Unit 8, Lesson 16

Box Plots

Let's explore how box plots can help us summarize distributions.

16.1 Notice and Wonder: Puppy Weights

Here are the birth weights, in ounces, of all the puppies born at a kennel in the past month.

What do you notice? What do you wonder?

13	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
18	18	18	18	18	19	20											

16.2 Human Box Plot

Your teacher will give you the data on the lengths of names of students in your class. Write the five-number summary by finding the data set's minimum, Q1, Q2, Q3, and the maximum.

Pause for additional instructions from your teacher.

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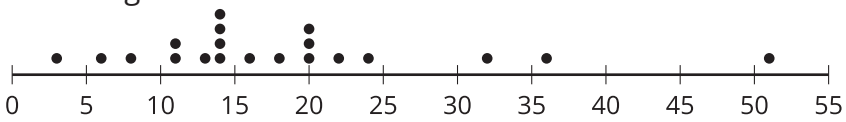
16.3 Studying Blinks

Twenty people participate in a study about blinking. The number of times each person blinked while watching a video for one minute is recorded. The data values are shown here, in order from smallest to largest.

3 6 8 11 11 13 14 14 14 14 16 18 20 20 20 22 24 32 36

51

1. Here is a dot plot showing these data.



   a. Find the median (Q2) and mark its location on the dot plot.
   b. Find the first quartile (Q1) and the third quartile (Q3). Mark their locations on the dot plot.
   c. What are the minimum and maximum values?

2. A **box plot** can be used to represent the five-number summary graphically. Let's draw a box plot for the number-of-blinks data. Above the dot plot:

   a. Draw a box that extends from the first quartile (Q1) to the third quartile (Q3). Label the quartiles.

   b. At the median (Q2), draw a vertical line from the top of the box to the bottom of the box. Label the median.
   c. From the left side of the box (Q1), draw a horizontal line (a whisker) that extends to the minimum of the data set. On the right side of the box (Q3), draw a similar line that extends to the maximum of the data set.

3. Compare the information that can be quickly understood from each representation.

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Are you ready for more?

Suppose there were some errors in the data set: the smallest value should have been 6 instead of 3, and the largest value should have been 41 instead of 51. Determine if any part of the five-number summary would change. If you think so, describe how it would change. If not, explain how you know.

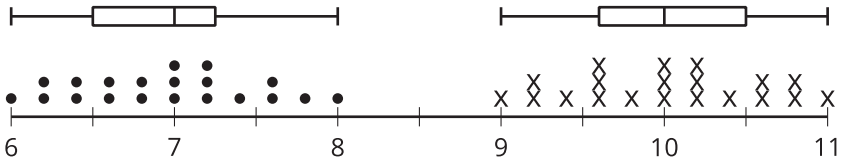
Lesson 16 Summary

A **box plot** represents the five-number summary of a data set.

It shows the first quartile (Q1) and the third quartile (Q3) as the left and right sides of a rectangle, or a box. The median (Q2) is shown as a vertical segment inside the box. On the left side, a horizontal line segment, sometimes called a whisker, extends from Q1 to the minimum value. On the right, a whisker extends from Q3 to the maximum value.

The rectangle in the middle represents the middle half of the data. Its width is the IQR. The whiskers represent the bottom quarter and the top quarter of the data set.

Here are data about pug and beagle weights represented as both dot plots and box plots.



pug weights in kilograms beagle weights in kilograms

We can tell from the box plots that, in general, the pugs in the group are lighter than the beagles. The median weight of pugs is 7 kilograms and the median weight of beagles is 10 kilograms. Because the two box plots are on the same scale and the rectangles have similar widths, we can also tell that the IQRs for the two breeds are very similar. This suggests that the variability in the beagle weights is very similar to the variability in the pug weights.

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