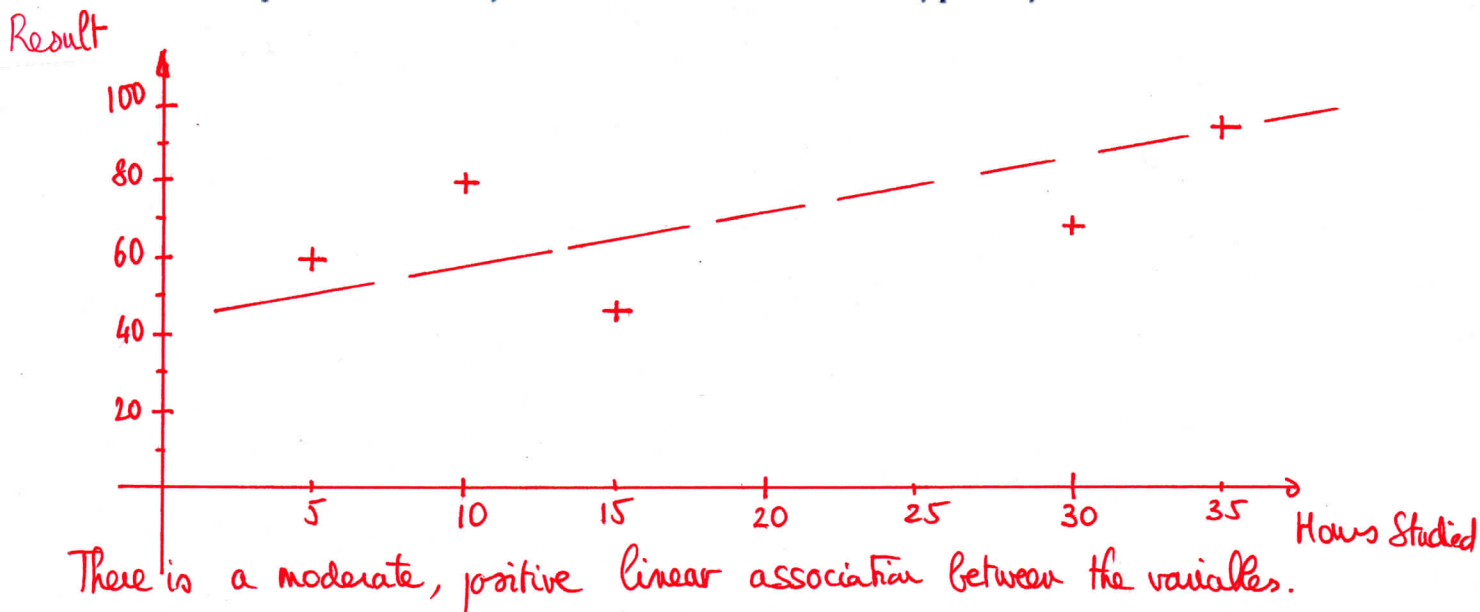


## SCATTERPLOTS AND ASSOCIATION

- 1 Five friends compete with each other to do the best on their upcoming Mathematics Advanced Examination. In the final month before the exam they record how much time is spent studying, and their final results are given in the table below.

Name	Alex	Bel	Cam	Darmi	Echo
Hours of study	30	15	5	10	35 <i>Max</i>
Mathematics Advanced result (%)	70	45	60	80	95 <i>Max</i>

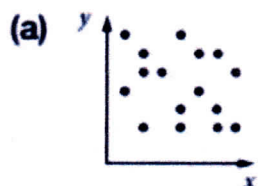
Draw a scatterplot of hours of study versus maths results and describe any pattern you see.



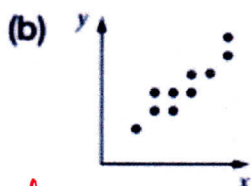
- 2 Assuming an association exists, choose the independent variable in each of the following pairs.

