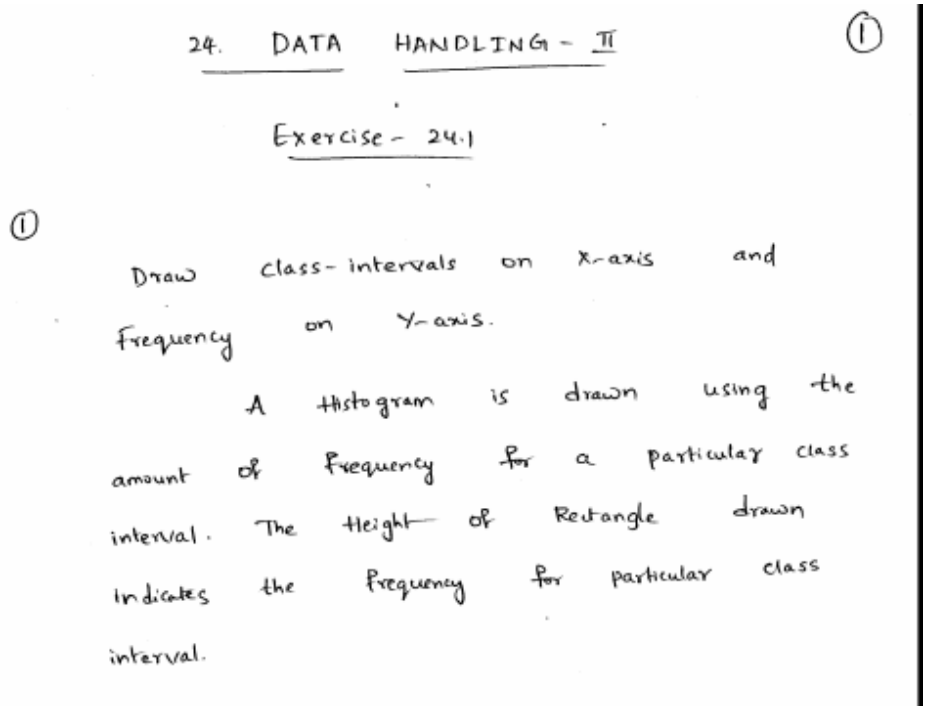
24. Graphical Representation Of Data As Histograms



24. DATA HANDLING - II

(i)

