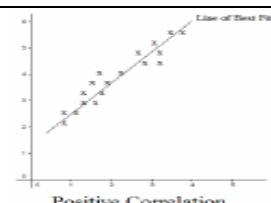
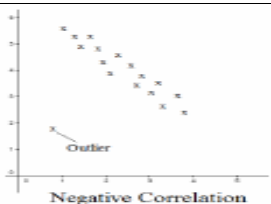
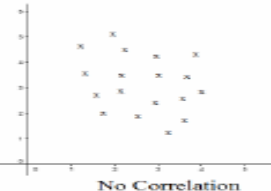

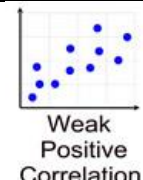
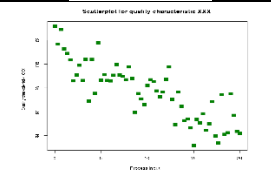
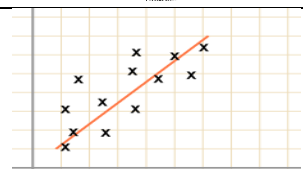
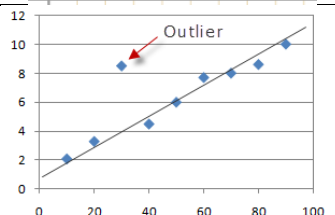


Scattergraphs

Correlation	Correlation between two sets of data means they are connected in some way.	There is correlation between temperature and the number of ice creams sold.
Causality	When one variable influences another variable.	The more hours you work at a particular job (paid hourly), the higher your income <u>from that job</u> will be.
Positive Correlation	As one value increases the other value increases .	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 8. Data points are marked with 'x' and show a clear upward trend. A solid line of best fit is drawn through the points, starting near (0, 1.5) and ending near (6, 7.5). The text 'Line of Best Fit' is written at the end of the line. Below the graph, the text 'Positive Correlation' is written.
Negative Correlation	As one value increases the other value decreases .	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 6. Data points are marked with 'x' and show a clear downward trend. One point at approximately (1, 5.5) is significantly above the main cluster of points and is labeled 'Outlier' with an arrow. Below the graph, the text 'Negative Correlation' is written.
No Correlation	There is no linear relationship between the two.	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 6. Data points are marked with 'x' and are scattered randomly with no apparent trend. Below the graph, the text 'No Correlation' is written.
Strong Correlation	When two sets of data are closely linked .	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 6. Data points are marked with blue dots and are tightly clustered along a diagonal line from the bottom-left to the top-right. Below the graph, the text 'Strong Positive Correlation' is written.
Weak Correlation	When two sets of data have correlation, but are not closely linked .	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 6. Data points are marked with blue dots and are loosely clustered along a diagonal line from the bottom-left to the top-right. Below the graph, the text 'Weak Positive Correlation' is written.
Scatter Graph	A graph in which values of two variables are plotted along two axes to compare them and see if there is any connection between them.	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 24. The y-axis is labeled 'Scatterplot for quality characteristics AAA' and ranges from 0 to 12. Data points are marked with green dots and show a downward trend. Below the graph, the text 'Scatterplot for quality characteristics AAA' is written.
Line of Best Fit	A straight line that best represents the data on a scatter graph.	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 100, and the y-axis from 0 to 12. Data points are marked with 'x' and show a clear upward trend. A solid red line of best fit is drawn through the points, starting near (0, 1) and ending near (100, 10). Below the graph, the text 'Line of Best Fit' is written.
Outlier	A value that 'lies outside' most of the other values in a set of data. An outlier is much smaller or much larger than the other values in a set of data.	 A scattergraph with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 100, and the y-axis from 0 to 12. Data points are marked with blue dots and show a clear upward trend. A solid black line of best fit is drawn through the points, starting near (0, 1) and ending near (100, 10). One point at approximately (25, 9) is significantly above the main cluster of points and is labeled 'Outlier' with an arrow. Below the graph, the text 'Outlier' is written.

