EE 351, Spring 2010

Test 2 Feedback

- High score 100 (×2).
- Low score 33.
- Average score, all students, 79.9.

The following figure shows the scores for each student in the class (sorted in ascending order). The horizontal line which spans the plot corresponds to the average.
The following figure is a scatter plot that has the score on the first test on the horizontal axis and the score on the second test on the vertical axis. Each asterisk represents one student’s scores on the two tests. The solid diagonal line is the line of “perfect correlation.” If a student’s score on the first exam is identically equal to the score on the second exam, the asterisk for that student will fall on this line. A point above the solid line represents an improved score on the second exam relative to the first. A point below the line represents a lower score on the second exam relative to the first.

Points that fall on a line perpendicular to the line of perfect correlation represent equal overall performances. For example, thinking of the scores on the two exams as an ordered pair, if you got (0, 100), or (100, 0), or (50, 50), or (75, 25) your overall average for the two exams would be 50. All these scores fall on a single line that is perpendicular to the perfect correlation line.