- (a) Choose the independent variable.  
 A years of employment       B value of superannuation
- (b) Choose the independent variable.  
 A rainfall       B size of plants
- (c) Choose the independent variable.  
 A temperature       B number of ice-creams sold
- (d) Choose the independent variable.  
 A waist measurement       B cans of soft drink consumed

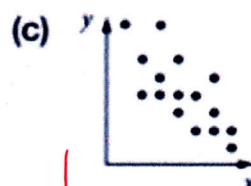
- 3 Describe the associations, if any, in the following scatterplots.



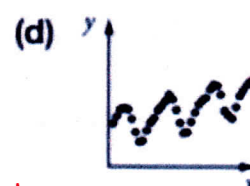
*No association*



*Strong, positive, linear*



*Moderate, negative, linear*



*Strong, positive, non-linear*

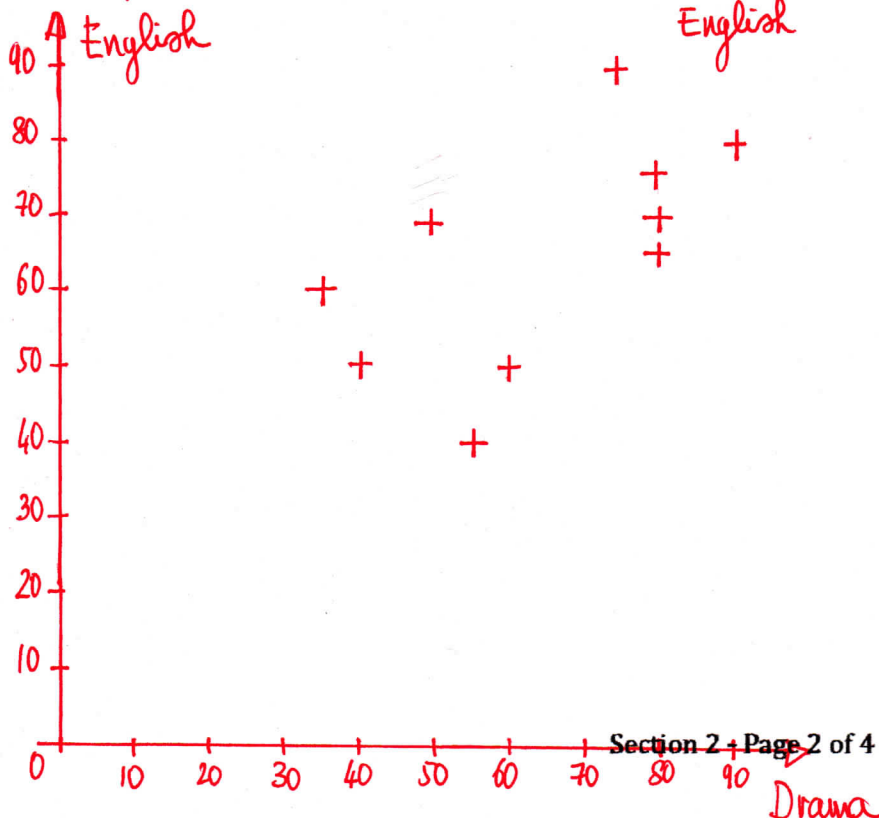
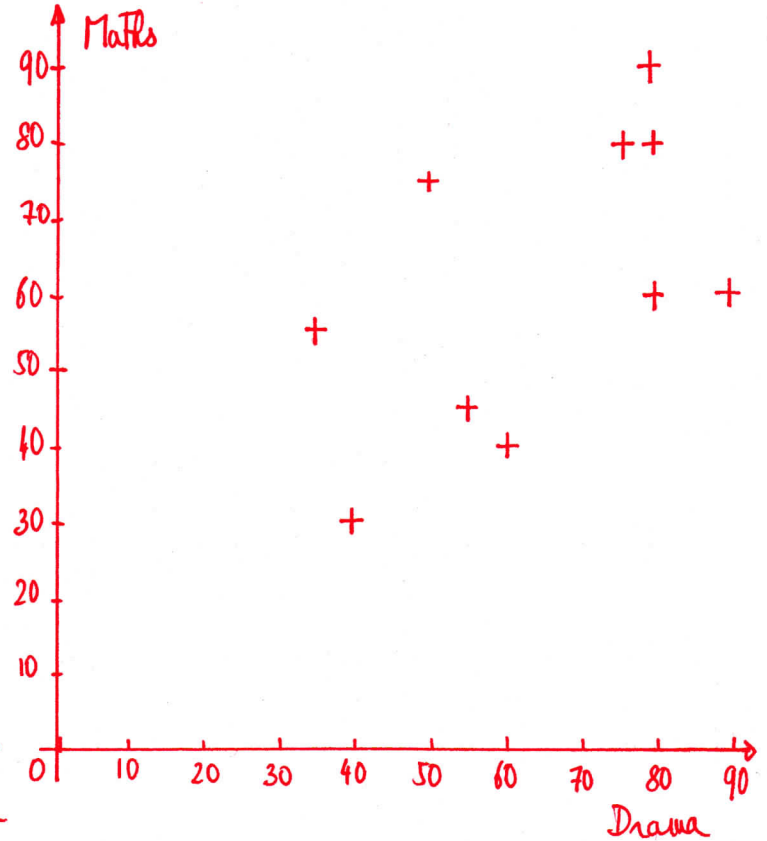
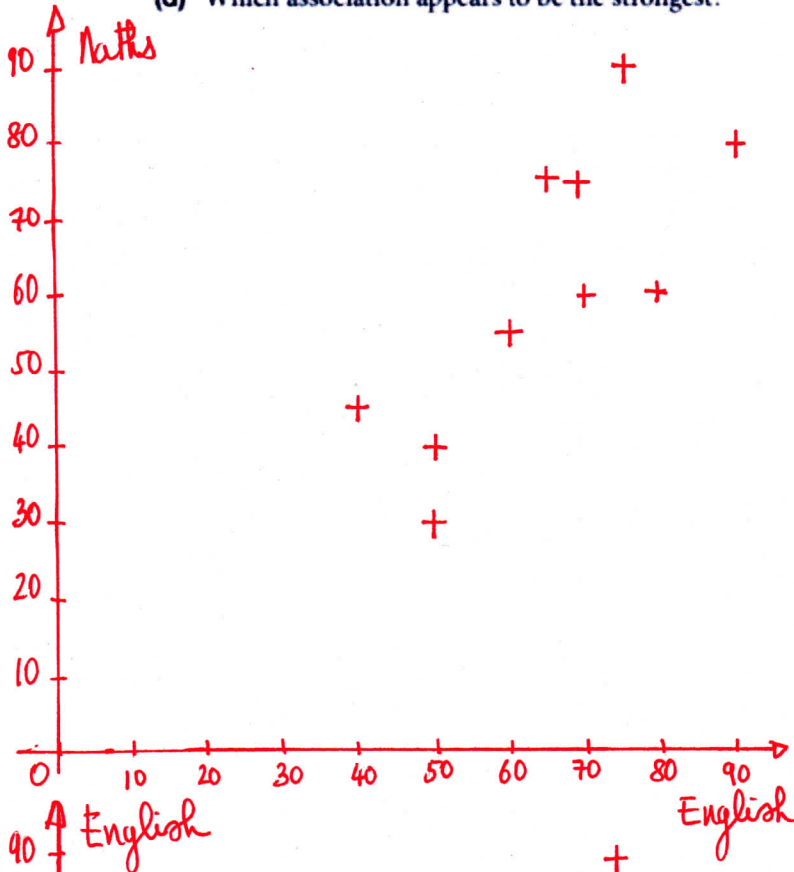
## SCATTERPLOTS AND ASSOCIATION

4 The following data set shows the final percentage results for 10 students in the three subjects they have in common.

Maths	40	60	75	60	80	30	45	75	90	55
English	50	70	70	80	90	50	40	65	75	60
Drama	60	80	50	90	75	40	55	80	80	35

In each case put the first named variable on the horizontal axis.

