The following data represent the amount of yield (Ton/Hectare) of wheat in a farm:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3.0** | **3.7** | **3.2** | **2.0** | **3.5** | **4.1** | **2.2** | **2.6** |
| **2.4** | **3.1** | **3.8** | **3.3** | **3.1** | **1.6** | **3.4** | **3.7** |
| **3.9** | **3.3** | **2.9** | **3.6** | **3.4** | **4.3** | **2.5** | **3.1** |
| **1.9** | **4.1** | **3.2** | **4.4** | **3.7** | **3.1** | **3.3** | **3.4** |
| **4.2** | **3.0** | **3.9** | **2.6** | **3.2** | **3.8** | **2.3** | **3.5** |

Part (a)

1. Make a frequency distribution, using 6 classes.
2. Add the boundary, the midpoint of each class, the relative frequency, and the cumulative frequency to previous frequency table. (of part (1)).
3. Construct a frequency histogram.
4. Construct the frequency polygon.
5. Construct a relative cumulative frequency Graph (Ogive).

Part (b)

1. Calculate the 3-measures of central tendency of the data.
2. Compare between the mean and the frequency distribution mean.