## Data Analysis with

## Graphs



Compare Percentages


## Analyzing Data

When analyzing data, it's often easier to find patterns or trends when the data is displayed in a graph.


## Types of Graphs

There are three types of basic graphs: Circle Graphs, Bar Graphs, and Line Graphs.


Compare Percentages


Compare Quantities


Change Over Time

## Circle Graphs

## Circle graphs, also called pie charts are used for comparing parts of a whole or percentages.



## Bar Graphs

## Bar graphs are used for comparing categories of measured quantities.



## Line Graphs

## Line graphs are used to show changes over time.



The dependent variable is always placed on the $Y$ axis and time is<br>placed on the $X$ axis.

## Line Graphs

## The slope of the line can tell you

 whether the dependent variable is increasing, decreasing, or not changing at all.

Increasing


Decreasing


No Change

## Line Graphs

## When the line curves, the change is occurring exponentially.

| Exponential Growth |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

This means that the change is occurring at a faster rate, over time.

## Line Graphs

## The human population is growing exponentially.



As the human population grew larger, it began increasing at a faster rate.

## Line Graphs

## Using different colors and a key, you can plot and compare two different sets of data on the same line graph.

|  | summer |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| summer |  |  |
| months | 1 | 2 |
| May | 39 | 35 |
| June | 50 | 65 |
| July | 45 | 55 |
| Aug | 60 | 52 |
| Sept | 37 | 36 |



## Graph Title

## Every graph always needs a descriptive

 title so that anyone can tell quickly determine what is being graphed.

The horizontal axis, on a graph, is called the $X$ axis and always contains the independent variable.


## Y Axis

The vertical axis, on a graph, is called the Y axis and always contains the dependent variable.


## Title for Each Axis

## The X and Y axis also always need

 to be given a descriptive title.

## Same Intervals

## The intervals on each axis need to remain consistent.



If intervals change by 2's, then you need to stick with
2's and not change to 5's or 10's, on the same graph.

## The End



