Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

April 14, 2007 Revision

Grades 5-11

Sorted by Standard:

1. Number & Operation
2. Algebra
3. Geometry and Measurement
4. Data Analysis

Data Analysis

	Data Analysis	Display and interpret data; determine mean, median and range.	5.4.1.1	Know and use the definitions of the mean, median and range of a set of data. Know how to use a spreadsheet to find the mean, median and range of a data set. Understand that the mean is a "leveling out" of data. *For example*: The set of numbers 1, 1, 4, 6 has mean 3. It can be leveled by taking one unit from the 4 and three units from the 6 and adding them to the 1s, making four 3s.
			5.4.1.2	Create and analyze double-bar graphs and line graphs by applying understanding of whole numbers, fractions and decimals. Know how to create spreadsheet tables and graphs to display data.

6	Data Analysis & Probability	Use probabilities to solve real-world and mathematical problems; represent probabilities using fractions, decimals and percents.	6.4.1.1	Determine the sample space (set of possible outcomes) for a given experiment and determine which members of the sample space are related to certain events. Sample space may be determined by the use of tree diagrams, tables or pictorial representations. *For example*: A 6×6 table with entries such as (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), …, (6,6) can be used to represent the sample space for the experiment of simultaneously rolling two number cubes.
			6.4.1.2	Determine the probability of an event using the ratio between the size of the event and the size of the sample space; represent probabilities as percents, fractions and decimals between 0 and 1 inclusive. Understand that probabilities measure likelihood. *For example*: Each outcome for a balanced number cube has probability $\frac{1}{6}$, and the probability of rolling an even number is $\frac{1}{2}$.
			6.4.1.3	Perform experiments for situations in which the probabilities are known, compare the resulting relative frequencies with the known probabilities; know that there may be differences. *For example*: Heads and tails are equally likely when flipping a fair coin, but if several different students flipped fair coins 10 times, it is likely that they will find a variety of relative frequencies of heads and tails.
			6.4.1.4	Calculate experimental probabilities from experiments; represent them as percents, fractions and decimals between 0 and 1 inclusive. Use experimental probabilities to make predictions when actual probabilities are unknown. *For example*: Repeatedly draw colored chips with replacement from a bag with an unknown mixture of chips, record relative frequencies, and use the results to make predictions about the contents of the bag.

	Data Analysis & Probability	Use mean, median and range to draw conclusions about data and make predictions.	7.4.1.1	Determine mean, median and range for quantitative data and from data represented in a display. Use these quantities to draw conclusions about the data, compare different data sets, and make predictions. *For example*: By looking at data from the past, Sandy calculated that the mean gas mileage for her car was 28 miles per gallon. She expects to travel 400 miles during the next week. Predict the approximate number of gallons that she will use.
			7.4.1.2	Describe the impact that inserting or deleting a data point has on the mean and the median of a data set. Know how to create data displays using a spreadsheet to examine this impact. *For example*: How does dropping the lowest test score affect a student's mean test score?
7	Data Analysis & Probability	Display and interpret data in a variety of ways, including circle graphs and histograms.	7.4.2.1	Use reasoning with proportions to display and interpret data in circle graphs (pie charts) and histograms. Choose the appropriate data display and know how to create the display using a spreadsheet or other graphing technology.
		Calculate probabilities and reason about probabilities using proportions to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	7.4.3.1	Use random numbers generated by a calculator or a spreadsheet or taken from a table to simulate situations involving randomness, make a histogram to display the results, and compare the results to known probabilities. *For example*: Use a spreadsheet function such as RANDBETWEEN(1, 10) to generate random whole numbers from 1 to 10, and display the results in a histogram.
			7.4.3.2	Calculate probability as a fraction of sample space or as a fraction of area. Express probabilities as percents, decimals and fractions. *For example*: Determine probabilities for different outcomes in game spinners by finding fractions of the area of the spinner.
			7.4.3.3	Use proportional reasoning to draw conclusions about and predict relative frequencies of outcomes based on probabilities. *For example*: When rolling a number cube 600 times, one would predict that a 3 or 6 would be rolled roughly 200 times, but probably not exactly 200 times.

	Data Analysis & Probability	Interpret data using scatterplots and approximate lines of best fit. Use lines of best	8.4.1.1	Collect, display and interpret data using scatterplots. Use the shape of the scatterplot to informally estimate a line of best fit and determine an equation for the line. Use appropriate titles, labels and units. Know how to use graphing technology to display scatterplots and corresponding lines of best fit.

		fit to draw conclusions about data.	8.4.1.2	Use a line of best fit to make statements about approximate rate of change and to make predictions about values not in the original data set. *For example*: Given a scatterplot relating student heights to shoe sizes, predict the shoe size of a 5'4" student, even if the data does not contain information for a student of that height.
			8.4.1.3	Assess the reasonableness of predictions using scatterplots by interpreting them in the original context. *For example*: A set of data may show that the number of women in the U.S. Senate is growing at a certain rate each election cycle. Is it reasonable to use this trend to predict the year in which the Senate will eventually include 1000 female Senators?

