

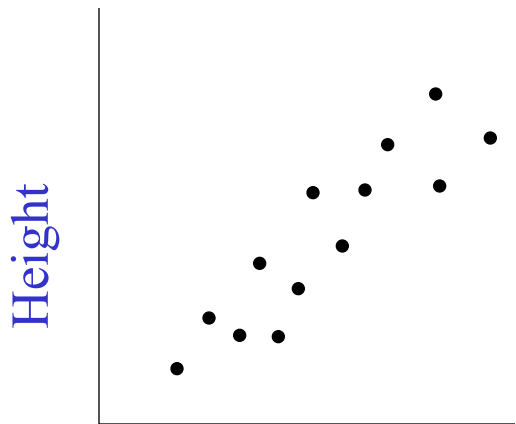
Scatter Graphs

Scatter graphs are used to show whether there is a **relationship** between **two** sets of data. The relationship between the data can be described as either:

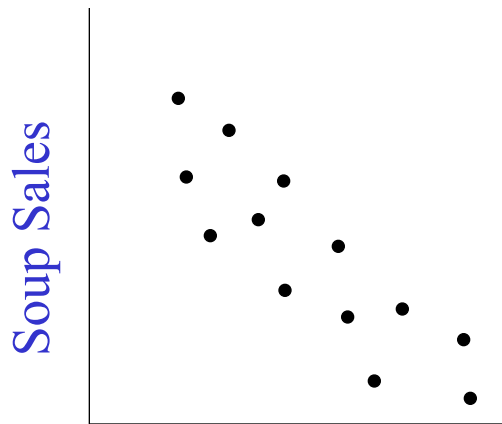
1. A **positive** correlation. As one quantity **increases** so does the other.

2. A **negative** correlation. As one quantity **increases** the other **decreases**.

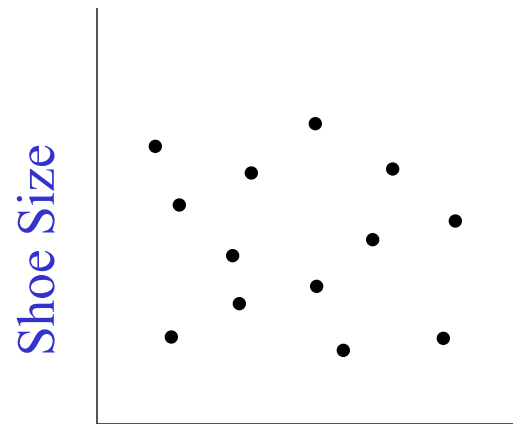
3. **No** correlation. Both quantities vary with no clear relationship.



Shoe Size



Temperature



Annual Income

Positive Correlation

Negative correlation

No correlation

Scatter Graphs

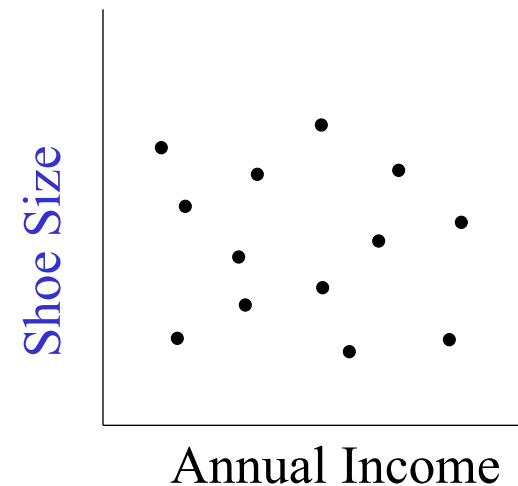
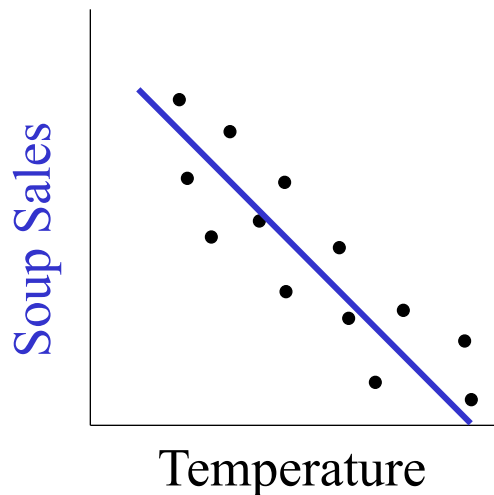
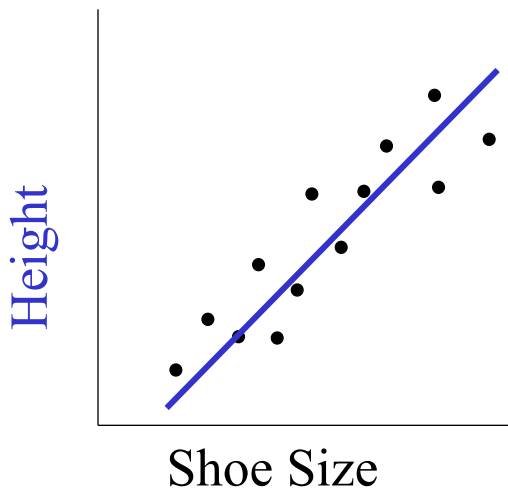
Scatter graphs are used to show whether there is a **relationship** between **two** sets of data. The relationship between the data can be described as either:

1. A **positive** correlation. As one quantity **increases** so does the other.

2. A **negative** correlation. As one quantity **increases** the other **decreases**.

3. **No** correlation. Both quantities vary with no clear relationship.

A **negative** correlation is characterised by a **straight line** with a **negative gradient**.

