

(b) Vegetarian

$$9+5=14$$

$$\text{Total} = 9+5+20+16+10+15 = 75$$

$$\frac{14}{75} \times 100$$

$$=$$

$$18.67$$

(c)

Chooosen meal	Number
Chicken Cordon bleu	U U U
New york steak	U U U U
Pasta Primavera (vegetarian)	U U
Lamb Chop	U U U
Grilled Salmon	U U
Mushroom (vegetarian)	U

Each U represents five number of people.

(d) less than half of respondent.

1
(a) Number of ages in seen in more than one group for example 42, 48 and therefore a class with is uneven and hence the frequency might be affected.

(b) The age bracket between 81-90 is not covered. and therefore the table does not represent all range of ages between 61-95

2. bar graph.

This does not have continuous frequency.

(b) histogram

It has some even classes

(c) bar graph

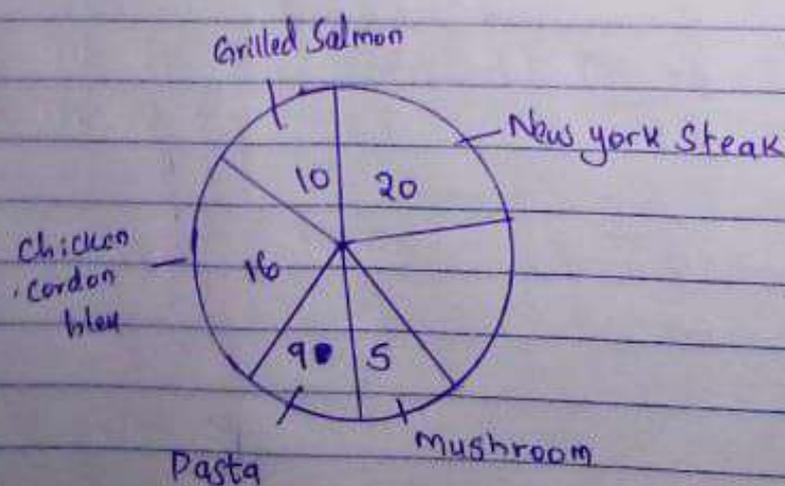
Ages can vary and maybe some age brackets can lack members

(d) histogram

height of the players is continuous

3

(a)



6

die has 6 sides

probability of getting each side

$$\frac{1}{6} \times 30$$

$$= \frac{30}{6} = 5$$

(b)

phase of a die	frequency
1	7
2	3
3	6
4	4
5	8
6	2

d there is a difference due to chances

43

(c) E6 using lower class limit

Score	Tally	frequency	freq	mid points	Relative frequency
39.5 - 44.5		3	3	42	0.111
44.5 - 49.5		1	4	47	0.037
49.5 - 54.5		2	6	52	0.074
54.5 - 59.5		4	10	57	0.148
59.5 - 64.5		2	12	62	0.074
64.5 - 69.5		2	14	67	0.074
69.5 - 74.5		2	16	72	0.074
74.5 - 79.5		5	21	77	0.185
79.5 - 84.5		2	23	82	0.074
84.5 - 89.5		1	24	85	0.037
89.5 - 94.5		3	27	92	0.111

c both the frequency polygon and re

f ~~Even~~ Frequency polygon helps to show the change of frequency from one interval to the next.

~~Case~~ Relative frequency polygon shows the change of relative frequency to the total scores.

Cumulative frequency shows the total change of frequency from one level to another and total number of scores.

10 (b) Salary	Tally	Frequency	Cumulative
0 - 499 999		2	2
500000 - 999 999		17	19
1 000000 - 1499 999		2	21
1500000 - 1999999		1	22
2000000 - 2499999		0	22
2500000 - 2999999	†	0	22
3000000 - 3499999		1	23
3500000 - 3999999		0	23
4000000 - 4499999		1	24

(c) Most of Salaries are concentrated ~~at~~ between 0 - 1499,999 hence the data is skewed to the left.

11 The sum of all relative frequencies

$$= 1$$

Relative frequencies are percent of the total number whose sum is 100%.

$$= \frac{100}{100} = 1$$

12 Score	frequency
29.5 - 39.5	1
39.5 - 49.5	2
49.5 - 59.5	4
59.5 - 69.5	8
69.5 - 79.5	5
79.5 - 89.5	3
89.5 - 99.5	2

7

(a) Ungrouped
The range is very small

(b)	number of cups	frequency	Tally	Cum f
	0	2		2
	1	8		10
	2	6		16
	3	3		19
	4	1		20

(d) The number

From the data most customers ordered 2 and 3 cups and hence the owner has to consider that when setting a price.

