

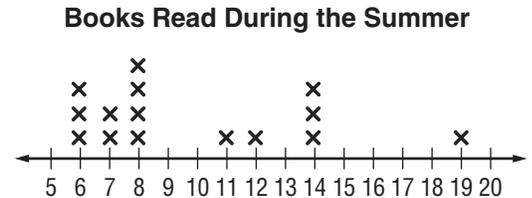
Lesson 6 Reteach

Analyze Data Distributions

The **distribution** of data can be described by its center, spread (variation), and overall shape. If data on a line plot are **symmetric**, then the left side looks like the right side. Another way to describe the shape of the distribution is to identify peaks, clusters, gaps, and outliers.

Example

BOOKS The graph shows the number of books students read during the summer. Identify any symmetry, clusters, gaps, peaks, or outliers in the distribution.



The distribution is non-symmetric because the left side does not look like the right side of the graph.

There is a cluster from 6 to 8 with a peak at 8.

There are two gaps. One gap is between 8 and 11 and another gap between 14 and 19.

There is an outlier at 19.

Exercises

1. **DANCE** The number of years of experience in dance for various students is shown in the graph.

a. Describe the shape of the distribution.
The distribution is not symmetric.

b. Identify any clusters, gaps, peaks, or outliers.
There is a cluster between 0 and 5 and no gaps. There is a peak at the interval 3 to 5. There are no outliers.



2. **CARS** The number of cars sold each day is shown in the graph.

a. Describe the shape of the distribution.
The distribution is symmetric.

b. Identify any clusters, gaps, peaks, or outliers.
The data are centered around 7. There are no gaps. The peak of the data is at 7 and there are no outliers.

