

Figure 2.1: Linear interpolation between two points.

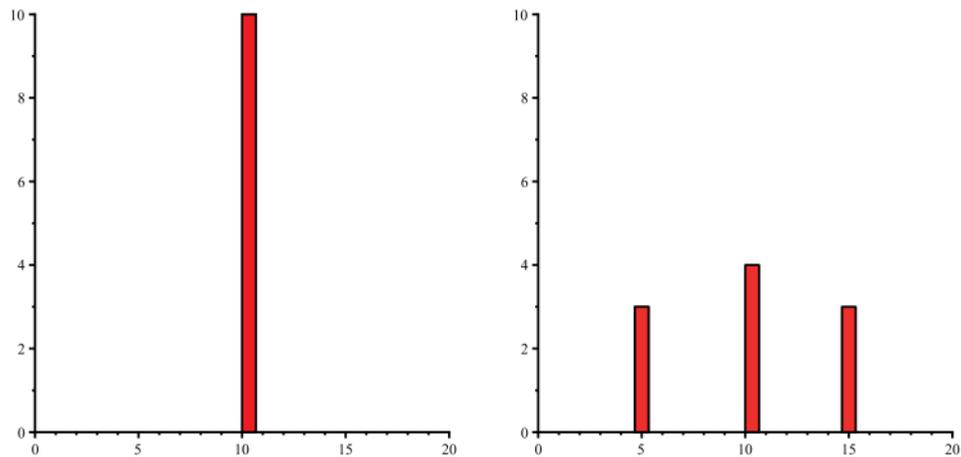


Figure 2.2: Two data sets with the same mean and median—the height denotes the number of times the value occurs in the data set. In the next chapter we'll discuss more about the visual representation of the data.

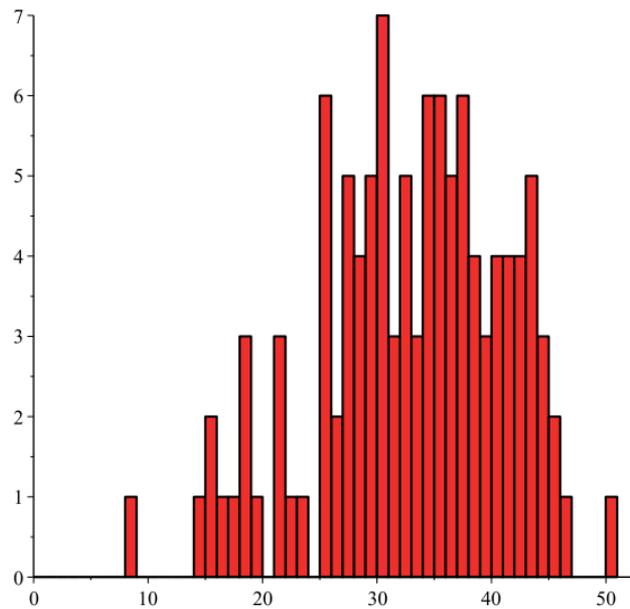


Figure 2.3: Frequency plot.

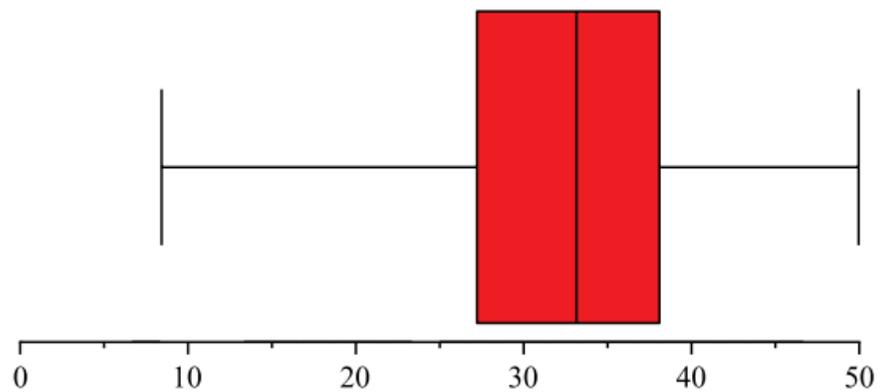


Figure 2.4: Box plot of the frequency distribution in Figure 2.3.



