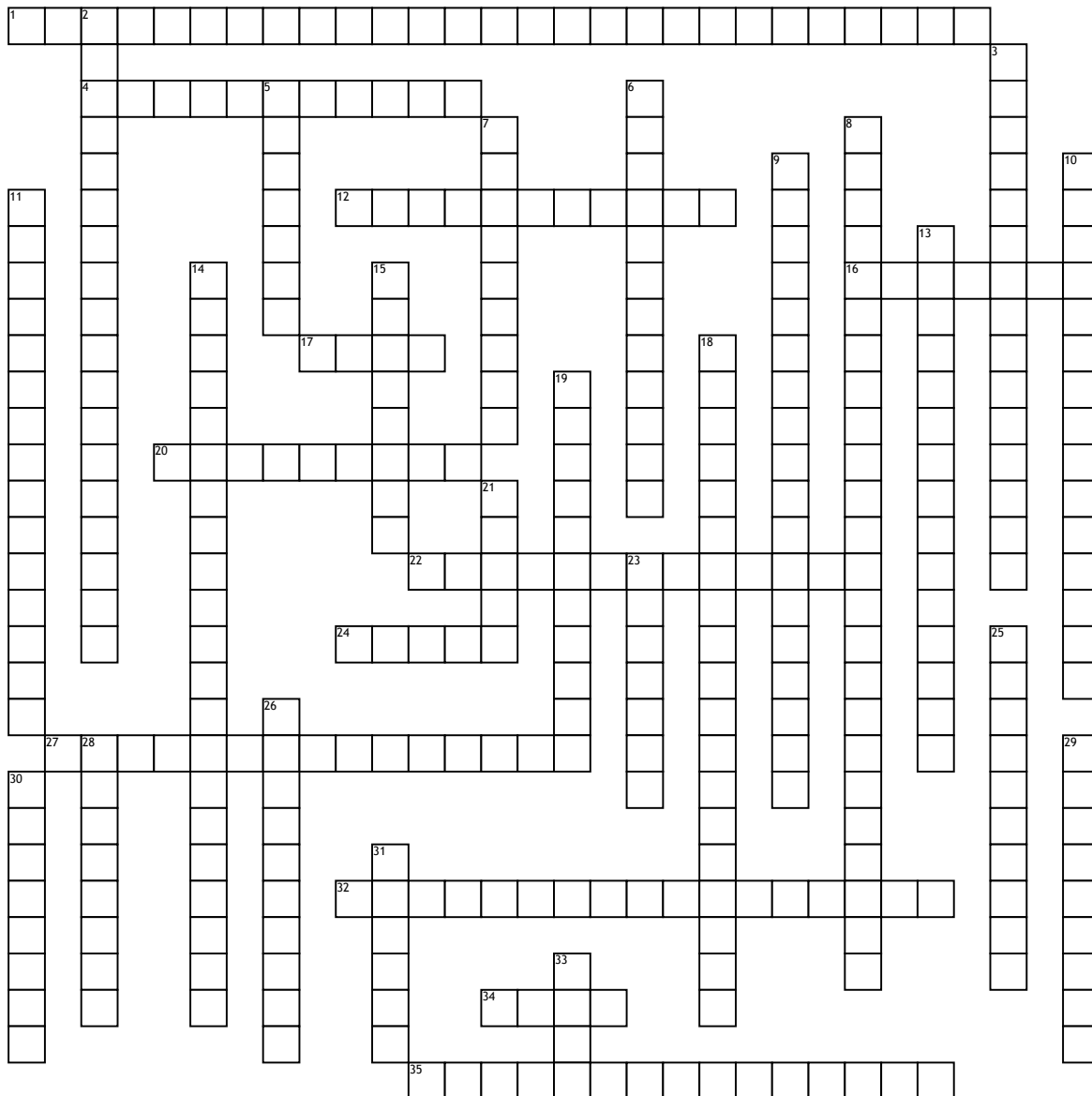# Unit 2 Vocabulary

Across

1. The square root of the variance

4. A vertical bar graph in which the height of each bar represents frequency or relative frequency

12. Tail of histogram goes to the right

16. Looks like a rectangle (histogram)

17. The data entry that occurs the most

20. Difference between the entry & the mean of a data set

22. Two data sets are paired

24. Largest minus smallest

27. The highest numbers that will fit into a class

32. Percent, decimal, or fraction that each class holds

34. the average of the numbers

35. Composed of quantitative entries taken over a period of time

Down

2. The mean of the sum of the squares of the deviations

3. The absolute highest and lowest in a class

5. Data entry that doesn't fit with the rest

6. Different data contributes (weighs) more than others when averaged

7. The number of data entries in the class

8. Mean, median, and mode

9. A graph that uses vertical columns to show frequencies

10. A plot where each data value is split into a leaf and stem

11. The lowest numbers that will fit into a class

13. Composed of quantitative entries taken over a period of Time

14. A table that shows classes or intervals of data with a count of the number of entries in each class

15. Median of each class

18. Running total of frequency

19. Each entry in one data set corresponds to one entry in a second data set

21. A dot graph that has cumulative frequency on the y axis

23. Each data entry is plotted, using a point, above a horizontal axis

25. Tail of histogram goes to the left

26. Number of numbers in each class

28. A circle is divided into sectors that represent categories (each sector is proportional to frequency)

29. A vertical line can be drawn through the middle of a graph and those halves will be mirror images (histogram)

30. More than one mode

31. The number in the middle of the orders data set

33. A data set with more than one outlier