JAF03 Lesson 9 Graphs and calculations

Warm-up:

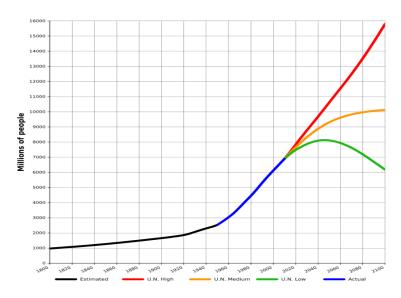
- 1. How could you describe number 2 in mathematical terms?
- 2. What basic mathematical operations do you know?
- 3. Put the following statements into mathematical notation:
 - a) the squared sum of x and y is equal to the sum of x squared, the product of two x and y, and y squared;
 - b) x to the power of minus 10 is less than cube root of y.

Graphs and charts

Charts and graphs measure various statistics and are helpful when presenting large amounts of information that need to be understood quickly. This includes: facts and figures, statistical information, profit and loss, polling information, etc.

What are graphs used for in physics? What information do we have to include when plotting a graph?

1. World population – describing trends



World population estimates from 1800 to 2100, based on "high", "medium" and "low" United Nations projections in 2010 (colored red, orange and green) and US Census Bureau historical estimates (in black). Actual recorded population figures are colored in blue.

a) Complete the gaps with the words below:

seen	range	show	remain	experienced	stood	declined	increase	peaked	
The wo	rld populat	ion has (1))	continuous g	rowth since	e the end of the	he Great Far	nine and the B	lack
Death i	n 1350, wh	en it (2) _		at around 370 m	nillion. The	highest rates	s of growth -	global popula	ation
increas	es above 1.	8% per ye	ar - were (3)	br	iefly durin	g the 1950s, a	and for a lon	ger period dur	ing
the 196	0s and 197	0s. The gr	owth rate (4)	:	at 2.2% in	1963, then (5)	to below	1.1%
by 2012. Total annual births were highest in the late 1980s at about 138 million, and are now expected to (6)									
	essenti	ally const	ant at their 20	011 level of 134	million, w	hile deaths nu	ımber 56 mi	llion per year,	and
are exp	ected to (7)		to 80 m	illion per year by	y 2040.				
Current	UN projec	tions (8) _		_ a continued in	crease in p	opulation in t	he near futu	re (but a stead)	y
decline in the population growth rate), with the global population expected to reach between 8.3 and 10.9 billion									
by 2050. UN Population Division estimates for the year 2150 (9) between 3.2 and 24.8 billion;									
mathematical modeling supports the lower estimate. Some analysts have questioned the sustainability of further									
world population growth, highlighting the growing pressures on the environment, global food supplies, and									
energy	resources.								

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_population)

b) Now fill in the missing prepositions:

To peak _____ 17%

To increase _____ 2% / to increase _____ 2%

To decline _____ below 3 billion

To range _____ 4.5 and 5.3 billion / to range ____ A to Z

c) Which of the verbs below can be used to refer to diagrams?

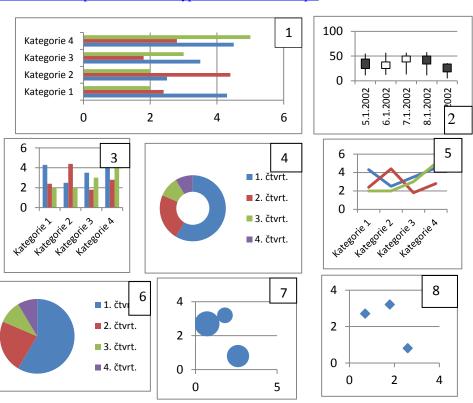
illustrates shows believes suggests indicates represents states demonstrates argues reflects

2. Types of graphs

Match the types of graphs on the left below with their respective charts. Then complete the sentences below.

(http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/excel-help/available-chart-types-HA010342187.aspx)

A column chart
A line chart
A pie chart
A bar chart
An XY (scatter) chart
A stock chart
A doughnut chart
A bubble chart



- a) _____ are often a good choice to show comparisons among data.
- b) _____ are well suited to showing change over time.
- c) _____ are well suited for showing parts of a whole.
- d) Like a pie chart, a _____ shows the relationship of parts to a whole, but it can contain more than one data series.
- e) You could use a _____chart to indicate the fluctuation of daily or annual temperatures.

3. Language of Graphs and Charts

(http://esl.about.com/od/businessmeetings/a/Language-Of-Graphs-And-Charts.htm)

Useful phrases used to describe common bar charts, line charts and pie charts

There are a number of specific words and phrases used to describe and discuss graphs and charts. This vocabulary is especially important when presenting to groups of people. Much of the language of graphs and charts relates to movement. In other words, the language of graphs and charts often speaks of small or large movement or differences between various data points. Refer to this language of graphs and charts to help improve your ability to speak about graphs and charts.

