Unit 6, Lesson 3

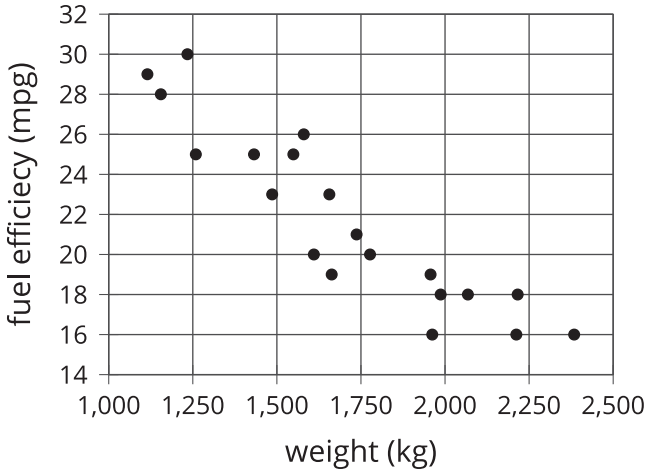
What a Point in a Scatter Plot Means

Let's investigate points in scatter plots.

3.1 What Are These Points?

What questions do you have about these data?

car	weight (kg)	fuel efficiency (mpg)
A	1,549	25
B	1,610	20
C	1,737	21
D	1,777	20
E	1,486	23
F	1,962	16
G	2,384	16
H	1,957	19
I	2,212	16
J	1,115	29
K	2,068	18
L	1,663	19
M	2,216	18
N	1,432	25
O	1,987	18
P	1,580	26
Q	1,234	30
R	1,656	23

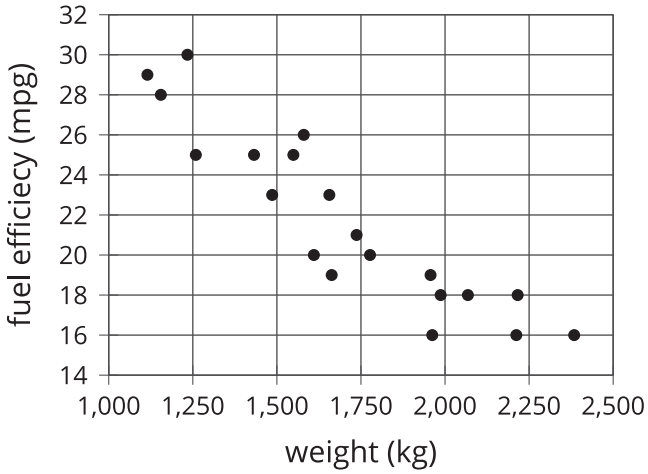


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3.2 Weight and Fuel Efficiency

The table and scatter plot show weights and fuel efficiencies of 18 cars.

car	weight (kg)	fuel efficiency (mpg)
A	1,549	25
B	1,610	20
C	1,737	21
D	1,777	20
E	1,486	23
F	1,962	16
G	2,384	16
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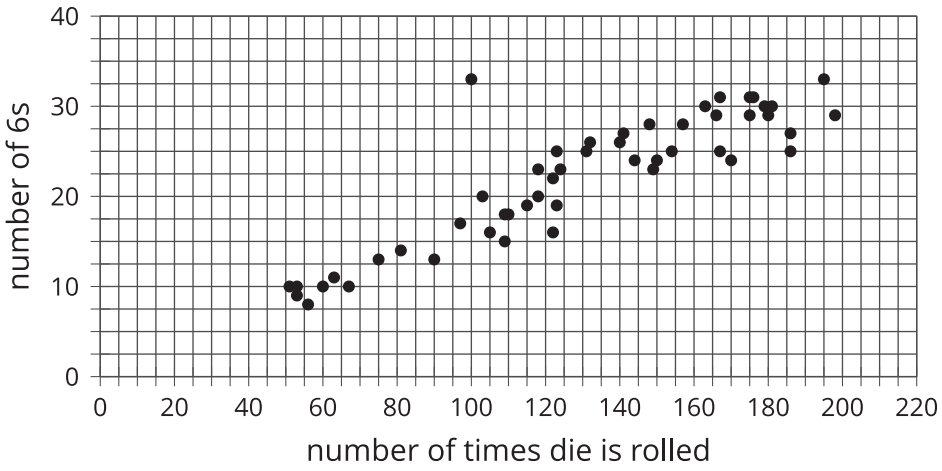
1. Which point in the scatter plot represents Car L's measurements?
2. What is the fuel efficiency of the car with the greatest weight?
3. What is the weight of the car with the greatest fuel efficiency?
4. Car S weighs 1,912 kilograms and gets 16 miles per gallon. On the scatter plot, plot a point that represents Car S's measurements.
5. Cars N and O, shown in the scatter plot, are made by the same company. Compare their weights and fuel efficiencies. Does anything surprise you about these cars?

6. A different company makes Cars F and G. Compare their weights and fuel efficiencies. Does anything surprise you about these cars?

Are you ready for more?

After a board game competition, the tournament director collects 50 dice from the games played and rolls each one until he gets bored and tries a different one.

The scatter plot shows the number of times he rolled each die and the number of 6s that resulted during those rolls.