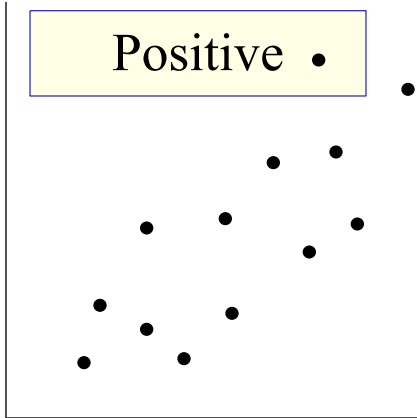


State the type of **correlation** for the scatter graphs below **and** write a sentence describing the relationship in each case.

1

Physics test scores

Positive

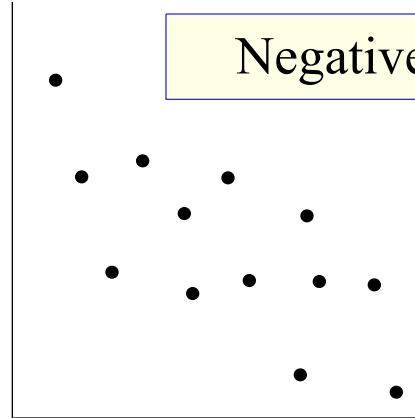


Maths test scores

2

Petrol consumption (mpg)

Negative

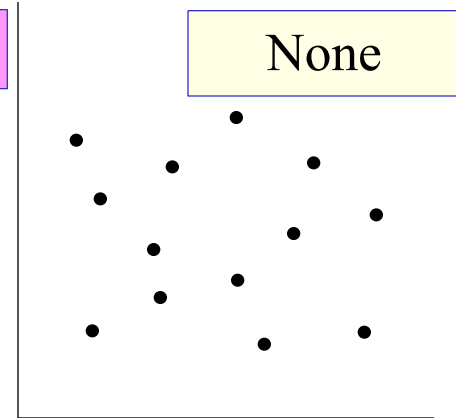


Car engine size (cc)

3

Height

None

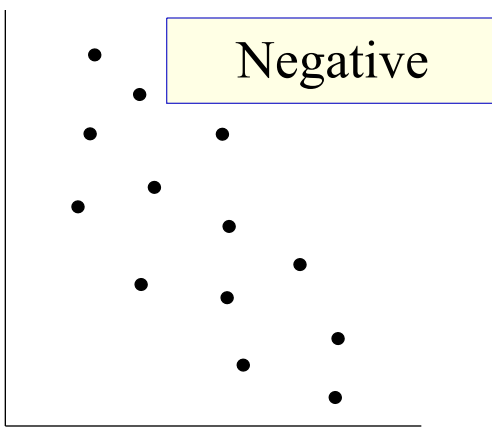


KS 3 Results

4

Heating bill (£)

Negative

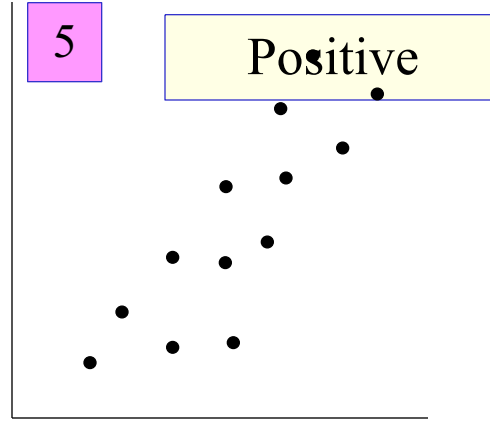


Outside air temperature

5

Sales of Sun cream

Positive

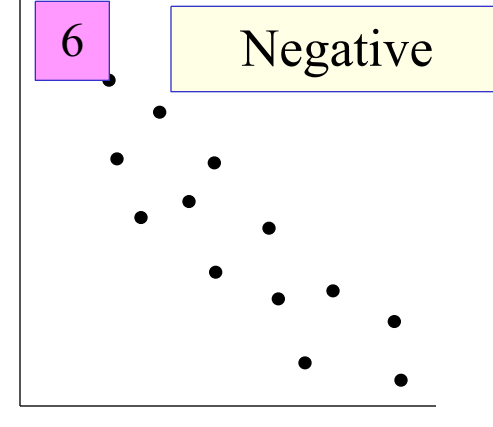


Daily hours of sunshine

6

Sales of Ice Cream

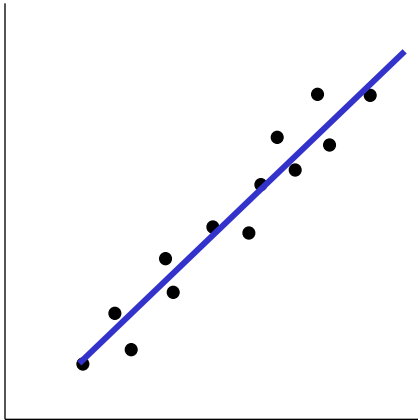
Negative



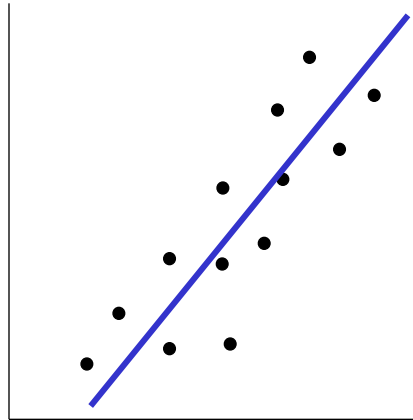
Daily rainfall totals (mm)

People tend to buy less ice cream in rainier weather.