- Draw a scatterplot to show any potential association between their Maths and English scores.
- Draw a scatterplot to show any potential association between their Maths and Drama scores.
- Draw a scatterplot to show any potential association between their Drama and English scores.
- Which association appears to be the strongest?



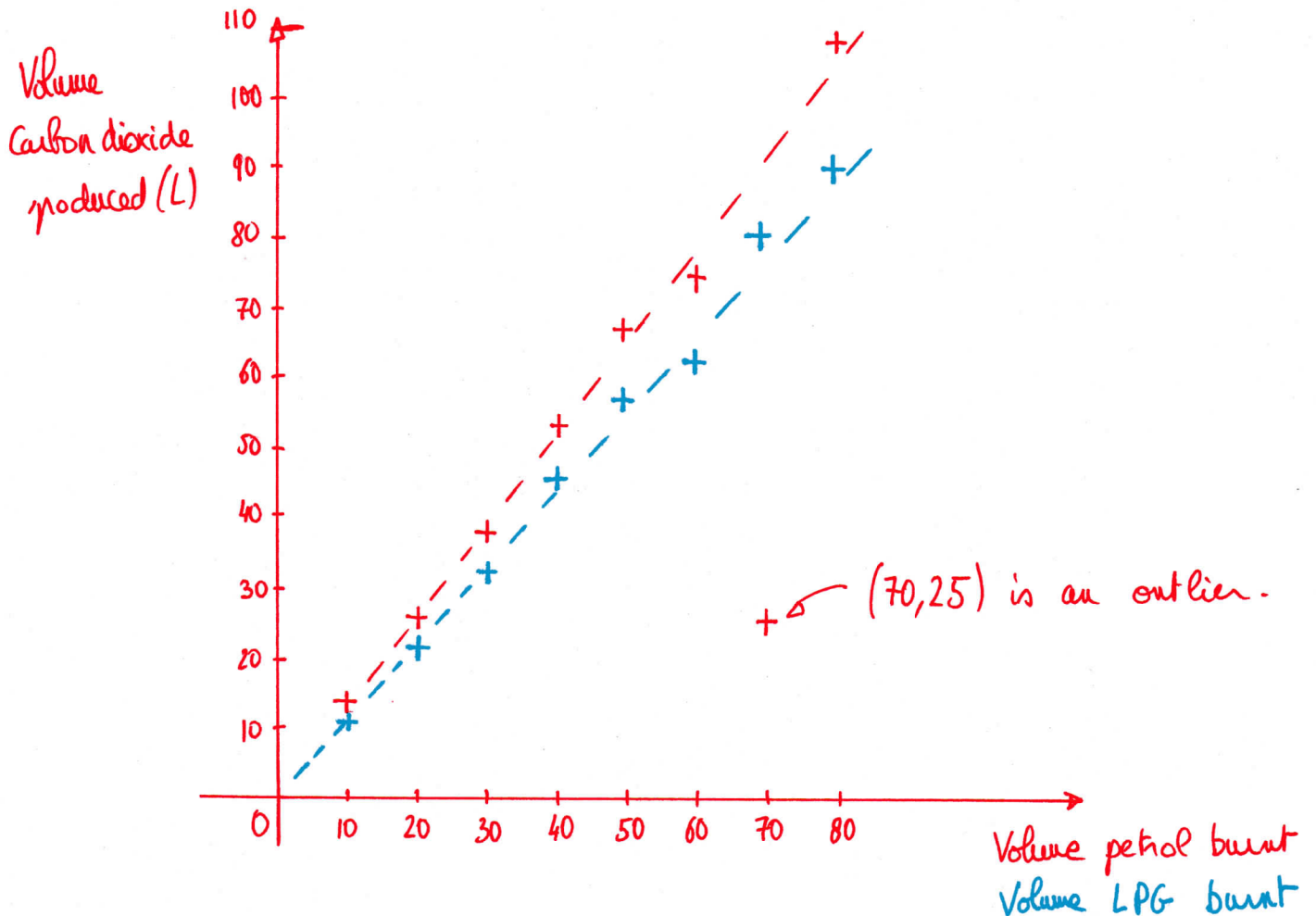
d) The Maths versus English scores show the closest clustering around a positive line of best fit.

