

Lab #6: Measures of Relative Standing

- 1) Using the following grouped frequency frequency distribution,
- a. What % of the distribution fell at or below a score of 36? 24.5%
 - b. What is the score at which 22% fell at or below? 84%?

Interval	Exact Limits	Midpnt	f	p	Cf	C%
48-50	47.5-50.5	49	5	.12	N=40	100
45-47	44.5-47.5	46	4	.10	35	88
42-44	41.5-44.5	43	2	.05	31	78
39-41	38.5-41.5	40	3	.08	29	72
36-38	35.5-38.5	37	3	.08	26	65
33-35	32.5-35.5	34	2	.05	23	58
30-32	29.5-32.5	31	3	.08	21	52
27-29	26.5-29.5	28	6	.15	18	45
24-26	23.5-26.5	25	5	.12	12	30
21-23	20.5-23.5	22	4	.10	7	18
18-20	17.5-20.5	19	3	.08	3	8
			$\Sigma f=40$	$p=1.01$		

- 2) Use the conversion formula to determine which test you did better on, relative to the rest of the class? In other words, transform the PSY110 score to the PSY290 scale.

TEST	X	\bar{X}	s
PSY110	82	73	4
PSY290	92	78	8
Transformed PSY110 distribution	?	78	8

- 3) Find z scores for the test scores above to determine which test you did better on, relative to the rest of the class.
- 4)
 - a. What is kurtosis and what kinds of kurtosis are there for normal distributions?
 - b. Which type of kurtosis would give you the largest standard deviation?
- 5) In a normal distribution,
- a. What is the % of scores falling between a z of -1.0 and a z of 0.8?
 - b. What % scored above a z score of 0.8?
- 6) A scale measuring happiness has a $\mu = 200$ & $\sigma = 25$. One thousand people are chosen randomly and their happiness is determined using this happiness scale.
- a. What % of the population has a happiness score between 160 and 180?
 How many people will score between 160 and 180?
 - b. What is the percentile rank for a score of 210 on the scale of happiness?
 - c. What score has 80% of the distribution falling below it?