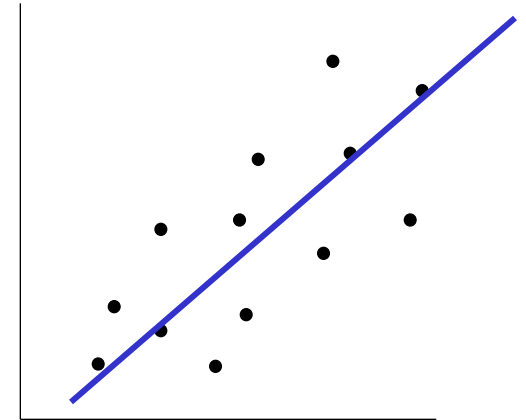
A **positive or negative** correlation is characterised by a **straight line** with a **positive /negative gradient**. The **strength** of the correlation depends on the **spread** of points around the imagined line.



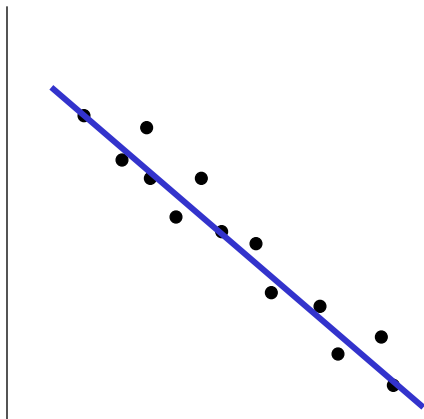
Strong Positive



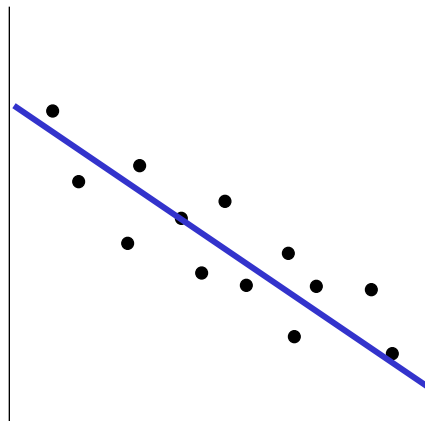
Moderate Positive



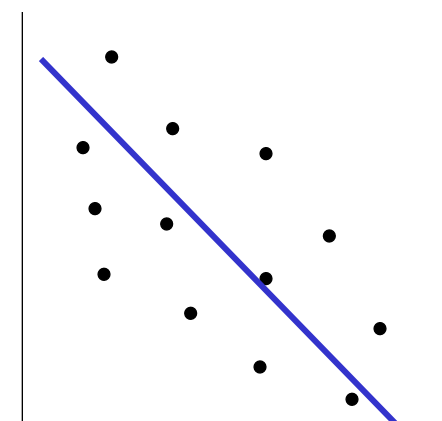
Weak Positive



Strong negative



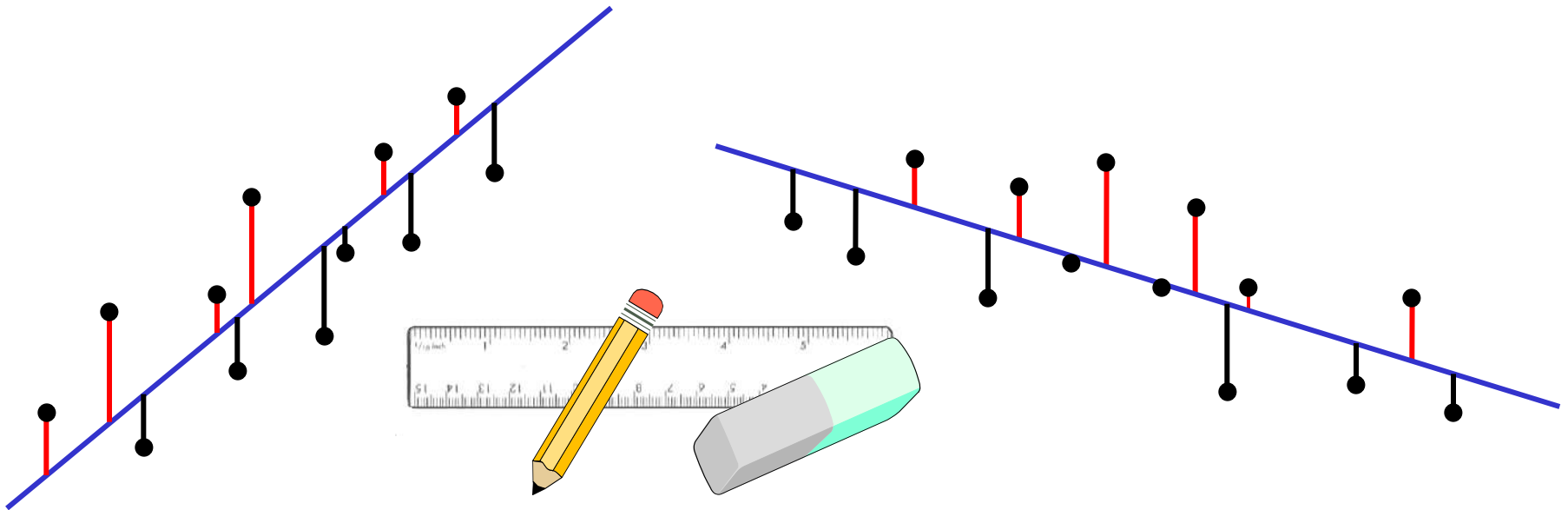
Moderate Negative



Weak negative

Drawing a Line of Best Fit

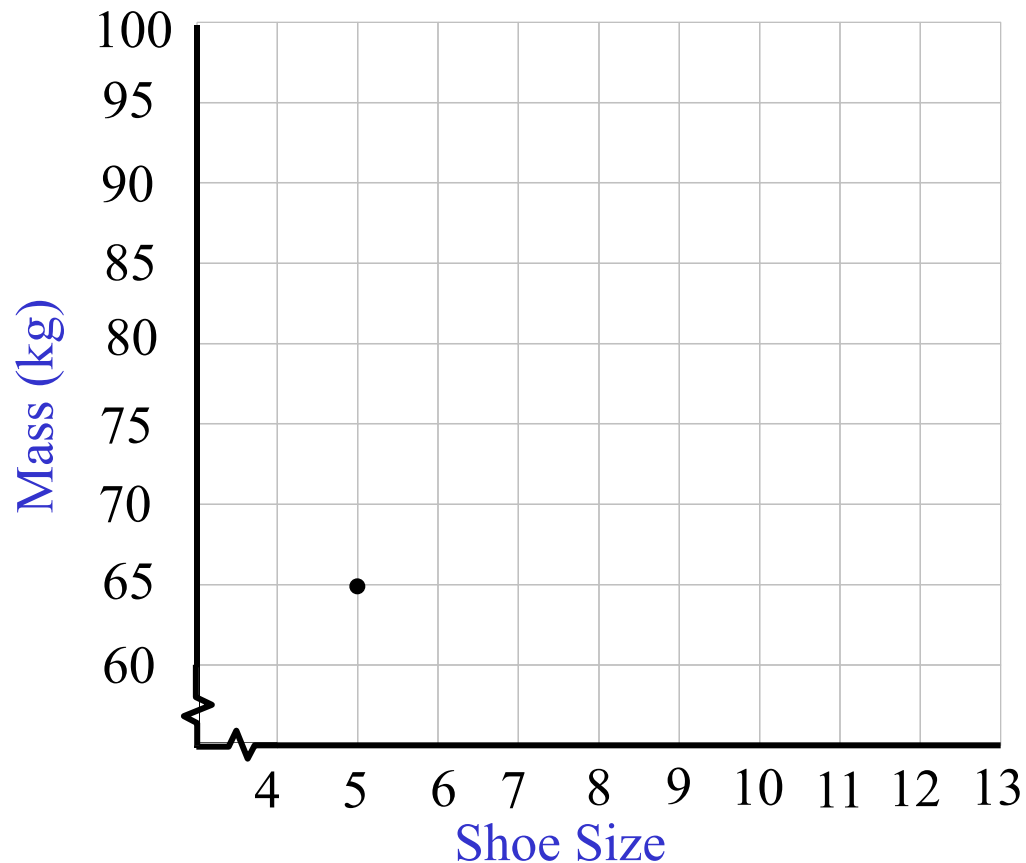
