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SENIOR FIVE TERM 1

TOPIC 6/6: Descriptive Statistics

Competency: The learner analyses data through collection, presentation, and evaluation of population parameters and sample statistics in order to predict and plan for self and community development.

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Statistics

This a branch of mathematics dealing with collection, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data

Types of data

(a) Discrete data

Its information collected by counting and usually takes integral values that do not lie within a given range

(b) Continuous data

It is information that takes values within a given range

Discrete or ungrouped data

Terms Used

(i) **Mean or average of a sample**

It is denoted by \bar{x} and defined as $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$; where x is the variable given and n is the number of variable

If assumed mean (working mean) a is given then

$$\bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum d}{n}; \text{ where } d = x - A$$

If the frequency, f, s given then $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ or $\bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum fd}{\sum f}$

(ii) **Variance or Var(X)** $= \frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2$

(iii) **Standard deviation** $= \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2}$

(iv) **Mode**

This is the value of the distribution that appears most

(v) **Median**

This is the middle value of the distribution obtained after the values have been arranged either in ascending of descending order.

$$\text{Median} = \left(\frac{N}{2}\right)^{th} \text{ value.}$$

Note that the values must be arranged in ascending or descending order

(vi) **Range**

It is the difference between the largest value and the smallest value.

(vii) **Quartiles**

A quartile is a value that divides given values into four equal parts

q_1 is the lower quartile and is defined by

$$q_1 = \left(\frac{1}{4}N\right)^{th} \text{ value where } N \text{ is the sum of all the variables}$$

q_3 is the upper quartile and is defined by

$$q_3 = \left(\frac{3}{4}N\right)^{th} \text{ value where } N \text{ is the sum of all the variables}$$

Note that the values must be arranged in ascending or descending order

(viii) Percentiles

A percentile is a value that divides given values into 100 parts.

P_{10} is the 10th percentile and is defined as

$$P_{10} = \left(\frac{10}{100}N\right)^{th} \text{ value where } N \text{ is the sum of all the variables}$$

P_{90} is the 90th percentile and is defined as

$$P_{90} = \left(\frac{90}{100}N\right)^{th} \text{ value where } N \text{ is the sum of all the variables}$$

Note that the values must be arranged in ascending or descending order

(ix) Deciles

A decile is a value that divides given values into 10 parts.

D_5 is the 5th decile and is defined as

$$D_5 = \left(\frac{5}{10}N\right)^{th} \text{ value where } N \text{ is the sum of all the variables}$$

Note that the values must be arranged in ascending or descending order

Example 1

Given the following sets of values

2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 6, 3, 2

(a) Form a frequency table of ungrouped data

x	f	fx	cf	x^2	fx^2
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	4	3	4	8
3	3	9	6	9	27
4	2	8	8	16	32
5	1	5	9	25	25
6	4	24	13	36	144
7	2	14	15	49	98
8	2	16	17	64	128
9	2	18	19	81	162
10	1	10	20	100	100
	$\sum f = 20$	$\sum fx = 109$			725

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(b) Use the table to find the mean and mode

(i) Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{109}{20} = 5.45$

(ii) Standard deviation = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{725}{20} - \left(\frac{109}{20}\right)^2} = 2.5588(4D)$

(iii) Mode = 6 (the value that appear most)

(iv) Find the median value

Median = $\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)^{th}$ value = $\left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^{th} = 10^{th}$ value from cumulative frequency, cf ;
median = 6

(v) Range = 10 – 1 = 9

(vi) Lower quartile, $q_1 = \left(\frac{1}{4}N\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 20\right)^{th} = 5^{th}$ value, from cf, $q_1 = 3$

(vii) Lower quartile, $q_3 = \left(\frac{3}{4}N\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times 20\right)^{th} = 15^{th}$ value, from cf, $q_3 = 7$

(viii) Tenth percentile = $\left(\frac{90}{100}N\right)^{th}$ value where N is the sum of all the variables

$$= \left(\frac{90}{100} \times 20\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{90}{100} \times 20\right)^{th} = 18^{th} \text{ value}$$

From cf, $P_{90} = 9$

Example 2

The ages of eight students in a class are: 12, 13, 14, 15, 12, 17, 12, 13, 16, 12.

Find the;

(a) Form a frequency table of ungrouped data

x	f	cf	fx	x ²	fx ²
12	4	4	48	144	576
13	2	6	26	169	338
14	1	7	14	196	196
15	1	8	15	225	225
16	1	9	16	256	256
17	1	10	17	289	289
	$\sum f$ =10		$\sum fx = 136$		$\sum fx^2 = 1,880$

(b) Use the table to find

a. mean age

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{136}{10} = 13.6$$

b. variance

$$\text{Var (X)} = \frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1880}{10} - 13.6^2$$

$$= 3.04$$

c. **Standard deviation** = $\sqrt{3.04} = 1.7436(4D)$

d. **Mode** = 12 (most frequent figure)

e. **Median** = $\left(\frac{10}{5}\right)^{th} = 5^{th} \text{ value} = 13$

f. **Range** = 17 – 12 = 5

g. Lower quartile, $q_1 = \left(\frac{1}{4}N\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 10\right)^{th} = 2.5^{th}$ value, from cf, $q_1 = 12$

h. Lower quartile, $q_3 = \left(\frac{3}{4}N\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times 10\right)^{th} = 7.5^{th}$ value, from cf, $q_3 = 15$

i. Tenth percentile = $\left(\frac{90}{100}N\right)^{th}$ value where N is the sum of all the variables

$$= \left(\frac{90}{100}N\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{90}{100} \times 20\right)^{th} = 9^{th} \text{ value}$$

From cf, $P_{90} = 16$

Example 3

The frequency distribution table shows the marks of some student from a certain school

x	45	63	65	66	70	72	75	80	88
f	3	5	6	4	6	2	1	2	1

Calculate standard deviation

Solution

x	f	fx	fx ²
45	3	135	6075
63	5	315	19845
65	6	390	25350
66	4	264	17424
70	6	420	29400
72	2	144	10368
75	1	75	5625
80	2	160	12800
88	1	88	7744
	$\Sigma f = 30$	1991	$\Sigma fx^2 = 134631$

Using assumed mean to get variance and standard deviation

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{\sum fd^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fd}{\sum f}\right)^2$$

$$\text{s.d} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fd}{\sum f}\right)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.d} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{134631}{30} - \left(\frac{1991}{30}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{134631}{30} - \left(\frac{1991}{30}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4487.7 - 4404.53} \\ &= 9.12 \end{aligned}$$

Revision exercise 1

- The data below represents the length of leaves in cm: 4.5, 4.4, 6.2, 9.4, 8.2, 12.6, 10.0, 8.8, 3.8 and 13.6. find the;
 - Mean
 - Standard deviation
- The concentration in mg per litre of a trace element in 7 randomly chosen samples of water from spring wells were: 240.8, 237.3, 236.6, 233.9 and 232.5. Determine the mean and the variance of the concentration of the trace elements per litre.

- The table below shows the length of flowers from a certain plant to the nearest 0.5cm.

Length (cm)	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0
Number of flowers	4	9	11	8	10	7	2	3

Find the:

- Mean
 - Mode
 - The median
 - Standard deviation
- The marks scored by 11 students in a test are: 52, 61, 78, 49, 47, 79, 54, 58, 62, 73, 72
Find;
 - Median,
 - Mean,
 - Interquartile range
 - Semi-quartile range
 - The frequency distribution table shows the heights of some students at a certain school

Height	154	155	160	164	171	180
Frequency	4	6	8	5	4	3

Determine the variance and standard deviation of the data using a working mean of 160

6. The table below shows the marks obtained by 20 students in a mathematics test marked out of 20

Marks	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number of students	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	1

Find:

- (a) Mean mark
 - (b) Standard deviation
 - (c) 60th percentile
 - (d) Interquartile range
7. Given the following scores

8, 6, 8, 9, 10, 6, 4, 5, 6, 4, 4, 6, 8, 7, 10, 8, 6, 11, 12, 8

- (a) Form a frequency distribution table of ungrouped data.
- (b) Find the standard deviation
- (c) Calculate semi-quartile range
- (d) Determine the range of 45th and 90th percentile.