9, 10, 11	Data Analysis & Probability	Display and analyze data; use various measures associated with data to draw conclusions, identify trends and describe relationships.	9.4.1.1	Describe a data set using data displays, such as box-and-whisker plots; describe and compare data sets using summary statistics, including measures of center, location and spread. Measures of center and location include mean, median, quartile and percentile. Measures of spread include standard deviation, range and inter-quartile range. Know how to use calculators, spreadsheets or other technology to display data and calculate summary statistics.
			9.4.1.2	Analyze the effects on summary statistics of changes in data sets. *For example*: Understand how inserting or deleting a data point may affect the mean and standard deviation. *Another example*: Understand how the median and interquartile range are affected when the entire data set is transformed by adding a constant to each data value or multiplying each data value by a constant.
			9.4.1.3	Use scatterplots to analyze patterns and describe relationships between two variables. Using technology, determine regression lines (line of best fit) and correlation coefficients; use regression lines to make predictions and correlation coefficients to assess the reliability of those predictions.
			9.4.1.4	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution (bell-shaped curve) and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. *For example*: After performing several measurements of some attribute of an irregular physical object, it is appropriate to fit the data to a normal distribution and draw conclusions about measurement error. *Another example*: When data involving two very different populations is combined, the resulting histogram may show two distinct peaks, and fitting the data to a normal distribution is not appropriate.

		Explain the uses of data and statistical thinking to draw inferences, make predictions and justify conclusions.	9.4.2.1	Evaluate reports based on data published in the media by identifying the source of the data, the design of the study, and the way the data are analyzed and displayed. Show how graphs and data can be distorted to support different points of view. Know how to use spreadsheet tables and graphs or graphing technology to recognize and analyze distortions in data displays. *For example*: Shifting data on the vertical axis can make relative changes appear deceptively large.
			9.4.2.2	Identify and explain misleading uses of data; recognize when arguments based on data confuse correlation and causation.
			9.4.2.3	Explain the impact of sampling methods, bias and the phrasing of questions asked during data collection.
9, 10, 11	Data Analysis & Probability	Calculate probabilities and apply probability concepts to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	9.4.3.1	Select and apply counting procedures, such as the multiplication and addition principles and tree diagrams, to determine the size of a sample space (the number of possible outcomes) and to calculate probabilities. *For example*: If one girl and one boy are picked at random from a class with 20 girls and 15 boys, there are $20 \times 15 = 300$ different possibilities, so the probability that a particular girl is chosen together with a particular boy is $\frac{1}{300}$.
			9.4.3.2	Calculate experimental probabilities by performing simulations or experiments involving a probability model and using relative frequencies of outcomes.
			9.4.3.3	Understand that the Law of Large Numbers expresses a relationship between the probabilities in a probability model and the experimental probabilities found by performing simulations or experiments involving the model.
			9.4.3.4	Use random numbers generated by a calculator or a spreadsheet, or taken from a table, to perform probability simulations and to introduce fairness into decision making. *For example*: If a group of students needs to fairly select one of its members to lead a discussion, they can use a random number to determine the selection.
			9.4.3.5	Apply probability concepts such as intersections, unions and complements of events, and conditional probability and independence, to calculate probabilities and solve problems. *For example*: The probability of tossing at least one head when flipping a fair coin three times can be calculated by looking at the complement of this event (flipping three tails in a row).
			9.4.3.6	Describe the concepts of intersections, unions and complements using Venn diagrams. Understand the relationships between these concepts and the words AND, OR, NOT, as used in computerized searches and spreadsheets.

			9.4.3.7	Understand and use simple probability formulas involving intersections, unions and complements of events. *For example*: If the probability of an event is p, then the probability of the complement of an event is $1 - p$; the probability of the intersection of two independent events is the product of their probabilities. *Another example*: The probability of the union of two events equals the sum of the probabilities of the two individual events minus the probability of the intersection of the events.
			9.4.3.8	Apply probability concepts to real-world situations to make informed decisions. *For example*: Explain why a hockey coach might decide near the end of the game to pull the goalie to add another forward position player if the team is behind. *Another example*: Consider the role that probabilities play in health care decisions, such as deciding between having eye surgery and wearing glasses.
9, 10, 11	Data Analysis & Probability	Calculate probabilities and apply probability concepts to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	9.4.3.9	Use the relationship between conditional probabilities and relative frequencies in contingency tables. *For example*: A table that displays percentages relating gender (male or female) and handedness (right-handed or left-handed) can be used to determine the conditional probability of being left-handed, given that the gender is male.