A **line of best fit** can be drawn to data that shows a correlation. The stronger the correlation between the data, the easier it is to draw the line. The line can be drawn **by eye** and should have **roughly** the **same number** of data points on either side.



The **sum** of the **vertical** distances above the line should be **roughly** the same as those below.

Plotting the data points/Drawing a line of best fit/Answering questions.

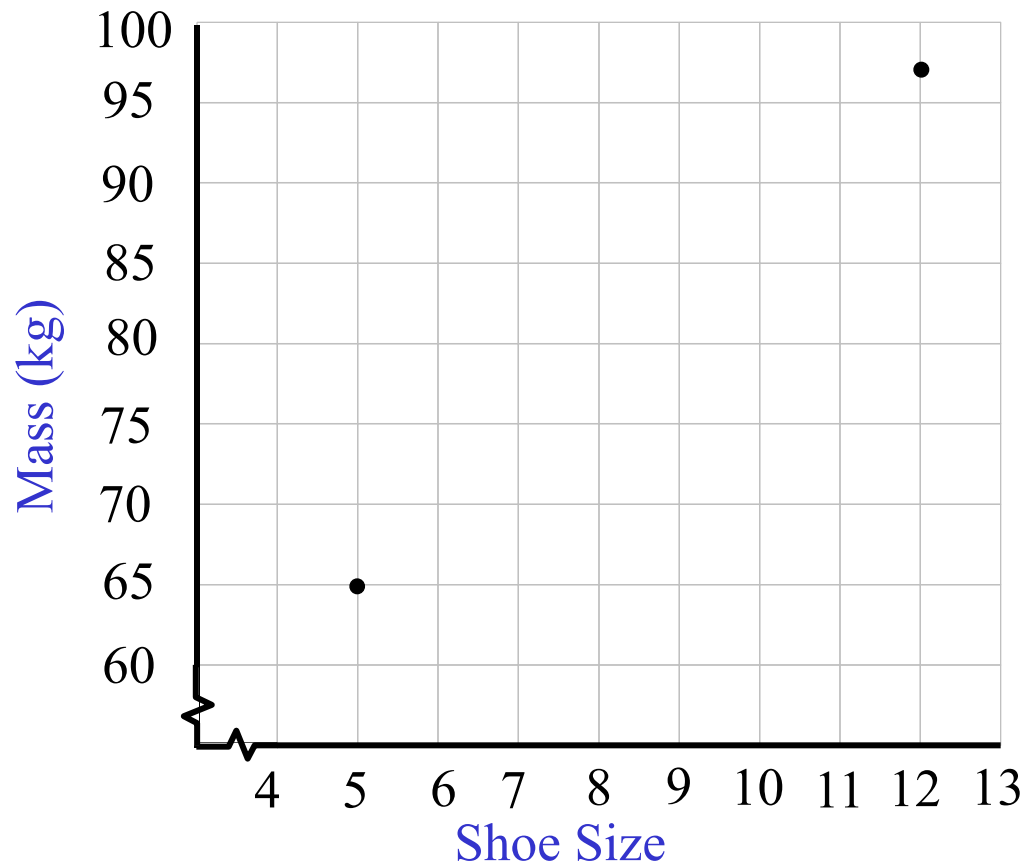
Size	5	12	7	10	10	9	8	11	6	8
Mass	65	97	68	92	78	78	76	88	74	80



(1). The table below shows the shoe size and mass of 10 men.

(a) Plot a **scatter graph** for this data and draw a **line of best fit**.