Solutions to revision exercise 1

1. The data below represents the length of leaves in cm: 4.5 4.4, 6.2, 9.4, 8.2, 12.6, 10.0, 8.8, 3.8 and 13.6. find the;
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Standard deviation

Solution

x	x ²
4.5	20.25
4.4	19.36
6.2	38.44
9.2	84.64
8.2	67.24
12.0	144
10.0	100
8.8	77.44
3.8	14.44
13.6	184.96
$\sum x = 80.7$	$\sum x^2 = 750.77$

(a) Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{80.7}{10} = 8.07$

(b) s.d = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \bar{x}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{750.77}{10} - (8.07)^2} = 3.155$

2. The concentration in m per litre of a trace element in 7 randomly chosen samples of water from spring wells were: 240.8, 237.3, 236.6, 233.9 and 232.5. Determine the mean and the variance of the concentration of the trace elements per litre.

Solution

x	x ²
240.8	57984.64
237.3	56311.29
236.7	56026.89
234.2	54849.64
236.6	55979.56
233.9	54709.21
232.5	54056.25
$\sum x = 1652$	$\sum x^2 = 389917.5$

$$\text{Mean, } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{1652}{7} = 236$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(x) &= \frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \bar{x}^2 \\ &= \frac{389917.5}{7} - 236^2 \\ &= 55,702.5 - 55,696 \\ &= 6.5 \end{aligned}$$

3. The table below shows the length of flowers from a certain plant to the nearest 0.5cm.

Length (cm)	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0
Number of flowers	4	9	11	8	10	7	2	3

Find the:

- (a) Mean
- (b) Mode
- (c) The median
- (d) Standard deviation

Solution

x	f	fx	fx ²	cf
7.5	4	30	225	4
8.0	9	72	576	13
8.5	11	93.5	794.75	24
9.0	8	72	648	32
9.5	10	95	902.5	42
10.0	7	70	700	49
10.5	2	21	220.5	51
11.0	3	33	363	54
	$\sum f = 54$	$\sum fx = 486.5$	$\sum fx^2 = 4429.75$	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) Mean} &= \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} \\ &= \frac{486.5}{54} = 9.0 \end{aligned}$$

(b) mode = 8.5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) Median} &= \left(\frac{54}{2}\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ value} \\ &= 27^{\text{th}} \text{ value} \end{aligned}$$

From cf the 27th value = 9.0

$$\text{(d) s.d} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4429.75}{54} - 9^2} = 1$$

4. The marks scored by 11 students in a test are: 52, 61, 78, 49, 47, 79, 54, 58, 62, 73, 72

Find;

- (a) Median
 Arrange values in ascending order
 47, 49, 52, 54, 58, 61, 62, 72, 73, 78, 79

(a) Median = *middle number* = 6th value = 61

(b) Mean,

$$\sum x = 52 + 61 + 78 + 49 + 47 + 79 + 54 + 58 + 62 + 73 + 72 = 685$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{685}{11} = 62.273$$

(b) Interquartile range

$$q_1 = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 11\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ value} = 2.75^{\text{th}} \text{ value} = 52$$

$$q_3 = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times 11\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ value} = 8.25^{\text{th}} \text{ value} = 73$$

$$\text{Interquartile range} = 73 - 52 = 21$$

(c) Semi-quartile range = $\frac{\text{Interquartile range}}{2} = \frac{21}{2} = 10.5$

5. The frequency distribution table shows the heights of some students at a certain school

Height	154	155	160	164	171	180
Frequency	4	6	8	5	4	3

Determine the variance and standard deviation of the data using a working mean of 160

Solution

x	f	d = x - A	fd	fd ²
154	4	-6	-24	144
155	6	-5	-30	150
160	8	0	0	0
164	5	4	20	80
171	4	11	44	484
180	3	20	60	1200
	$\sum f = 30$		$\sum fd = 70$	$\sum fd^2 = 2058$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(X) &= \frac{\sum fd^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fd}{\sum f}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{2058}{30} - \left(\frac{70}{30}\right)^2 \\ &= 63.156\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{s.d} = \sqrt{\text{Var}(x)} = \sqrt{63.156} = 7.95$$

6. The table below shows the marks obtained by 20 students in a mathematics test marked out of 20

Marks	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number of students	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	1

Find:

- (a) Mean mark
- (b) Standard deviation
- (c) 60th percentile
- (d) Interquartile range

Solution

x	f	cf	fx	fx ²
10	1	1	10	100
11	2	3	22	242
12	2	5	24	288
13	2	7	26	338
14	2	9	28	392
15	4	13	60	900
16	2	15	32	512
17	1	16	17	289
18	2	18	36	648
19	1	19	19	361
20	1	20	20	400
	$\Sigma f = 20$		$\Sigma fx = 294$	$\Sigma fx^2 = 4470$

$$(a) \text{ s.d} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fx^2}{\Sigma f} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4470}{20} - \left(\frac{294}{20}\right)^2}$$

$$= 2.722$$

(b) 60th percentile

$$= \left(\frac{60}{100} \times 20\right)^{th} \text{ value}$$

$$= 12^{th} \text{ value from cf} = 15$$

$$(d) q_1 = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 20\right)^{th} \text{ value} = 5^{th} \text{ value from cf} = 12$$

$$Q_3 = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times 20\right)^{th} \text{ value} = 15^{th} \text{ value from cf} = 16$$

$$\text{Interquartile range} = 16 - 12 = 4$$

7. Given the following scores

8, 6, 8, 9, 10, 6, 4, 5, 6, 4, 4, 6, 8, 7, 10, 8, 6, 11, 12, 8

- (a) Form a frequency distribution table of ungrouped data.
- (b) Find the standard deviation
- (c) Calculate semi-quartile range
- (d) Determine the range of 45th and 90th percentile.

Solution

x	f	cf	fx	fx ²
4	3	3	12	48
5	1	4	5	25
6	5	9	30	180
7	1	11	7	49
8	5	16	40	320
9	1	17	9	81
10	2	19	20	200
11	1	20	11	121
12	1	21	12	144
	$\Sigma f = 20$		$\Sigma fx = 146$	$\Sigma fx^2 = 1168$

$$(b) \text{ s.d} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fd^2}{\Sigma f} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fd}{\Sigma f}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1168}{20} - \left(\frac{146}{20}\right)^2} = 2.26$$

$$(c) q_1 = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 20\right)^{th} \text{ value}$$

$$= 5^{th} \text{ value from cf} = 6$$

$$q_3 = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times 20\right)^{th} \text{ value}$$

$$= 15^{th} \text{ value, from cf} = 8$$

$$\text{Semi-interquartile range} = \frac{8-6}{2} = 1$$

(d) 45th percentile = $\left(\frac{45}{100} \times 20\right)^{th}$ value = 9th value from cf = 6

90th percentile = $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times 20\right)^{th}$ value = 18th value from cf = 10

The range between the 90th percentile and 45th percentile = 10 – 6 = 4

Continuous or grouped data

This is data whose scores or values are said to be continuous and take interval values

Example

Class	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 – 79	80 - 89
Number of students	4	5	7	3	6	4	1

Terms used

- (a) **Class:** these are limits of distribution. In the table above, the classes are: (20 – 29), (30 – 39), (40 – 49), (50 – 59), (60 – 69), (70 – 79), (80 – 89).
- (b) **Class mark or mark (x)**
- (c) **Frequency (f)** = number of items in a class
This is the mid-point value of the class. It is normally denoted by x. in the table above, the class marks are 24.5, 34.5, 44.5
- (d) **Class boundary**
These are continuous class limits. In the above table the first class boundary is (20-0.5) – (29 +0.5). In this case, the lower class boundary is 19.5 and upper class boundary is 29.5
For class interval 2.0 – 2.9, the class boundary is (2.0 -0.05) – (2.9 + 0.05) = 1.95- 2.95.
- (e) **Class width or class interval**
This is the width of each class boundary.
It is given by;
Class width = upper class boundary – lower class boundary
In the table above, class width = 29.5 – 19.5 = 10
- (f) **Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$**
- (g) **Variance (Var(X)) = $\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2$**
- (h) **Standard deviation = $\sqrt{\text{Var}(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2}$**
- (i) **Median of grouped data**
Median of grouped data is defined by
$$\text{Median} = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{\sum f}{2} - c.f_b}{f}\right) C$$

Where L_b = lower class boundary of the median class
C = class width of the median class
- (j) **Mode of grouped data**
Mode of grouped data with equal class width is defined as
$$\text{Mode} = L_b + \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2}\right) C$$

Where
 L_b = lower class boundary of modal class
C = Class width of the modal class
 Δ_1 = Modal frequency (pre-modal frequency)
 Δ_2 = Modal frequency (post modal frequency)