Figure 2.5: Baseball player Barry Bonds.

Courtesy of CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group

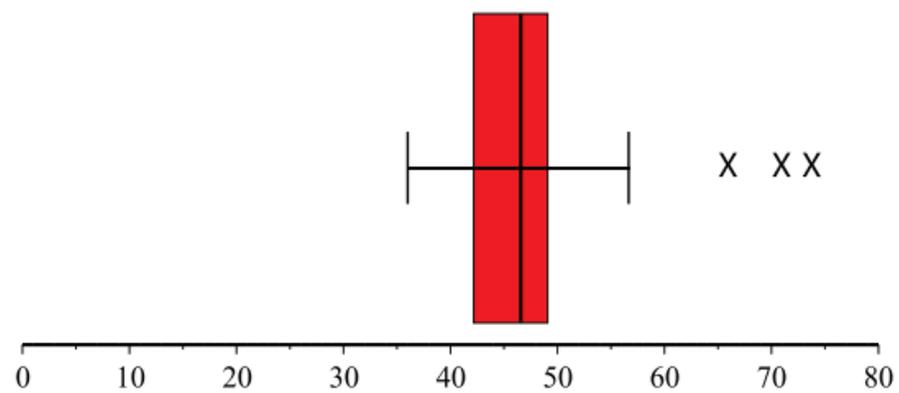


Figure 2.6: Histogram and box plot of leading home runs 1962–2001, with outliers as x's.

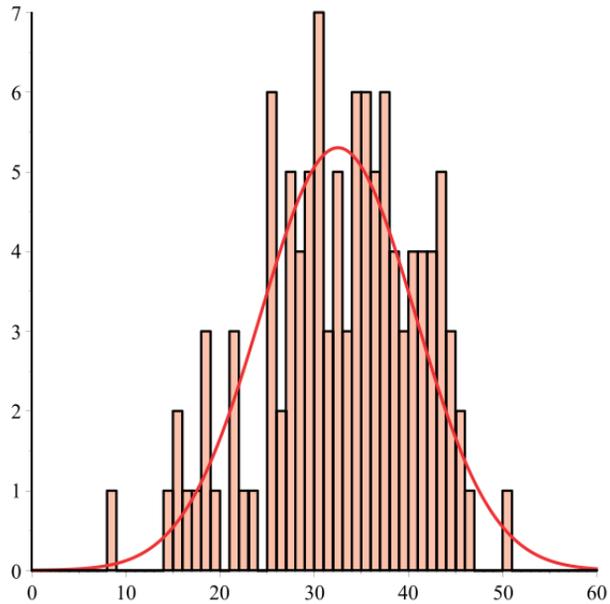


Figure 2.7: A bell-shaped curve.

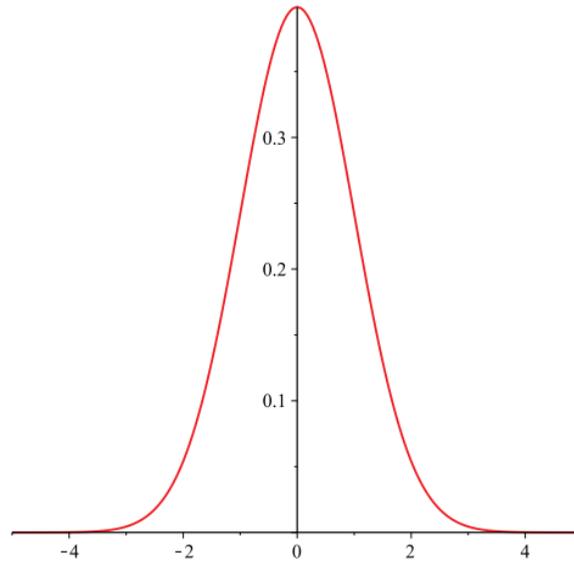


Figure 2.8: Plot of the standard normal curve.