## SCATTERPLOTS AND ASSOCIATION

5 The following experimental data has been collected by scientists doing research on climate change. They measured the volume of carbon dioxide  $\text{CO}_2$  produced by vehicles using either petrol or LPG (liquid petroleum gas).

Volume of petrol burnt (L)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	Max
Volume of carbon dioxide produced (L)	13.5	25.6	38	53.5	67	74.2	25	108	Max
Volume of LPG burnt (L)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	Max
Volume of carbon dioxide produced (L)	11.1	22	32.5	46	57.5	62.8	80.2	90	Max

- Draw a scatterplot for each set of data.
- Which set of data contains an outlier? Give the coordinates of the outlier.
- Describe the trend for each scatterplot.
- Which fuel produces the least amount of carbon dioxide per litre of fuel burnt? Explain your answer.



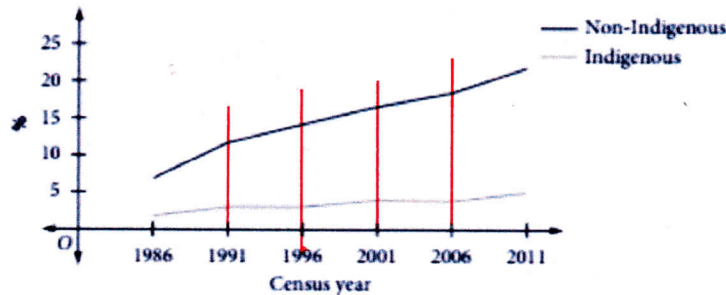
c) Strong, positive, linear for both (ignoring the outlier)

d) LPG: the gradient is roughly 1.1 L of  $\text{CO}_2$  per litre of fuel while for petrol, it's closer to 1.3 L of  $\text{CO}_2$  per litre of fuel.



## SCATTERPLOTS AND ASSOCIATION

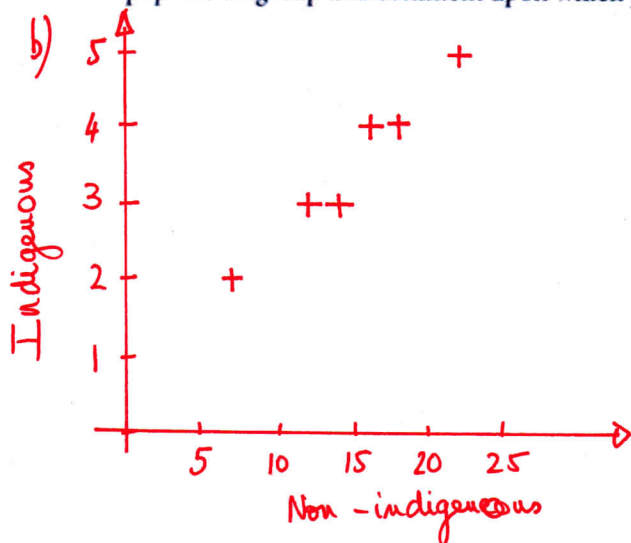
- 6 The census results published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 2013 contained the following information about the percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who were engaged in Higher Education. The results comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous students are shown on the graph below.



- (a) Complete the table below by estimating the percentage values from the graph.

Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Non-Indigenous	7	12	14	16	18	22
Indigenous	2	3	3	4	4	5

- (b) Draw a scatterplot of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.  
 (c) Describe the trend in the scatterplot.  
 (d) By examining the figures for 1986 and 2011, determine the rate of growth in engagement for each population group and comment upon which population group has increased its engagement the most.



c) Trend is strong, positive, linear

d) The non-indigenous population has increased its engagement the most.