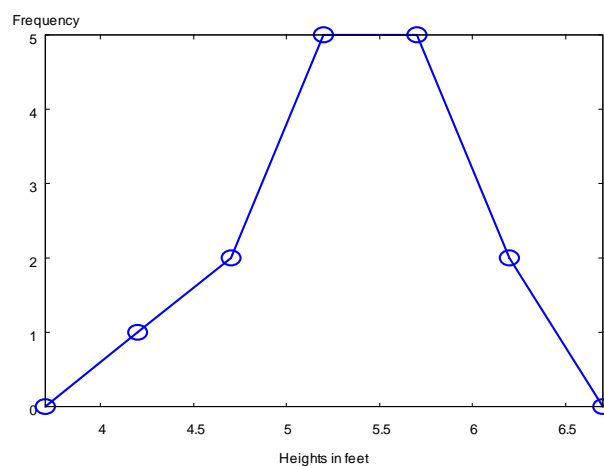
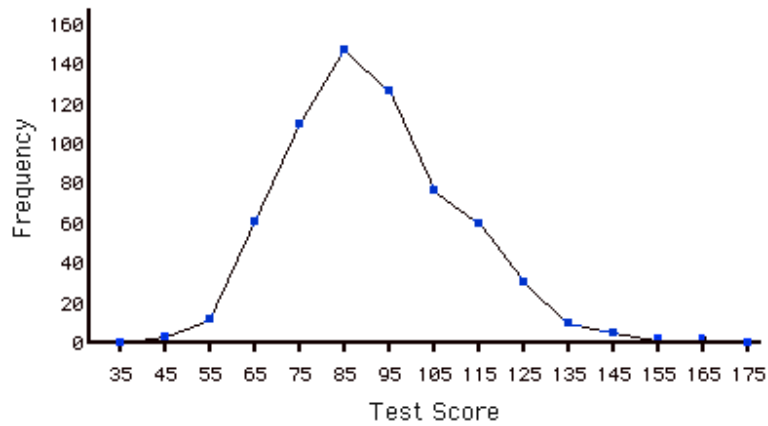
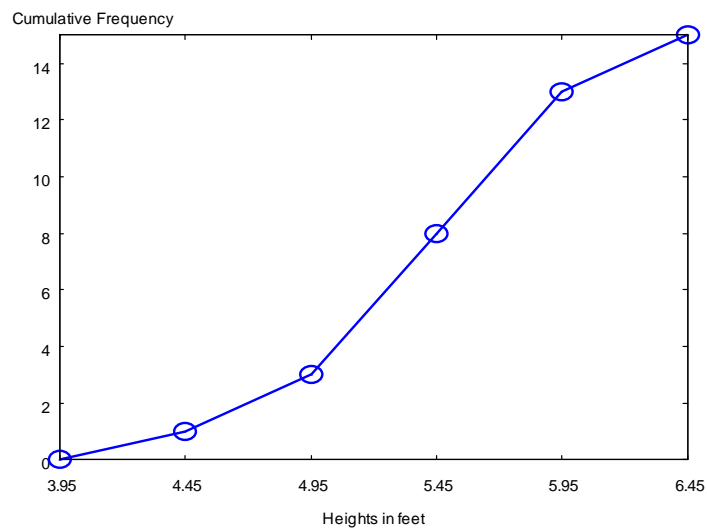


Section 2.3 - Other Graphs

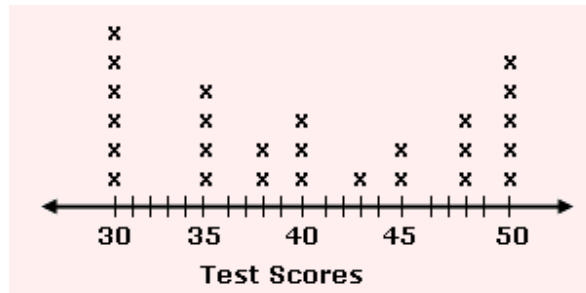
A **frequency polygon** uses line segments connected to points directly above class midpoints. The height of each point corresponds to frequency or relative frequency. Additional classes with zero frequencies are typically added to each end.



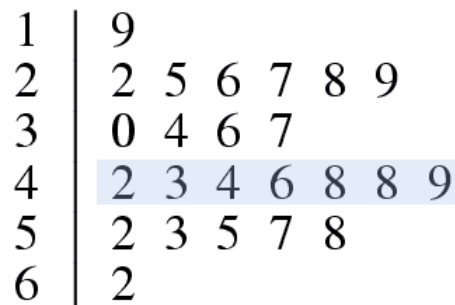
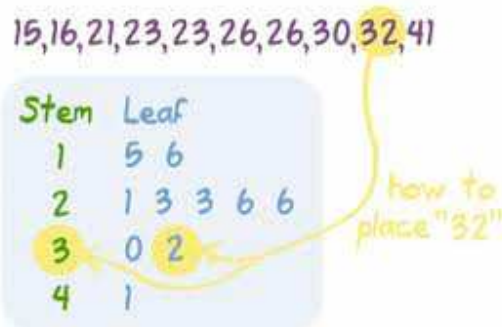
An **ogive** is essentially a cumulative frequency polygon. An ogive uses class boundaries along the horizontal axis and cumulative frequencies along the vertical axis.