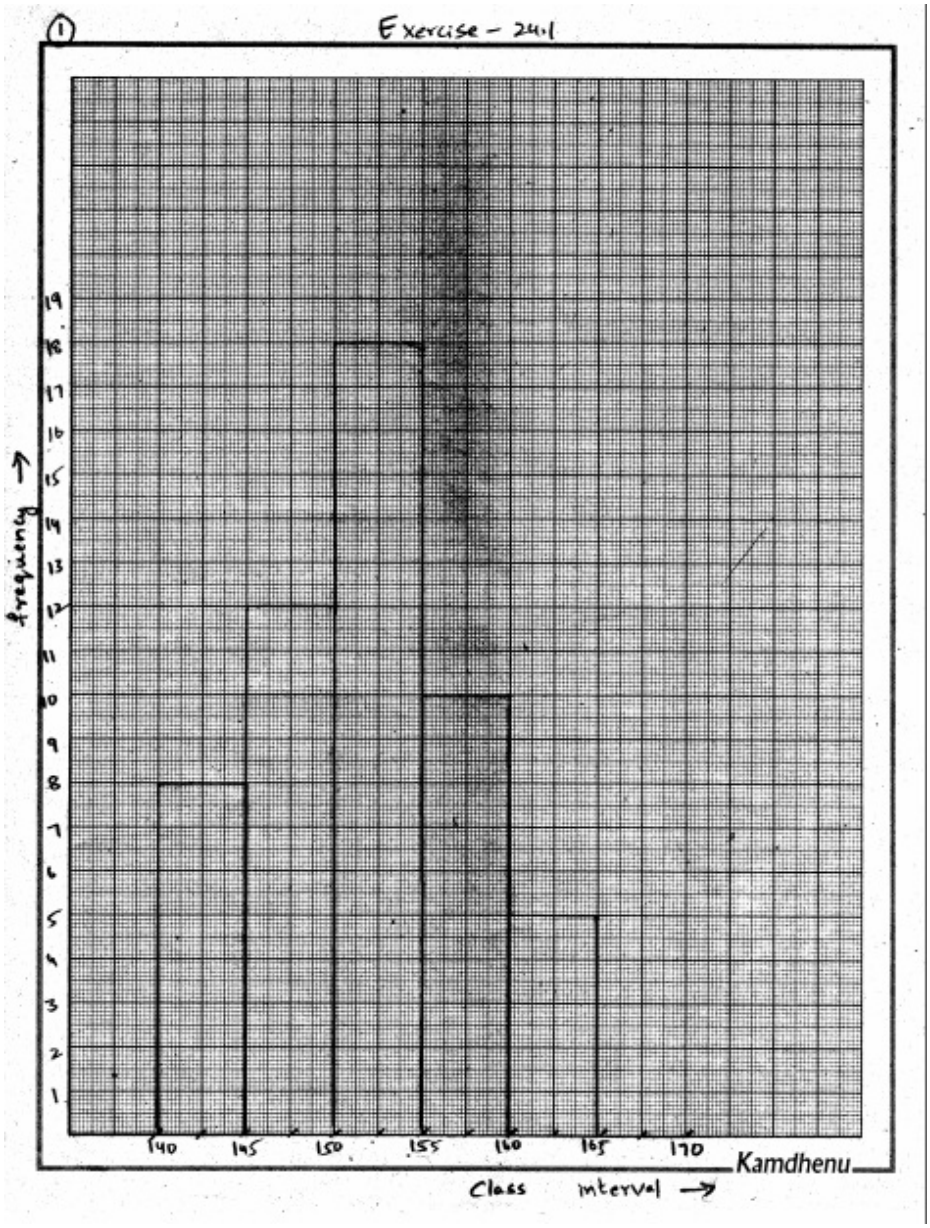
Exercise - 24.1

(i)

Draw class-intervals on X-axis and Frequency on Y-axis.

A histogram is drawn using the amount of Frequency for a particular class interval. The height of Rectangle drawn indicates the Frequency for particular class interval.

