cum %
A	10	10
B	60	70
C	20	90
D	0	90
F	10	100



① DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF EACH TEST

Test #1 SKewed LEFT
Test #2 SYMMETRIC
Test #3 SKewed RIGHT

$M \approx D$
 $M \approx C$
 $M \approx B$

② THINK ABOUT THE STEEPNESS? WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

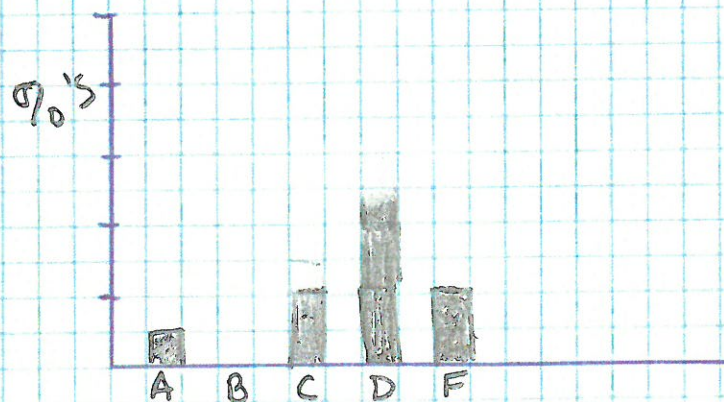
TEST #1 IS STEEPEST BETWEEN C and D; TEST #2 STEEPEST B-C; TEST #3 STEEPEST A-B. MEANING THE CUMULATIVE RELATIVE FREQUENCY IS INCREASING QUICKLY.

THAT MEANS TEST #1 has alot of D's
TEST #2 has alot of C's
TEST #3 has alot of B's

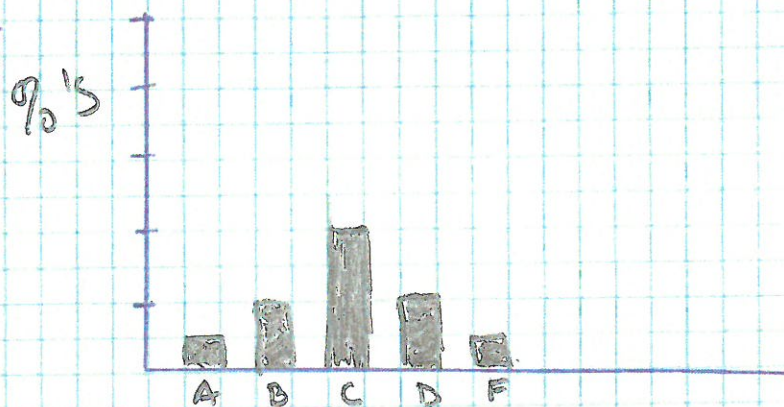


NOW, MAKE BAR GRAPHS USING THE RELATIVE FREQUENCIES:

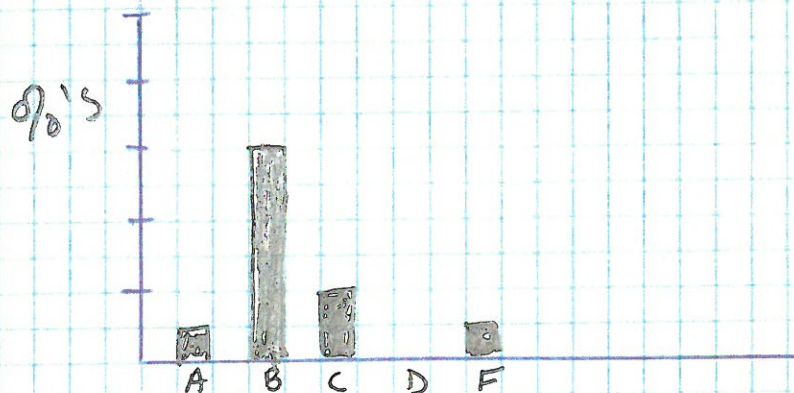
Test #1



Test #2



Test #3



Summary What did you learn?

- ① CUMULATIVE RELATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH IS A HANDY TOOL FOR IDENTIFY PERCENTILES IN A DISTRIBUTION.
- ② CUM. REL. FREQ GRAPH - STEEPNESS INDICATES A LARGE % OF THE SAMPLE IN THIS GROUP. AND FLAT PARTS OF GRAPH INDICATE A SMALL % IN THE GROUP
- ③ BAR GRAPH ARE EASIER TO SEE THE SHAPE OF THE DISTRIBUTION. ④ LABEL GRAPHS CORRECTLY