1. **Solution**
The sample size, n, is 24. We determine the indeces and values of Q1, Q2, and Q3.

Quartile	Formula for i	i	x
Q1	$\lceil 0.25 \times 24 \rceil$	6	38.83
Q2	$\lceil 0.5 \times 24 \rceil$	12	39.58
Q3	$\lceil 0.75 \times 24 \rceil$	18	40.87

We determine the IQR.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IQR} &= \text{Q3} - \text{Q1} \\ &= 40.87 - 38.83 \\ &= 2.04 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outlier boundaries.

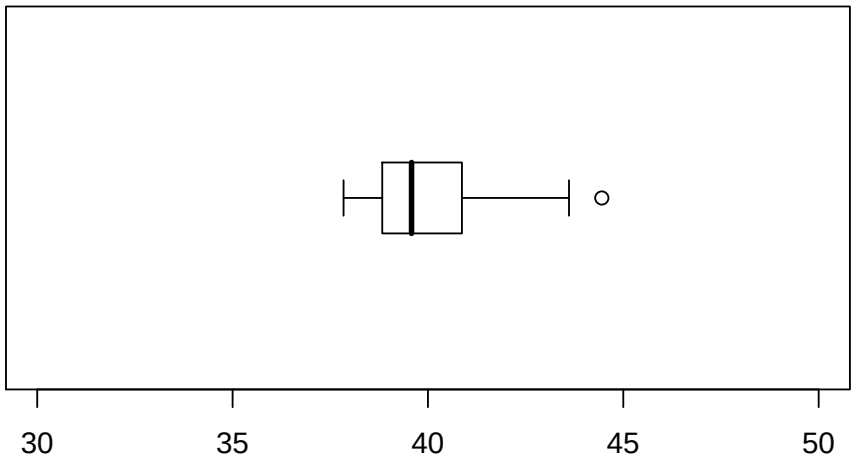
$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower boundary} &= \text{Q1} - 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 38.83 - 1.5 \times 2.04 \\ &= 35.77 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{upper boundary} &= \text{Q3} + 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 40.87 + 1.5 \times 2.04 \\ &= 43.93 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outliers.

$$\text{outliers} = \{44.45\}$$

We identify the ends of the whiskers: 37.84 and 43.61. We plot the boxplot.



2. **Solution**
The sample size, n, is 18. We determine the indeces and values of Q1, Q2, and Q3.

Quartile	Formula for i	i	x
Q1	$\lceil 0.25 \times 18 \rceil$	5	116.73
Q2	$\lceil 0.5 \times 18 \rceil$	9	123.27
Q3	$\lceil 0.75 \times 18 \rceil$	14	126.1

We determine the IQR.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IQR} &= \text{Q3} - \text{Q1} \\ &= 126.1 - 116.73 \\ &= 9.37 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outlier boundaries.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower boundary} &= \text{Q1} - 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 116.73 - 1.5 \times 9.37 \\ &= 102.675 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{upper boundary} &= \text{Q3} + 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 126.1 + 1.5 \times 9.37 \\ &= 140.155 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outliers.

$$\text{outliers} = \{140.66\}$$

We identify the ends of the whiskers: 107.83 and 132.64. We plot the boxplot.