8

Grouped

The range of values is very big.

(b)	Purchase Amount (\$)	Tally	Frequency	Cumulative
	5.00 - 14.99		2	2
	15.00 - 24.99		3	5
	25.00 - 34.99		5	10
	35.00 - 44.99		4	14
	45.00 - 54.99		4	18
	55.00 - 64.99		3	21
	65.00 - 74.99		3	24
	75.00 - 84.99		2	26
	85.00 - 94.99		2	28
	95.00 - 104.99		0	28
	105.00 - 114.99		2	30

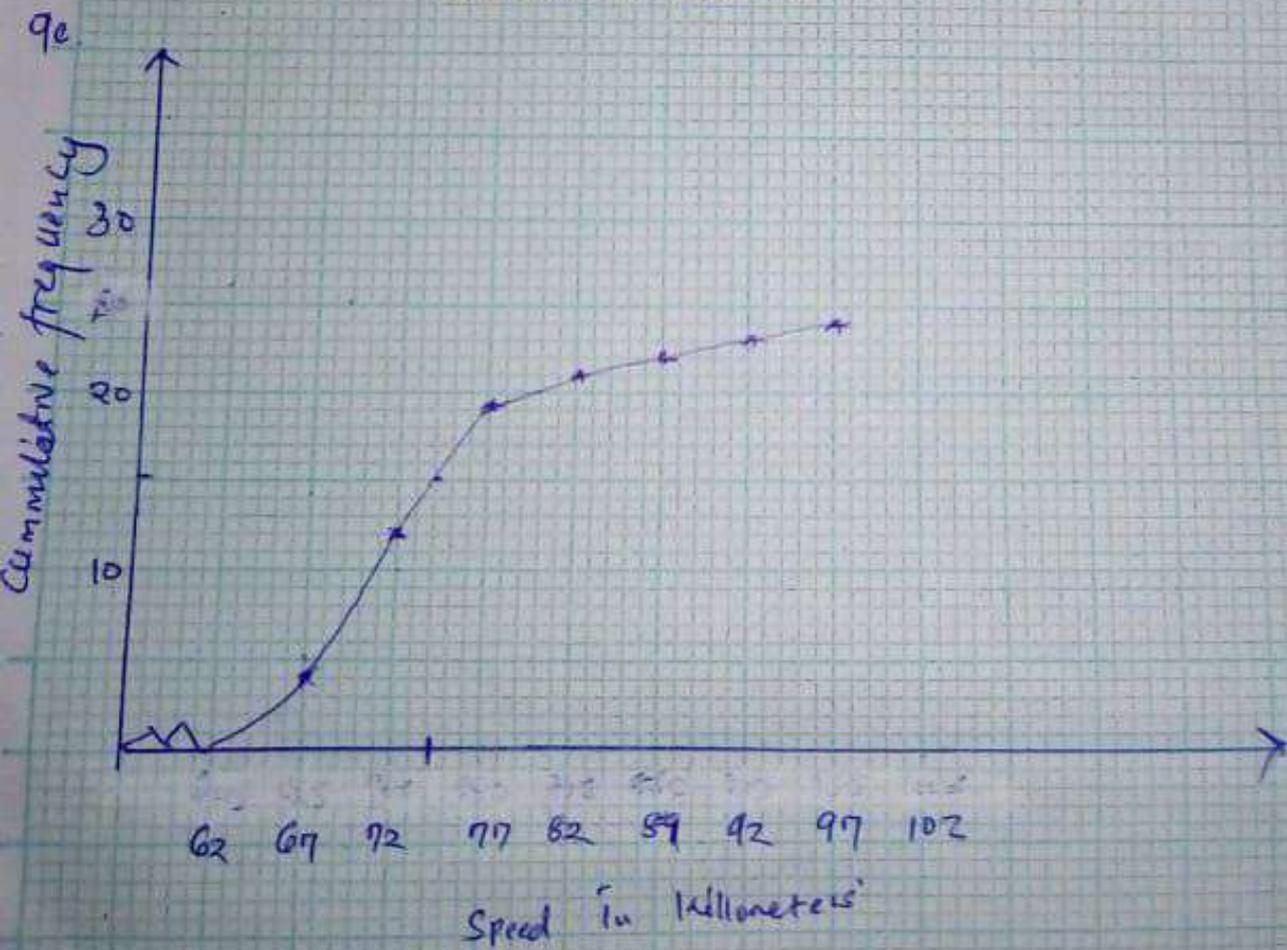
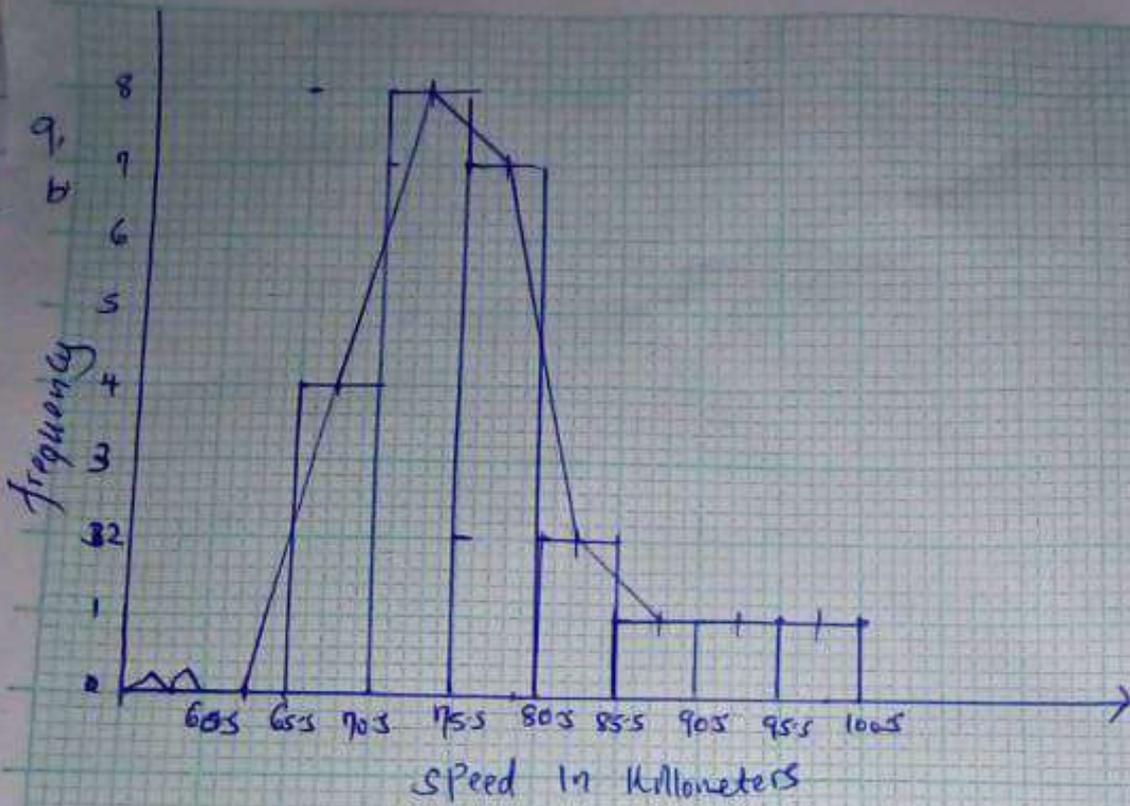
(d) A lot of people use between 5-75 dollars and thus they should be highly promoted to use more.