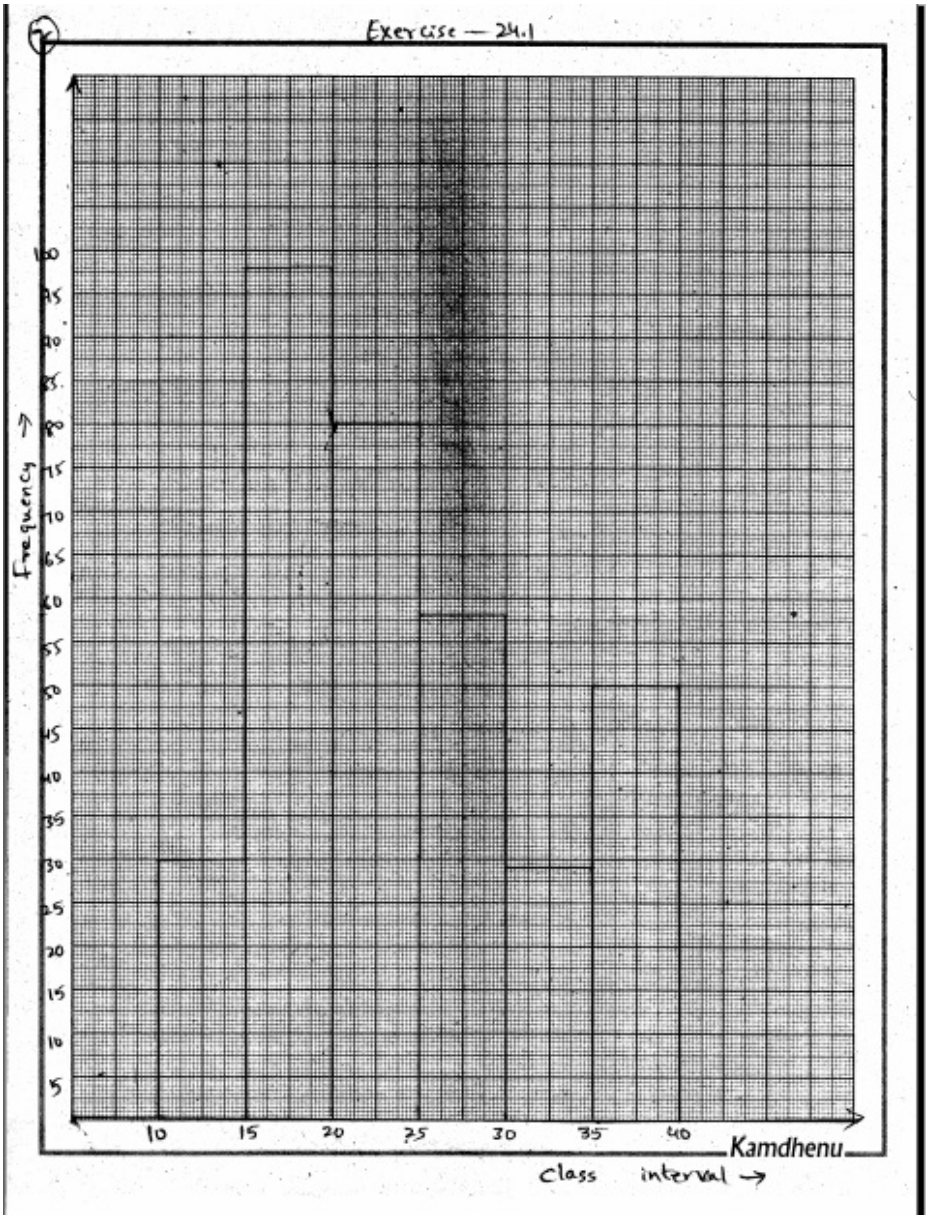
(1) Exercise - 24.1



(2) Draw class-intervals on x-axis and frequency on y-axis.

A Histogram is drawn using the amount of frequency for a particular class interval. The Height of a rectangle drawn indicates the frequency for particular class interval.

