

Exploring One-Variable Data

AP Statistics

Introducing Statistics: What Can We Learn from Data?

Statistics 统计学 is the science of learning from **data** 数据 – numbers or labels collected from the real world. Data vary, so we describe patterns and account for the **variation** 变异 rather than expecting every value to match. A statistical question anticipates an answer based on data that vary.

Two distinctions run through the whole course. A **parameter** 参数 is a numerical summary of a whole **population**; a **statistic** 统计量 is a numerical summary of a **sample** - we use the statistic to estimate the parameter we cannot measure directly. And **descriptive statistics** 描述统计 only summarise the data set in hand, while **inferential statistics** 推断统计 use a sample to make and test claims about the larger population.

The Language of Variation: Variables

A **variable** 变量 is a characteristic that can differ between individuals. Two kinds:

- **Categorical** 分类 (qualitative): values are labels/groups (eye colour, brand).
- **Quantitative** 定量: values are numbers you can do arithmetic on (height, age).
Quantitative variables are **discrete** (countable) or **continuous** (measured).

Choosing the right graph and summary depends on which kind you have.

Representing a Categorical Variable with Tables

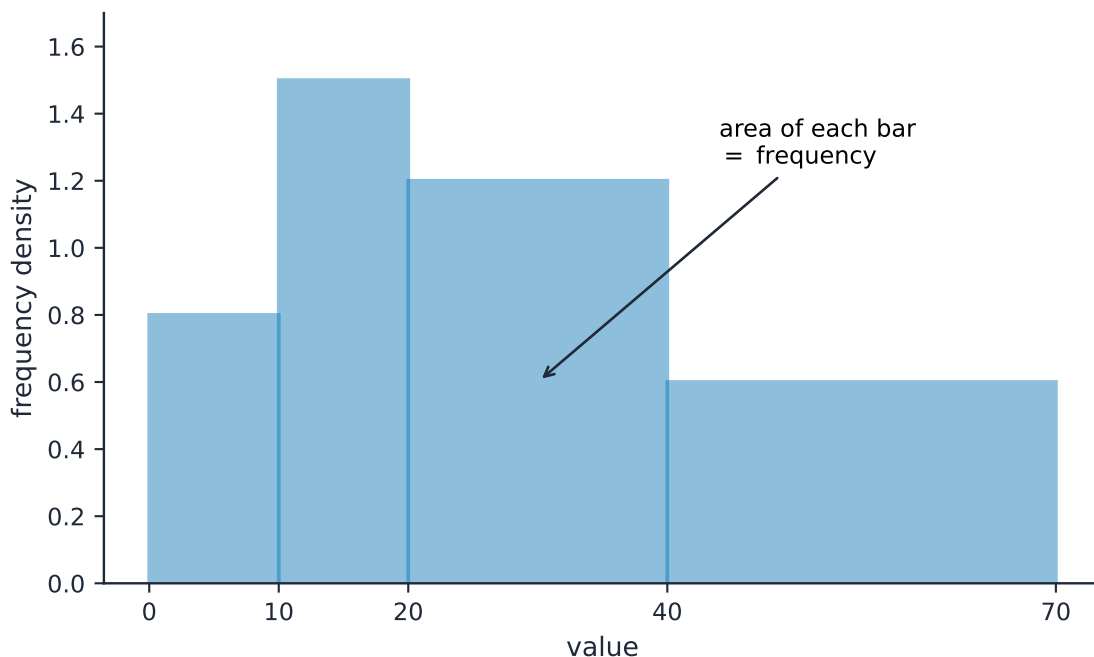
A **frequency table** 频数表 lists each category's **count** (frequency); a **relative frequency** 相对频率 table lists each category's **proportion** 比例 ($\text{count} \div \text{total}$). Relative frequencies let you compare groups of different sizes fairly.

Representing a Categorical Variable with Graphs

Bar charts 条形图 show the count or proportion of each category as separated bars; a **pie chart** shows each category's share of the whole. The bar heights (or slices) let you compare categories at a glance. Bars may be ordered by size or by a natural category order.