901

Speed (km/h)	Tally	frequency	cummulative	mid points
61-65		0	0	62
66-70		4	4	67
71-75		8	12	72
76-80		7	19	77
81-85		2	21	82
86-90		1	22	87
91-95		1	23	92
96-100		1	24	97

d 12

e 5

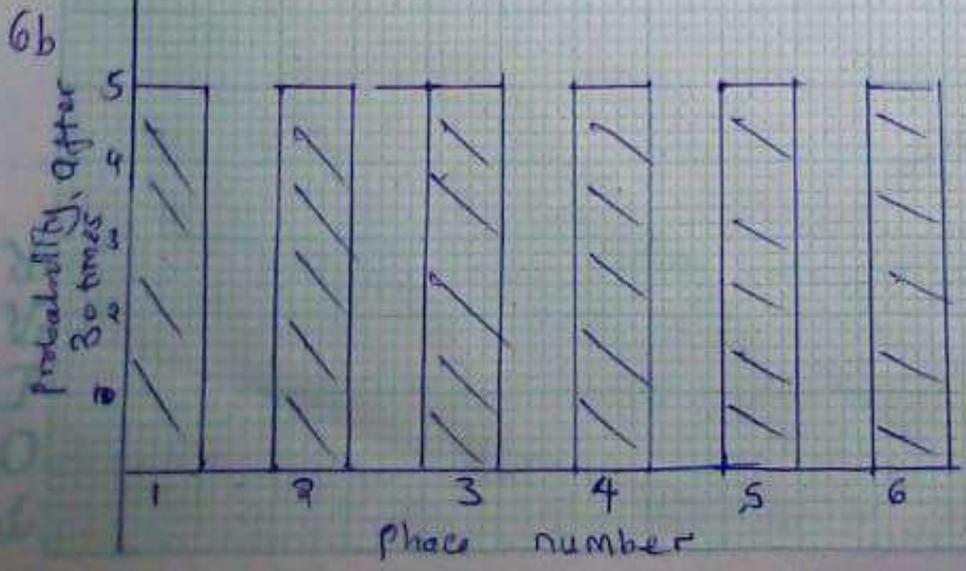
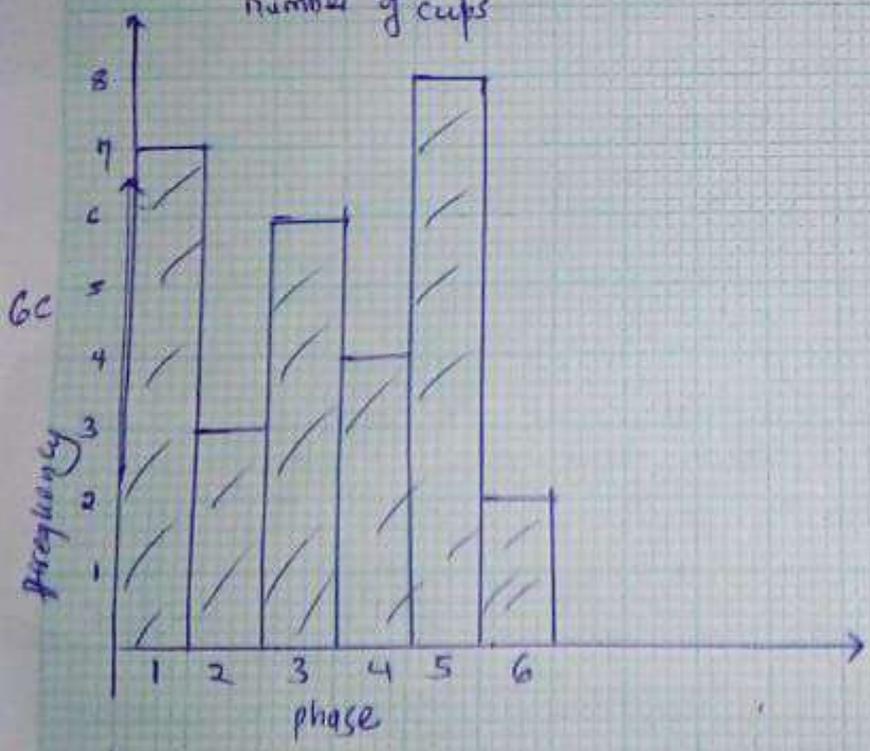
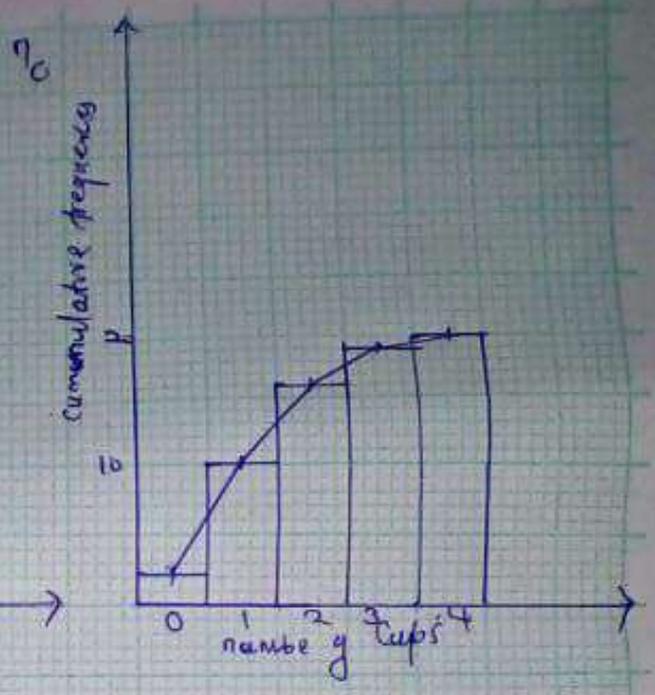
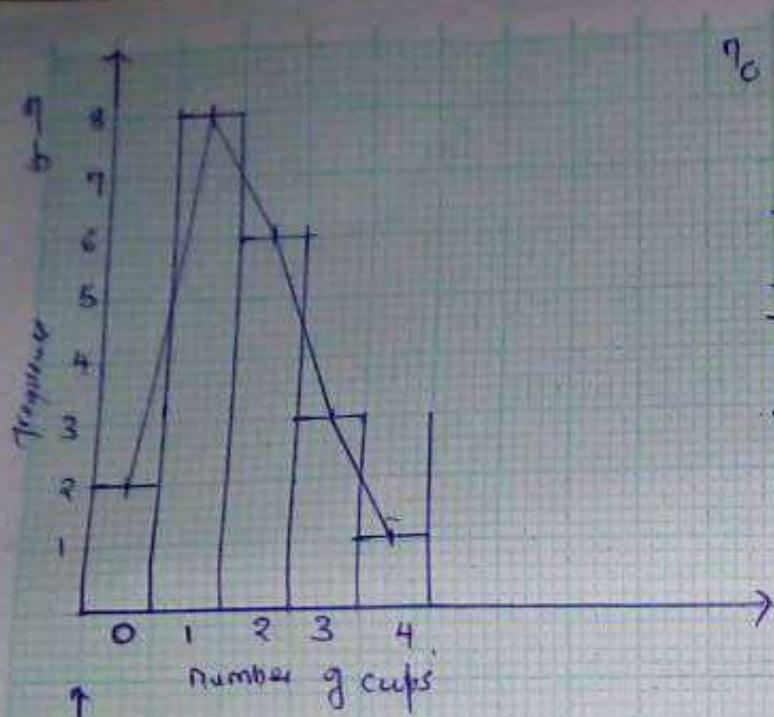


