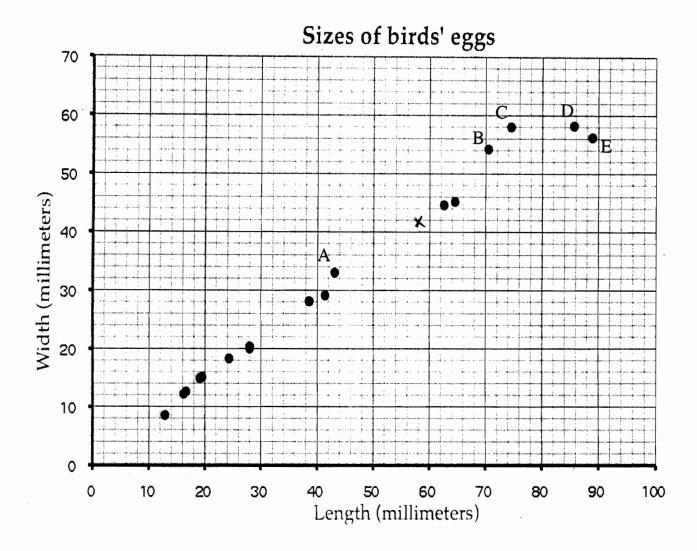
## Birds' Eggs

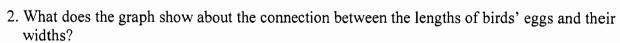


This scatter diagram shows the lengths and the widths of the eggs of some American birds.



1. A biologist measured a sample of one hundred Mallard duck eggs and found they had an average length of 57.8 millimeters and average width 41.6 millimeters.

Use a X to mark a point that represents this on the scatter diagram.



100	_
	4
	-
	ı

As the length increases, the width generally increases.

3. Another sample of similar birds has eggs with a length of 35 millimeters on average. If these birds follow the trend in the scatterplot, about what width would you expect these eggs to be, on average?

about 24 millimeters

4. Describe the differences in shape of the two eggs C and D.

D would be longer than C by about 12 millimeters, they would be the same width

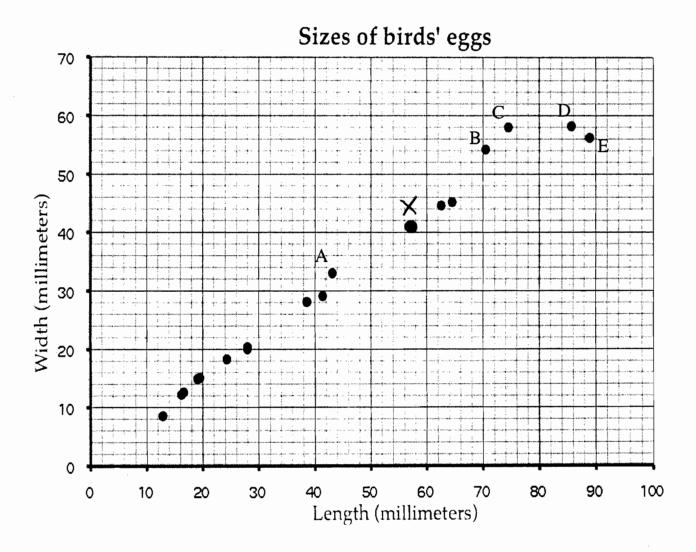
5. Which of the eggs A, B, C, D, and E has the greatest ratio of length to width? Explain how you decided.

by the y coordinate and found the by east quotient was produced by east

A 43 to 33 1.3
B 71 to 55 1.29
C 74 to 58 1.27
D 86 to 58 1.48
E 89 to 56 1.58

Birds' Eggs

This scatter diagram shows the lengths and the widths of the eggs of some American birds.

