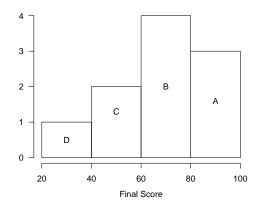
Math 13 - Homework 2

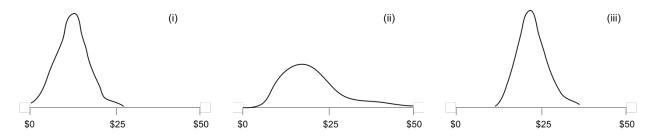
	Name:	Class	Number:
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1) True or False

- a. A histogram allows you to visualize how values are distributed.
- b. Bars in a histogram can be rearranged.
- c. The area of the bars in a histogram represent the frequency of values in a class interval.
- d. Class intervals must be of equal width in a histogram.
- e. The height of the bars in a histogram must be equal to the frequency of the corresponding class intervals.
- f. The total area of the rectangles in a histogram must be equal to 100%.
- 2) The histogram below shows the distribution of final scores in a certain class.

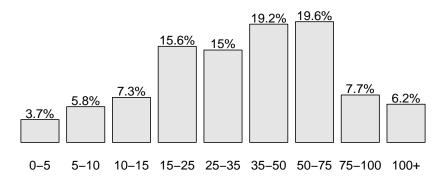


- a. Which block represents the people who scored between 60 and 80?
- b. Ten percent scored between 20 and 40. About what percentage scored between 40 and 60?
- c. About what percentage scored over 60?
- 3) An investigator collects data on hourly wage rates for three groups of people. Those in group B earn about twice as much as those in group A. Those in group C earn about \$10 an hour more than those in group A. Which histogram belongs to which group? (The histograms don't show wages above \$50 an hour)

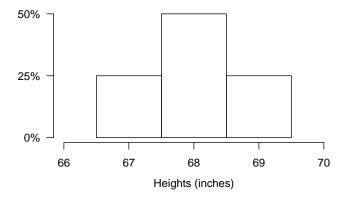


4) The figure below shows the distribution of American families by income. Ranges include the left endpoint but not the right. For example, 3.7% of the families had incomes in the range \$0-\$4,999, 5.8% had incomes in the range \$5,000-\$9,999, and so forth. True or False, and explain:

- a. Although American families are not spread evenly over the whole income range, the families that earn between \$10,000 and \$35,000 are spread fairly evenly over that range.
- b. The families that earn between \$35,000 and \$75,000 are spread fairly evenly over that range.
- c. The graph is a histogram.



- 5) In one hypothetical study, 100 people had their heights measured to the nearest eighth of an inch. A histogram for the results is shown below. Two of the following lists have this histogram. Which ones, and why?
 - a. 30 people, 67 inches tall; 40 people, 68 inches tall; 30 people, 69 inches tall.
 - b. 10 people, $66\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall; 15 people, $67\frac{1}{4}$ inches tall; 50 people, 68 inches tall; 25 people, 69 inches tall. c. 25 people, 67 inches tall; 50 people, 68 inches tall; 25 people, 69 inches tall.

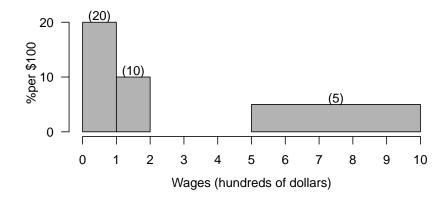


6) The survey about color preferences reported the age distribution of the people who responded. Here are the age distribution of the results:

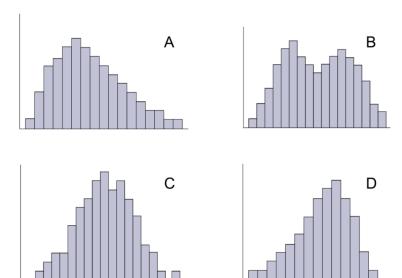
	age	count
1	1-18	10.00
2	19-24	97.00
3	25-35	70.00
4	36-50	36.00
5	51-69	14.00
6	70 or more	5.00

- a. Add the counts and compute the percents for each age group
- b. Make a bar chart of the percents

- c. Describe the distribution
- d. Explain why your bar chart is not a histogram
- 7) A histogram of monthly wages for part-time employees is shown below (densities are marked in parentheses). Nobody earned more than \$1,000 a month. The block over the class interval from \$200 to \$500 is missing. How tall must it be?



8) The following figure shows four histograms (A, B, C, D).



- a. Which distribution seems to be skewed right?
- b. Which distribution seems to be skewed left?
- c. Which distribution seems to be symmetrical or "bell" shaped?
- d. Which distribution seems to be bimodal?
- e. Which distribution shows a gap?
- 9) The following table displays the IQ scores of 60 fifth-grade students chosen at random from one school.
- [1] 145 139 126 122 125 130 96 110 118 118 101 142 134 124 112 109 134
- [18] 113 81 113 123 94 100 136 109 131 117 110 127 124 106 124 115 133
- [35] 116 102 127 117 109 137 117 90 103 114 139 101 122 105 97 89 102
- [52] 108 110 128 114 112 114 102 82 101

Make a frequency table and draw a histogram, by dividing the range of the data into the following classes:

- 75 to 84
- 85 to 94
- 95 to 104
- 105 to 114
- 115 to 124
- 125 to 134
- 135 to 144
- 145 to 154