

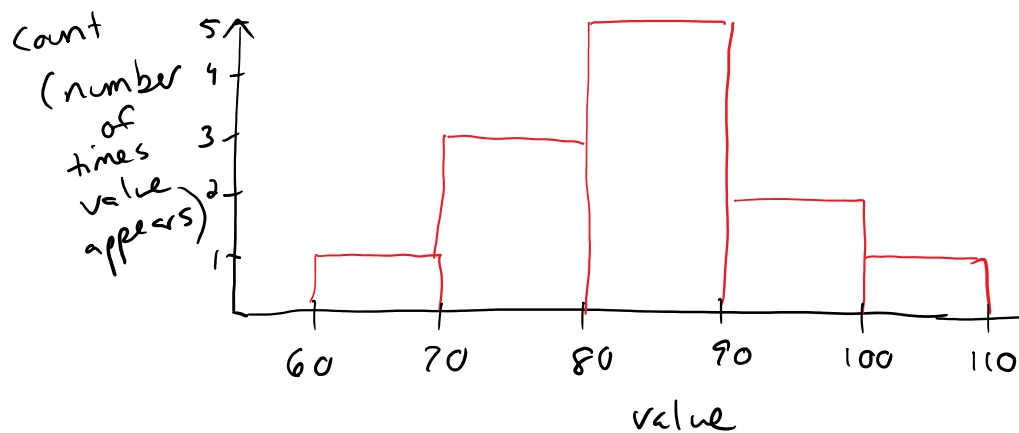
# Section 5.3: Histograms

Wednesday, October 23, 2019 10:58 AM

a histogram is similar to a bar chart except that in a histogram, you group the data first before graphing

example: data set is

79, 83, 94, 88, 98, 106, 76, 71, 82, 86, 63, 90



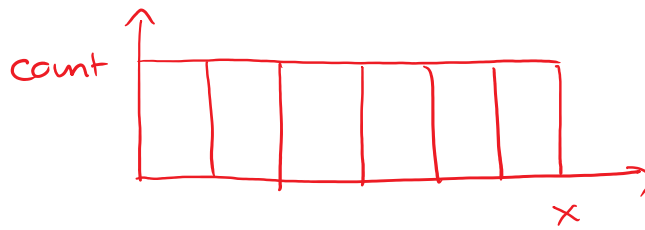
this is called a bin

characteristics of the shape of a histogram:

number of peaks :

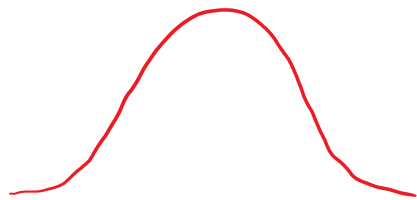
- unimodal - one peak
- bimodal - two peaks
- multimodal - more than two

note: special case

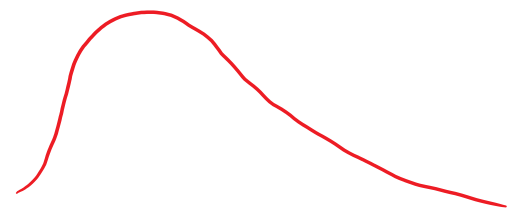


Uniform (no peaks)

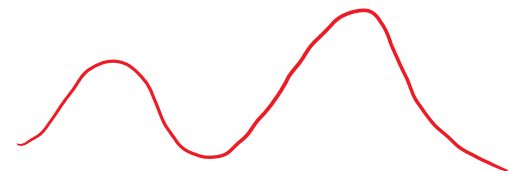
Symmetry - mirror symmetry



symmetrical

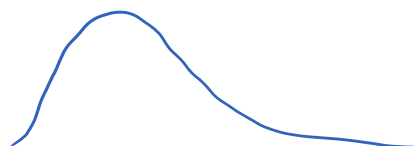


asymmetrical

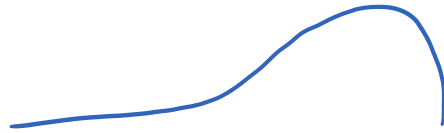


for asymmetrical unimodal distributions:

skew



skewed to the right  
(tail is to the right)



skewed to the left

also, you might want to mention whether there are any outliers

outlier - a data point that is very far to the left or right with respect to the rest of the data points