

Name:

Date:

Period:

Creating Frequency Tables:

1. Create logical intervals that cover the complete range of the data.
2. Intervals must be EQUAL in size.
3. Don't have too many or too little intervals (usually between 5 and 15 is a good size)
4. INTERVALS MUST NOT OVERLAP.
5. Tally the scores.
6. Count the tallies & enter the frequency. Make sure your frequencies add up to the # of pieces of data you started with.

Complete the frequency table of the data for the following grades on the last math test: 90, 85, 74, 86, 65, 62, 100, 95, 77, 82, 50, 83, 77, 93, 73, 72, 98, 66, 45, 100, 50, 89, 78, 70, 75, 95, 80, 78, 83, 81, 75, 72.

Intervals →

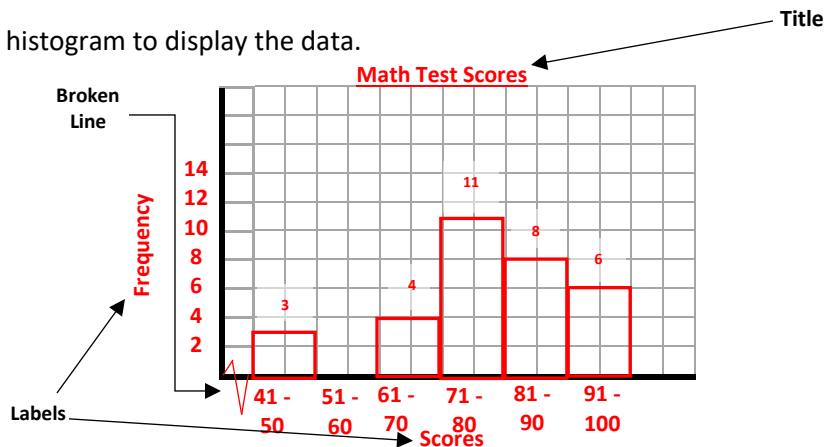
Scores	Tally	Frequency
41 – 50	III	3
51 – 60		0
61 – 70	IIII	4
71 – 80	IIII I	11
81 – 90	IIII III	8
91 - 100	IIII I	6

Total Frequency = **32**

A histogram is a bar graph that shows data in groups or intervals and are often made from data displayed in a frequency table. Because there are no gaps between intervals in a frequency table, there are no gaps between bars in a histogram. Always include a **Title**, **Labels for both axes**, and a **Broken Line** (if you are not starting at zero).

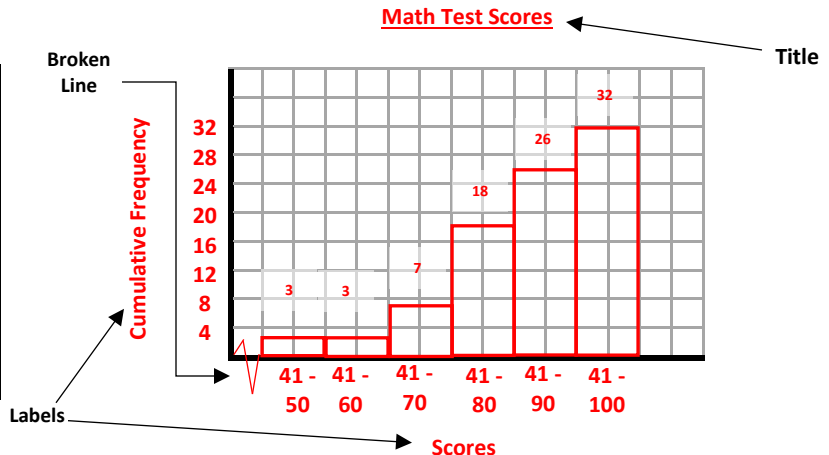
Example: Using the frequency table, make a histogram to display the data.

Scores	Tally	Frequency
41 - 50	III	3
51 - 60		0
61 - 70	IIII	4
71 - 80	IIII I	11
81 - 90	IIII III	8
91 - 100	IIII I	6



A **cumulative frequency histogram** can be created from the above frequency table by **accumulating** the frequencies and changing the intervals.

Amount	Cumulative Frequency
41 - 50	3
41 - 60	3 + 0 = 3
41 - 70	3 + 0 + 4 = 7
41 - 80	3 + 0 + 4 + 11 = 18
41 - 90	3 + 0 + 4 + 11 + 8 = 26
41 - 100	3 + 0 + 4 + 11 + 8 + 6 = 32



Notice the Intervals all start with SAME # (make sure you pay attention to smallest to largest)