# Skill 9.1: Bar graphs and frequency polygons

This method of displaying information is based around the drawing of vertical rectangles for each category.

*Example:* Construct a bar graph for the following data and use it to represent its frequency polygon. Test score data:

{3, 15, 17, 50, 39, 22, 23, 26, 28, 11, 25, 21, 23, 42, 48, 36, 34, 18, 17, 45, 14, 29, 27, 36, 35}

Since there are so many different scores, and the data is spread over a wide range, it is easier to group the numbers into score ranges of ten.

Step 1

Group the scores into manageable ranges.

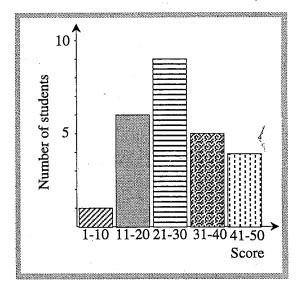
Step 2

Tally the data and record the frequencies.

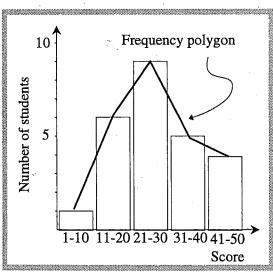
Step 3

Draw up a bar graph.

Scores	Tally	Frequency
1 to 10	I	1
11 to 20	<del>    </del> [	6
21 to 30	<del>    </del>	9
31 to 40	###	5
41 to 50	IIII	4



Step 4
Join the midpoints at the top of the columns to form the frequency polygon.



# Skill 9.2: Pie graphs

This method of displaying information is based on the drawing of vertical rectangles for each category.

Example: Construct a pie graph to show how Sam's pocket money was spent during the year. She gets \$10 per week plus \$20 for X-mas (\$540 per year).

Preliminary calculations (displayed in the table)

### Step 1

Find the fraction of each different type.

#### Step 2

Find the fraction of the circle in degrees by multiplying each fraction by 360°.

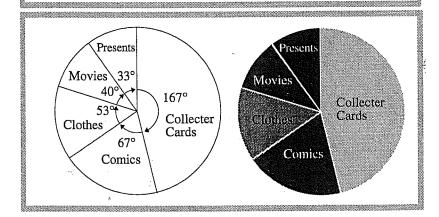
#### Step 3

Divide the circle up in the angles as above. The normal rule is to start from 12 o'clock and go round clockwise, biggest to smallest.

#### Step 4

Label each of the segments with the different colours.

Money spent	Amount	Fraction of circle	Angle
Collecter cards	\$250	$\frac{250}{540} \times 360^{\circ}$	167°
Comics	\$100	$\frac{100}{540} \times 360^{\circ}$	67°
Movies	\$60	$\frac{60}{540} \times 360^{\circ}$	40°
Clothes	\$80	$\frac{80}{540} \times 360^{\circ}$	53°
Presents	\$50	$\frac{50}{540} \times 360^{\circ}$	33°
		Total	360°



# Skill 9.3: Stem and leaf plots

The stem and leaf plot is a shorthand way of showing data. Here, the number 52 is shown with the tens part as the stem and the unit part as the leaf.

Example: Set up a stem and leaf plot for the following data set and use it to identify the most popular group:

{41, 45, 41, 42, 41, 45, 48, 45, 42, 40, 36, 35, 39, 55, 56, 52, 64, 66, 64, 69, 51, 45, 55, 65, 68, 64, 44, 42, 41, 48, 49, 50, 71, 50, 52, 51} \*\*

The most popular group of figures are those in the 40s.

STEM	LEAF
3	5, 6, 9
4	0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8, 9
5	0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, 6
6	4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9
7	1

# Chance and data practice

# Skill 9.1 Bar graphs and frequency polygons

These numbers are my team's goal scores for the competition:

{28, 31, 49, 58, 62, 84, 21, 22, 23, 25, 31, 32, 30, 42, 41, 68, 81, 82, 58, 59, 27, 38, 40, 41, 58, 57, 48, 29}

- 1 Divide the data into the following whole number groups:
  (1 to 9), (10 to 19), (20 to 29), (30 to 39), (40 to 49), (50 to 59), (60 to 69), (70 to 79), (80 to
- 2 Draw a bar graph and mark on the frequency polygon.

### Skill 9.2 Pie graphs

Joanne has an extensive orchid collection. Make a pie graph to display this information about the collection:

Orchid colour	Number
Red	12
Yellow	12
Brown	6
Green	8
White	10

# Skill 9.3 Stem and leaf plots

Set up a stem and leaf plot for this information and use it to find the median value of the data set: {29, 33, 33, 69, 69, 41, 74, 79, 20, 21, 56, 58, 60, 62, 76, 78, 48, 48, 22, 27, 40, 72, 57, 39, 35, 25, 20, 48, 59}

# Skill 9.4 Measures of central tendency

From the data set determine:

1 Mean 2 Median 3 Mode {1, 18, 20, 2, 4, 2, 2, 5, 8, 5, 5, 1, 1, 16, 1, 5, 1, 5, 19, 19}

## Skill 9.5 Measures of spread

From the data set determine the:

- 1 Mean
- 2 Range
- 3 Standard deviation Data set: {6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 5, 11}

# Skill 9.6 Interquartile range

Find the median and interquartile range these two data sets:

- 1 {1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 17}
- 2 {2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21}

### Skill 9.7 Displaying continuous data

These are the measurements, in metres, of young pine trees in a plantation.