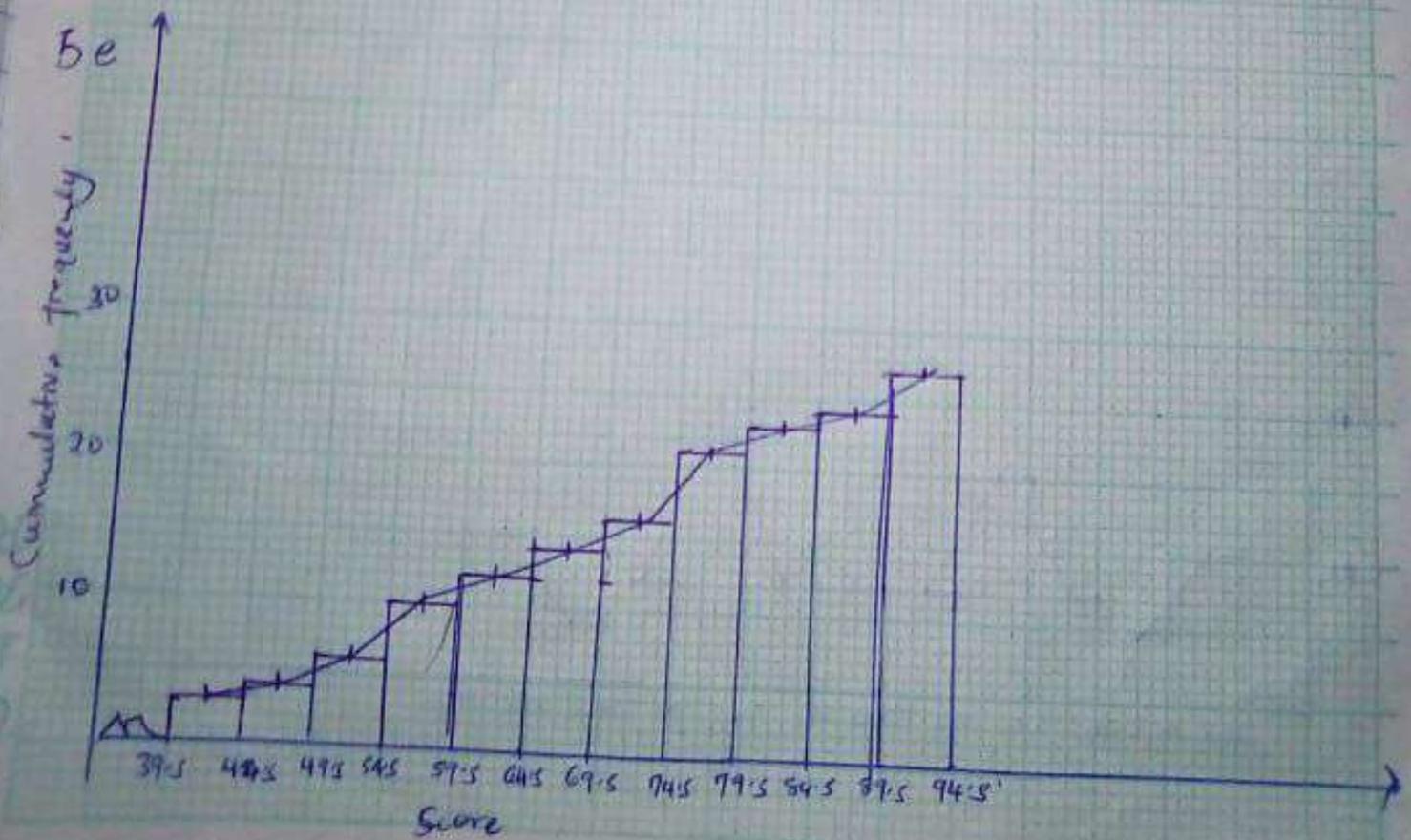
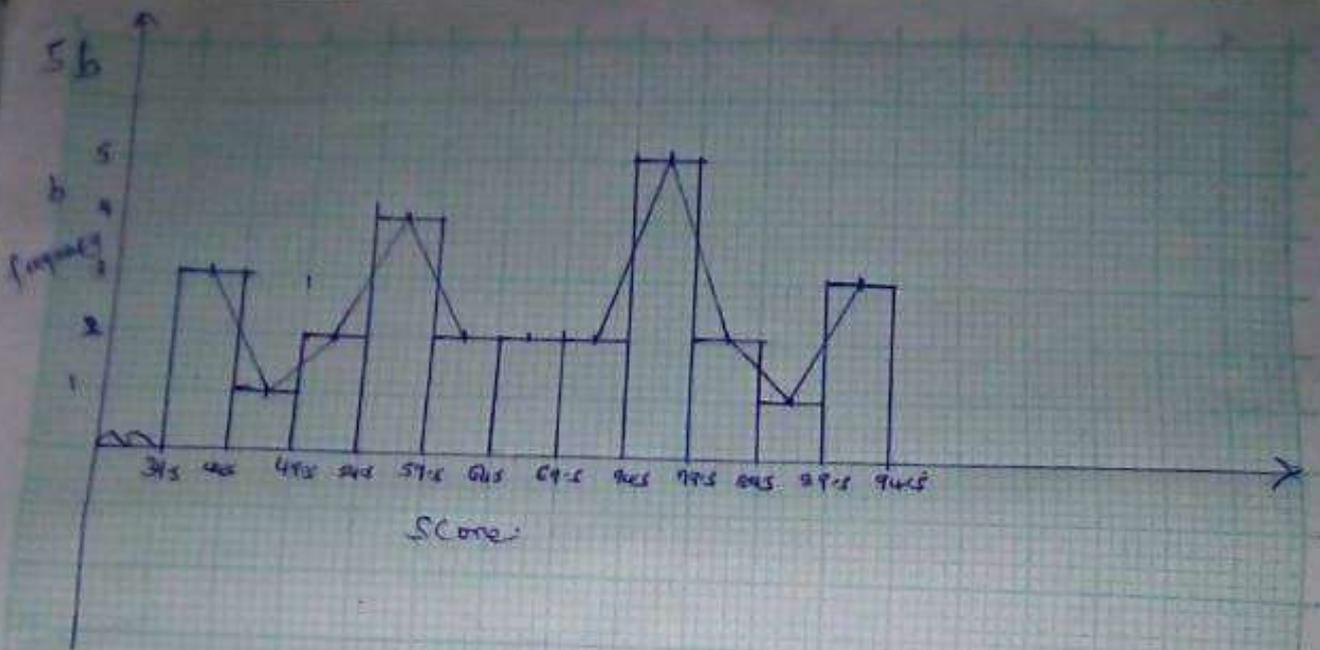
13 From the new ~~ad~~ data

