L · Data presentation and interpretation

AQA · A-Level · Mathematics · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
data presentation /ˈdeɪtə ˌprezənˈteɪʃn/	Good **data presentation** makes comparisons clear without hiding the scale.
discrete data	**Discrete data** can take only certain values, such as the number of children in a family.
continuous data	**Continuous data** can take any value in a range, such as height or time.
bivariate data	Height and mass of each student are **bivariate data**: two values for each person.
interquartile range /ˌɪntəˈkwɔːtaɪl reɪndʒ/	Subtract the lower quartile from the upper for the **interquartile range**.
standard deviation /ˈstændəd ˌdiːvɪˈeɪʃn/	A larger **standard deviation** means the values are more spread out.
variance /ˈveərɪəns/	The **variance** is the square of the standard deviation.
histogram /ˈhɪstəgræm/	Draw a **histogram** with the bars touching.
frequency density /ˈfriːkwənsi ˈdensɪti/	**Frequency density** determines a histogram bar's height.
linear interpolation /ˈlɪnɪə ɪnˌtɜːpəˈleɪʃn/	To estimate the median, use **linear interpolation**.
box plot /bɒks plɒt/	A **box plot** displays the median and quartiles.

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Word	Example
outlier /ˈaʊtlaɪə/	An **outlier** is a value far from the rest.
cleaning data	**Cleaning data** means removing errors, such as a height of 20 metres. 20 metres
positive skew	Data with **positive skew** have a long tail to the right.
negative skew	Data with **negative skew** have a long tail to the left.
correlation /ˌkɒrɪˈleɪʃn/	There is a **correlation** between light and plant height, but that does not prove one causes the other.
regression line /rɪˈgreʃn laɪn/	A **regression line** $y = a + bx$ is the line of best fit for predicting y from x. $y = a + bx$ x y
interpolation /ɪnˌtɜːpəˈleɪʃn/	**Interpolation** estimates a value inside the range of the data.
extrapolation /ekˈstræpəleɪʃn/	Predicting beyond the data is **extrapolation**.