Representing a Quantitative Variable with Graphs

For numbers, use a **dotplot** 点图, **stem-and-leaf plot** 茎叶图, or **histogram** 直方图 (bars over value intervals called bins). These show the **distribution** 分布 – how the values spread out. A histogram's bin width changes the picture, so choose it to reveal the shape.



On a histogram with unequal class widths the bar area is the frequency

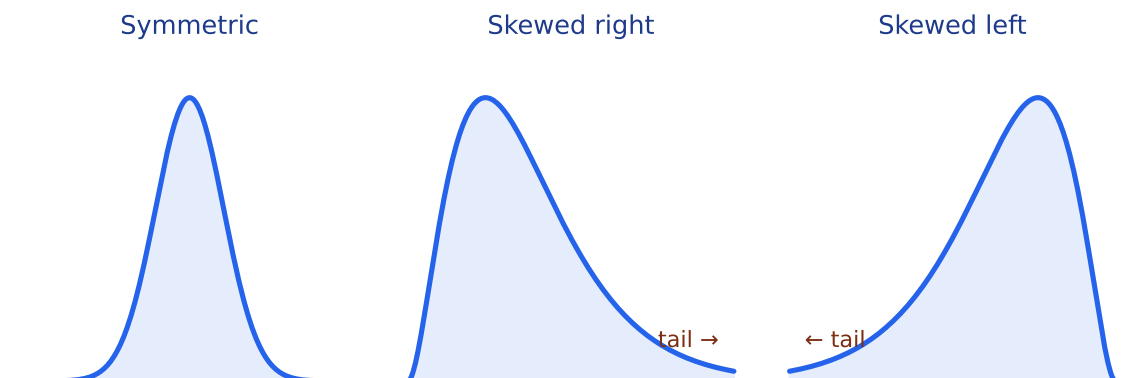
Describing the Distribution of a Quantitative Variable

Describe four things (remember **SOCS**):

- **Shape** 形状: symmetric, or **skewed** 偏斜 left/right (a long tail on that side), and how many peaks - one main peak is **unimodal** 单峰, two prominent peaks **bimodal** 双峰, and roughly equal bars **uniform** 均匀.
- **Outliers** 离群值: unusual values far from the rest.
- **Center**: a typical value (mean or median).
- **Spread**: how much the values vary (range, IQR, standard deviation).

Always describe shape/center/spread **in context**, with units.

shape: symmetric · skewed right (mean > median) · skewed left



The shape of a distribution: symmetric, skewed right (long right tail), or skewed left

Summary Statistics for a Quantitative Variable

- **Center:** the **mean** 均值 $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$ (average) and the **median** 中位数 (middle value). The median resists outliers; the mean is pulled toward a skew.
- **Spread:** the **range**, the **interquartile range** 四分位距 $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$ (middle 50%), and the **standard deviation** 标准差 $s_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$ (typical distance from the mean; its square is the **variance** 方差).
- The **five-number summary** 五数概括: min, Q_1 , median, Q_3 , max.

Use **resistant** measures (median, IQR) for skewed data; mean and standard deviation for roughly symmetric data.

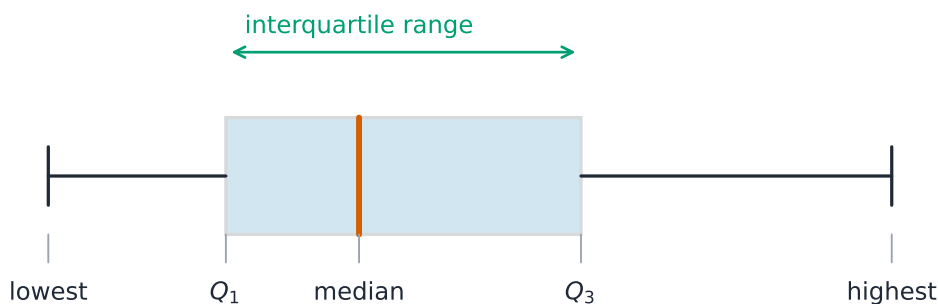
The **percentile** 百分位数 of a value is the percent of the data at or below it – so the median is the 50th percentile and Q_1 the 25th. A **cumulative relative frequency graph** 累积相对频率图 makes percentiles easy to read: for each value it plots the proportion of the data **at or below** it, rising from 0 to 1. Go up from a value to the curve and across to its percentile, or reverse the steps to find the value at a given percentile (the same reading works from a cumulative-frequency table).

