## **Cumulative Frequency and Quartiles**

Note Tit

On a cumulative frequency graph, a number on the vertical axis shows the number of items  $\frac{\text{LESS THAN}}{\text{the corresponding value on the horizontal axis.}}$ 

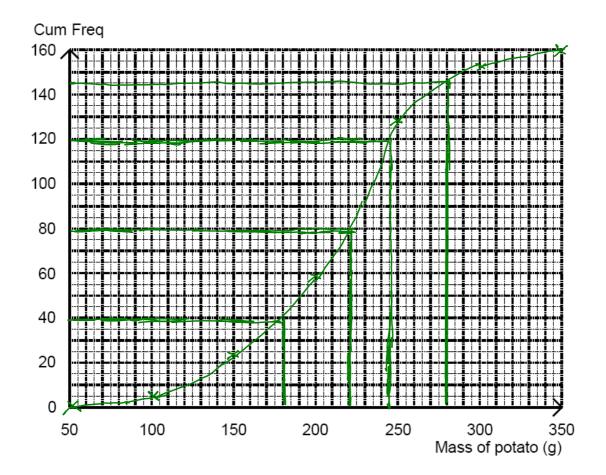
So we plot the points at the end of each class interval

Example: The masses of a sample of 160 Estima potatoes are as shown below:

Mass (g)	Frequency
50-100	5
100-150	18
150-200	36
200-250	70
250-300	24
300-350	7

Mass	Cumulative Frequency
$50 \le m \le 100$	5
$50 \le m \le 150)$	23
$50 \le m \le 200)$	59
$50 \le m \le 250)$	129
$50 \le m \le 300)$	153
$50 \le m \le 350)$	160

(a) Calculate the cumulative frequencies and draw a cumulate frequency graph.



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(b) Use your graph to estimate the percentage of potatoes which have a mass of over 
$$275g$$

145 potatoes less than  $275g$ 

160-145 = 15 potatoes over  $275g$ 

$$\frac{15}{160} \times 100 = 9.4\%$$

## Median and Quartiles

The **median** is one way of showing the **average** of the data.

The interquartile range is a way of showing the spread or variation in the data.

To find the median, draw a line across at ½ the total frequency, and read down. To find the quartiles, draw lines at ¼ and ¾ of the total frequency

## Example (continued)

(d) Find the quartiles and interquartile range of these potatoes

(Down have at 40 and 120)

hower Quartile = 180g

(e) A sample of Desiree potatoes gave the following results:

Use these values to make two comments comparing Estima and Desiree potatoes.

On average, Desirel potatoes are smaller (have less mass) than Estima potatoes.

There is more vanton in size with Desiree potables (greater spread of masses)