Name _____ Date_____

# Lesson 2: Describing the Center of a Distribution

## Exit Ticket

Each person in a random sample of ten ninth graders was asked two questions:

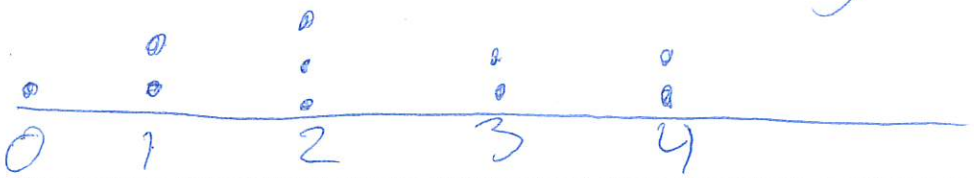
- How many hours did you spend watching TV last night?
- What is the total value of the coins you have with you today?

Here are the data for these ten students:

| Student | Hours of TV | Total Value of Coins (in dollars) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 0.89 |
| 3 | 0 | 2.19 |
| 4 | 3 | 0.15 |
| 5 | 4 | 1.37 |
| 6 | 1 | 0.36 |
| 7 | 2 | 0.25 |
| 8 | 2 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 4 | 0.54 |
| 10 | 3 | 0.10 |

1. Construct a dot plot of the data on Hours of TV. Would you describe this data distribution as approximately symmetric or as skewed?

Symmetric -ish.

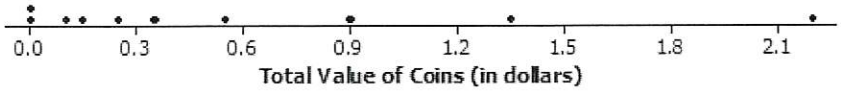



2. If you wanted to describe a typical number of hours of TV watched for these ten students, would you use the mean or the median? Calculate the value of the measure you selected.

Mean is better for symmetric.

Mean = 2.2

3. Here is a dot plot of the data on Total Value of Coins.




Calculate the values of the mean and the median for this data set.

Mean = .585
Median = .305

4. Why are the values of the mean and the median that you calculated in Problem 3 so different? Which of the mean and the median would you use to describe a typical value of coins for these ten students?

Because the data is skewed right. The kid with over $2 skews the mean. I would use the median as a typical measure.