Worked example. For the data 4, 8, 6, 10, 7: the mean is $\bar{x} = \frac{4 + 8 + 6 + 10 + 7}{5} = \frac{35}{5} = 7$. Sorting to 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, the median is the middle value, 7. The mean and median agree here because the data are roughly symmetric.

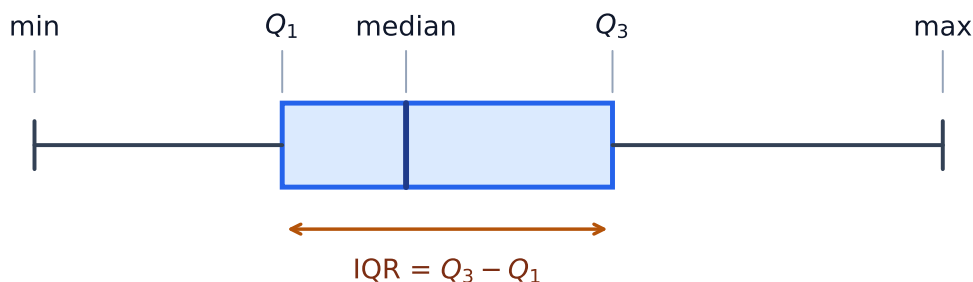
Graphical Representations of Summary Statistics

A **boxplot** 箱线图 draws the five-number summary: a box from Q_1 to Q_3 with the median inside, and whiskers to the most extreme non-outlier values. A point is an **outlier** if it lies more than $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$ beyond a quartile – a rule you may be asked to apply. Boxplots are ideal for comparing several groups side by side.

Worked example. A dataset has $Q_1 = 20$ and $Q_3 = 32$, so $\text{IQR} = 12$. The outlier fences are $Q_1 - 1.5(12) = 2$ and $Q_3 + 1.5(12) = 50$. Any value below 2 or above 50 is flagged as an outlier.



A box-and-whisker plot shows the quartiles and the range



five-number summary: min, Q_1 , median, Q_3 , max · $\text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1$

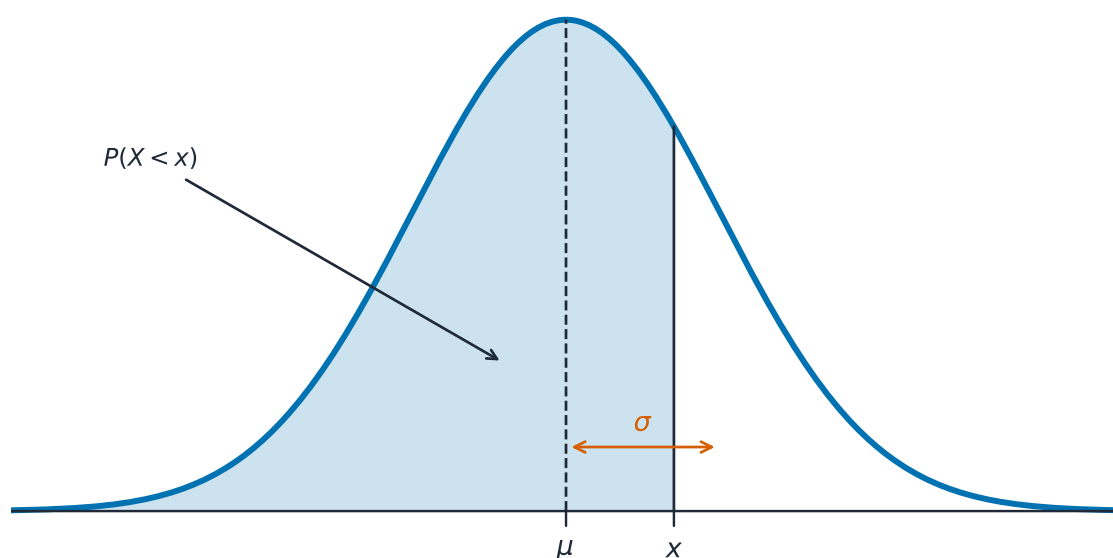
A boxplot draws the five-number summary; the box spans the IQR