Exercise — 24.1

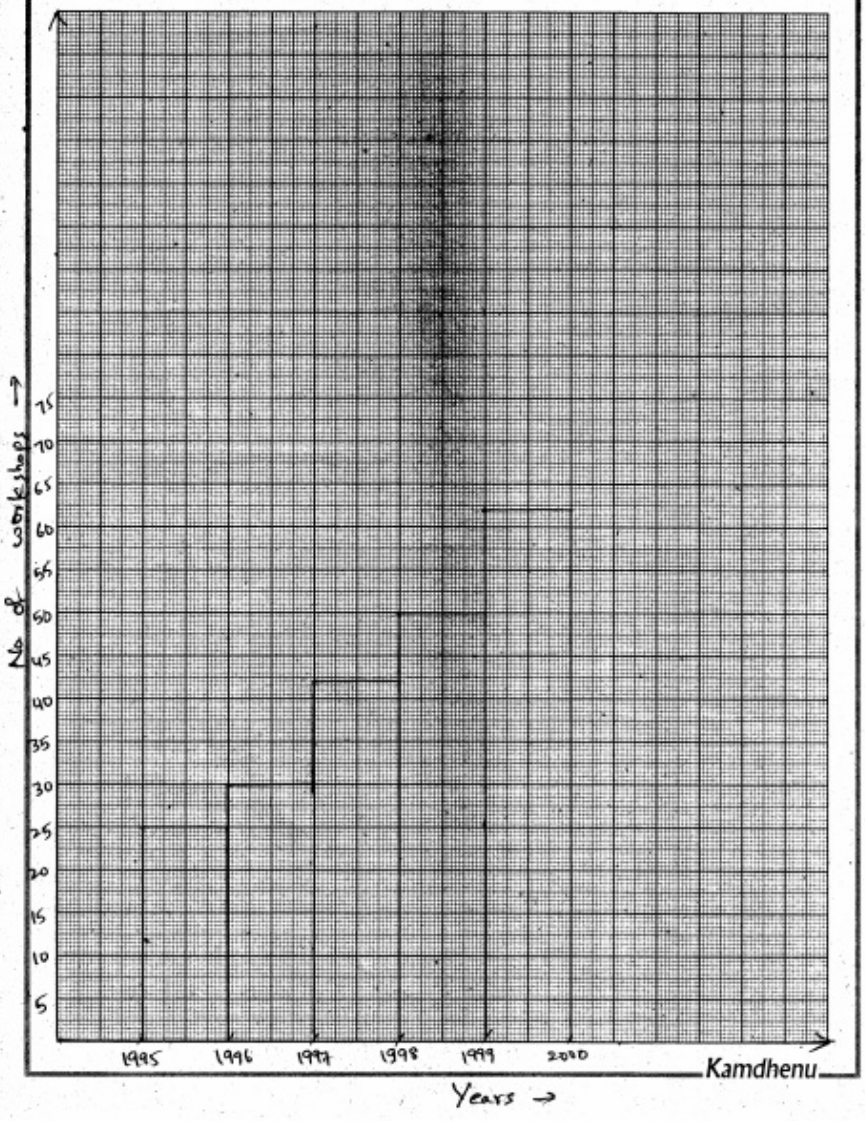


(3)

Draw Years on X-axis and No. of workshops on Y-axis.

A Histogram is drawn using the amount of frequency (No of workshops) for particular year. The height of Rectangle drawn indicates the frequency (No. of workshops) for particular year.

