

Nov. 3, 2015

Mini-Lesson #2

Discrete and Continuous
Data

Dec 5-9:43 PM

Discrete or Continuous Data

Data can be discrete or continuous.

- **Discrete data** have definitive values (counting).

Examples: The number of cd's bought, the number of students in a class.

Note: On a graph, you would NOT join the points!

- **Continuous** data involves measurement.

For example weight, height, volume and time.

Note: On a graph, you would join the points!

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Discrete or Continuous?
 State whether the following situations are discrete or continuous

1. The number of heads obtained when two coins are tossed together.
 _____ D
2. The weights of grade 9 students at ~~Fredericton High School.~~
 _____ C
3. The time it takes you to get to school each day.
 _____ C
4. The number of points scored by ~~Fredericton Rugby club~~ last season.
 _____ D
5. The heights of Canadian basketball players aged 20 or over.
 _____ C
6. The time it takes to run 100 metres.
 _____ C
7. The number of matches in a box marked "average contents 50."
 _____ D
8. Marks out of 10 on a ~~mental math test.~~ m.c.
 _____ D

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Linear Relation

When the graph of the relation is a straight line, we have a **linear relation**.
 In a linear relation, a constant change in one quantity produces a constant change in the related quantity.

- increases or decreases by the same amount

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Table of Values:

Linear

| X | y |
|---|----|
| 1 | 10 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 2 |

↘ -2
 ↘ -2
 ↘ -2
 ↘ -2

2
4
6
8

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Table of Values:

\$20, plus \$15 per person

| | |
|---|----|
| 1 | 25 |
| 2 | 30 |
| 3 | 35 |

↘
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