Comparing Distributions of a Quantitative Variable

To compare two or more groups, compare **shape**, **center**, and **spread**, and mention outliers – always with comparative words (“Group A has a **higher** median than Group B”) and in context. Do not just describe each group separately; make the comparison explicit.

The Normal Distribution

A **normal distribution** 正态分布 is a symmetric, bell-shaped model described by its mean μ and standard deviation σ . The **empirical rule** 经验法则 (68–95–99.7): about 68% of values lie within 1σ of the mean, 95% within 2σ , and 99.7% within 3σ .



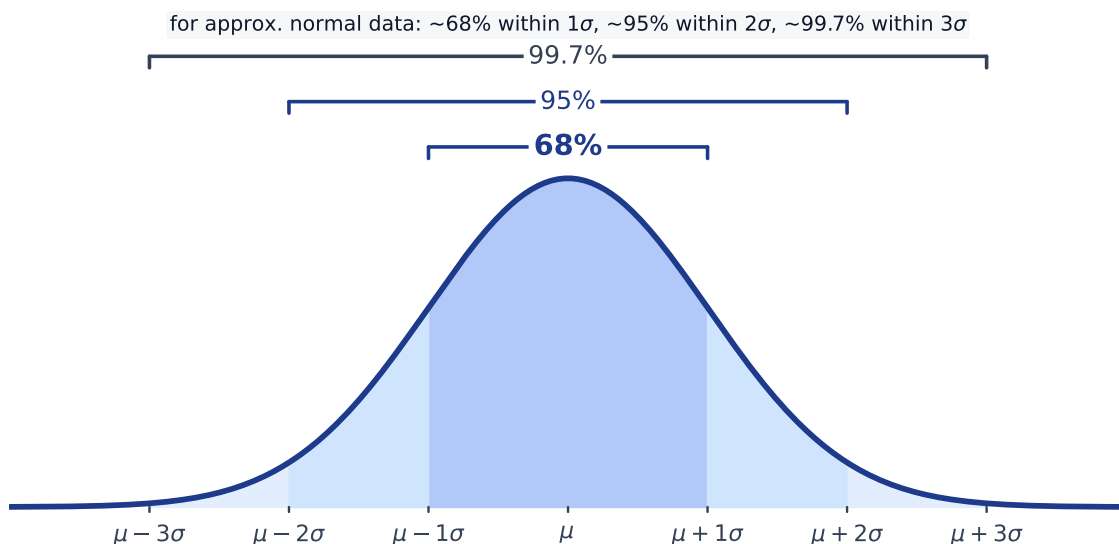
The normal curve: a probability is the area under it, centred on the mean

A **z-score** 标准分数 measures how many standard deviations a value is from the mean:

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}.$$

Convert to a z-score, then use the normal table or technology to find the **proportion** (area) below, above, or between values – and reverse the process to find a value from a given percentile.

Worked example. Test scores are normal with $\mu = 500$ and $\sigma = 100$. A score of 700 has $z = \frac{700 - 500}{100} = 2$. By the empirical rule, 95% of scores lie within 2σ , so 2.5% lie above 700 – meaning a 700 is at about the 97.5th percentile.



The normal curve and the 68-95-99.7 empirical rule

Exam tips

- Describe a distribution by **shape, center, spread, and outliers** (SOCS) — always in context.
- The **mean** is pulled by outliers; the **median** resists them, so prefer the median for skewed data.
- For a **normal** distribution use the 68–95–99.7 rule and z-scores $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$.
- Compare distributions with side-by-side boxplots and comment on center, spread, and shape.
- Standard deviation measures a typical distance from the mean; the IQR pairs with the median.