only 19 had purchased 2 or more CDs

$$\frac{19}{40} \neq 50\%$$

hence the managers theory is not supported
by the new data.

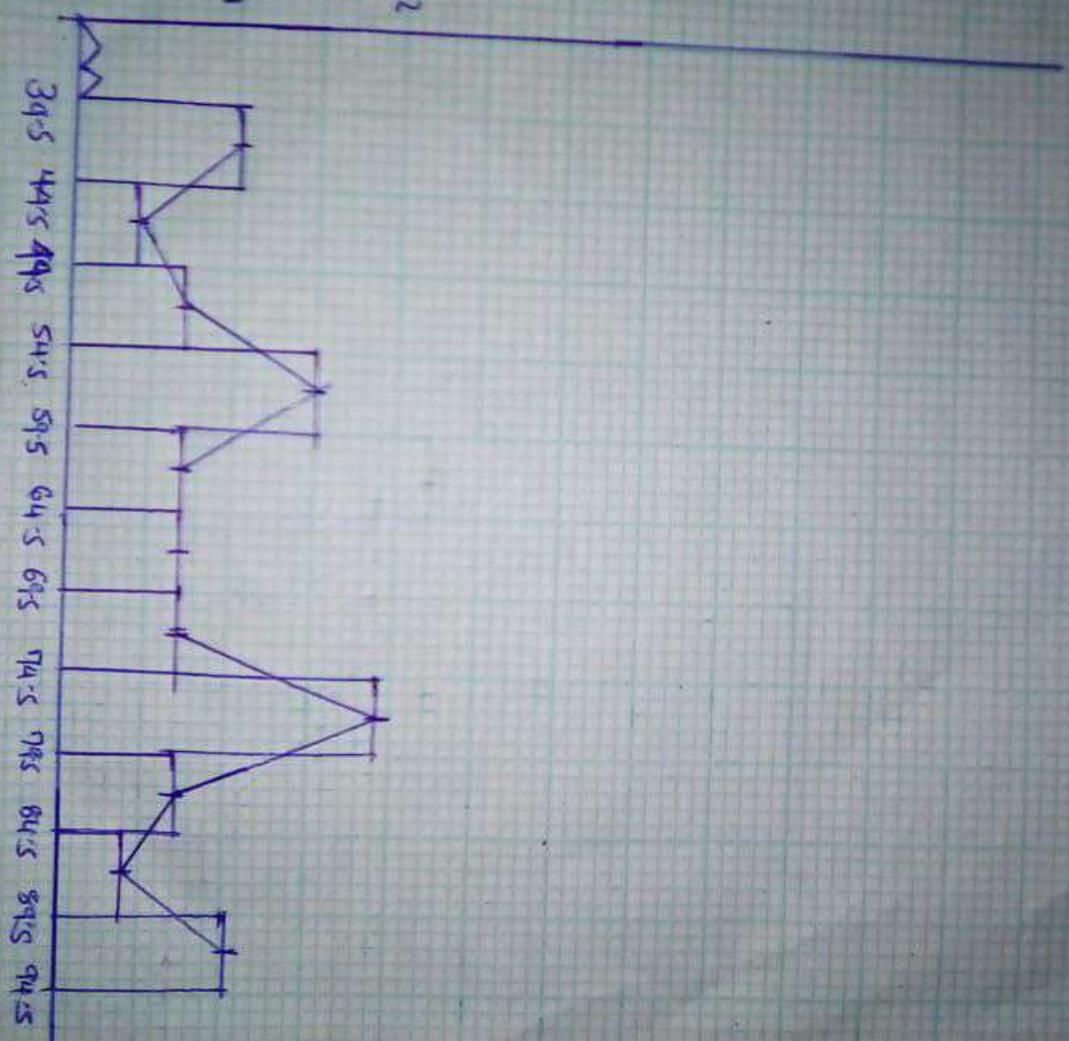




POWER

Relative frequency

25



Score