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| **Topic/Skill** | **Definition/Tips**  **Topic: Scatter Graphs** | **Example** |
| 1. Correlation | Correlation between two sets of data means they are **connected** in some way. | There is correlation between temperature and the number of ice creams sold. |
| 2. Causality | When one variable **influences** another variable. | The more hours you work at a particular job (paid hourly), the higher your income from that job will be. |
| 3. Positive Correlation | As one value **increases** the other value **increases**. |  |
| 4. Negative Correlation | As one value **increases** the other value **decreases**. |  |
| 5. No Correlation | There is **no linear relationship** between the two. |  |
| 6. Strong Correlation | When two sets of data are **closely linked**. | Image result for strong weak correlation definition math |
| 7. Weak Correlation | When two sets of data have correlation, but are **not closely linked**. | Image result for strong weak correlation definition math |
| 8. Scatter Graph | A graph in which values of **two variables** are plotted along two axes to **compare** them and see if there is any **connection** between them. | Image result for scatter diagram |
| 9. Line of Best Fit | A **straight line** that **best represents the data** on a scatter graph. | Image result |
| 10. Outlier | A value that ‘lies outside’ most of the other values in a set of data.  An outlier is **much smaller or much larger** than the other values in a set of data. | Image result for outlier maths |

**Knowledge Organiser**