(k) Median of grouped data

Median of grouped data is defined by

$$\text{Median} = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{\sum f}{2} - c.f_b}{f} \right) C$$

Where L_b = lower class boundary of the median class

C = class width of the median class

f = frequency of the median class

$c.f_b$ = cumulative frequency before that of the median class

(l) Histogram

This is a graph consisting of vertical bars. It is a graph of frequency against class boundary. The area of the bar is equal to the frequency. Histogram is used to obtain the mode

(m) Percentile

This is a value that divides a given distribution into 100 equal parts

The 60th percentile for instance is defined as

$$P_{60} = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{60}{100} \sum f - c.f_b}{f} \right) C$$

Where

L_b = lower class boundary of the 60th class

C = class width

F = frequency of the 60th class

$c.f_b$ = cumulative frequency before that one of the 60th class

(n) Quartiles

This is a value that divides a given distribution into 4 equal parts

The lower quartile denoted q_1 for instance is defined as

$$q_1 = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4} \sum f - c.f_b}{f} \right) C$$

Where

L_b = lower class boundary of the q_1 class

C = class width

f = frequency of the q_1 class

$c.f_b$ = cumulative frequency before that one of the q_1 class

The upper quartile denoted q_3 for instance is defined as

$$q_3 = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{3}{4} \sum f - c.f_b}{f} \right) C$$

Where

L_b = lower class boundary of the q_3 class

C = class width

f = frequency of the q_3 class

$c.f_b$ = cumulative frequency before that one of the q_3 class

Interquartile range = $q_3 - q_1$

Semi-interquartile range = $\frac{q_3 - q_1}{2}$

Example 4

The table below shows the weight of 250 students at The Science Foundation College

Weight (kg)	44.0 – 47.9	48.0 – 51.9	52.0 – 55.9	56.0 – 59.9	60.0 – 63.9	64.0 – 67.9	68.0 – 71.9	72.0 – 75.9
Frequency	3	17	50	45	46	57	23	9

Find

- Average weight
- Standard deviation
- Median weight
- Modal weight
- Draw an Ogive and use it to find
 - Upper quartile
 - And 10th percentile
- Construct a histogram and use it to determine the mode

Solution

Class	Class boundary	x	f	fx	fx^2	cf
44.0 - 47.9	43.95 - 47.95	45.95	3	137.85	413.55	3
48.0 - 51.9	47.95 - 51.95	49.95	17	849.15	14435.55	20
52.0 - 55.9	51.95 - 55.95	53.95	50	2697.5	134875	70
56.0 - 59.9	55.95 - 59.95	57.95	45	2607.75	117348.8	115
60.0 - 63.9	59.95 - 63.95	61.95	46	2849.7	131086.2	161
64.0 - 67.9	63.95 - 67.95	65.95	57	3759.15	214271.6	218
68.0 - 71.9	67.95 - 71.95	69.95	23	1608.85	37003.55	241
72.0 - 75.9	71.95 - 75.95	73.95	9	665.55	5989.95	250
			$\sum f = 250$	$\sum fx = 15175.5$	$\sum fx^2 = 655424.1$	

(a) Mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{15175.5}{250} = 60.702kg$

(b) Standard

(c) Median = $L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{\sum f}{2} - c.f_b}{f} \right) C$

$$\frac{\sum f}{2} = \frac{250}{2} = 125$$

Median class boundary is 59.95 - 63.95, $f = 46$ and $C = 4$

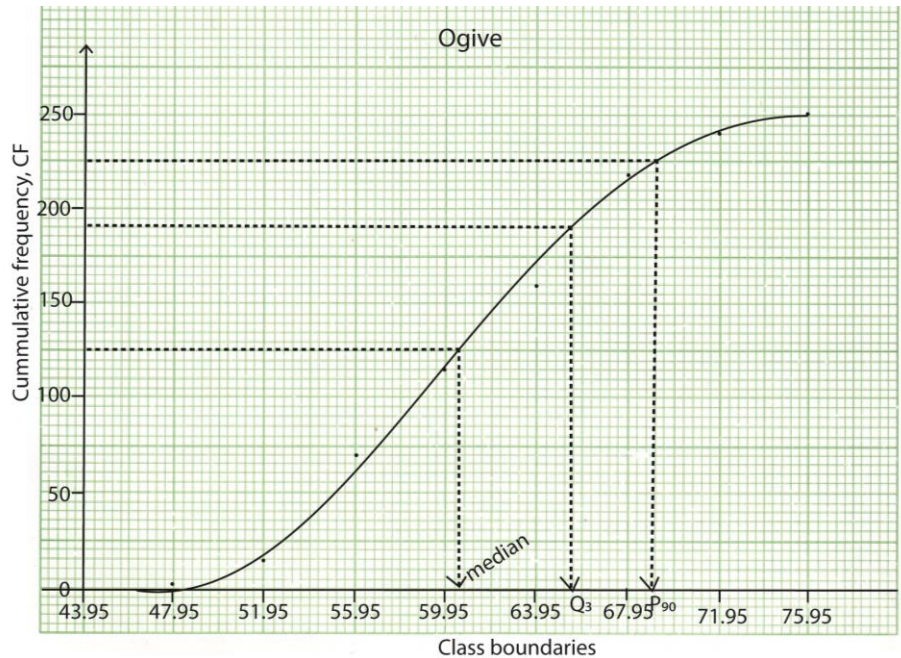
$$\therefore \text{Median} = 59.95 + \left(\frac{125 - 115}{46} \right) \times 4 = 60.82kg$$

(d) Modal class boundary is 63.95 – 67.95, since 57 is the highest frequency and $C = 4$

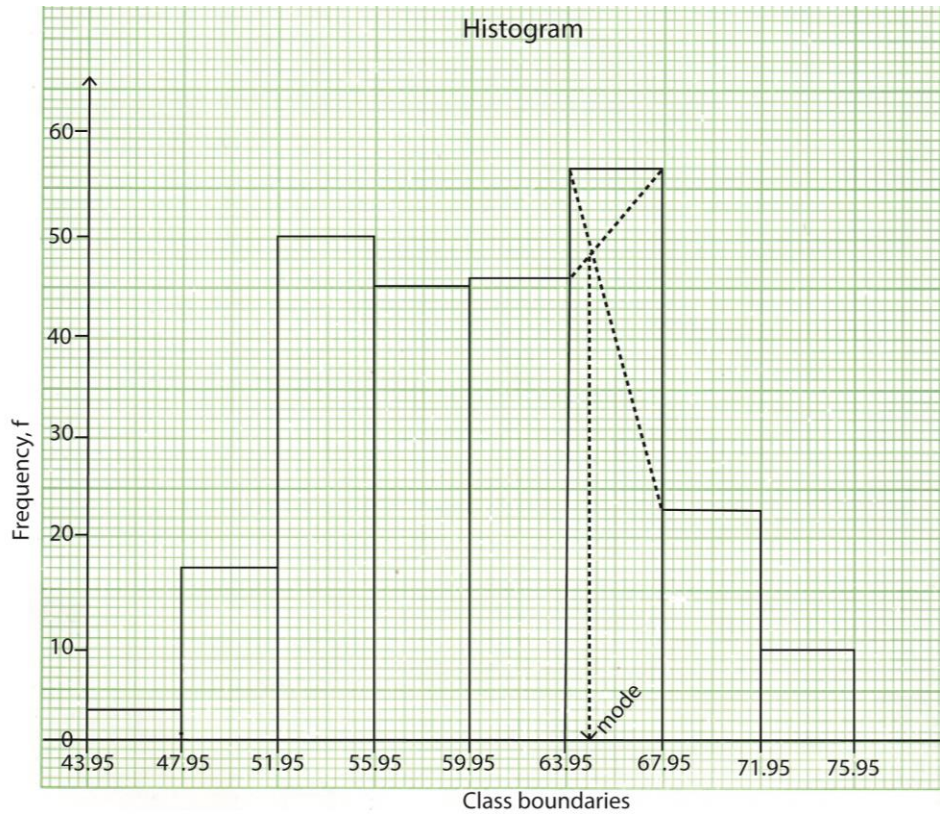
$$\Delta_1 = 57 - 46 = 11 \text{ and } \Delta_2 = 57 - 23 = 34$$

$$\text{Mode} = 63.95 + \left(\frac{11}{11+34} \right) \times 4 = 64.93kg$$

(e) Draw an Ogive and use it to find



- (i) Upper quartile = $\left(\frac{3}{4} \times 250\right)^{th} = 187.5^{th}$ value, from the graph $q_3 = 69.15$
 - (ii) Median = $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 250\right)^{th} = 125^{th}$ value, from the graph, median = 65.55
 - (iii) 10th percentile = $\left(\frac{90}{100} \times 250\right)^{th} = 225^{th}$ value, from the graph, P90 = 71.95
- (f) Construct a histogram and use it to determine the mode