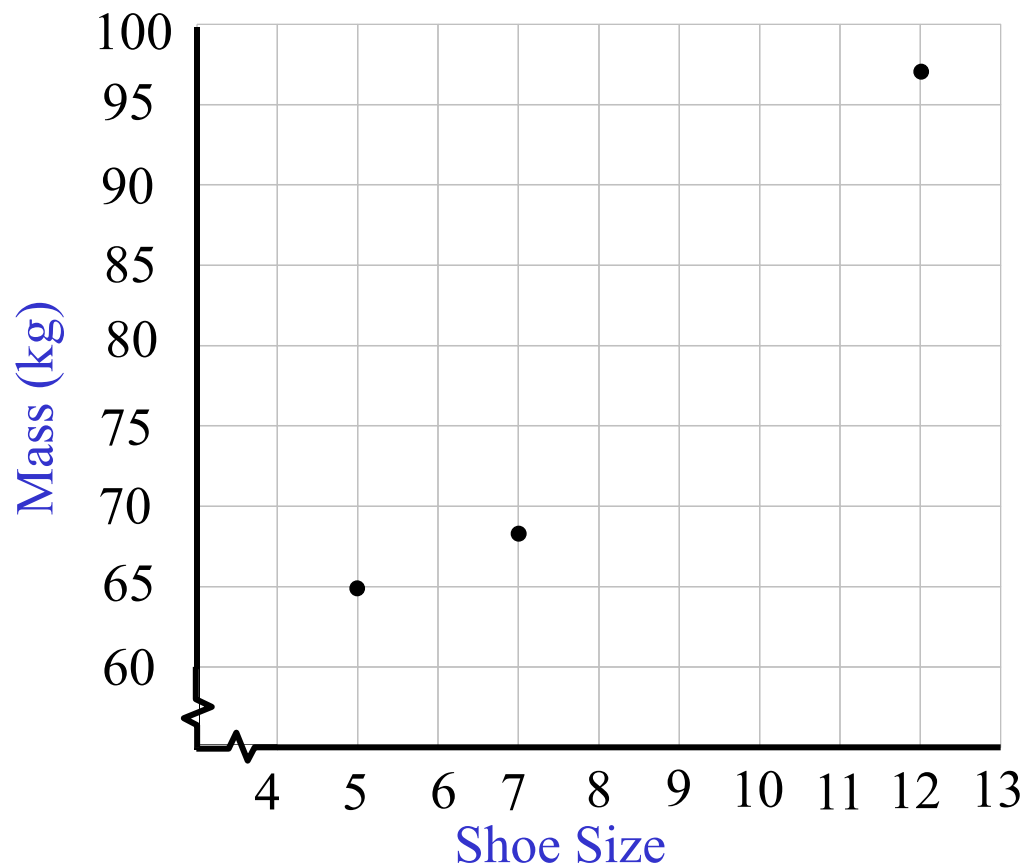
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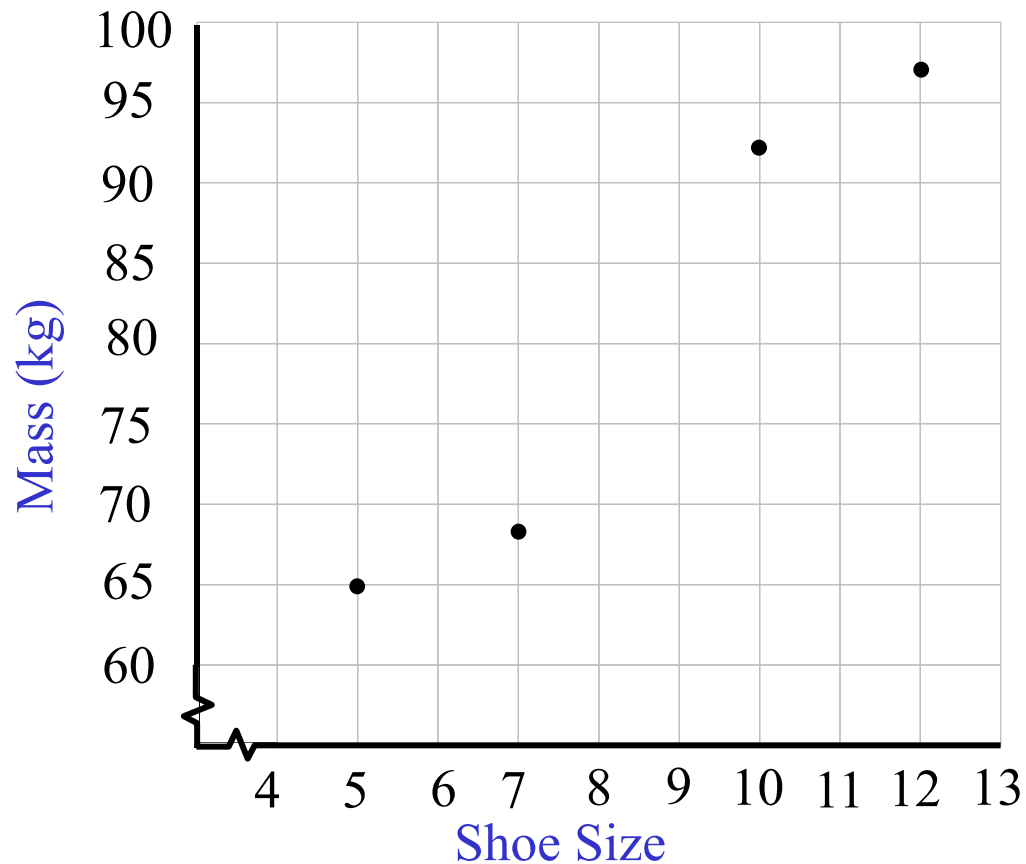
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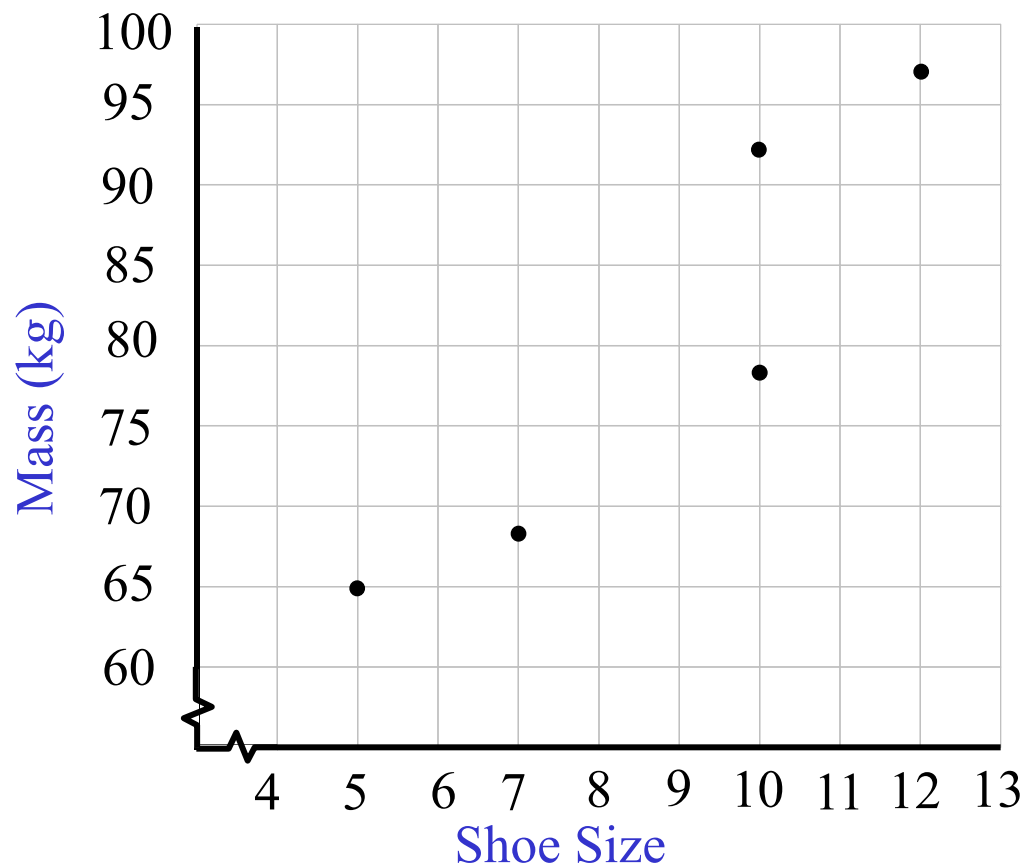
