Date ______ **A#1-2**

Goal: To use a scatter plot to describe the relationship between two data sets

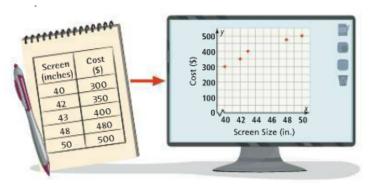


I. Warm Up: Nicholas plotted data points to represent the relationship between

screen size and cost of television sets. Everything about the televisions is the same, except for the screen size.

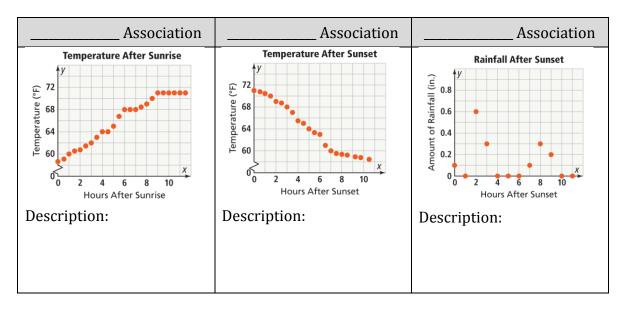
a. Describe any patterns you see.

b. What can you say about the cost of a TV as the screen size gets larger?

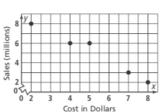


c. How much do you think a 46" TV would cost? Where would the point for a 60" TV be on the graph? Explain both.

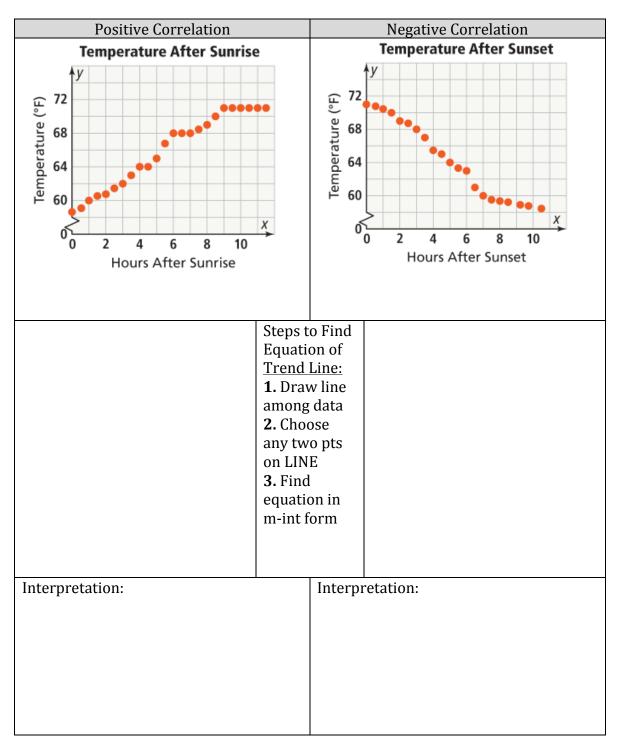
II. Understanding Association: Consider the following graphs. What can be said about the independent variable, *x*, and the dependent variable, *y*?



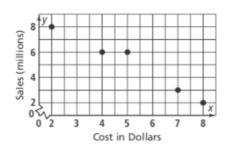
Try It! Describe type of association the data have in the graph to the right.



III. Understanding Correlation and Trend Lines: Associat	ion is a
of generalization. If the association see	ems to be
, then we use the term	A line that can
be drawn among the data is called a	¹



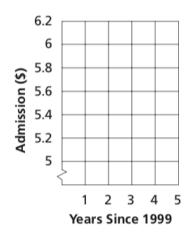
Try It! Find the equation of a trend line in slope-intercept form of the data to the right. Then interpret.



IV. Using Trend Lines: The data below shows the average cost of a movie ticket since 1999. Graph the data and find the equation of a trend line. Use the equation to predict the cost of a movie ticket in 2019. How does this compare with your experience?



Years Since 1999	Admission (dollars)
0	\$5.08
1	\$5.39
2	\$5.66
3	\$5.81
4	\$6.03



Vocabulary Summary

Complete the vocabulary chart by filling in the missing information.

Word or Word Phrase	Definition	Picture or Example
trend line	A line that models the data in a scatter plot by showing the general direction of the data	
positive correlation	When y tends to increase as x increases in a set of data	1. y
negative correlation	2.	
no correlation	When there is no relationship between the x- and y-values in a set of data	3. {y

A#1-2

