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.



## 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.