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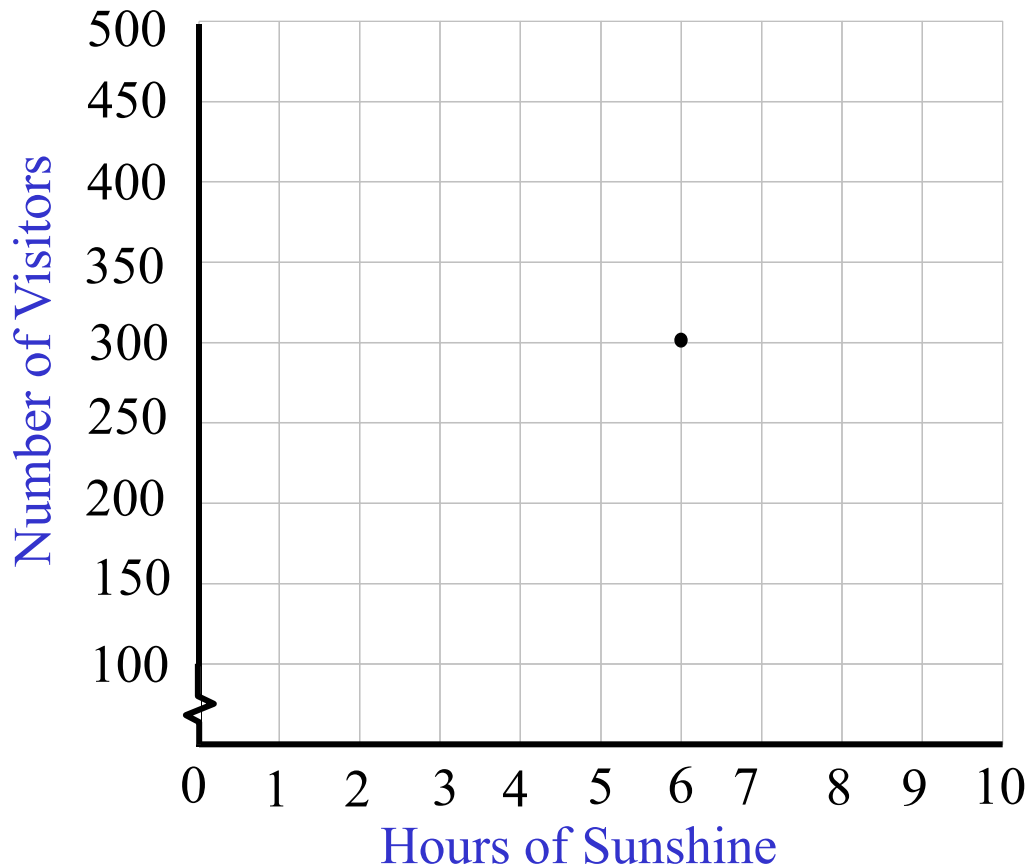
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(2).The table below shows the number of people who visited a museum over a 10 day period last summer together with the daily sunshine totals.

