

Quantitative Graphs

Frequency Distribution for Quantitative Data

The weights (in pounds) of 25 husky dogs are shown below:

53	46	44	47	50
49	47	44	61	44
35	46	49	51	48
50	52	44	50	47
58	47	52	37	54

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Since this data is quantitative, we are going to have to decide what each of our ranges of weights in our classes is going to be.

Definitions for Quantitative Data

The smallest value (weight in our case) in each class (table row) is called the **lower class limit**.

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Let's create a frequency distribution for the dog weights using a class width of 5 pounds.

Frequency Distribution of the Weights of Adorable Huskies

Weight	Frequency
35 – 39	2
40 – 44	4
45 – 49	9
50 – 54	8
55 – 59	1
60 – 64	1