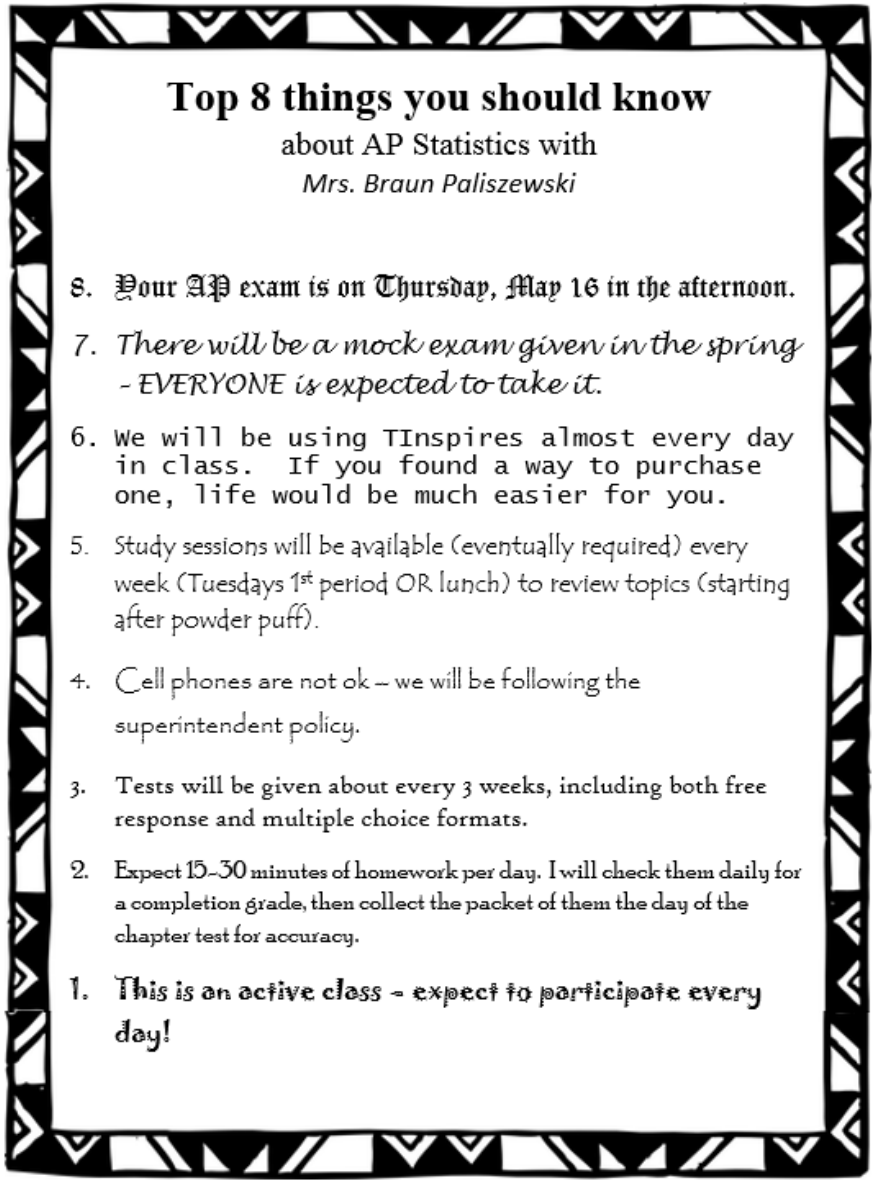
Welcome to Friday!

- Read the papers (syllabus & top 8) on your desks
  - Discuss any highlights you notice



Top 8 things you should know
about AP Statistics with
Mrs. Braun Paliszewski

8. Your AP exam is on Thursday, May 16 in the afternoon.
7. *There will be a mock exam given in the spring - EVERYONE is expected to take it.*
6. We will be using TInspires almost every day in class. If you found a way to purchase one, life would be much easier for you.
5. Study sessions will be available (eventually required) every week (Tuesdays 1st period OR lunch) to review topics (starting after powder puff).
4. Cell phones are not ok – we will be following the superintendent policy.
3. Tests will be given about every 3 weeks, including both free response and multiple choice formats.
2. Expect 15-30 minutes of homework per day. I will check them daily for a completion grade, then collect the packet of them the day of the chapter test for accuracy.
1. **This is an active class - expect to participate every day!**

Books

- When you get back, please put the following in the front of the book
  - My name: Braun-Paliszewski
  - The year: 2018-2019
  - Your name:

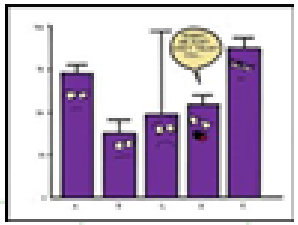
- Read the top 8 things you need to know about this class – What do you find most important?

