Name $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$

## 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 $\qquad$ their weights generally $\qquad$ .
This is a $\qquad$ 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.

