تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

*للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع الصفوف وجميع المواد اضغط هنا

https://almanahj.com/ae

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف السادس اضغط هنا

https://almanahj.com/ae/6

* للحصول على جميع أوراق الصف السادس في مادة رياضيات ولجميع الفصول, اضغط هنا

https://almanahj.com/ae/6

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف السادس في مادة رياضيات الخاصة بـ اضغط هنا

https://almanahj.com/ae/6

* لتحميل كتب جميع المواد في جميع الفصول للـ الصف السادس اضغط هنا

https://almanahj.com/ae/grade6

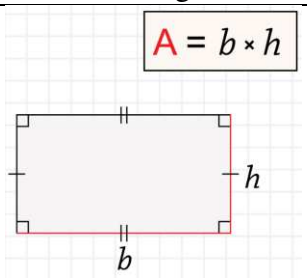
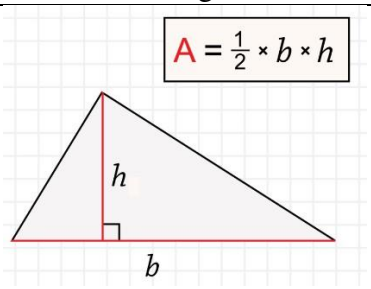
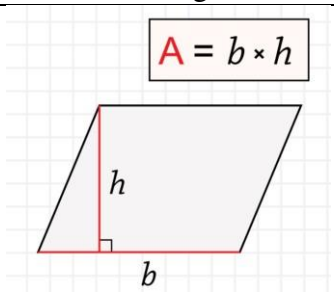
للتحدث إلى بوت المناهج على تلغرام: اضغط هنا

https://t.me/almanahj_bot

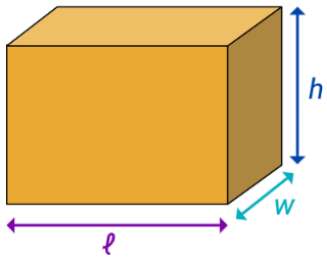
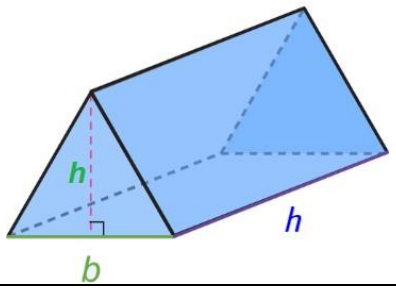
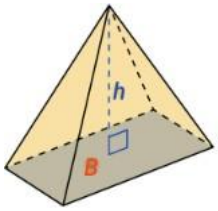
ملخص القوانين – الاختبار المركزي2

Summary of Laws - Central Exam 2

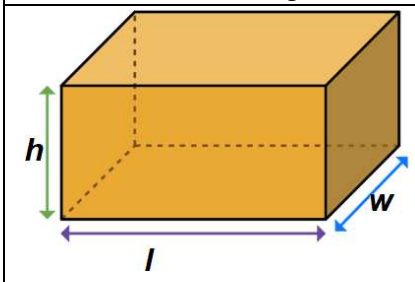
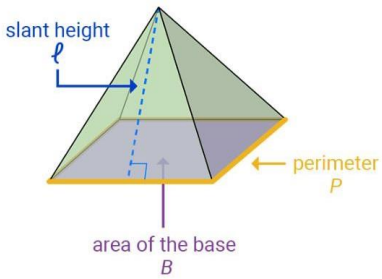
Area

Rectangle	Triangle	Parallelogram
$A = b \times h$ 	$A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$ 	$A = b \times h$ 

Volume

Rectangular Prism	Triangular Prism	Pyramid
 $V = \ell wh$	$V = Bh$ or $V = (\frac{1}{2}bh)h$ 	 $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$ $V = \frac{Bh}{3}$

Surface Area

Rectangular Prism	Pyramid
 $S.A. = 2lh + 2lw + 2hw$	 $S.A. = \frac{1}{2}P\ell + B$

Mean, Median, and Mode

Mean	Median	Mode
$Mean = \frac{\text{sum of the data}}{\text{number of data values}}$	The value in the middle of an ordered data set.	Mode is the number or numbers that occur most often.
The mean is most useful when the data has no outliers. The median is most useful when the data have one or more outliers but no big gaps in the middle of the data. The mode is most useful when the data have many identical numbers.		

Measures of Variation

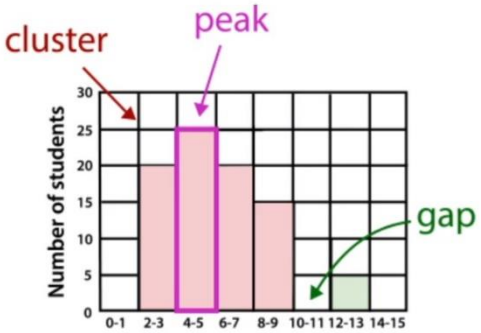
Range	Interquartile Range (IQR)	Outlier
$Range = Greatest\ value - least\ value$	$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$	An outlier is a data value that is either much greater or much less than the median. Outliers are more than 1.5 times the value of the interquartile range beyond the quartiles.