{1.2, 1.1, 1.7, 3.8, 2.1, 2.2, 1.8, 1.7, 1.4, 1.4, 1.3, 2.8, 2.7, 3.1, 3, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7, 2.3, 2, 2.1, 1.6, 1.7}

- 1 Divide the data into the following groups: (1 to <1.5), (1.5 to <2), (2 to <2.5), (2.5 to <3), (3 to <3.5), (3.5 to <4)
- 2 Draw a bar graph.

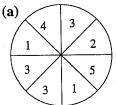
# Skill 9.8 Working with continuous data

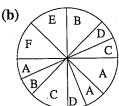
- 1 Divide the data into the following groups: (1 to <2), (2 to <3), (3 to <4), (4 to <5)

  Data set: {2.04, 2.11, 1.78, 1.001, 4.02, 4.13, 3.007, 3.7094, 2.6, 2.083, 1.79, 1.832, 2.043, 3.098, 3.110, 3.1897, 4.72, 4.083, 1.093, 1.928, 1.853, 3.33, 3.218, 4.6789, 1.198, 1.2, 3.8765,
- 4, 4.0938, 1.2}Use the continuous data procedure to find the mean.

# Skill 9.9 Probability of single and complementary events

1 List the probability distributions for the following spinners:





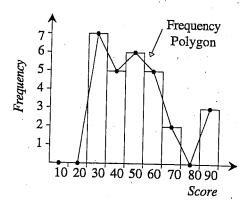
- 2 Joan has a bag of tokens with the following numbers on them:
  - {1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 3, 4}
- (a) Find the probability of choosing a token with a number less than 5
- (b) Describe the event which is complementary to this and find its probability.

# Answers

### 9 Chance and data

### **Skill 9.1**

Score Range	Tally	Frequency
1 to 9		0
10 to 19		0
20 to 29	###	7
30 to 39	<del>    </del>	5
40 to 49	<del>     </del>	6
50 to 59	###	5
60 to 69	11	2 .
70 to 79	· -	0
80 to 89	- <sub>[1]</sub>	3



### Skill 9.2

Colour	Number	Angle
Red	12	$\frac{12}{48} \times 360^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$
Yellow	12	$\frac{12}{48} \times 360^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$
Brown	6	$\frac{6}{48} \times 360^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}$
Green	8	$\frac{8}{48} \times 360^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$
White	10	$\frac{10}{48} \times 360^{\circ} = 75^{\circ}$
Total	48	Brown

Green 45° Red 60° 75° Yellow White

### Skill 9.3

	Stem	Leaf	
	2	0, 0, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9	
	3	3, 3, 5, 9	Marie Control of the
	4	0, 1, 8, 8, 8	Median = 48
è	5	6, 7, 8, 9	
1	6	0, 2, 9, 9	
	7	2, 4, 6, 8, 9	
		(	

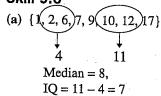
#### Skill 9.4

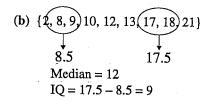
- Mean = 7
   Mode = 1, 5
- 2 Median = 5

### **Skill 9.5**

- 1 Mean = 8 2 Range = 6
- 3 Standard Deviation = 2.16

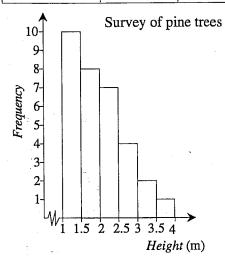
#### **Skill 9.6**





#### **Skill 9.7**

Data Range	Tally	Frequency
1 to <1.5	1111 1111 -	10
1.5 to <2	<del>    </del>	8
2 to <2.5	<del>    </del>	7
2.5 to <3	· III	4
3 to <3.5	11	2
3.5 to <4		1



### **Skill 9.8**

Group Range	Tally	Frequency	Middle of group	Freq. × Middle of group
1 to <2 2 to <3 3 to <4 4 to <5	### ### ### ## ### ##	10 5 8 7	1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5	15 12.5 28 31.5
	Total	30	Total	87

Mean = 87 + 30 = 2.9

# Answers

# Skill 9.9

1 (a)

( <del>-</del> )	<u> </u>	(-) .		
Number	Probability	Letter	Probability	
1	1	A	<del>1</del> .	
2	$\left  \begin{array}{c} \frac{7}{1} \\ \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right $	В	3 16	
3	3 .	C	<u>3</u> 16	
4	1 8	D	1 8	
5	1 8	E	1 8	
	l <del></del>	F	1/8	

2 (a) 
$$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

2 (a)  $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$ (b) Choosing a token greater than or equal to five