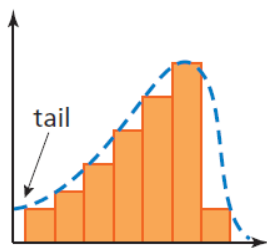


Lesson 10.3 Shapes of Distributions

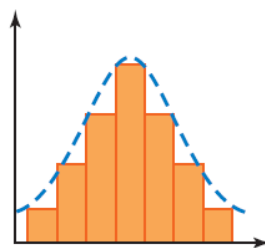
Key Ideas

Symmetric and Skewed Distributions



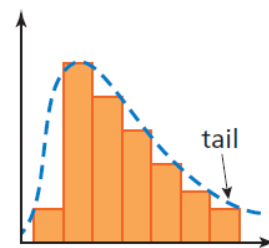
Skewed left

- The “tail” of the graph extends to the left.
- Most data are on the right.



Symmetric

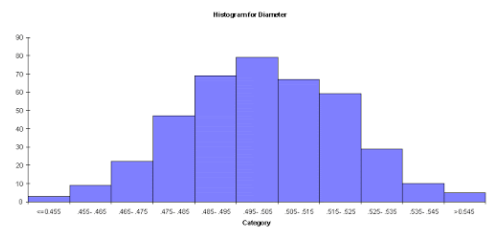
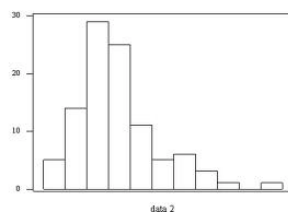
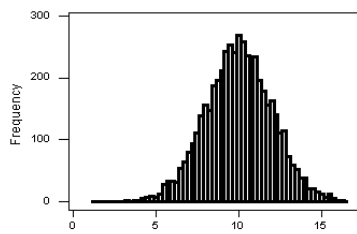
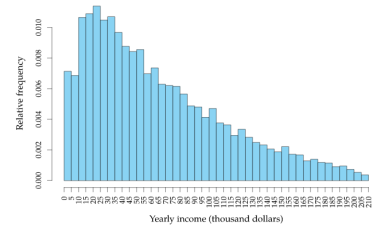
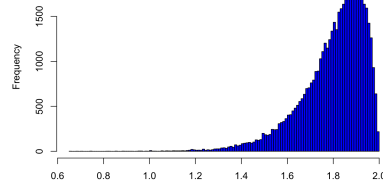
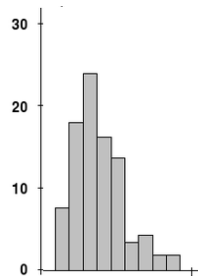
- The left side of the graph is a mirror image of the right side of the graph.



Skewed right

- The “tail” of the graph extends to the right.
- Most data are on the left.

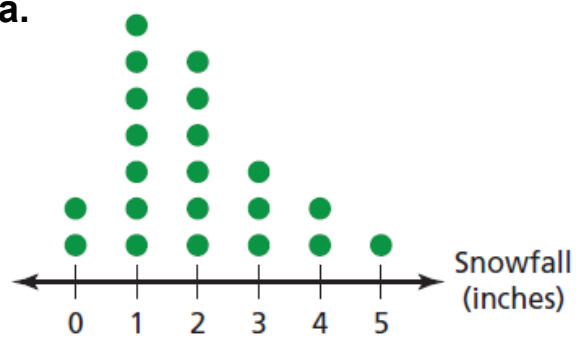
Describe the shape of each distribution:



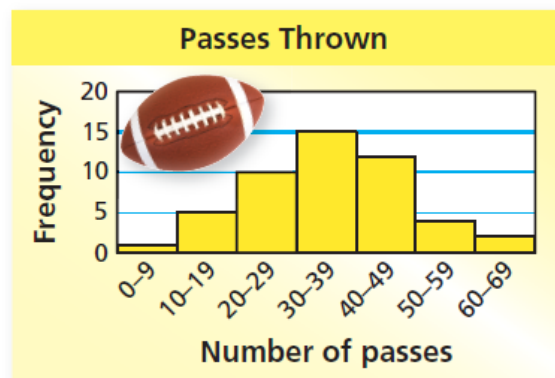
Example 1: Describing the Shapes of Distributions

Describe the shape of each distribution.

a.

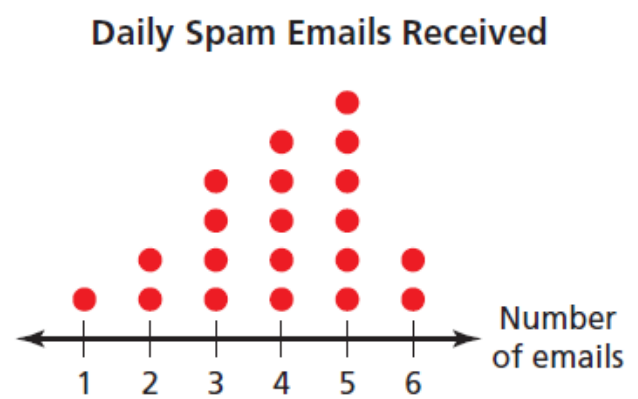


b.



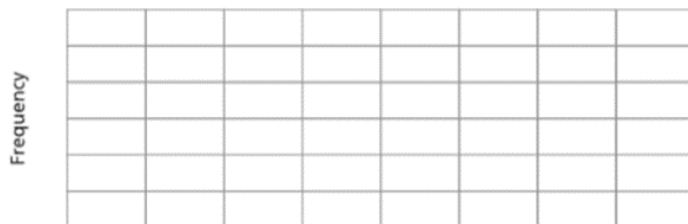
Example 1: On Your Own

Describe the shape of the distribution.



Example 2: Describing the Shape of a Distribution

The frequency table shows the ages of people watching a comedy in a theater. Display the data in a histogram. Describe the shape of the distribution.

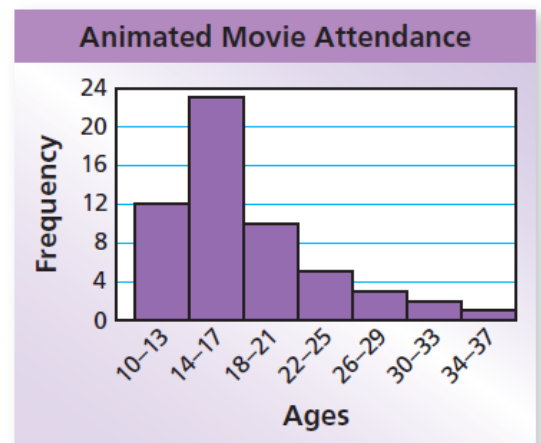


Ages	Frequency
10–13	1
14–17	3
18–21	7
22–25	12
26–29	20
30–33	18
34–37	3

Example 3: Comparing Shapes of Distributions

The histogram shows the ages of people watching an animated movie in the same theater as in Example 2.

a. Describe the shape of the distribution.



b. Which movie has an older audience?