

Read chapter 1 and section 2.1 ; Get a suitable calculator to bring every evening to this class.

1. Name and briefly define four basic sampling methods.

2. Give three examples of discrete data.

3. Give three examples of continuous data.

4. Suppose that you were going to poll 500 Carlton County residents in order to make a prediction about the results of an election for the Minnesota House representative. Name three ways to collect data for this poll.

Read section 1.3 on Presentation of data.

5. Count the total number of measurements for the data set from the following data frequency table.

x	15	16	17	18	19
f	6	12	31	20	4

6. Construct the data frequency table for the following data set.

44,44,45,45,45,45,45,45,47,47,49,50,50,50,50,50,50,50

7. Construct the data frequency table for the following data set.

4,5,5,6,6,6,6,7,7,7,7,7,8,8,9,10,10,10,11,11,12

8. Construct a stem and leaf histogram for the motorcycle data using the number of 10s as the stem, and the units digit as the leaf.

9. Tally the motorcycle data, and compute frequencies and relative frequencies.

n =

Class Limits	Tally	Frequency	Relative Frequency = Frequency / n
0-50			
51-100			
101-150			
151-200			
201-200			

10. Construct a frequency diagram

11. Construct a relative frequency diagram

12. Tally the property tax data, and compute frequencies and relative frequencies.

n =

Class Limits	Tally	Frequency	Relative Frequency = Frequency / n
0 - 1000			
1001-2000			
2001-3000			
3001-4000			
4001-5000			

13. Construct a frequency diagram

14. Construct a relative frequency diagram

# Motorcyclist Traffic Fatalities by State

2010 PRELIMINARY DATA

**Table 3**  
**Motorcyclist fatalities, January – June and January – September 2009 and 2010, data from 49 states and the District of Columbia**

Data reported to GHSA by all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam in February and March 2010; some data preliminary. California reported monthly data for January through August so is not included in the 9-month comparisons. Arizona reported aggregated data for January through April so is not included in Table 3; Arizona's motorcyclist fatalities in these four months dropped from 46 in 2009 to 30 in 2010. Guam's motorcycle fatalities dropped from 3 in 2009 to 2 in 2010.



3  
40  
49  
201  
43  
18  
5  
198  
64  
22  
23  
15  
58  
54  
16  
40  
58  
19  
29  
9  
43  
23  
39  
25  
11  
85  
3  
7  
5  
28  
20  
22  
66  
62  
50  
21  
96  
8  
58  
1  
59  
241  
11  
33  
4  
31  
47  
9  
5

Minnesota Tax

## IV. Rankings Tables – Urban

Table 19: U

### \$150,000 VALUED PROPERTY

Rank	State	City	Net Tax
1	Michigan	Detroit	4,885
2	Illinois	Aurora	3,936
3	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	3,927
4	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	3,452
5	New York	Buffalo	3,330
6	Maryland	Baltimore	3,232
7	New Hampshire	Manchester	3,125
8	Nebraska	Omaha	3,073
9	Iowa	Des Moines	3,011
10	Connecticut	Bridgeport	2,851
11	Texas	Houston	2,848
12	New Jersey	Newark	2,846
13	Ohio	Columbus	2,736
14	Tennessee	Memphis	2,706
15	Vermont	Burlington	2,626
16	Rhode Island	Providence	2,550
17	Maine	Portland	2,509
18	North Dakota	Fargo	2,357
19	Missouri	Kansas City	2,155
20	Georgia	Atlanta	2,075
21	Mississippi	Jackson	2,067
22	South Dakota	Sioux Falls	2,025
	<b>AVERAGE</b>		<b>1,983</b>
23	Alaska	Anchorage	1,928
24	Kansas	Wichita	1,886
25	Minnesota	Minneapolis	1,876
26	Kentucky	Louisville	1,844
27	California	Los Angeles	1,816
28	Illinois	Chicago	1,804
29	Florida	Jacksonville	1,792
30	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1,774
31	Oregon	Portland	1,711
32	Nevada	Las Vegas	1,710
33	Arkansas	Little Rock	1,673
34	North Carolina	Charlotte	1,594
35	Delaware	Wilmington	1,554
36	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1,479
37	Indiana	Indianapolis	1,478
38	Idaho	Boise	1,254
39	Virginia	Virginia Beach	1,242
40	Utah	Salt Lake City	1,211
41	Louisiana	New Orleans	1,145
42	Washington	Seattle	1,138
43	Arizona	Phoenix	1,123
44	West Virginia	Charleston	1,109
45	Montana	Billings	1,082
46	Alabama	Birmingham	979
47	Wyoming	Cheyenne	971
48	South Carolina	Columbia	911
49	New York	New York City	887
50	Colorado	Denver	779