(3) Exercise - 24.1



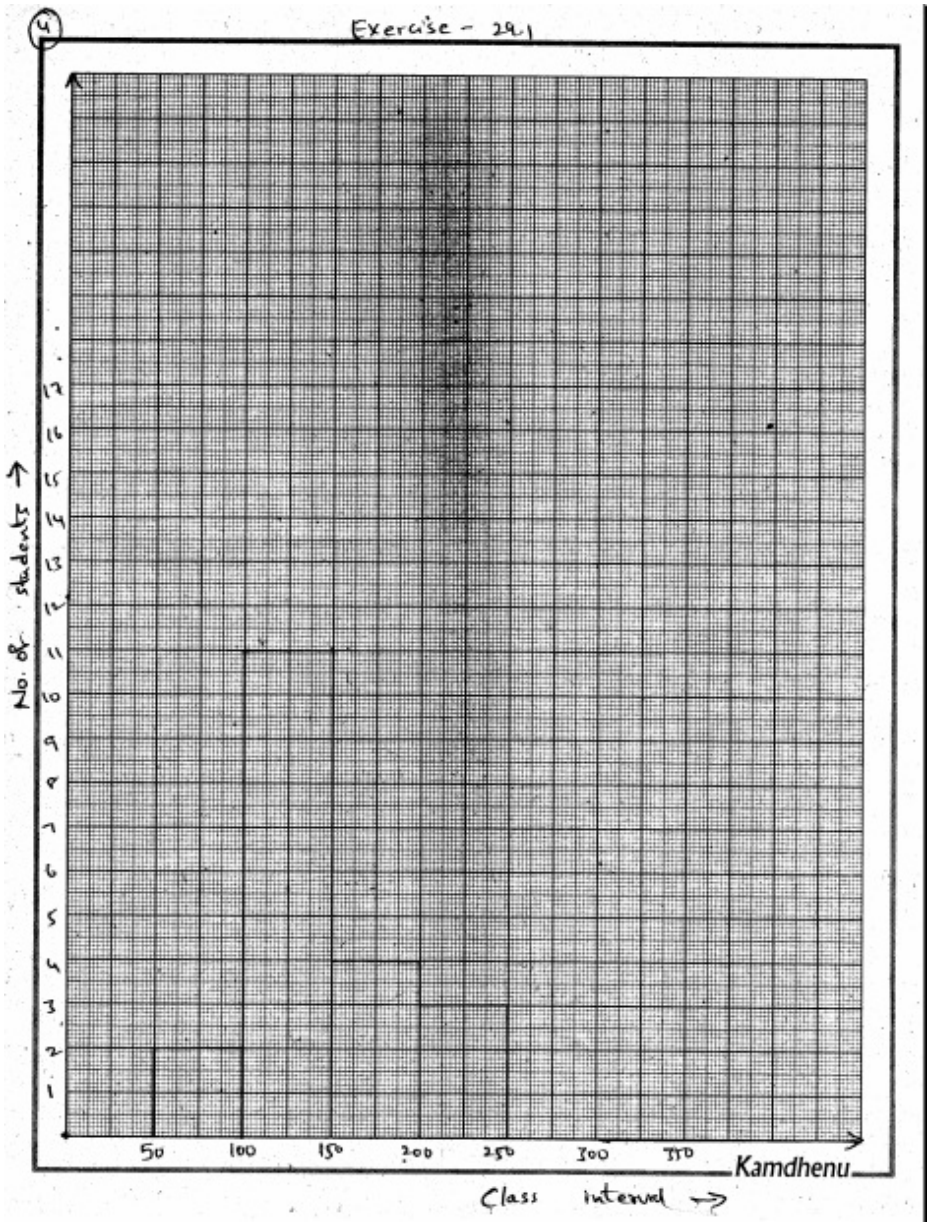
(4) Frequency distribution is given by :-

Class interval	Frequency
50 - 100	2
100 - 150	11
150 - 200	4
200 - 250	3

Draw class - intervals on X-axis and Frequencies on Y-axis.

A Histogram is drawn using the amount of frequency (number) for particular class interval. The height of rectangle drawn indicates the frequency for particular class interval.