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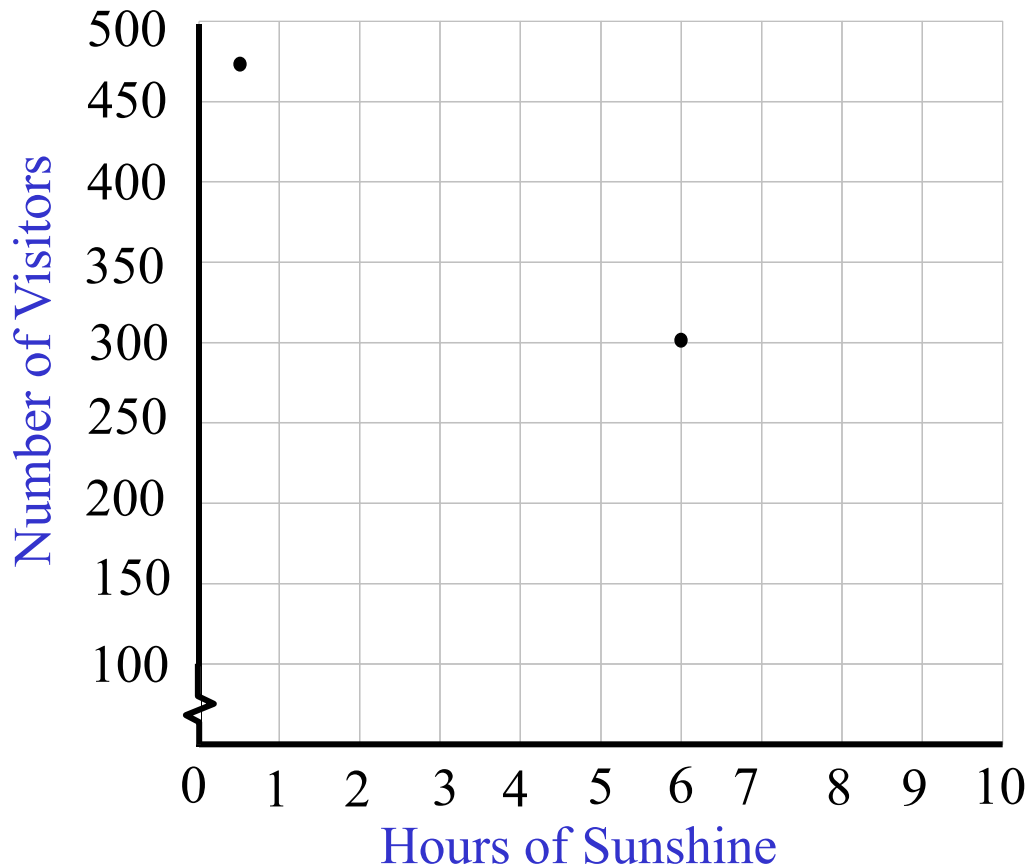
Hours Sunshine	6	0.5	8	3	8	10	7	5	3	2
Visitors	300	475	100	390	200	50	175	220	350	320



