

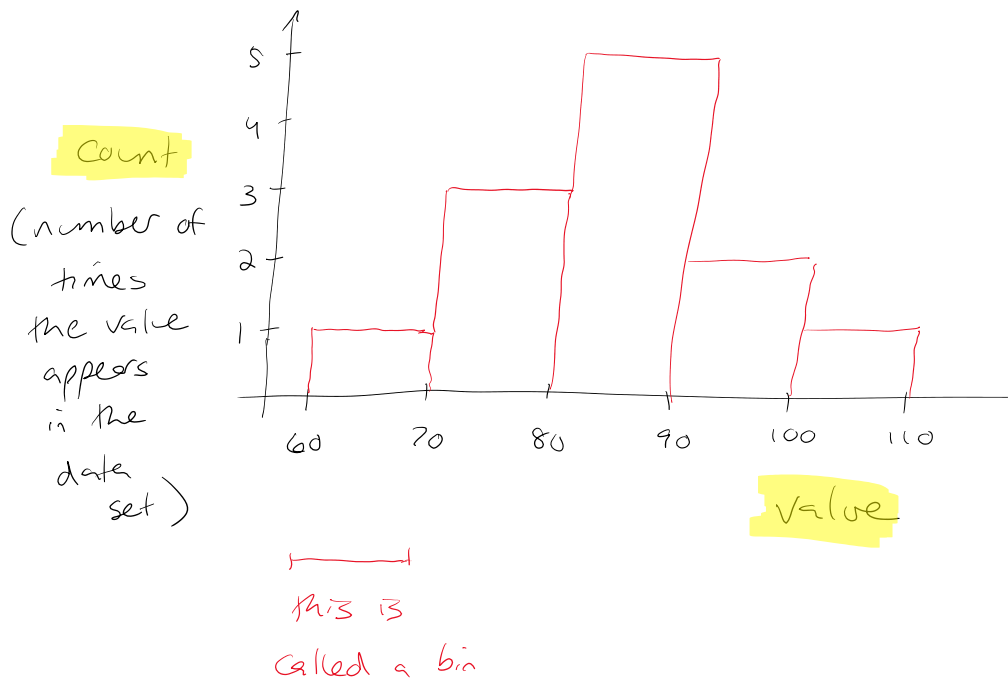
# Section 5.3: Histograms

Thursday, March 07, 2024 1:45 PM

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

example: data set is

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

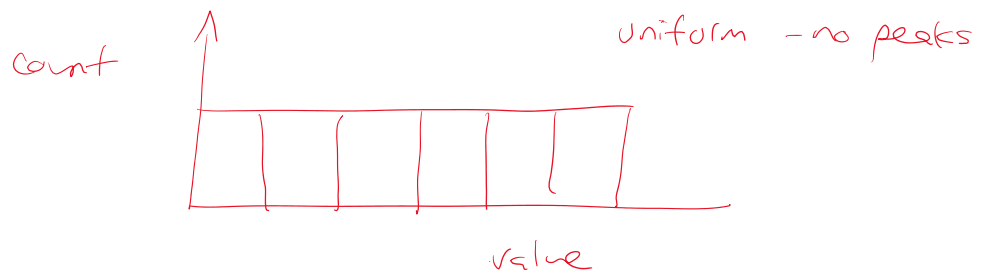


## characteristics of the shape of a histogram

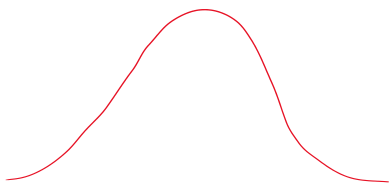
number of peaks

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

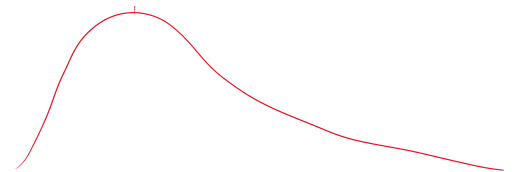
note: special case



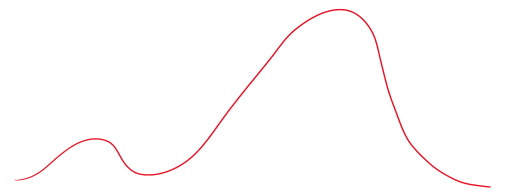
symmetry: mirror symmetry



symmetrical

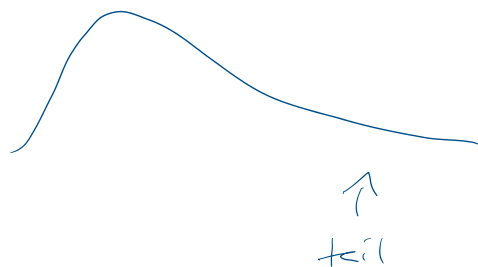


asymmetrical

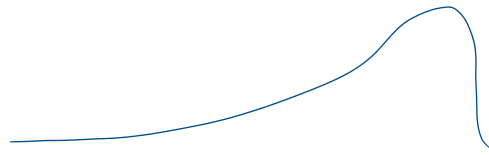


for asymmetrical unimodal distribution

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 different from the data points

- on a graph, it's a point very far to the left or right of the other points