(4) Exercise - 29.1

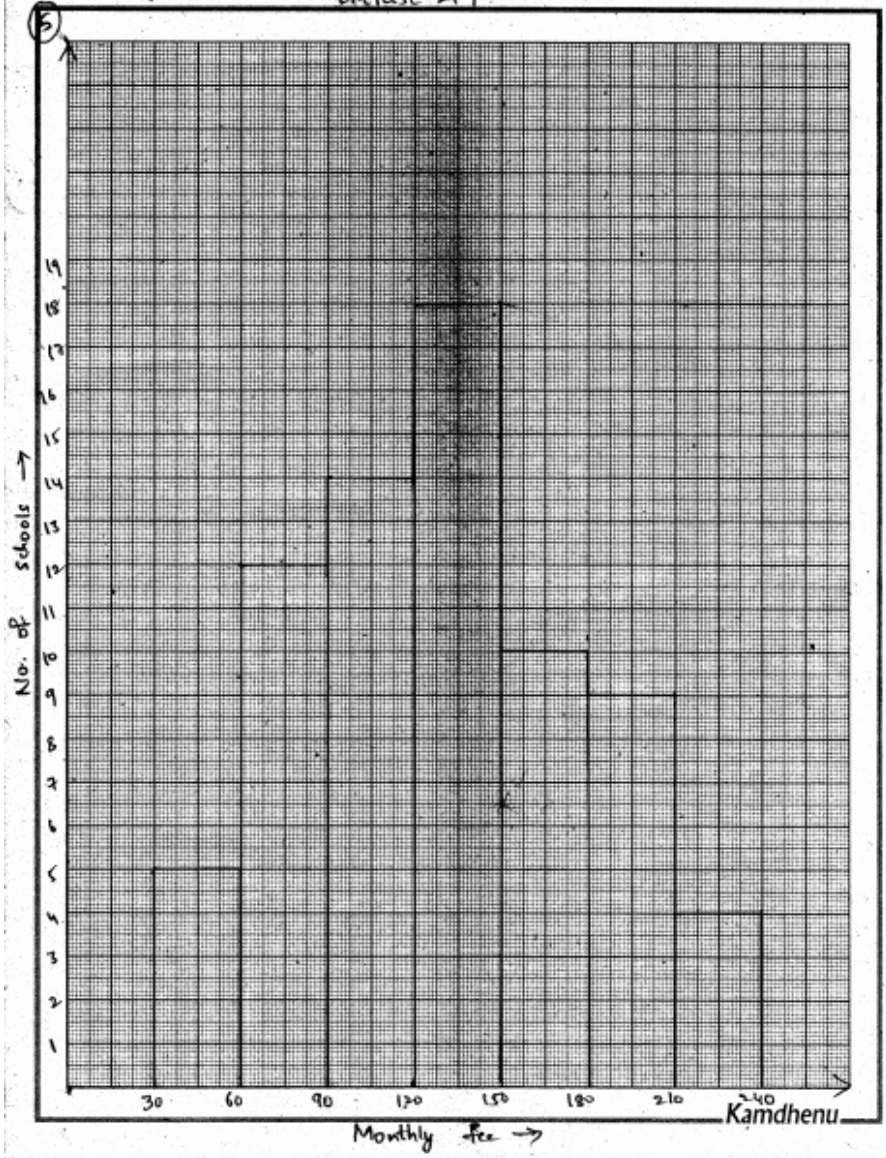


(5)

Draw Monthly school fee on X-axis and number of schools on Y-axis.

A histogram is drawn using the amount of number of schools for particular monthly school fee range. The height of rectangle drawn indicates the number of schools for particular Monthly school fee range.

(5)

