

# 6.3 Boxplots and IQR

**ALGEBRA**

Write your questions here!

**Boxplots:** \_\_\_\_\_



**5 Number Summary:** \_\_\_\_\_

(Min, Q<sub>1</sub>, Med, Q<sub>3</sub>, Max)

2016-2017 Golden State Warriors (Regular Season, 50+ games)		
Player	Games Played	Total Number of Points Scored
J M McAdoo, SF	52	147
Kevon Looney, SF	53	135
Kevin Durant, SF	62	1555
David West, PF	68	313
Zaza Pachulia, C	70	427
Patrick McCaw, G	71	284
Draymond Green, PF	76	776
Andre Iguodala, SF	76	574
Shaun Livingston, PG	76	388
Ian Clark, SG	77	527
JaVale McGee, C	77	470
Klay Thompson, SG	78	1742
Stephen Curry, PG	79	1999

**Constructing a Basic Boxplot**

The instructions below are for horizontal boxplots but easily can be adapted for vertical boxplots.

- Step 1:** Draw a number line. Add a scale that begins at or below the minimum and ends at or above the maximum.
- Step 2:** Directly above the number line, draw a rectangular box that extends from Q<sub>1</sub> to Q<sub>3</sub>. Divide the box with a vertical line at the median.
- Step 3:** Draw two whiskers: one from the middle left side of the box to the minimum and the other from the middle right side of the box to the maximum.

**Interquartile Range (IQR):** \_\_\_\_\_

**First (lower) quartile:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Third (upper) quartile:** \_\_\_\_\_

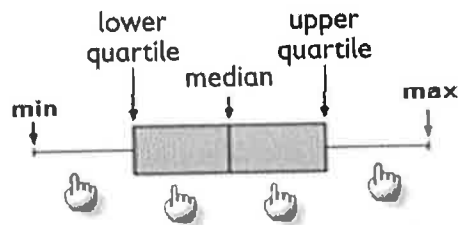
**135, 147, 284, 313, 388, 427, 470, 527, 574, 776, 1555, 1742, 1999**



**Example** Create a boxplot of the distribution of points scored by the 1997 - 1998 Chicago Bulls using the following 5 Number summary. Use the same graph.

**Min = 167      Q<sub>1</sub> = 288      Med = 416      Q<sub>3</sub> = 841      Max = 2357**

**Interpreting Boxplots**



Each part contains 25% of the data

*Example:* Bean goes fishing and catches 16 fish, displayed by their length in the stemplot below.

Create a boxplot of the fish lengths.

**Stem Leaf**

0	778999
1	00223579
2	12

key: 1|0 = 10 inches

- Find the Interquartile Range.
- Between which two values is approximately 50% of the middle data contained?
- Find the range of the data.
- What percentage of the fish were greater than 9 inches long?
- What percentage of the fish were greater than 7 but less than 16 inches long?

Technology Help: 1-VarStats: ( $\bar{x}$  is the mean,  $S_x$  = the Standard Deviation, scroll down for 5# summary)  
Zoom Stat (9) : Fits the window to your data

### SUMMARY:

Now,  
summarize  
your notes  
here!

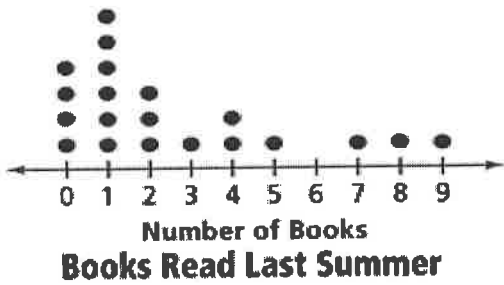
## 4.3 Boxplots and IQR

## PRACTICE

- Find the 5-number summary and interquartile range for each set of data.
  - {9, 11, 15, 17, 23, 24, 33, 33, 38, 38, 45, 46, 51}
  - {20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 40, 43, 44, 46, 47, 51, 57, 60}
  - {47, 43, 35, 34, 32, 21, 17, 16, 11, 9, 5, 5}

2. Use the dotplot to create a boxplot. Plot the Boxplot on the same axis above the dotplot.

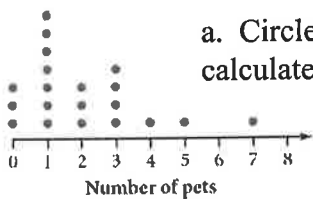
← Plot your boxplot here, using the dotplot's number line.



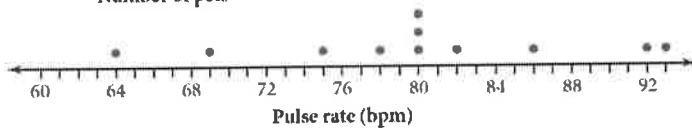
5 # Summary				
Min =	1Q =	Median =	3Q =	Max =

- What percent of the students read between 1 and 9 books last summer?
- The middle 50% of students read how many books?
- The top 25% of students read between how many books?

