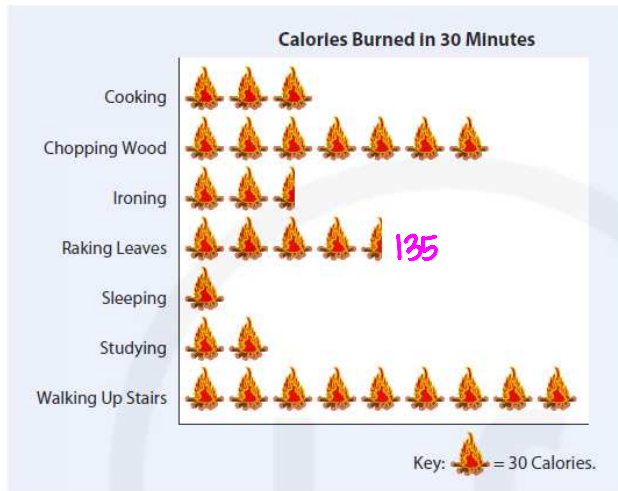


6.1 Day 2 HW Page 183-186 #13-23

For Exercises 13–19, use the following information.

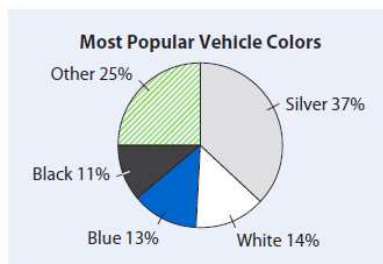
The pictograph shown below shows the number of Calories burned by a 150-pound person during 30 minutes of the activity listed.



13. If represents 30 Calories, what does represent? *15 calories*
14. During which activity are the most Calories burned? How many Calories are burned in 30 minutes of doing this activity? *walking up stairs 9(30) = 270 calories*
15. How many Calories are burned during 30 minutes of ironing? *75*
16. Which activity burns twice as many Calories as raking leaves? *walking up stairs*
17. Which activity burns more than 135 Calories, but less than 270 Calories, in 30 minutes? *chopping wood*
18. Would a bar graph be appropriate for displaying this information? Why or why not? *Yes, a bar graph is used to compare amounts in different categories (calories in different activities)*
19. Would a circle graph be appropriate for displaying this information? Why or why not? *No, because the categories are not part of a whole (they do not have to add up to 100%)*

For Exercises 20–22, use the following information.

The circle graph shows the most popular color choices for vehicles in 2005.



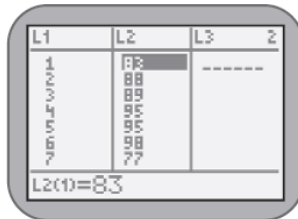
20. What color was most popular in 2005? *silver*
21. List the colors in order of popularity from greatest to least (not including "other"). *silver, white, blue, black*
22. About how many times more popular is silver than blue? Explain. *The silver vehicle is almost 3 times more popular than blue (13% x 3 = 39% which is close to 37%)*

23. Most graphing calculators have several types of plots available for displaying data. The one that is similar to a line graph is called an *xyLine* plot. An *xyLine* plot displays the data as points. Then it connects the points in the order of their appearance in the **Xlist** and **Ylist**. Use the data in the table to create an *xyLine* plot.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
°F	83	88	89	95	95	98	77	85	85	88

To make an *xyLine* plot of these data, follow these steps:

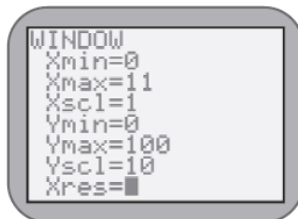
- Step 1** Store the data in two or more lists.



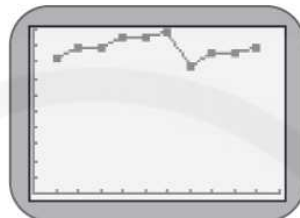
- Step 2** Define the **STAT PLOT**.
(Hint: Do not forget to deselect the **Y=** functions.)



- Step 3** Define the viewing window.
(Note: It is important that the window be defined correctly in order to see all the data. For these data, a scale from 0 to 11 on the horizontal axis and a scale of 0 to 100 on the vertical axis will allow all of the data to be viewed.)



- Step 4** Display the plot.



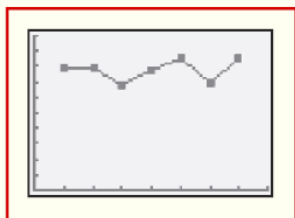
$[0, 11] \times [0, 100]$

- a. Use the graph from Step 4 to describe any trends you might see.

The temperature rose for the first 6 days, then dropped to the low. The temp then began to rise over the next 3 days. The temps were mostly in the 80's and 90's

- b. The table below shows the numbers of multiple births of at least five babies in the United States from 1997–2003.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Multiple Births	79	79	67	77	85	69	85



$[0, 8] \times [0, 100]$

Use a graphing calculator to create a line graph of the data. (Hint: As you enter these data into the calculator, you may want to use 1 for 1997, the first year. Then use 2 for 1998, the second year, and so on. By doing so, your viewing window will consist of smaller numbers.)