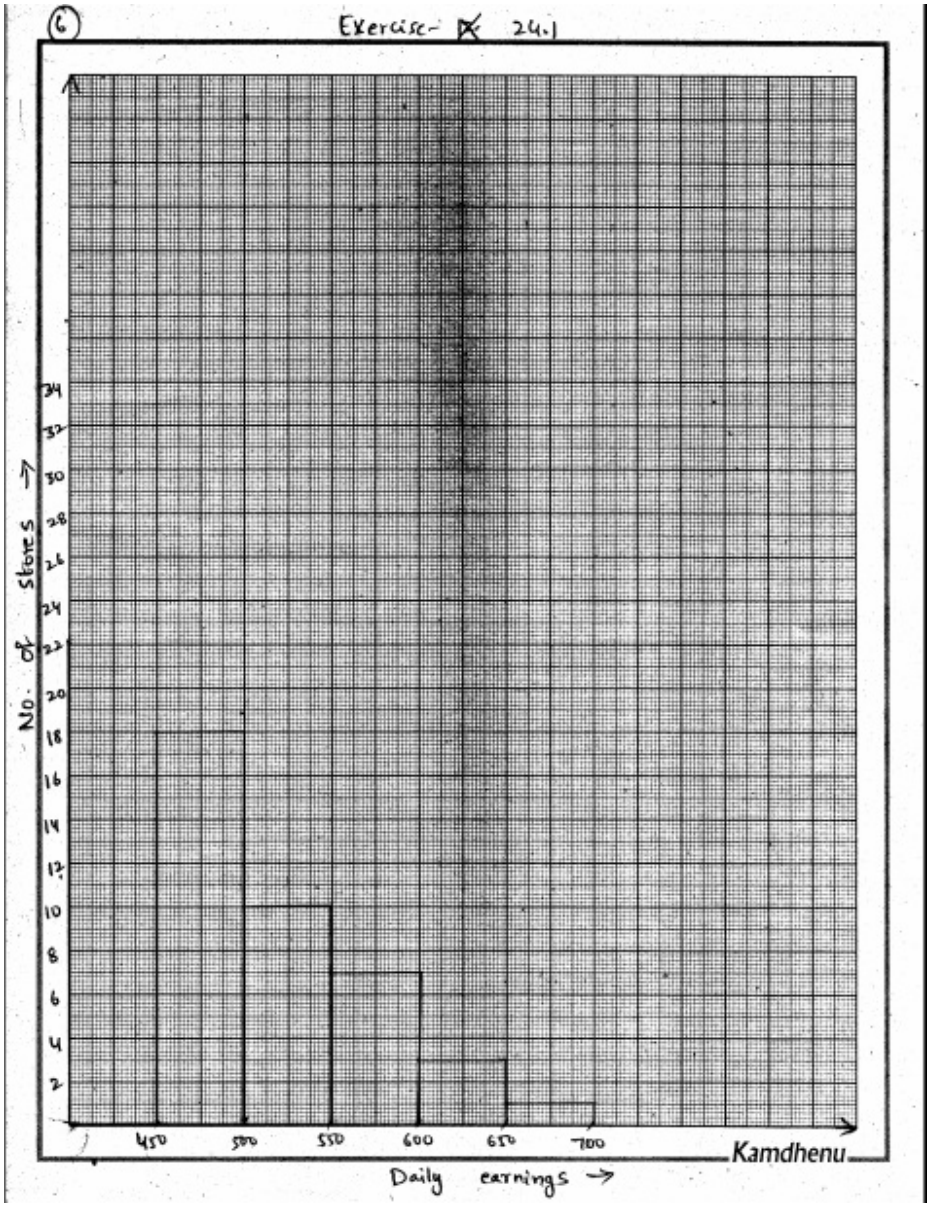


(6)

Draw daily earnings on X-axis and number of stores on Y-axis.

A histogram is drawn using the amount of number of stores for particular daily earnings. The height of rectangle drawn indicates the number of stores for particular daily earnings.