The following list the verb and noun used to speak about positive and negative movements, as well as predictions. Example sentences are included in each section.

Positive

to climb - a climb to ascend - an ascent to rise - a rise to improve - an improvement to recover - a recovery to increase - an increase Sales have climbed over the past two quarters. We've experienced a rise in consumer demand. Consumer confidence recovered in the second quarter.

There has been an increase of 23% since June. Have you seen any improvement in customer satisfaction?

Negative

to fall - a fall to decline - a decline to plunge - a plunge to decrease - a decrease to worsen - a slip to deteriorate - a dip Research and development spending has fallen by 30% since January.

Unfortunately, we've seen a decline over the past three months.

As you can see, sales have plunged in northwest region.

Government spending has decreased by 10% over the past two years.

There's been a slip in profits this past quarter.

Predicting Future Movement

to project - a projection to forecast - a forecast to predict - a prediction We project improved sales in the coming months.

As you can see from the chart, we forecast increased research and development spending next year.

We predict improving sales through June.

a) Now transform these sentences using the given word so that they mean the same:

- c) There was an abrupt drop in sales in March. Sales.....
- d) Unfortunately, consumer interest suddenly decreased.
 - There....
- e) The dramatic growth has come after we invested in a new product line. We've
- f) Profit has been flat over the past two years.
 There.....
- g) There has been steady improvement over the past three months.

Sales

b) Complete the following tables supplying the appropriate vocabulary.

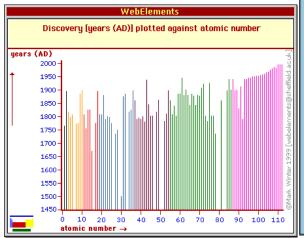
VERB		NOUN
to rise		
to increase		
to improve		
to fall		
to decrease		
to recover		
ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	HOW MUCH CHANGE?
slight	slightly	very small
sharp		
dramatic		
steady		

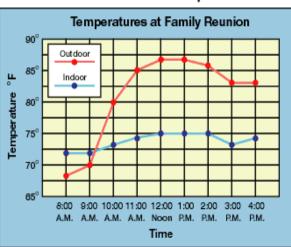
c) Use the following graphs and the vocabulary from the above tables to describe the movement of the various objects concerned.

(http://www.webelements.com/periodicity/discovery/bar chart.html

http://www.eduplace.com/math/hmm/background/5/06a/te_5_06a_overview.html)

Double Line Graph



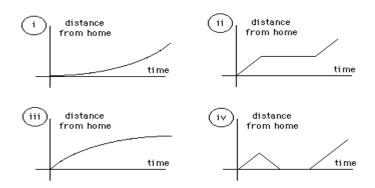


d) Interpreting Data:

(http://staff.tuhsd.k12.az.us/gfoster/standard/bgraph2.htm)

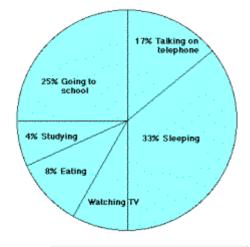
1. Identify the graph that matches each of the following stories:

- a. I had just left home when I realized I had forgotten my books so I went back to pick them up.
- b. Things went fine until I had a flat tyre.
- c. I started out calmly, but sped up when I realized I was going to be late.



2. The graph represents the typical day of a teenager. Answer these questions:

- a. What per cent of the day is spent watching TV?
- b. How many hours are spent sleeping?



3. Answer these questions about the data table:

- a. What is the independent variable on this table?
- b. What is the dependent variable on this table?
- c. Describe the shape of the line graph that this data would produce.

Atomic Number	Ionization Energy (volts)
2	24.46
4	9.28
6	11.22
8	13.55
10	21.47

Homework

Match the terms below with their definitions:

median mode mean discreet variable continuous variable line of best fit outlier interpolation extrapolation trend range negative correlation

- 1. to estimate a value by following a pattern and staying within the values already known
- 2. a relationship between two sets of data it will show a positive correlation, a negative correlation, or no correlation
- 3. upper extreme minus lower extreme
- 4. a point separated from the main body of the data
- 5. to estimate a value by following a pattern and going beyond the values already known
- 6. the middle value of all the numbers in the sample
- 7. the most frequently observed value of the measurements in the sample
- 8. the sum of all the results included in the sample divided by the number of observations
- 9. one set of data decreases as the other set of data increases
- 10. a line on a scatter plot which can be drawn near the points to more clearly show the trend between two sets of data
- 11. measurements that are distinct, periodic, and unconnected between data points
- 12. measurements are uninterrupted and connected between data points (e.g. growth of a plant)