Calendar

AP Statistics

Unit 1: Descriptive Statistics

Chapters 1-5



		16	17 Intro to Statistics	18 Intro to Statistics HW: Chapter 3 reading guide
21 3.1 Categorical Data (rent-a-date) HW: 38 (5-8)	22 3.2 Contingency Tables HW: p 42(33,34)	23 4.2 & 4.3 Summary Statistics – center and spread (Samantha's family) HW: p 73 (13,14)	24	25 4.1 Quantitative Graphs (using the calculators) HW: p72(5-8)
28 5.1 Comparing Distributions HW: p 97(13-16)	29 5.2 Test Review HW: organize your HW to turn in	30 5.3 Unit Test Descriptive Statistics HW: research Fantasy Football Team	31	Fantasy Football

A. Interpreting graphical displays of distributions of univariate data (dotplot, stemplot, histogram, cumulative frequency plot)
   1. Center and spread
   2. Clusters and gaps
   3. Outliers and other unusual features
   4. Shape
B. Summarizing distributions of univariate data
   1. Measuring center: median, mean
   2. Measuring spread: range, interquartile range, standard deviation
   3. Measuring position: quartiles, percentiles
   4. Using boxplots
   5. The effect of changing units on summary measures
C. Comparing distributions of univariate data (dotplots, back-to-back stemplots, parallel boxplots)
   1. Comparing center and spread: within group, between group variation
   2. Comparing clusters and gaps
   3. Comparing outliers and other unusual features
   4. Comparing shapes
D. Exploring categorical data: frequency tables
   1. Frequency tables and bar charts
   2. Marginal and joint frequencies for two-way tables
   3. Conditional relative frequencies and association
   4. Comparing distributions using bar charts

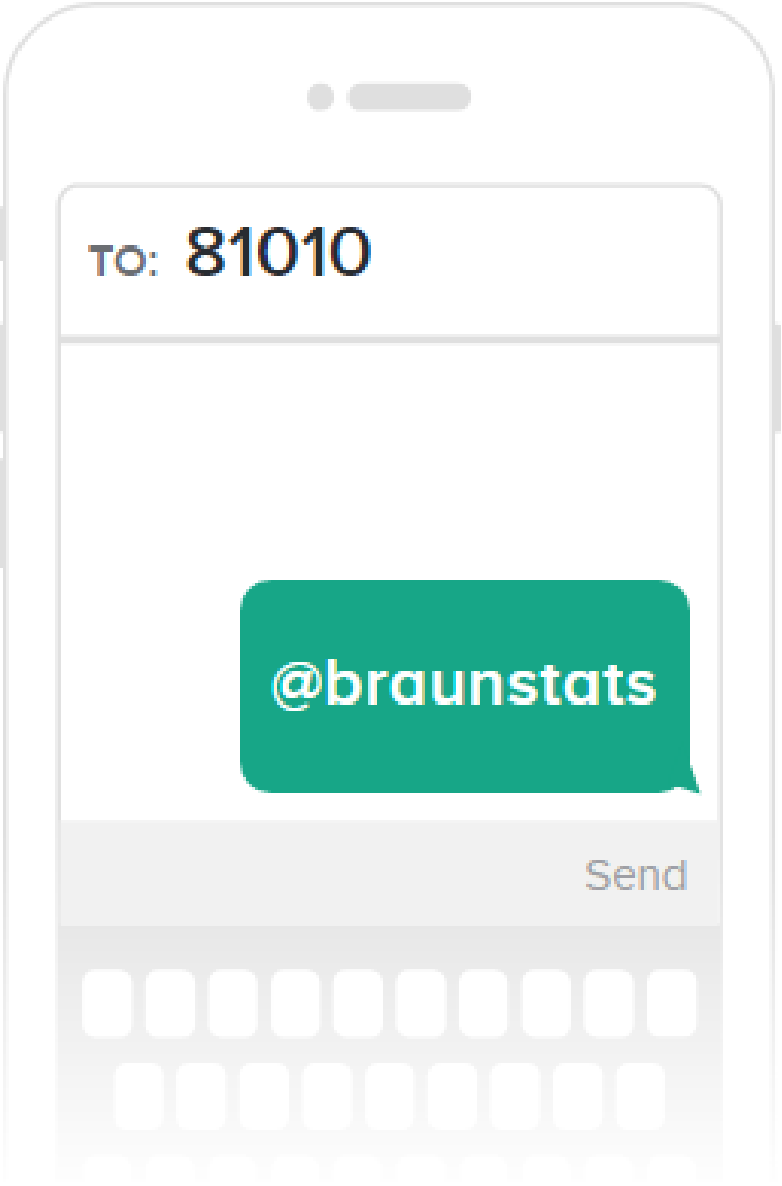
Contingency Tables
http://bit.ly/22JAXGn

