Unit 5 Data & Trends

Content Area: **Mathematics**
Course(s): **Integrated Modern Algebra**
Time Period: **September**
Length: **6 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Enduring Understandings

It is important to determine an appropriate representation for data.

There exists a distinct difference between correlation and causation.

A function that models a real-world situation can then be used to make estimates or predictions about future occurrences.

Essential Questions

How do we make predictions and informed decisions based on numerical information?

What advantages and disadvantages come from use technology to analyze data?

How do outliers impact our decisions?

Content

Vocabulary

data

dot plots

histograms

box plots

mean

median

mode

interquartile range

standard deviation

shape

center

spread

outlier

frequency

scatter plot

correlation coefficient

causation

Skills

Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).

Calculate mean, median, mode and interquartile range.

Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. (Students should use spreadsheets, graphing calculators and statistical software for calculations.)

Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).

Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables.

Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal and conditional relative frequencies).

Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.

Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot and describe how the variables are related.

Fit a linear function for scatter plots that suggest a linear association.

Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear fit in the context of the data.

Use linear functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data.

Informally assess the fit of a model function by plotting and analyzing residuals.

Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.

Distinguish between correlation and causation.

Resources

Standards

CCSS.Math.Content.HSF-IF	Interpreting Functions
CCSS.Math.Content.HSF-IF.C	Analyze functions using different representations
CCSS.Math.Content.HSF-IF.C.7	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.A	Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.A.1	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.A.2	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center

	(median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.A.3	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.B	Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.B.5	Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.B.6	Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.B.6.a	Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.B.6.b	Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.B.6.c	Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.C	Interpret linear models
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.C.7	Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.C.8	Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.
CCSS.Math.Content.HSS-ID.C.9	Distinguish between correlation and causation.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP1	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP3	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP4	Model with mathematics.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP5	Use appropriate tools strategically.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP6	Attend to precision.
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP7	Look for and make use of structure.
	Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have. Later, students will see 7 × 8 equals the well remembered 7 × 5 + 7 × 3, in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$, older students can see the 14 as 2 × 7 and the 9 as 2 + 7. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of drawing an auxiliary line for solving problems. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective. They can see complicated things, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see $5 - 3(x - y)^2$ as 5 minus a positive number times a square and use that to realize that its value cannot be more than 5 for any real numbers x and y.
	Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data.

Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Mathematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and-if there is a flaw in an argument-explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize-to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents-and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.