

Explain the difference between a frequency distribution table and a grouped frequency distribution table. What information is not available in a grouped frequency table?

1

Describe the difference in appearance between a bar graph and a histogram, and describe the circumstances under which each type of graph should be used.

2

Draw appropriate types of graphs for:


A. The movie ratings from problem # 3. **What scale** of measurement is used?


B. The student phone calls from problem #6. **What scale** of measurement is used?


4

Motion picture ratings can be ordered from most to least restrictive, that is, X, R, PG and G. the ratings of some pictures shown recently in San Francisco are:

PG PG PG R G G R R PG PG
R PG R PG R X X PG G R

 Construct a simple frequency distribution table with these data. Include columns for ratings, frequency and percentage.

 What percentage of movies were rated R or X?

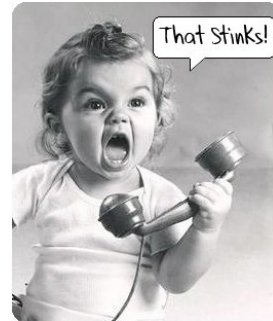
 What proportion of movies were rated G?

3

A high school teacher keeps a record of the number of days that each student attended school last year. **What** do you think the shape of the distribution will be for *days attended*? **Why**?


5

Even though more females than males attend movies, in the USA, women directed 7% of the top 250 grossing films. women wrote 8% of the top 250 grossing films, women comprised 17% of all executive producers.





Twenty MCC students were asked, "How many phone calls did you receive last night?" The numbers below are their answers.

10 7 4 6 5 2 3
0 1 11 7 6 4 4
5 3 2 2 0 3

 Construct a frequency distribution table with x, f, cumulative f, %, and cumulative % columns.

 What percentage of MCC students received 2 or 3 phone calls?

 How many people received fewer than 10 phone calls?

 What proportion of people received 7 or more phone calls?

6

For the set of scores shown in the following frequency distribution table:

<u>X</u>	<u>f</u>
4	2
3	5
2	3
1	1

7

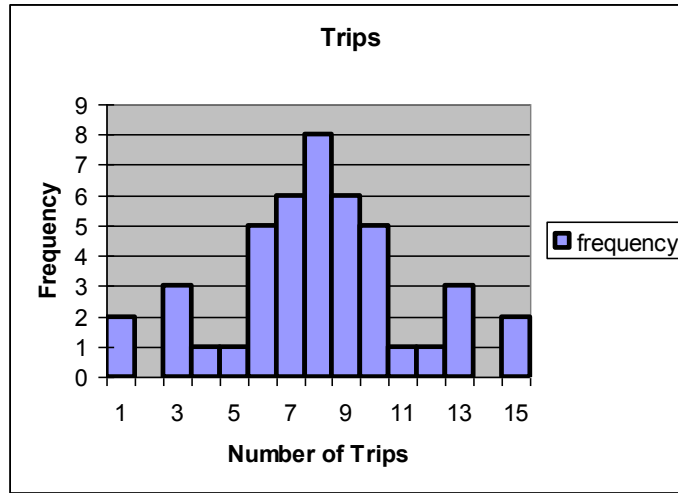
a. How many scores are in the distribution (N = ?)

Collect two examples of **EFFECTIVE GRAPHS**. **Cut out** your examples from newspapers, magazines, and/or **print** your examples from the internet. On each of your examples, write why you think these are examples of good graphs. Do the same for two **POORLY CONSTRUCTED** graphs.

8

A sample of drivers in South Carolina reported the number of trips per month they took outside the county in which they lived. The data are reproduced below.

9



Find n for this set of scores.



How many people took 11 or more trips outside their county?



What proportion of people took 8 trips outside their county?



What percentage of people took 5 or fewer trips outside their county?



Is this distribution skewed or symmetric?