MC Practice
http://bit.ly/1TRRhaY

Box plots & outliers
http://bit.ly/1PAzDgX

More MC Practice
http://bit.ly/231Xkat

Remind

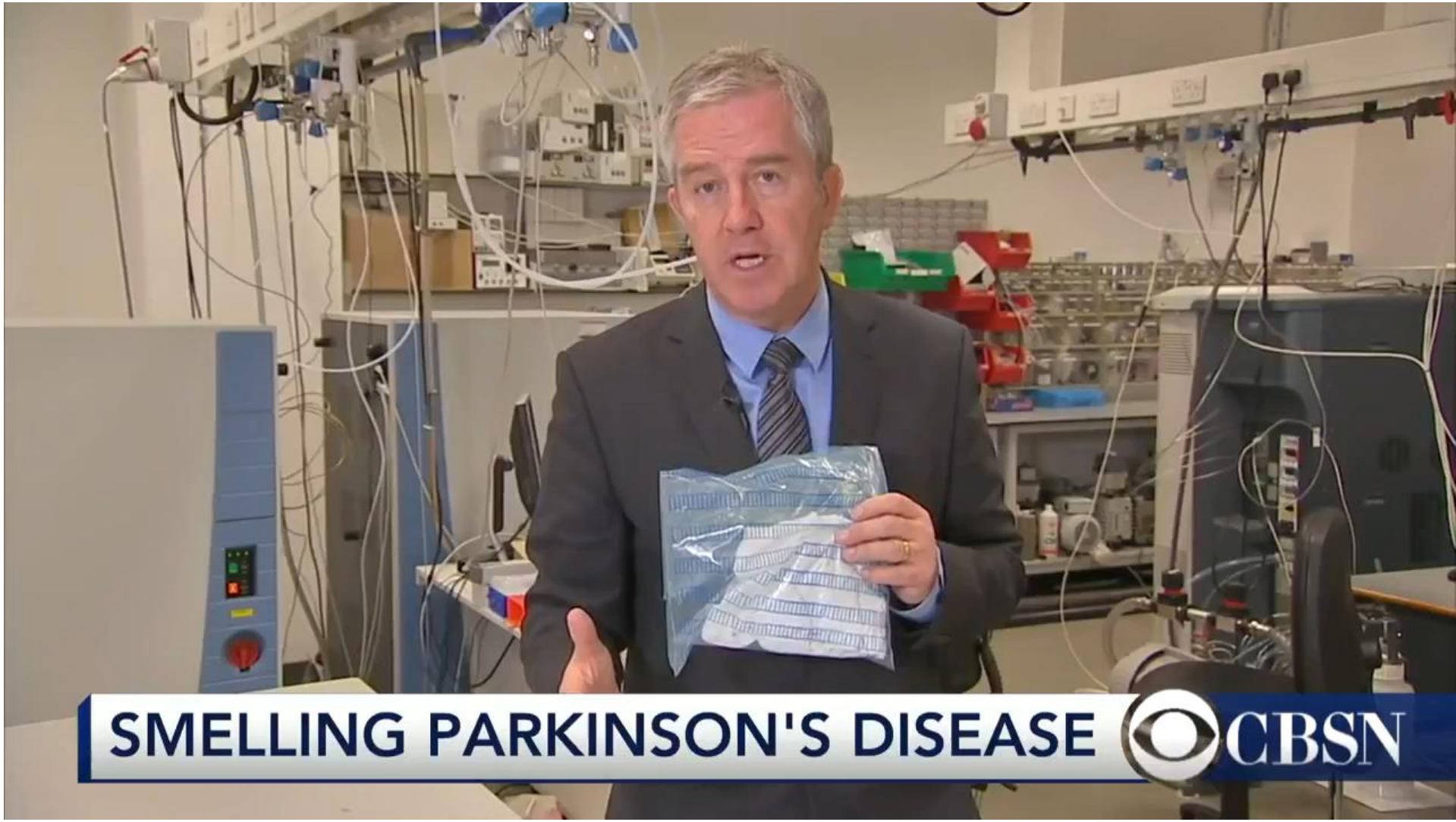


Get your calculators

- Let’s try again…

Finish our Simulation

The Rest of the Story



One More Thought

- An interesting side note is that Joy's one "mistake" really wasn't a mistake. The shirt was worn by a person who supposedly didn't have Parkinson's even though Joy claimed that she could smell the telltale smell on that shirt. That person called the experimenters 8 months after the experiment and reported that he had just been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. That meant that Joy correctly identified 12 out of 12 shirts. What is the approximate *p*-value for 12 shirts correctly identified, assuming that this person was just guessing?

Homework

Name_____

STATS – Modeling the World
Unit 3 Reading Guide

1. Describe a bar chart and explain what type(s) of data it can be used with.

2. Describe a pie chart and explain what type(s) of data it can be used with.

3. Describe a contingency table. What can it show you?

4. What does it mean when two variables are independent? How can you use a contingency table to determine if two variables are independent?

Closing Video