From the graph, the mode = $63.95 + 0.8 = 64.75$

Example 5

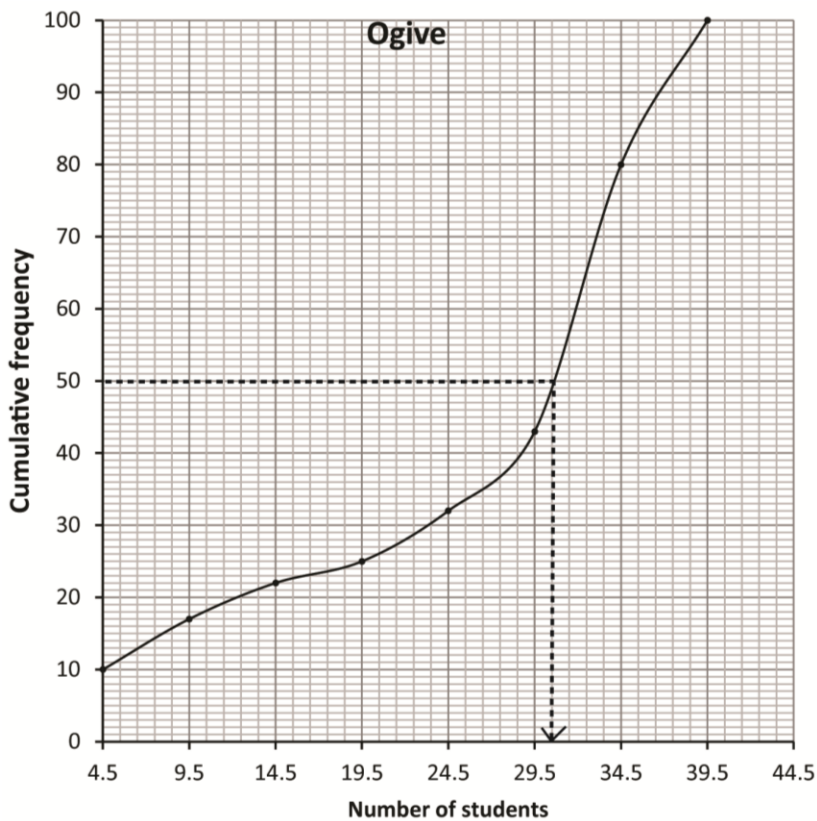
The table below shows the number of students and the mark scored in a test.

MARKS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
0 – 4	10
5 – 9	7
10 – 14	5
15 – 19	3
20 – 24	7
25 – 29	11
30 – 34	37
35 – 39	20

(a) (i) Draw a cumulative frequency curve (Ogive) for data

MARKS	Class boundaries	NUMBER OF STUDENTS (f)	Cf	x	fx	fx ²
0- 4	0- 4.5	10	10	2	20	40
5 - 9	4.5 - 9.5	7	17	7	49	343
10 - 14	9.5 - 14.5	5	22	12	60	720
15 - 19	14.5 - 19.5	3	25	17	51	867
20 - 24	19.5 - 24.5	7	32	22	154	3388
25 - 29	24.5 - 29.5	11	43	27	297	019
30 - 34	29.5 - 34.5	37	80	32	1184	37888
35 - 39	34.5 - 39.5	20	100	23	740	27380
		$\Sigma f = 100$			$\Sigma fx = 2555$	$\Sigma fx^2 = 78645$

(i) Use the Ogive to estimate the median mark (06marks)



Note that Cf is plotted against the upper limit of the class

$$\text{Median} = \left(\frac{N}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{100}{2}\right)^{th} = 50^{th} \text{ value} = 30.5$$

(b) Calculate the

(i) Mean mark

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f} = \frac{2555}{100} = 25.55$$

(ii) Standard deviation (09 marks)

$$\text{S.d} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fx^2}{\Sigma f} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{78645}{100} - (25.55)^2} = 11.56$$

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Example 6

The frequency distribution table below shows the marks of 50 students score in a test

Marks	Number of Students
50 – 52	3
53 – 55	16
56 – 58	14
59 – 61	13
62 – 64	2
65 – 67	2

(a) Calculate the:

Solution

Marks	Class boundaries	Number of Students (f)	fx	Fx ²	CF
50 – 52	49.5 – 52.5	3	153	7803	3
53 – 55	52.5 – 55.5	16	864	46656	19
56 – 58	55.5 – 58.5	14	798	45486	33
59 – 61	58.5 – 61.5	13	780	46800	46
62 – 64	62.5 – 64.5	2	126	7938	48
65 – 67	64.5 - 67.5	2	132	712	50
		50	2853	163395	

(i) **Mean mark (04 marks)**

Solution

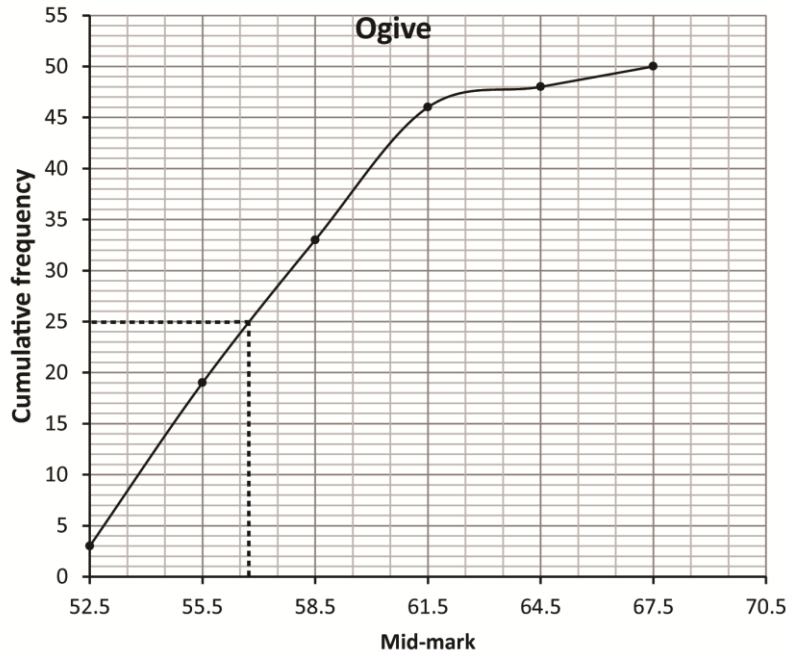
$$\text{Mean, } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{2853}{50} = 57.06$$

(ii) **Standard deviation. (05 marks)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.d} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{163395}{50} - 57.06^2} \\ &= 12.06 \end{aligned}$$

(b) (i) **Plot a cumulative frequency curve (Ogive) for the given data. (04 marks)**

Note that CF is plotted against the upper limit of each class



- (ii) Use the Ogive to estimate the median mark. (02 marks)
56.5

Example 7

The table below shows the age in years of mothers at the time they had their first child.

