





### Activity 3 [Page 2.2]

Reset page 2.2. Find the median. Then select Mark again. Use the new vertical segment to find the median of the lower half of the scores. This value is called the lower quartile (LQ).

1. a. Explain how the points are distributed around the LQ.

Select Mark again and use that vertical segment to find the median of the upper half of the scores. This value is called the upper quartile (UQ).

- b. Explain how the points are distributed around the UQ.

*The difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile is called the interquartile range (IQR).*

- c. Find the interquartile range (IQR).



### Activity 4 [Page 2.4]

1. Identify the following as true or false and give a reason. Use the activity to help your thinking.
  - a. The LQ is always one of the elements of the data set.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. The LQ is the midpoint between the smallest value in the data set and the median.



# Medians and Interquartile Range

## Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_



### Activity 4 [Page 2.4] (Continued)

- c. To increase the IQR, you can move values away from the median.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- d. For a data set with more than 10 different values, if you delete the smallest and largest value, the median will not be changed.



### Activity 5 [Page 3.2]

1.
  - a. Describe each of the distributions of scores on page 3.2. Share your descriptions with a partner to see if you agree with each other.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. Predict which of the distributions of scores will have the largest IQR and which will have a median approximately in the center of the interval between the LQ and UQ.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - c. Select **IQR** and **Median** to check your answer to b.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - d. How would you rank the classes in terms of having the lowest scores? Explain your reasoning.

