

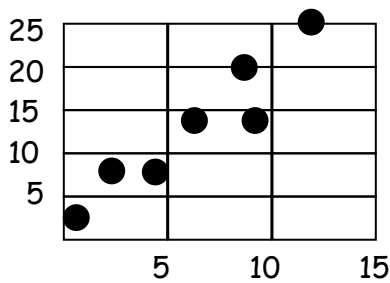
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

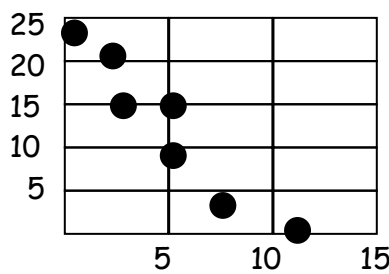
### Reporting Category 2 Notes (A.2.D)

One way to represent a set of related data is to graph the data using a **scatterplot**. In a scatterplot each pair of corresponding values in the data set is represented by a point on a graph. To make predictions using a scatterplot, look for a correlation, or pattern, in the data.

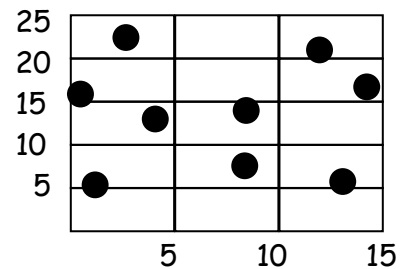
#### Positive Correlation



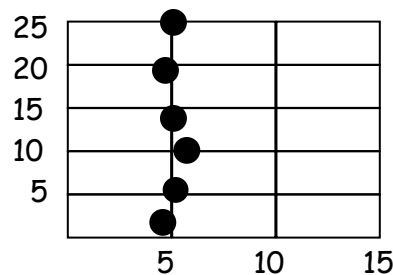
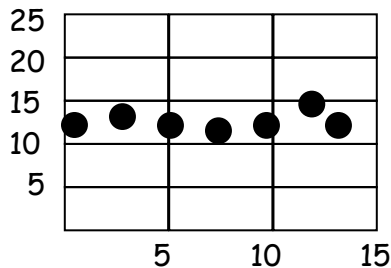
#### Negative Correlation



#### No Correlation



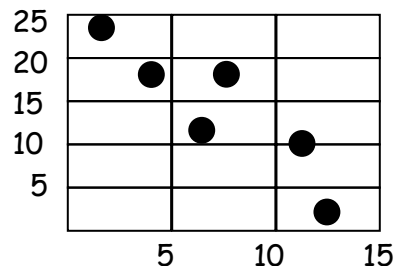
#### Undefined Correlation (Shows a vertical or horizontal pattern)



**Example 1:** Joe is a fisherman. He weighs each fish he catches, and measures its length. He graphed his data in a scatterplot.

As the lengths of the fish \_\_\_\_\_, their weights generally \_\_\_\_\_.  
This is a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.

#### Example 2:



Statisticians try to draw a line of best fit, a line having approximately the same number of points above and below it. Draw a **line of best fit** in the graph to the left.