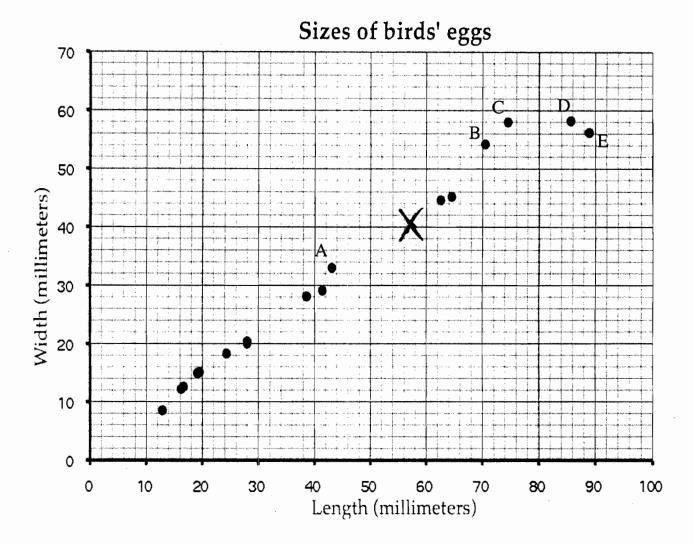


1. A biologist measured a sample of one hundred Mallard duck eggs and found they had an average length of 57.8 millimeters and average width 41.6 millimeters.

Use a X to mark a point that represents this on the scatter diagram.

2. What does widths?	s the graph sh	ow ab	out the cor	nnection l	between	the leng	gths of birds' eggs and their
·	width						
The	Jength	is	about	2/3	the	leng	th
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	rds follow the			tterplot, a	ibout wh	nat width	limeters on average.  n would you expect these eggs to
				0,00	W)	2)	millimeters
	They  Shaped	have	the s	iame	width	but	different lengths, so
Explain ho	the eggs A, B ow you decide	ed.					gth to width?
				_			
(a)	JENSON	Zio.	Jand	yts/1 Ha	nas	D in	creases in length only ses in width
	increases	. (	n 199	712		ntcrea	J⇔ w wtath

This scatter diagram shows the lengths and the widths of the eggs of some American birds.



1. A biologist measured a sample of one hundred Mallard duck eggs and found they had an average length of 57.8 millimeters and average width 41.6 millimeters.

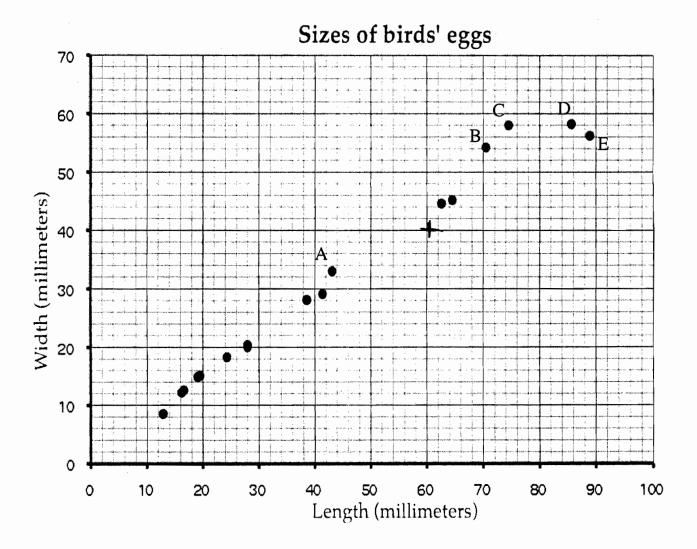
Use a  $\boldsymbol{X}$  to mark a point that represents this on the scatter diagram.

2. What does the graph show about the connection between the lengths of birds' eggs and their widths?
The length generally Increases along with the
~1dfh.
3. Another sample of similar birds has eggs with a length of 35 millimeters on average.  If these birds follow the trend in the scatterplot, about what width would you expect these eggs to be, on average?
Around 23-26
· .
4. Describe the differences in shape of the two eggs C and D.
The hength of Ch D are the sure, but because
the henging of Chi one the same, and because
Inct The widther, different by 10, Dis Iname
obling/oval shaper than (,
5. Which of the eggs A, B, C, D, and E has the greatest ratio of length to width?
Explain how you decided.
The egg & has the greatest length to with
The egg & has the greatest length to with ratio according to later below. I tourd the approximation
and simplified the nather, and fund I with the highest ratio.
ratho.
43',33
371:154 1.315
14.58 1-27
1.48

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This scatter diagram shows the lengths and the widths of the eggs of some American birds.