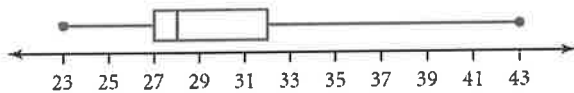
3. a. Circle the points that represent the 5# summary values. If 2 points are needed to calculate a value, draw a circle around both points.



- b. List the 5-number summary for each data set.

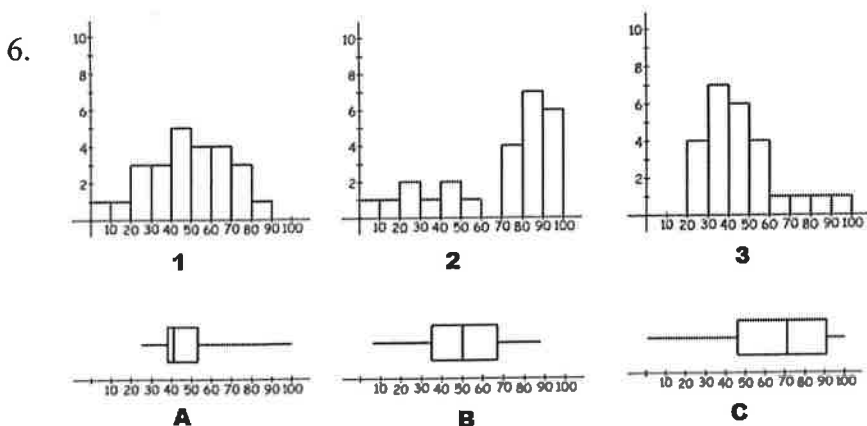


4. Which data set matches this box plot? (More than one answer may be correct.)



- {23, 25, 26, 28, 28, 28, 28, 30, 31, 33, 41, 43}
- {23, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 41, 43}
- {23, 27, 28, 28, 33, 43}
- {23, 27, 28, 28, 29, 32, 43}

5. Describe the boxplot above as skewed left, symmetric, or skewed right and tell why.



Histogram #1 Matches Boxplot \_\_\_\_\_

Histogram #2 Matches Boxplot \_\_\_\_\_

Histogram #3 Matches Boxplot \_\_\_\_\_

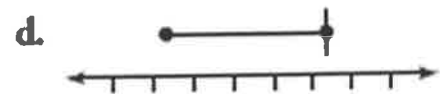
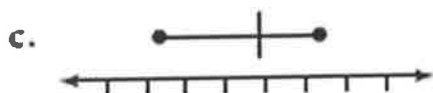
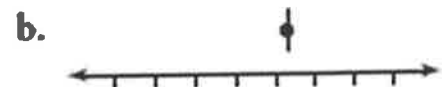
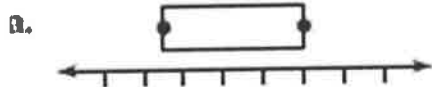
7. Draw a boxplot and find the interquartile range for each of the following sets of data:

a. Shoe size: {6.5, 7, 8.5, 7, 10, 7.5, 10, 5.5, 7.5, 5, 8.5, 10.5, 9, 12, 8.5, 9}

b. Games in the World Series: {5, 7, 5, 7, 6, 6, 7, 7, 6, 5, 7, 7, 6, 5, 7}

c. Number of Words in Book Title {2, 6, 4, 5, 4, 3, 1, 3, 3, 6, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1}

8. The following boxplots are called "Beanplots" because they look weird and freak people out. Describe the relationships between the numbers in the five number summaries for each plot:



**SMP #2**

9. Multiply:  $(2x - 1)^2$

10. Solve the following equation for w:  $t + \frac{1}{2}w = \frac{r}{x}$

11. Solve the following system: 
$$\begin{cases} -2x - y = 3 \\ 2x + 2y = -8 \end{cases}$$

## 6.3 Boxplots and IQR

## WRAP UP

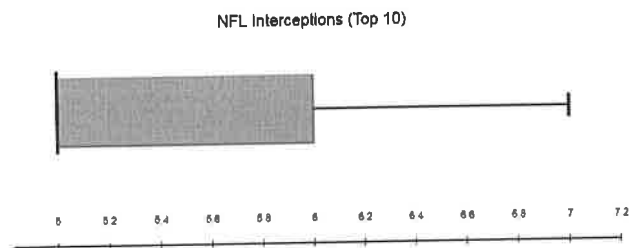
1. Draw a boxplot of the data set represented in the stemplot to the right.

pulse rate	
6	8 8 8 9
7	0 1 1 4 6 6 8
8	2 6 8 8
9	0 6
10	4
11	0

*Key: 6 | 8 means 68 bpm*

### Data Set #3

2. This boxplot shows the number of interceptions made by the ten interception leaders in 2016-2017 in the NFL.



- a. Can you find the median? Can you find the mean?
- b. From the boxplot you can tell that the maximum number of interceptions was 7. For what other values can you determine the number of interceptions?
- c. Can you find the range? Can you find the Interquartile Range?

### A1CC 4.3 EXIT TICKET –

Find the interquartile range for each of the data sets:

- a. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41

b.

