

I. Stem-and-Leaf (p.71):

1. Raw data stratified into groups based upon the first digit place...
2. Label (*a.k.a.* legend) indicates representation used throughout the display

II. Examples ([pp.73-76](#)): #2,6

HW: [pp.73-76](#) / #1,3,5,9

Read [pp.89-97](#) (section 3.1)

I. Three Measures of Central Tendency (average):

1. **mode** (p.90): the most frequent data value (item),
no special symbol is traditionally used to denote it

2. **Median** (p.91): denoted by the symbol M or MD

If the data is ordered (ascending or descending)...

then, $M = x_k$ $k = (n+1) \div 2$ when “ n ” is “odd”

and $M = (x_k + x_{k+1}) \div 2$ $k = n \div 2$ when “ n ” is “even”

3. **Arithmetic Mean** (p.93):

If $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n$ represents any set of quantitative data, then:

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1} + x_n}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \div n$$

denoted by the symbol \bar{x} (x-bar) for sample data,

and by μ (mu, pronounced “mew”) for population data

II. Examples ([pp.98-101](#)): #4,6,8,10,16,26

HW: [pp.97-101](#) / #1,7,11,13,17,19,23,27
Read [pp.102-112](#) (section 3.2)