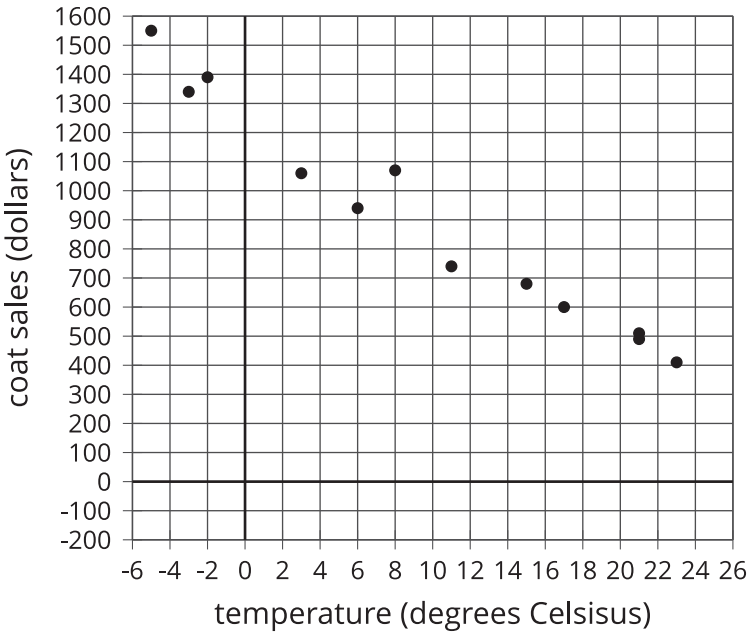


Select a point in the scatter plot and give its approximate coordinates, then tell the story of that point in the context of the problem.

3.3 Coat Sales

A clothing store keeps track of the average monthly temperature in degrees Celsius and coat sales for that month in dollars.

temperature (degrees Celsius)	coat sales (dollars)
-5	1,550
-3	1,340
3	1,060
8	1,070
15	680
21	490
23	410
21	510
17	600
11	740
6	940
-2	1,390



1. What does the point $(15, 680)$ represent?

2. Use the table to find the coat sales for the month with the lowest average temperature.

3. Use the graph to estimate the average monthly temperature for the month with the smallest coat sales. Explain how you used the scatter plot to estimate the answer.

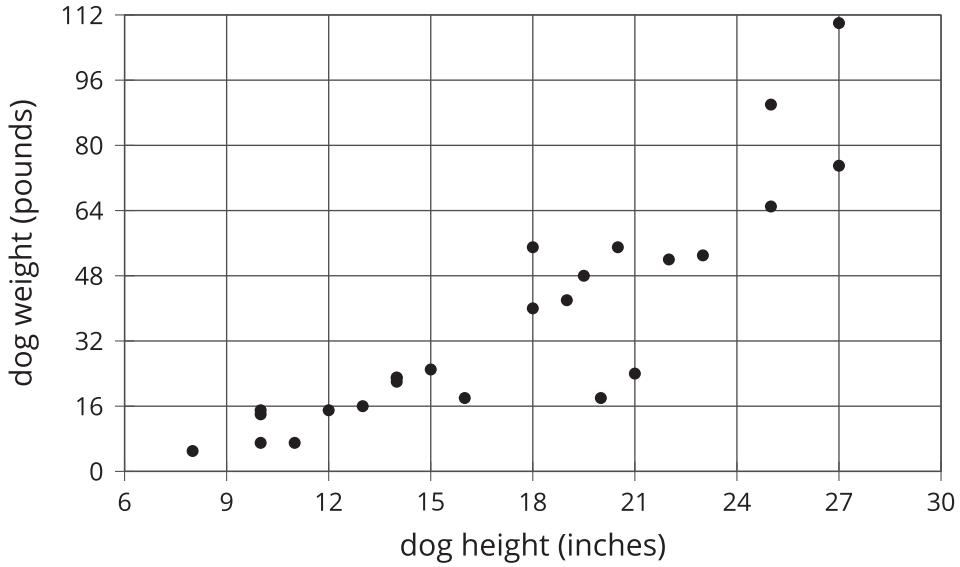
4. If there were a point at $(0, A)$ what would it represent? Assume this point follows the trend of the other data and use the scatter plot to estimate a value for A.

5. What would a point at $(B, 0)$ represent? Assume this point follows the trend of the other data and use the scatter plot to estimate a value for B.

6. Would it make sense to use this trend to estimate the value of sales when the average monthly temperature is 60 degrees Celsius? Explain your reasoning.

Lesson 3 Summary

Scatter plots show two measurements for each individual from a group. For example, this scatter plot shows the weight and height for each dog from a group of 25 dogs.



We can see that the tallest dogs are 27 inches, and that one of those tallest dogs weighs about 75 pounds while the other weighs about 110 pounds. This shows us that dog weight is not a function of dog height because there would be two different outputs for the same input. But we can see a general trend: taller dogs tend to weigh more than shorter dogs. There are exceptions. For example, there is a dog that is 18 inches tall and weighs over 50 pounds, and there is another dog that is 21 inches tall but weighs less than 30 pounds.

When we collect data by measuring attributes like height, weight, area, or volume, we call the data *numerical data* (or measurement data), and we say that height, weight, area, or volume is a *numerical variable*.