



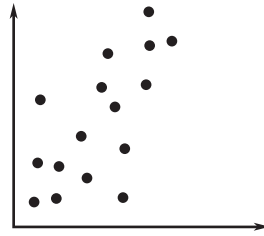
Objective 2 TEKS A.2.D Review

A.2.D Collect and organize data, make and interpret scatterplots (including recognizing positive, negative, or no correlation for data approximating linear situations), and model, predict, and make decisions and critical judgments in problem situations.

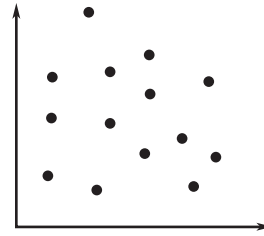
A scatterplot can show whether a negative correlation, a positive correlation, or no correlation exists between the variables in a data set.



Negative correlation



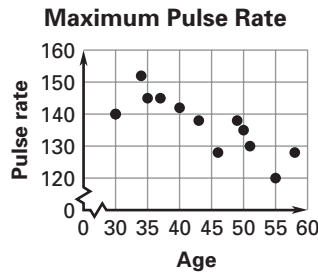
Positive correlation



No correlation

EXAMPLE

What does the scatter plot tell you about the relationship between age and the maximum pulse rate reached?

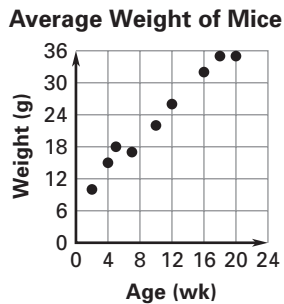


As age increases, the maximum pulse rate reached by the adults generally decreases.

Thus, there is a negative correlation between age and the maximum pulse rate reached for this group of adults.

YOU DO IT

This scatterplot compares age and average weight in a population of mice.



1. What does the general pattern of the scatterplot tell you about the relationship between age and weight?

The average mouse weight increases as age increases.

2. What kind of correlation is there between age and weight?

There is a positive correlation.

3. Would you expect the average weight to continue increasing as the age of the mice increases? Why or why not? **No, I would not expect the weight to**

continue increasing because mice do not continue growing indefinitely.