Age in years	15 -	20 -	25 -	30 -	35 -	40 - 45
Number of mothers	2	14	29	43	33	9

Calculate the modal age of the mothers. (05 marks)

Using the formula

$$\text{Mode} = Li + \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2} \right) c$$

Modal class (30 – 35)

$$\Delta_1 = 43 - 29 = 14$$

$$\Delta_2 = 43 - 33 = 10$$

$$Li = 30, Cc = 5$$

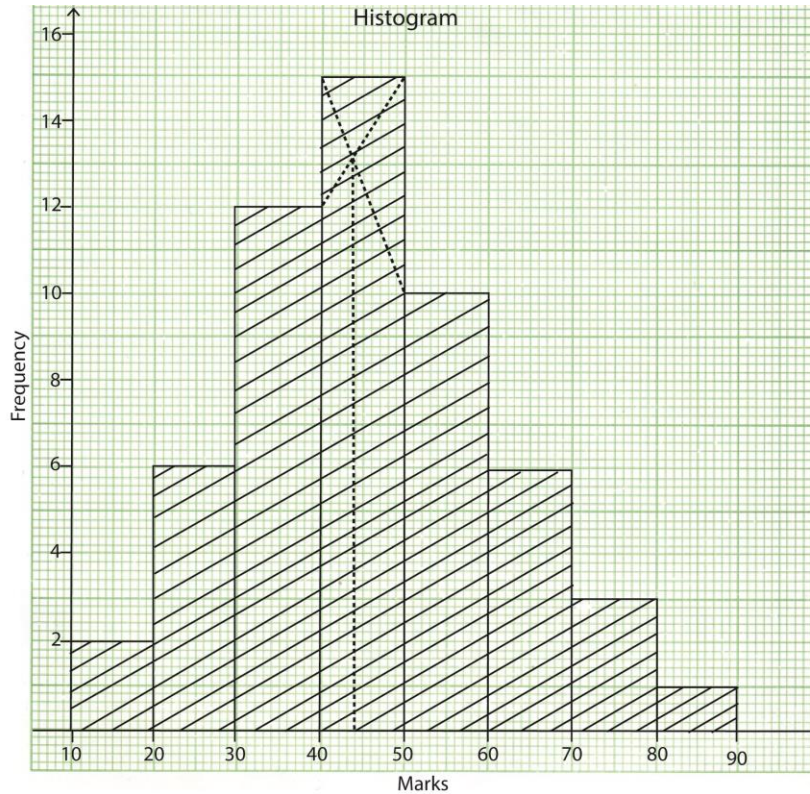
$$\text{Mode} = 30 + 5 \left(\frac{14}{14+10} \right) = 32.92 \text{ (2D)}$$

Example 8

The table below shows a frequency distribution of marks scored by 55 students in a test.

Marks	10 -	20 -	30 -	40 -	50 -	60 -	70 -	80 - ≤90
Number of students	2	6	12	15	10	6	3	1

(a) Draw a histogram for the data and use it to estimate the modal mark. (05marks)



From the graph modal mark is 44

(b) Calculate the

Marks	x	f	fx	fx ²
10 - 20	15	2	30	450
20 - 30	25	6	150	3750
30 - 40	35	12	420	14700
40 - 50	45	15	675	30375
50 - 60	55	10	550	30250
60 - 70	65	6	390	25350
70 - 80	75	3	225	16875
80 - 90	85	1	85	7225
		$\Sigma f = 55$	$\Sigma fx = 2525$	$\Sigma fx^2 = 128975$

(i) mean mark

$$\text{Means, } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{2525}{55} = 45.91$$

(ii) standard deviation (10marks)

$$\text{S.D} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{128975}{55} - (45.91)^2} = 15.4$$

Example 9

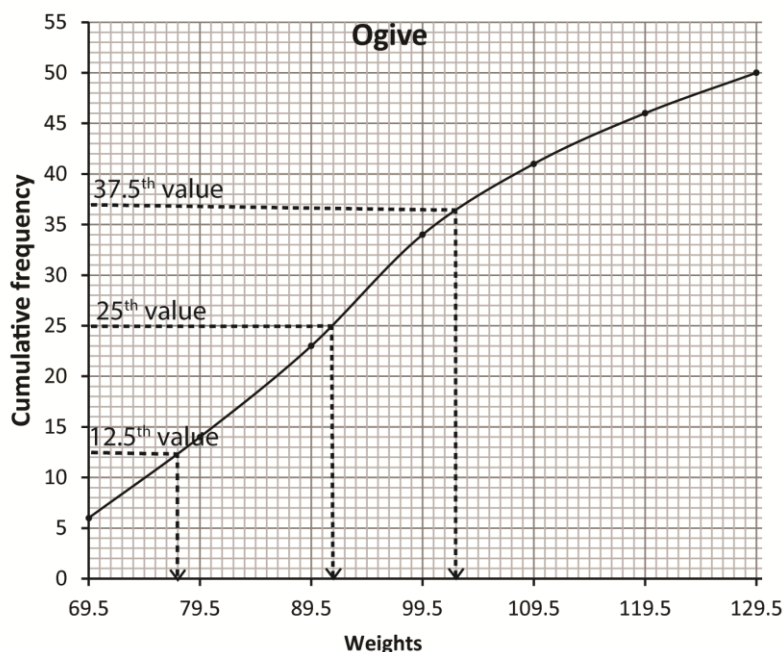
The table below shows the weights in kg of 50 cattle on a farm

60	81	76	68	84	112	76	102	86	67
65	98	107	110	72	99	87	92	76	77
94	102	87	86	73	118	98	120	62	87
65	92	104	116	91	93	78	122	102	92
80	111	73	120	106	123	94	109	80	96

(a) Form a grouped frequency table for the data with classes of equal intervals, starting with the class 60 – 69. (06 marks)

Classes	Class boundaries	Frequency, f	Cumulative frequency, CF
60 – 69	59.5 – 69.5	6	6
70 – 79	69.5 – 79.5	8	14
80 – 89	79.5 – 89.5	9	23
90 – 99	89.5 – 99.5	11	34
100 – 109	99.5 – 109.5	7	41
110 – 119	109.5 – 119.5	5	46
120 – 129	119.5 – 129.5	4	50

(b) Draw a cumulative frequency curve (Ogive) for the given data. (04 marks)



Note that CF is plotted against the upper limit value of the class

(c) Use your Ogive to estimate the;

(i) lower and upper quartile

$$\text{Lower quartile, } q_1 = \left(\frac{N}{4}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{50}{4}\right)^{th} = 12.5^{th} \text{ value} = 69.5 + 8 = 77.5$$

(ii) median weight

$$\text{Median} = \left(\frac{N}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{50}{2}\right)^{th} = 25^{th} \text{ value} = 89.5 + 2 = 91.5$$

(iii) number of cattle which weigh 118kg and above. (05 marks)

$$\text{Upper quartile, } q_3 = \left(\frac{3N}{4}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{3 \times 50}{4}\right)^{th} = 37.5^{th} \text{ value} = 99.5 + 3 = 102.5$$

Example 10

Given the data below

Marks (x)	10-19	20-24	25-34	35-39	40-54	55-64	65-79
Frequency (f)	4	6	7	3	8	6	6

Find the mode

Solution

Class boundary	Class width	f	Frequency density
9.5 - 19.5	10	4	0.4
19.5 - 24.5	5	6	1.2
24.5 - 34.5	10	7	0.7
34.5 - 39.5	5	3	0.6
39.5 - 54.5	15	8	0.53
54.5 - 64.5	10	6	0.6
64.5 - 79.5	15	6	0.4
		$\Sigma f = 40$	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mode} &= L_b + \left(\frac{\Delta_f \cdot d_1}{\Delta_f \cdot d_1 + \Delta_f \cdot d_2}\right) C \\ &= 19.5 + \left(\frac{1.2 - 0.4}{(1.2 - 0.4) + (1.2 - 0.7)}\right) \times 5 \\ &= 22.58 \end{aligned}$$

Example 11

The table shows the weights (kg) of 150 patients who visited a certain health centre.

Weight (kg)	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69
Frequency (f)	30	16	24	32	28	12	8

Calculate

- Mean
- Mode
- Median

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Class	Class boundary	class mark (x)	f	fx	cf
0 - 9	0 - 9.5	4.5	30	135	30
10 - 19	9.5 - 19.5	14.5	16	232	46
20 - 29	19.5 - 29.5	24.5	24	588	70
30 - 39	29.5 - 39.5	34.5	32	1104	102
40 - 49	39.5 - 49.5	44.5	28	1246	130
50 - 59	49.5 - 59.5	54.5	12	654	142
60 - 69	59.5 - 69.5	64.5	8	516	150
			$\Sigma f = 150$	$\Sigma fx = 4475$	

(a) Mean $\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f} = \frac{4475}{150} = 29.83\text{kg}$

(b) Mode = $L_b + \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2} \right) C$

Modal class boundary is 29.5 – 39.5, since 32 is the highest frequency and C = 10

$\Delta_1 = 32 - 24 = 8$ and $\Delta_2 = 32 - 28 = 4$

Mode = $29.5 + \left(\frac{8}{8 + 4} \right) \times 10 = 36.17\text{kg}$

(c) Median = $L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{\Sigma f}{2} - c.f_b}{f} \right) C$

$\frac{\Sigma f}{2} = \frac{150}{2} = 75$

Median class boundary is 29.5 -39.5, f = 32 and C = 10

\therefore Median = $29.5 + \left(\frac{75 - 70}{32} \right) \times 10 = 30.06\text{kg}$