A **dotplot** (or line plot) is a graph where each data value is plotted as a dot along a number line. Dots representing equal values are stacked.

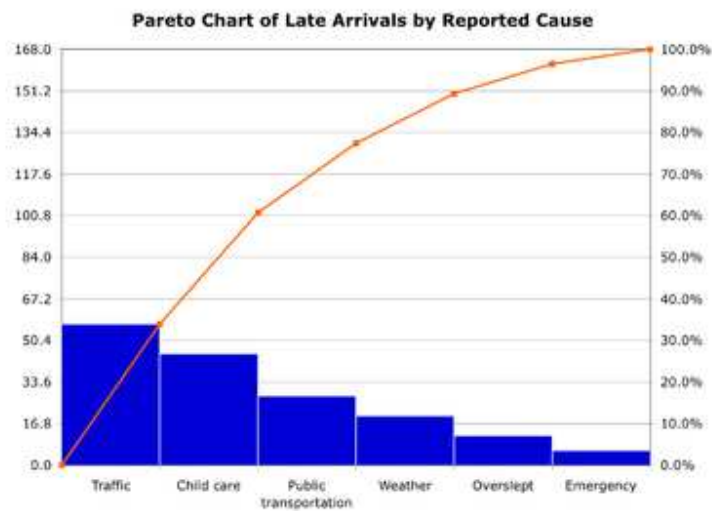


A **stem-and-leaf plot** (or stemplot) represents quantitative data by separating each value into two parts: the stem and the leaf.

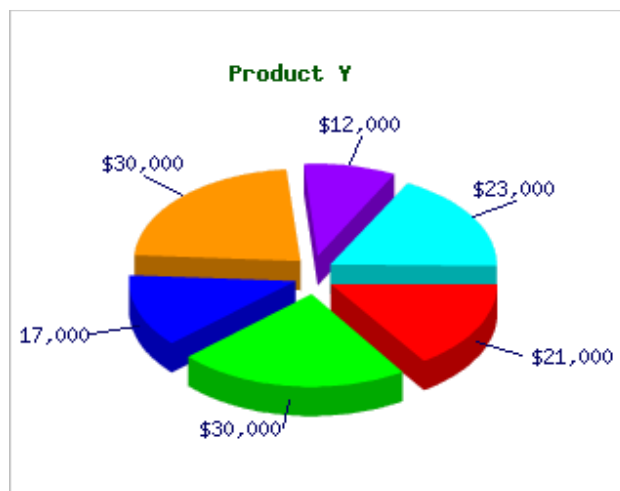
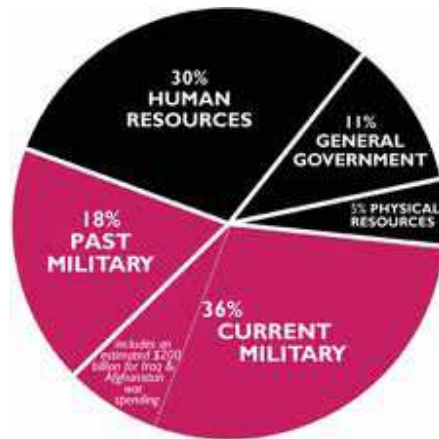


A **bar graph** is

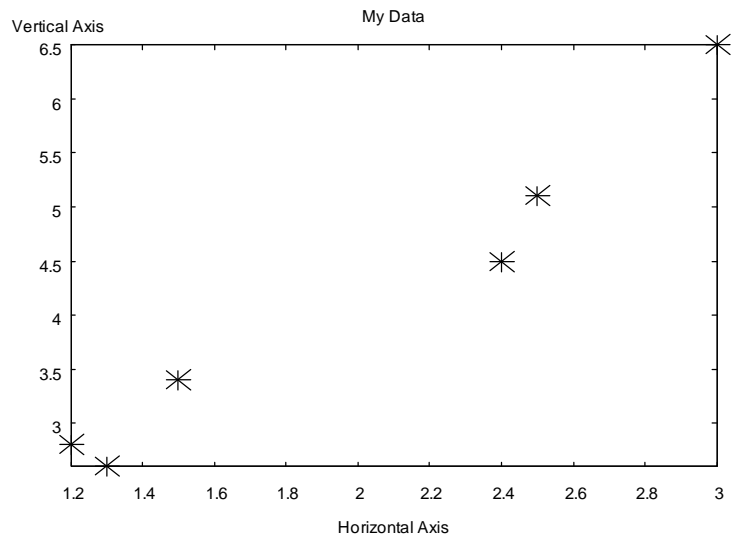
A **Pareto chart** is a bar graph for qualitative data, with the added requirement that the bars are arranged in descending order according to frequencies.



A **pie chart** (or circle graph) is a graph that depicts qualitative data as slices of a circle, where the size of each slice is proportional to the frequency count for the category.



A **scatterplot** is a plot of ordered pairs of quantitative data with a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. The horizontal axis is associated with the first coordinate in the ordered pair, and the vertical axis is associated with the second coordinate.



A **time-series graph** is an example of a line graph. These graphs display quantitative data that have been collected at different points in time. Ordered pairs, in which the 1st coordinates represent time, are plotted and often connected by line segments.