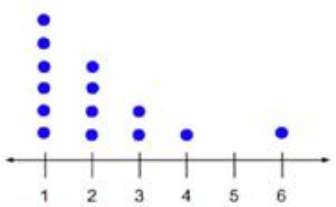
Mean Absolute deviation

1. Find the mean
2. Find the absolute value of the differences between each value in the data set and the mean.
3. Find the average of the absolute values of the differences between each value in the data set and the mean.

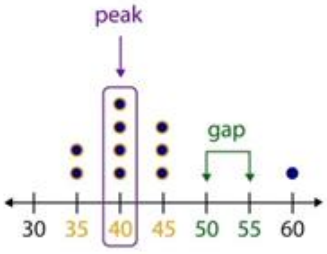
Shape of Data Distributions

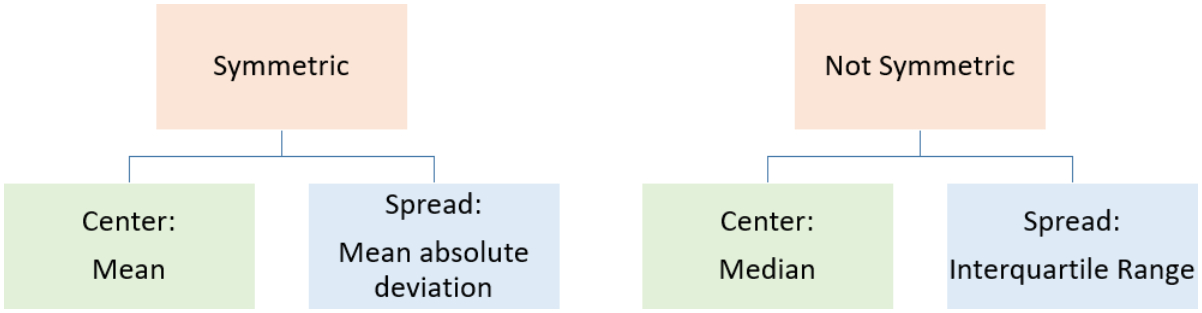
Symmetric: The left side of the distribution looks like the right side.
Cluster: Data grouped closely together.
Gap: A number that does not have a data value.
Peak: The most frequently occurring value, or mode.



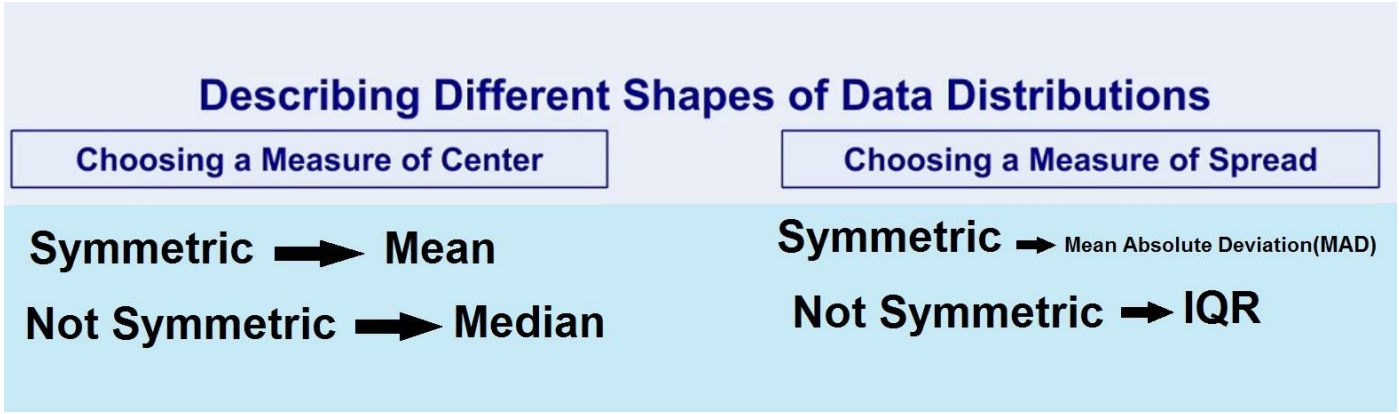


Cluster on left





Or



Select an Appropriate Display

Type	Criteria
Box Plot	Very large sets of data. Doesn't show individual data
Histogram	Data is divided into equal intervals
Line Graph	Shows the change over time
Line Plot	Shows the frequency of individual data values
Bar Graph	Categorical data