## How Big Is Your Hand?

(a) With a partner, plan and describe a method to measure you hand spans (the distance between the tip of your thumb and the tip of your pinky when your hand is completely extended). Describe your protocol below.
(b) Using your method, in centimeters measure the hand span of each member of your group. Record your results.
(c) You will soon combine your data with data from the rest of your classmates. But first, in the space below draw a graph of what you EXPECT the distribution of hand spans to look like.
(d) Now, add your measurements to the list for the class on the board in front of the room. Then draw a graph of what the ACTUAL distribution of hand spans looks like for the entire class.
(e) How does the actual distribution compare with the expected distribution? Any differences?

Next, we use Fathom to enter, graph, and analyze the data on head sizes.

1. Open Fathom and drag a new CASE TABLE from the tool shelf.
2. Click on the Column label <new> and type "HandSpan."
3. Starting in the first empty cell under head1, enter the class' data.
4. Double click the collection named Collection 1 and use the resulting dialog box to rename the collection Hand Sizes. Be sure to click on the text itself.
5. Drag a new GRAPH from the tool shelf.
6. In the case table, grab the attribute name (HandSpan) and drag it to the horizontal axis of the graph and release. Your document window should show a case table and a dotplot.
(f) Shape. What is the approximate shape of the plot? Are there clusters and gaps or unusual data values (i.e., an outlier in the data?) Can you determine why they are unusual?
(g) Center and spread: Choose two numbers that seem reasonable for completing the following sentence. (Note: There is more than one reasonable set of choices.)

The typical hand span measurement is about cm, give or take about cm.
(h) What are some possible reasons for the variability among measurements. Could the variability be reduced? How?
(i) Now, look at the data for measurements on the Instructor's hand span. (Your instructor will have entered these data and will display them on the screen so you can see their distribution and compare it to the one you plotted.) How does it compare in shape, center and spread?
(j) What are the reasons for the variability in these measurements? Are there ways to reduce this variability? How?