Example 12

The table below shows the number of crimes committed by students

Number of crimes	5-<10	10-<20	20-<30	30-<50	50-<100
Number of students	10	15	25	40	26

Calculate the variance and standard deviation for the number of crimes committed

Solution

Number of crime	x	f	fx	fx ²
5-<10	7.5	10	75	562.5
10-<20	15	15	225	3375
20-<30	25	25	625	15625
30-<50	40	40	1600	64000
50-<100	75	25	1875	140625
		$\Sigma f = 115$	$\Sigma fx = 4400$	$\Sigma fx^2 = 224187.5$

$\text{Var}(x) = \frac{\Sigma fx^2}{\Sigma f} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f} \right)^2 = \frac{224187.5}{115} - \left(\frac{4400}{115} \right)^2 = 485.56$

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$$s.d = \sqrt{\text{Var}(x)} = \sqrt{485.56} = 22.04$$

Example 13

The table below shows the weight of 250 students at a certain day school

Weight (kg)	44.0 – 47.9	48.0 – 51.9	52.0 – 55.9	56.0 – 59.9	60.0 – 63.9	64.0 – 67.9	68.0 – 71.9	72.0 – 75.9
Frequency	3	17	50	45	46	57	23	9

Using assumed mean of 57.95, find

- average weight
- variance
- standard deviation

Solution

weight	x	f	d = x - A	fd	fd ²
43.95-47.95	45.95	3	-12	-36	432
47.95-51.95	49.95	17	-8	-136	1088
51.95-55.95	53.95	50	-4	-200	800
55.95-59.95	57.95	45	0	0	0
59.95-63.95	61.95	46	4	184	736
63.95-67.95	65.95	57	8	456	3648
67.95-71.95	69.95	23	12	276	3312
71.95-75.95	73.95	9	16	144	2304
		$\Sigma f = 250$		$\Sigma fd = 688$	$\Sigma fd^2 = 12320$

$$(a) \bar{x} = A + \frac{\Sigma fd}{\Sigma f} = 57.95 + \frac{688}{250} = 60.702kg$$

$$(b) \text{Var}(x) = \frac{\Sigma fd^2}{\Sigma f} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fd}{\Sigma f}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{12320}{250} - \left(\frac{688}{250}\right)^2 = 41.71kg$$

$$(c) S.d = \sqrt{\text{Var}(x)} = \sqrt{41.71} = 6.46kg$$

Example 14

The following table shows the marks obtained by to students in a physics test marked out of 100

Marks (%)	20 -29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100
Number of students	4	6	2	5	7	8	5	2

Find

- Mean
- Standard deviation
- Median and mode
- Semi-interquartile range

(e) 40th and 85th percentile range

Solution

Class boundary	x	f	fx	fx ²	cf
19.5-29.5	24.5	4	98	2401	4
29.5-39.5	34.5	6	207	7141.5	10
39.5-49.5	44.5	2	89	3960.5	12
49.5-59.5	54.5	5	272.5	14851.25	17
59.5-69.5	64.5	7	451.5	29121.75	24
69.5-79.5	74.5	8	596	44402	32
79.5-89.5	84.5	5	422.5	35701.25	37
89.5-99.5	94.5	3	283.5	26790.75	40
		$\sum f = 40$	$\sum fx = 2420$	$\sum fx^2 = 164370$	

(i) Mean $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{2420}{40} = 60.5\%$

(ii) S.d = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{164370}{40} - \left(\frac{2420}{40}\right)^2} = 21.19\%$

(iii) **Median** = $L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{\sum f}{2} - c.f_b}{f}\right) C$

$$\frac{\sum f}{2} = \frac{40}{2} = 20$$

Median class boundary is 59.5-69.5, f = 7 and C = 10

$$\therefore \text{Median} = 59.5 + \left(\frac{20-17}{7}\right) \times 10 = 63.786\%$$

Mode = $L_b + \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2}\right) C$

Modal class boundary is 69.5-79.5, since 8 is the highest frequency and C = 10

$$\Delta_1 = 8 - 7 = 1 \text{ and } \Delta_2 = 8 - 5 = 3$$

$$\text{Mode} = 69.5 + \left(\frac{1}{1+3}\right) \times 10 = 72\%$$

(iv) $q_1 = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4}\sum f - c.f_b}{f}\right) C$

$$\frac{\sum f}{4} = \frac{40}{4} = 10, L_b = 29.5, f = 6, C = 10$$

$$q_1 = 29.5 + \left(\frac{10-4}{6}\right) \times 10 = 39.5$$

$$q_3 = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{3}{4}\sum f - c.f_b}{f}\right) C$$

$$\frac{3\sum f}{4} = \frac{3 \times 40}{4} = 30, L_b = 69.5, f = 8, C = 10$$

$$q_3 = 69.5 + \left(\frac{30-24}{8}\right) \times 10 = 77\%$$

$$\text{Semi-quartile range} = \frac{q_3 - q_1}{2} = \frac{77 - 39.5}{2} = 18.75\%$$

(v) $P_{40} = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{40}{100}\sum f - c.f_b}{f}\right) C$

$$\frac{40\sum f}{100} = \frac{40 \times 40}{100} = 16, L_b = 49.5, f = 5, C = 10$$

$$P_{40} = 49.5 + \left(\frac{16-12}{5}\right) \times 10 = 57.5\%$$

$$(vi) P_{85} = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{40}{100} \sum f - c.f.b}{f}\right) C$$

$$\frac{85 \sum f}{100} = \frac{85 \times 40}{100} = 34, L_b = 79.5, f = 5, C = 10$$

$$P_{85} = 79.5 + \left(\frac{34-32}{5}\right) \times 10 = 83.5\%$$

$$40^{th} \text{ and } 85^{th} \text{ range} = 83.5 - 57.5 = 26\%$$

Example 15

Given the information in the table

Class	20-29	30-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75-84
Frequency	5	5	12	20	10	8

Find

- Mean value
- Standard deviation
- Mode
- Median
- Interquartile range
- 90th percentile

Solution

Class boundary	class width	x	f	f.d	fx	fx ²	cf
19.5-29.5	10	24.5	5	0.5	122.5	3001.25	5
29.5-34.5	5	32	5	1	160	5120	10
34.5-44.5	10	39.5	12	1.2	474	18723	22
44.5-64.5	20	54.5	20	1	1090	59405	42
64.5-74.5	10	69.5	10	1	695	48302.5	52
74.5-84.5	10	79.5	8	0.8	636	50562	60
			$\sum f = 60$		$\sum fx = 3177.5$	$\sum fx^2 = 185113.8$	

$$(a) \text{ Mean } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{3177.5}{60} = 52.96$$

$$(b) \text{ S.d} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{185113.8}{60} - \left(\frac{3177.5}{60}\right)^2} = 16.75$$

$$(c) \text{ Mode} = L_b + \left(\frac{\Delta f.d_1}{\Delta f.d_1 + \Delta f.d_2}\right) C$$

$$= 34.5 + \left(\frac{1.2-1}{(1.2-1)+(1.2-1)}\right) 10 = 39.5$$

$$(d) \text{ Median} = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{\sum f}{2} - c.f.b}{f}\right) C$$

$$\frac{\sum f}{2} = \frac{60}{2} = 30$$

$$\text{Median} = 44.5 + \left(\frac{30-22}{20}\right) \times 20 = 52.5$$

$$(e) \quad q_1 = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4} \sum f-c.f_b}{f} \right) C$$

$$34.5 + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4} \times 60 - 10}{20} \right) \times 10 = 38.67$$

$$Q_3 = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{3}{4} \sum f-c.f_b}{f} \right) C$$

$$64.5 + \left(\frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 60 - 42}{10} \right) \times 10 = 67.5$$

$$\text{Interquartile range} = 67.5 - 38.67 = 28.83$$

$$(vii) \quad P_{90} = L_b + \left(\frac{\frac{90}{100} \sum f-c.f_b}{f} \right) C$$