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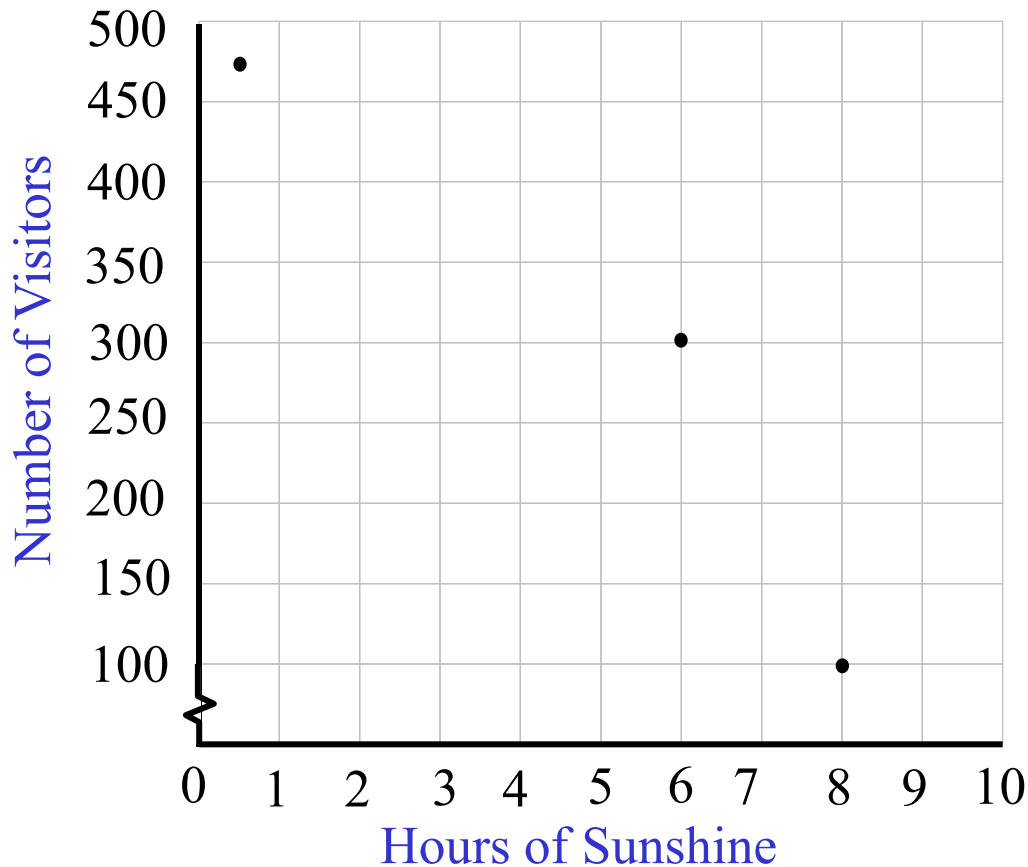
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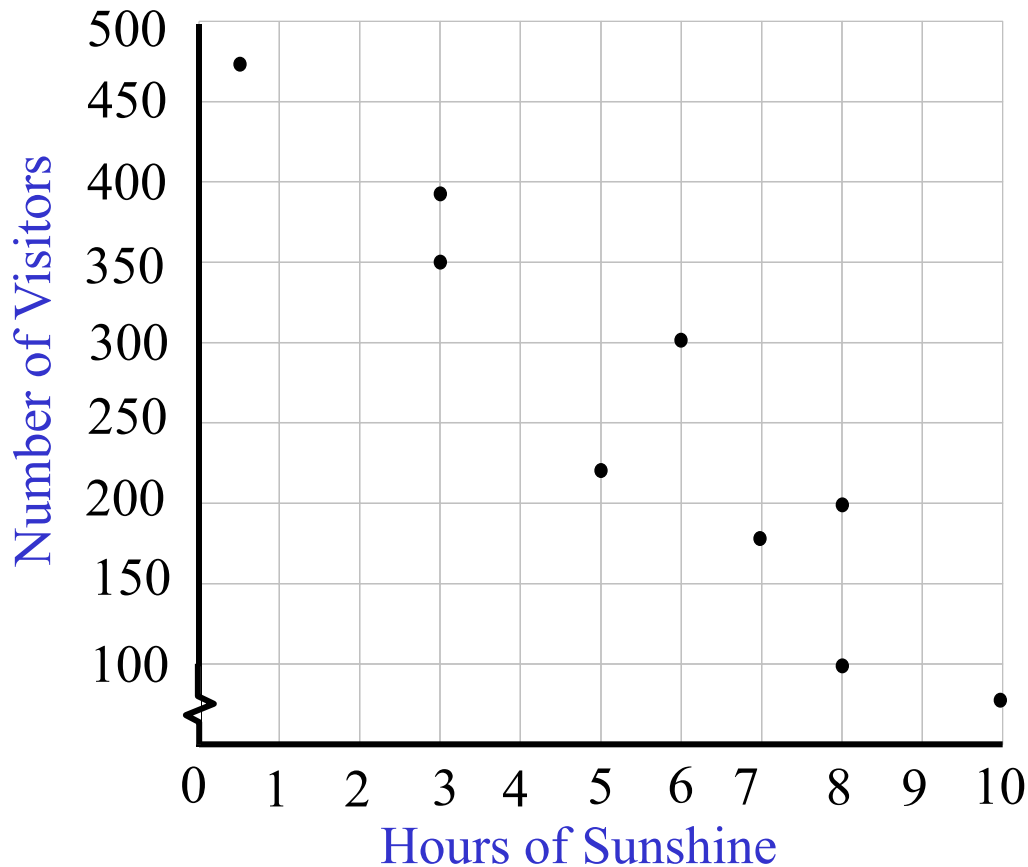
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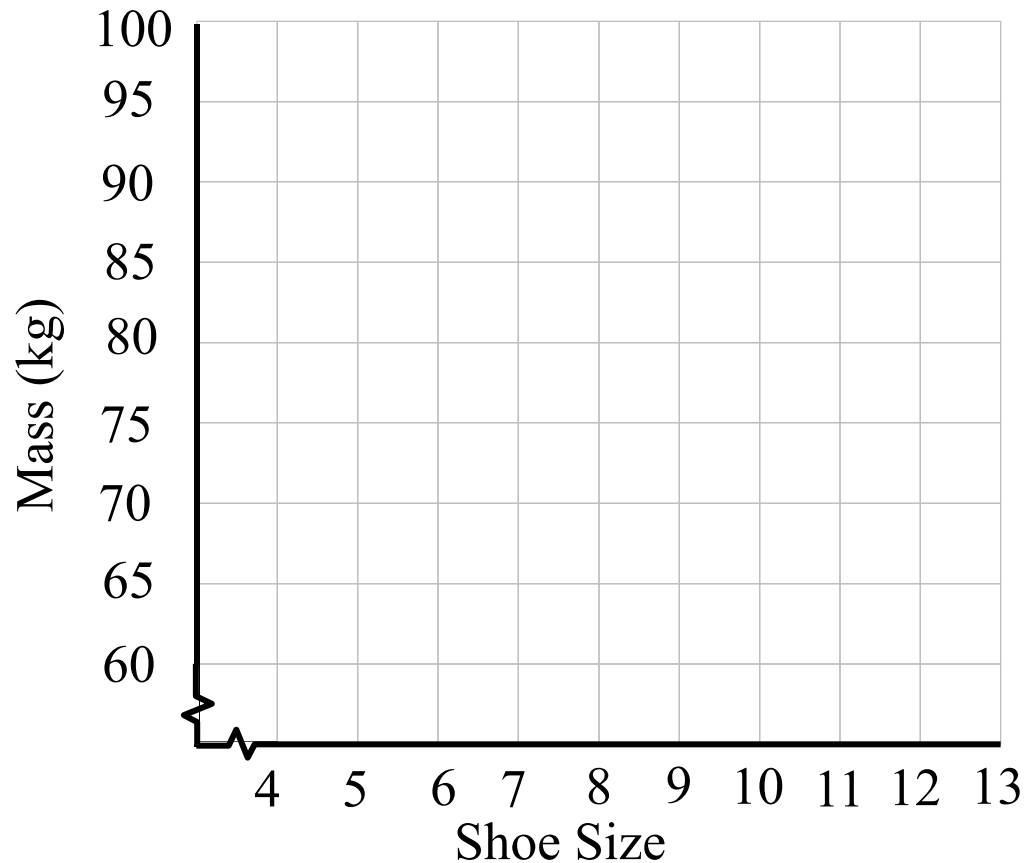
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