1. A biologist measured a sample of one hundred Mallard duck eggs and found they had an average length of 57.8 millimeters and average width 41.6 millimeters.

Use a  $\mathbf{X}$  to mark a point that represents this on the scatter diagram.

As their	length increases, the c	width increases to	o. Huever
when the	egg has reached at	least 72 millimes	ers for length,
the wilth	will stay the same as	s the length of t	neegy keeps

2. What does the graph show about the connection between the lengths of birds' eggs and their

3. Another sample of similar birds has eggs with a length of 35 millimeters on average. If these birds follow the trend in the scatterplot, about what width would you expect these eggs to be, on average?

25.8 millimeters or & 26 millimeters

4. Describe the differences in shape of the two eggs C and D.

their lengths are not. Egg D's length is 12 millimeters larger than egg C.

5. Which of the eggs A, B, C, D, and E has the greatest ratio of length to width? Explain how you decided.

A=43:33, B=54:70, C=74:58 D=86:56, E=88:58

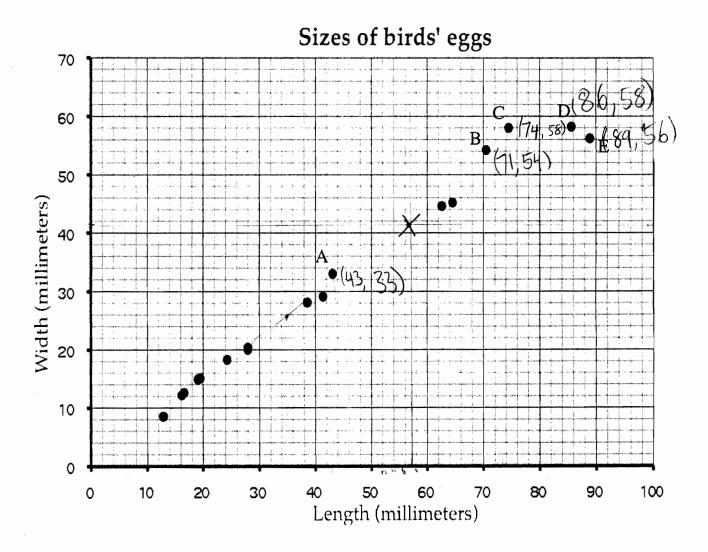
Egy E has the greatest ratio of length to width. I decided to yet the ratio of the eggs.

Egy E had the greatest ratio.

widths?



This scatter diagram shows the lengths and the widths of the eggs of some American birds.



1. A biologist measured a sample of one hundred Mallard duck eggs and found they had an average length of 57.8 millimeters and average width 41.6 millimeters.

Use a X to mark a point that represents this on the scatter diagram.

2. What does the graph show about the connection between the lengths of birds' eggs and their widths?



when the lengths increase, the widths do too when the egg reaches at least 72 millimeters for length the width will stay the same as the length keeps growing.

3. Another sample of similar birds has eggs with a length of 35 millimeters on average. If these birds follow the trend in the scatterplot, about what width would you expect these eggs to be, on average?

about 25.8 millimeters

4. Describe the differences in shape of the two eggs C and D.

Even though the widths are the same, the lengths are not Egg b is 12 millimeters larger (length) than egg C.

5. Which of the eggs A, B, C, D, and E has the greatest ratio of length to width? Explain how you decided.

A= 43 to 33 B= 54 to 70 C=74 to 58 D= 86 to 58

E = 88 to 58, EggE has the greatest ratio because

when I divided the numbers egg E has the most ratio.

A: 1:3 Byotsupo C58 74 (length divided by width)