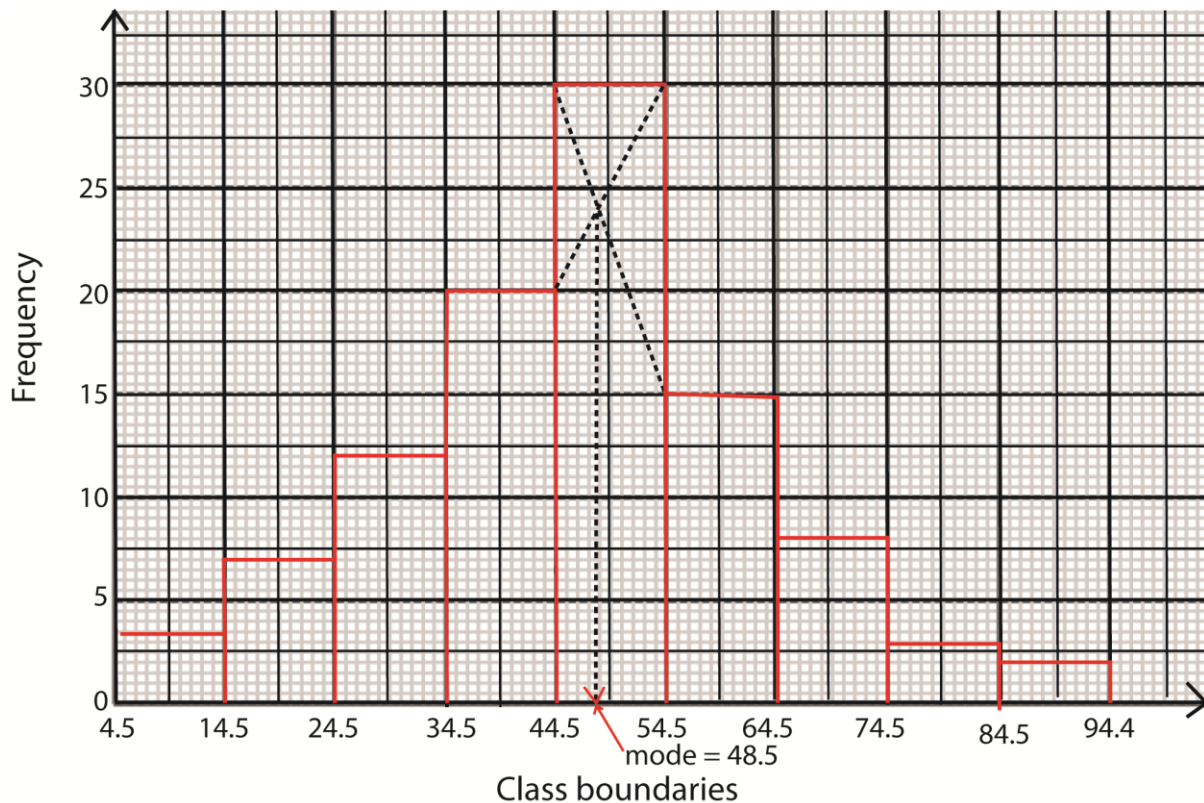
$$= 74.4 + \left(\frac{\frac{90}{100}(60) - 52}{8} \right) \times 10 = 77$$

Example 17

Given the data below

Marks	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-85	85-94
Frequency	3	7	12	20	30	15	8	3	2

Draw a histogram and use it to determine the mode



Example 18

Given the data below

Marks	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
Frequency	4	6	12	8	7	3

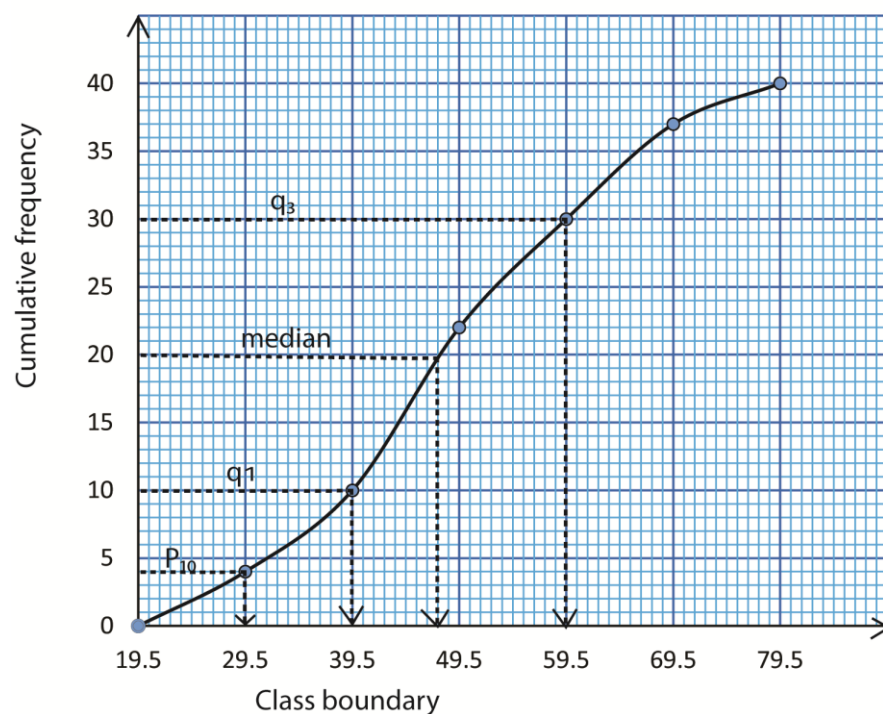
Draw an Orgive and use it to determine

- (a) Median
- (b) Interquartile range
- (c) 10th percentile

Solution

Class boundary	19.5 – 29.5	29.5–39.5	39.5–49.5	49.5 – 59.5	59.5 – 69.5	69.5 – 79.5
cf	4	10	22	30	37	40

An Orgive



(a) The median = $\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{40}{2}\right)^{th} = 20^{th}$ value from the graph = 48.5

(b) $q_1 = \left(\frac{N}{4}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{40}{4}\right)^{th} = 10^{th}$ value ; from the graph $q_1 = 39.5$

$q_3 = \left(\frac{3N}{4}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{3 \times 40}{4}\right)^{th} = 30^{th}$ value; from the graph $q_3 = 59.5$

Interquartile range = $59.5 - 39.5 = 20$

$$(c) P_{10} = \left(\frac{10N}{100}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{10 \times 40}{100}\right)^{th} = 4^{th} \text{ value ; from the graph } P_{10} = 29.5$$

Grouped data with unequal class width

(i) Histogram

This is a graph of frequency density against class boundary

Note that frequency density = $\frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{class width}}$

Orgive

This is a graph of cumulative frequency against the class boundary

Example 19

The data shows the length in centimetres for different calendars produced by a printing press. A cumulative frequency distribution was formed

Length (cm)	<20	<30	<35	<40	<50	<60
Cumulative frequency	4	20	32	42	48	50

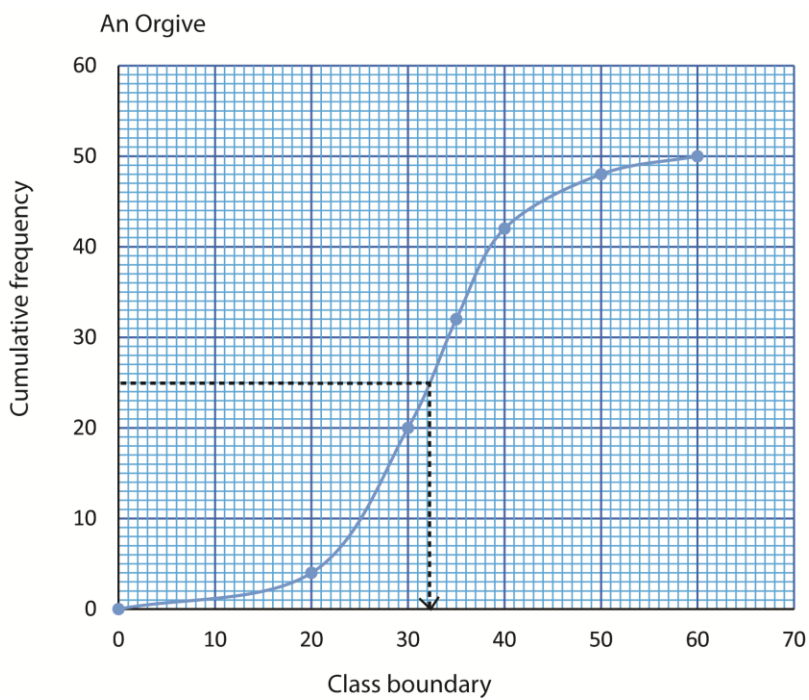
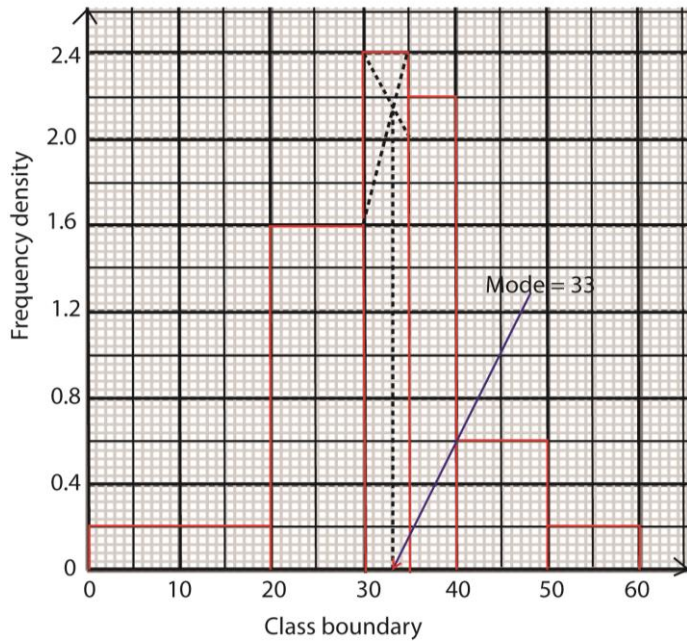
- Construct a frequency table.
- Find the mean length of the calendars
- Draw a histogram and use it to estimate the modal length
- Draw an Orgive and use it to estimate the median length.