(6) Exercise- 24.1

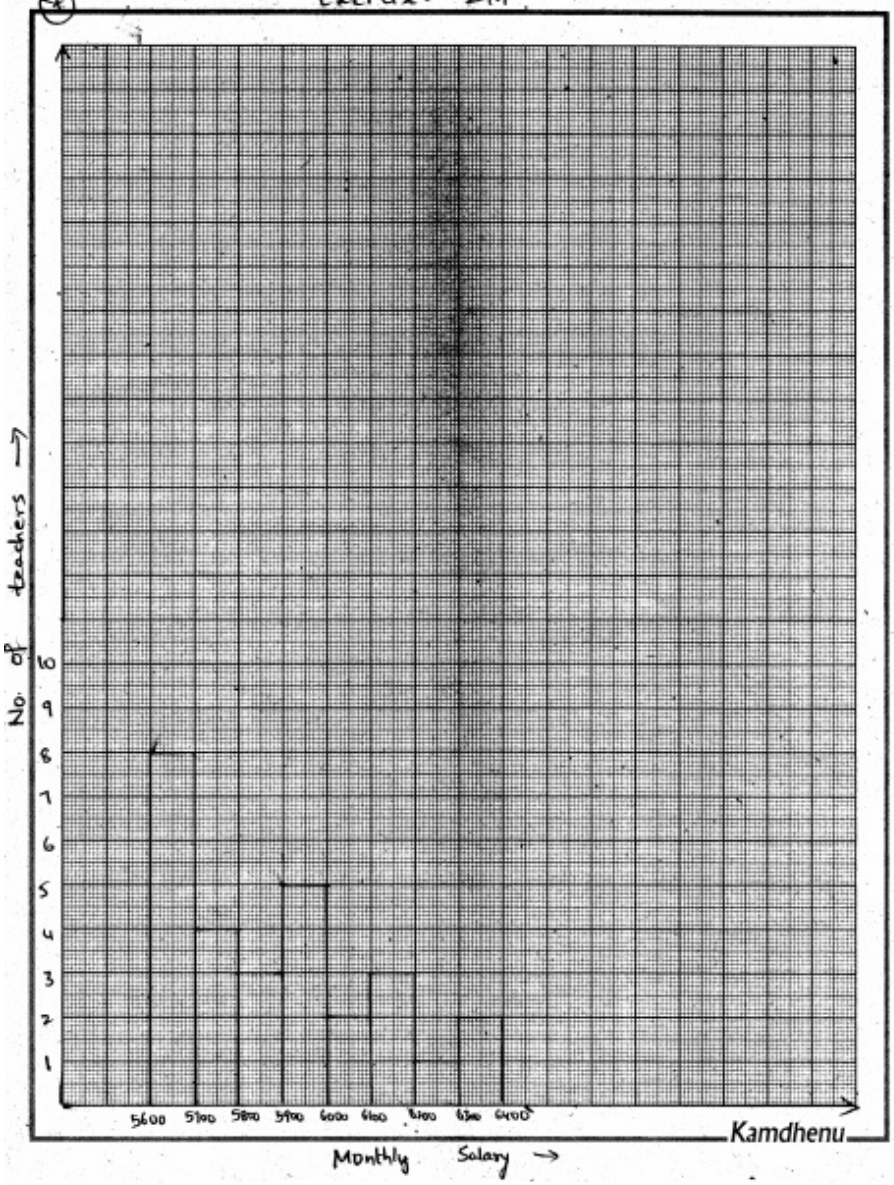


(7) Draw monthly salary on x-axis and number of teachers on Y-axis

A Histogram is drawn using the no. of teachers for particular monthly salary range. The height of rectangle indicates the number of teachers for particular range of monthly salaries.

Exercise - 24.1

(7)



(8)

From the given histogram,

(i) Age 15-20 has highest number of literate female.

(ii) 5 years is the class width here.

(iii) 320 is the lowest frequency.

(iv) average of class intervals :- 12.5, 17.5, 22.5 etc.

(v) age 10-15 has least literate females.

(9)

From given Histogram,

(i) 950 - 1000

(ii) 900 - 950 with only 2 workers in this range

(iii) Total number of workers

= Total no. of frequencies

= 3 + 7 + 5 + 4 + 2 + 8 + 6 + 5

= 40

(iv) 50 is the size of class interval.

(10)

From given Histogram,

(i) 3 students getting (90–100) marks

(ii) 10 marks is the class size

(11)

From given Histogram,

(i) 2 teachers are youngest, being in 20 - 25 age group and

1 teacher is older, being in 50-55 age group

(ii) age group of 35-40 are more in school, and age group of 50-55 are least in school

(iii) 5 years is the size of classes

(iv) Class marks = average of class intervals

= 22.5, 27.5, 32.5 etc.

(12)

Frequency distribution is given by :-

Class interval	Frequency
800 - 810	4
810 - 820	2
820 - 830	1
830 - 840	11
840 - 850	2
850 - 860	2
860 - 870	2
870 - 880	1
880 - 890	4
890 - 900	1

Draw class-intervals on x-axis and frequency on y-axis.

A Histogram is drawn using the amount of Frequency for particular class interval

The height of a rectangle drawn indicates the presence of Frequency for particular class interval

(i) wage group of 830-840 has maximum number of workers

(ii) Workers having more than 850 wage

$= 2+1+4+1+2$

$= 8+2 = 10$

(iii) Workers having less than 850 wage

$= 4+2+1+11+2$

$= 20.$

Exercise – 24.1