1. **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	61.4
Q2	$\lceil 0.5 \times 18 \rceil$	9	61.54
Q3	$\lceil 0.75 \times 18 \rceil$	14	61.65

   We determine the IQR.
   $$\begin{aligned} \text{IQR} &= \text{Q3} - \text{Q1} \\ &= 61.65 - 61.4 \\ &= 0.25 \end{aligned}$$
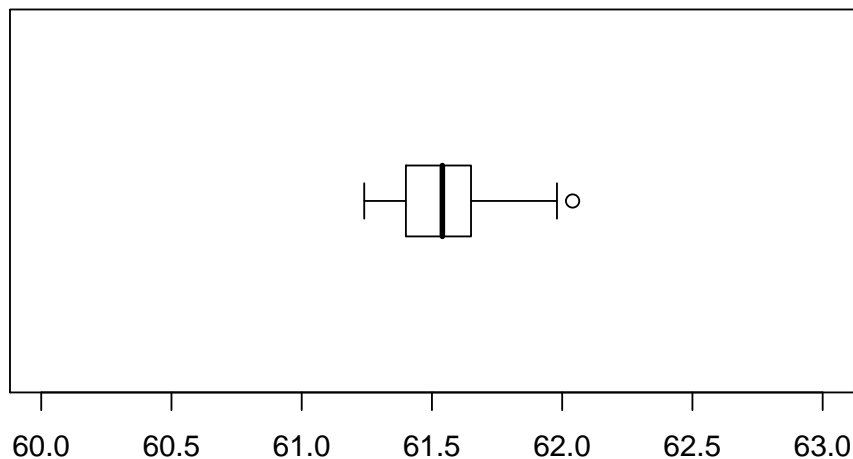
   We determine the outlier boundaries.
   $$\begin{aligned} \text{lower boundary} &= \text{Q1} - 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 61.4 - 1.5 \times 0.25 \\ &= 61.025 \end{aligned}$$

   $$\begin{aligned} \text{upper boundary} &= \text{Q3} + 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 61.65 + 1.5 \times 0.25 \\ &= 62.025 \end{aligned}$$

   We determine the outliers.
   $$\text{outliers} = \{62.04\}$$

   We identify the ends of the whiskers: 61.24 and 61.98. We plot the boxplot.

2. **Solution**

The sample size, n, is 21. We determine the indeces and values of Q1, Q2, and Q3.

Quartile	Formula for i	i	x
Q1	$\lceil 0.25 \times 21 \rceil$	6	54.65
Q2	$\lceil 0.5 \times 21 \rceil$	11	56.93
Q3	$\lceil 0.75 \times 21 \rceil$	16	58.48

We determine the IQR.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IQR} &= \text{Q3} - \text{Q1} \\ &= 58.48 - 54.65 \\ &= 3.83 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outlier boundaries.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower boundary} &= \text{Q1} - 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 54.65 - 1.5 \times 3.83 \\ &= 48.905 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{upper boundary} &= \text{Q3} + 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 58.48 + 1.5 \times 3.83 \\ &= 64.225 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outliers.

$$\text{outliers} = \{47.51, 47.59, 48.22\}$$

We identify the ends of the whiskers: 49.77 and 59.47. We plot the boxplot.