Solution

(a) Frequency table

Class boundary	x	f	fx	class width	frequency density	cf
0 - 20	10	4	40	20	0.2	4
20 - 30	25	16	400	10	1.6	20
30 - 35	32.5	12	390	5	2.4	32
35 - 40	37.5	10	375	5	2	42
40 - 50	45	6	270	10	0.6	48
50-60	55	2	110	10	0.2	50
		$\sum f = 50$	$\sum fx = 1585$			

$$(b) \text{ Mean } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{1585}{50} = 31.7$$



Median length is the $\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)^{th} = \left(\frac{50}{2}\right)^{th} = 25^{th}$ value, from the graph = 32

Revision Exercise 2 [answers are given in brackets besides the questions] for continuous data

1. The table below shows cumulative distribution of ages (in years of 400 student

Age(years)	<12	<13	<14	<15	<16	<17	<18	<19
Cumulative frequency	0	27	85	215	320	370	395	400

(a) Construct a cumulative frequency curve

(b) Use the curve to estimate

(i) Median age [14.9]

(ii) 20th and 80th percentile range [2.1]

2. The table below shows the time taken by students to solve a mathematics problem

Time (mins)	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Frequency	5	14	30	17	11	3

(a) Draw a histogram and use it to estimate the modal time. [17.3]

(b) Find the mean and standard deviation of solving the problem

[Mean = 18.5mins, s.d = 5.9896 (4D)]

3. The frequency distribution table shows the heights of s.6 students measured to the nearest cm;

Height	149-152	153-156	157-160	161-164	165-168	169-172	173-176
Frequency	5	17	20	25	15	6	2

(a) Calculate

(i) Mean height [160.9cm]

(ii) Standard deviation [Ans. 5.5873]

(b) Draw a cumulative frequency curve and use it to estimate the median (Ans. 161cm) and range of height of the middle 60% of the candidates. [10cm]

4. The table below the weights of some S.5 students from a certain school

Weight	50-53	54-57	58-61	62-65	66-69	70-73	74-77	78-81
Number of student	3	8	12	18	11	5	2	1

(a) Calculate

(i) Mean [63.1kg]

(ii) Standard deviation of students' weight [6kg]

(b) Draw a cumulative frequency curve and use it to estimate

(i) Median weight [63.1kg]

(ii) Number of students with weight between 58.9kg and 66.7kg [29students]

5. The table below is the distribution of weights of a group of animals

Mass (kg)	Frequency
21-25	10
26-30	20
31-35	15
36-40	10
41-50	30
51-60	45
66-74	5

(a) Draw a cumulative frequency curve to estimate semi-quartile range [24kg]

(b) Find

(i) Mode [28.8333kg]

(ii) Standard deviation [11.772]

6. The table below shows the amount of money (in thousands of shillings) that was paid out as allowances to participants during a certain workshop

Amount (shs'000s)	110-114	115-119	120-129	130-134	135-144	145-159
Number of participants	13	20	32	17	16	12

(a) Draw a histogram and use it to estimate the modal allowance [shs. 11800]

(b) Calculate the:

(i) Median allowance [shs. 126,375/=]

(ii) Mean allowance [shs. 128,000/=]

7. The table below shows the income of 40 factory workers in millions of shillings per annum

1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	5.4	1.6	2.0	2.5
2.1	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.2
2.7	3.5	4.0	4.4	3.9	5.0	5.4	5.3
4.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	5.2	5.1	5.7	1.5
1.6	1.9	3.4	4.3	2.6	3.8	5.3	4.0

(a) Form a frequency distribution table with class interval of 0.5million shillings starting with the lowest limit of 1million shillings

(b) Calculate the

(i) Mean income [shs. 3,175,000]

(ii) Standard deviation [shs. 1,413,992.574]

(c) Draw a histogram to represent the above data. Use it to estimate the modal income
Modal income: [shs. 5, 200,000]

8. The table below shows the marks obtained by students in a physics test

Marks (%)	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	60-69	70-74
Frequency	9	12	10	17	13	25	18	14	8	8

(a) Draw a histogram and use it to estimate the modal mark. [52.5]

(b) Find the

- (i) Mean mark [49.4627]
- (ii) Standard deviation [12.424]

9. The table below shows the marks obtained in an examination by 200 candidates

Marks(%)	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89
Number of candidates	18	34	58	42	24	10	6	8

- (a) Calculate the
 - (i) Mean mark [40.2%]
 - (ii) Modal mark [35.5%]
- (b) Draw a cumulative frequency curve for the data. Hence estimate the lowest mark for a distinction one if the top 5% of the candidates qualify for the distinction. [75%]

10. A class performed on an experiment to estimate the diameter of a circular object. A sample of five students had the following results in centimetre. 3.13, 3.16, 2.94, 3.33 and 3.0.

Determine the sample;

- (i) Mean [3.11]
 - (ii) Standard deviation [0.1356](05marks)
11. The times taken for 55 students to have their lunch to the nearest minute are given in the table below

Time (minutes)	3 -4	5-9	10-19	20 – 29	30 – 44
Number of students	2	7	16	21	9

- (a) Calculate the mean time for the student to have lunch. [mean=20.65] (04marks)
 - (b) (i) Draw a histogram for the given data
 - (ii) Use your histogram to estimate the modal time for the students to have lunch. (08marks)
[modal time = 22 minutes]
12. The frequency distribution below shows the age of 240 students admitted to a certain University.

Age (years)	Number of student
18 - < 19	24
19 -< 20	70
20 -< 24	76
24 -< 26	48
26 -< 30	16
30 -< 32	6

- (a) Calculate the mean age of the students. [mean =22.1458](04mark)
 - (b) (i) Draw a histogram for the given data
 - (ii) Use the histogram to estimate the modal age [modal age = 19.58] (08mark)
13. The table shows the masses of bolts bought by a carpenter.

Mass (grams)	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
Number of bolts	8	11	14	20	17	6	4

Calculate the:

- (a) median mass [101g]
 - (b) mean mass of the bolt [100.7625g] (05mark)
14. The table below shows the marks obtained in a mathematic test by a group of student

marks	5 -<15	15-<25	25-<35	35-<45	45-<55	55-<65	65-<75	75-<100
Number of	5	7	19	17	7	4	2	3

students								
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- (a) Construct a cumulative frequency (O give) for the data (05 marks)
- (b) Use your Ogive to find the
- Range between the 10th and 70th percentiles [26]
 - Probability that a student selected at random scored below 50 marks. [0.8125] (07 marks)

15. The table below shows the marks obtained by 100 students in a mathematics test

Marks	20-<40	40-<50	50-<55	55-<60	60-<70	70-<90	90-<100
Number of students	5	15	10	15	25	25	5

- (a) Calculate the mean mark [63.125]
- (b) Construct a cumulative frequency curve (Ogive) and use it to find the
- Median mark [61.5]
 - Range of the middle 40% of the mark [15]

Thank you Dr. Bbosa Science