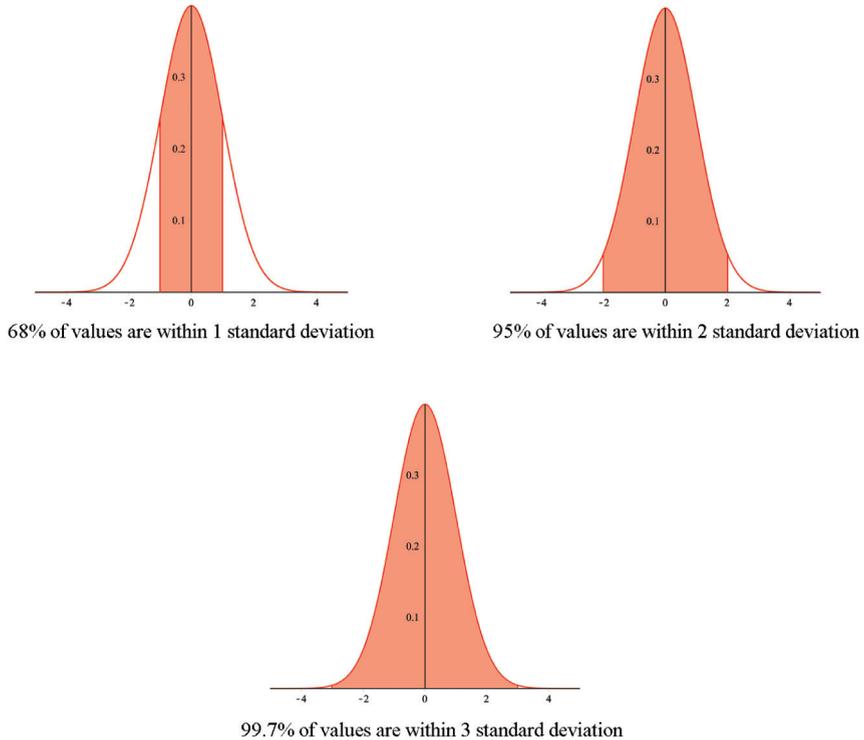


Figure 2.9: One, two and three standard deviations away from the mean in the normal curve.



Figure 2.10: Pittsburgh Penguin's Sydney Crosby (a.k.a. Syd the Kid).

Courtesy of CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group

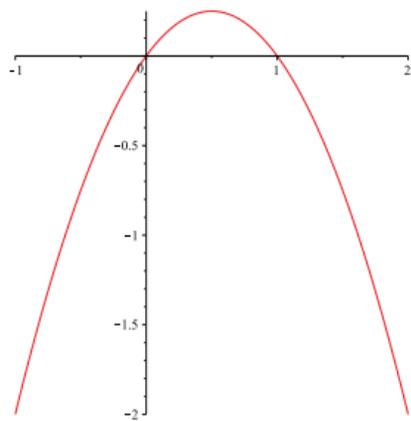


Figure 2.11: The quadratic $x(1-x) = -x^2 + x$. Isn't it wonderful how high school mathematics revisits you in statistics?

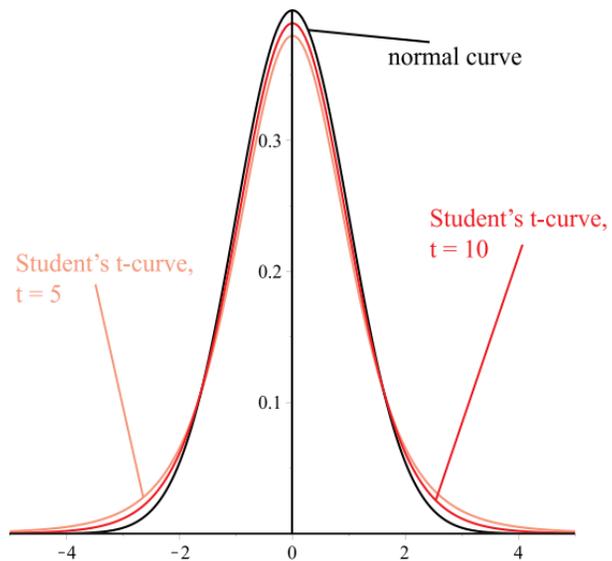


Figure 2.12: The normal curve together with the Student's t -distributions with 5 and 10 degrees of freedom.



Figure 2.13: Dewey Defeats Truman?



Figure 2.14: Dr. Andrew Wakefield.