1. **Solution**
The sample size, n, is 12. We determine the indeces and values of Q1, Q2, and Q3.

Quartile	Formula for i	i	x
Q1	$\lceil 0.25 \times 12 \rceil$	3	83.15
Q2	$\lceil 0.5 \times 12 \rceil$	6	92.09
Q3	$\lceil 0.75 \times 12 \rceil$	9	102.85

We determine the IQR.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IQR} &= \text{Q3} - \text{Q1} \\ &= 102.85 - 83.15 \\ &= 19.7 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outlier boundaries.

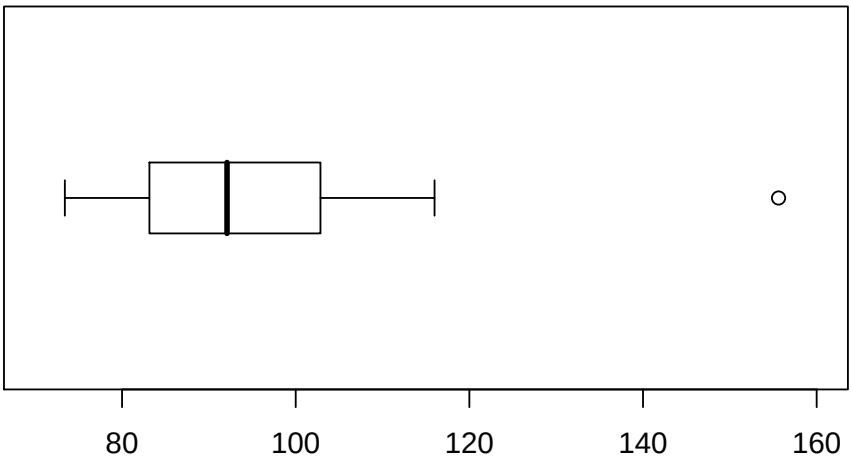
$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower boundary} &= \text{Q1} - 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 83.15 - 1.5 \times 19.7 \\ &= 53.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{upper boundary} &= \text{Q3} + 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 102.85 + 1.5 \times 19.7 \\ &= 132.4 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outliers.

$$\text{outliers} = \{155.61\}$$

We identify the ends of the whiskers: 73.41 and 115.99. We plot the boxplot.



2. **Solution**
The sample size, n, is 72. We determine the indeces and values of Q1, Q2, and Q3.

Quartile	Formula for i	i	x
Q1	$\lceil 0.25 \times 72 \rceil$	18	29.19
Q2	$\lceil 0.5 \times 72 \rceil$	36	36.46
Q3	$\lceil 0.75 \times 72 \rceil$	54	53.68

We determine the IQR.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IQR} &= \text{Q3} - \text{Q1} \\ &= 53.68 - 29.19 \\ &= 24.49 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outlier boundaries.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower boundary} &= \text{Q1} - 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 29.19 - 1.5 \times 24.49 \\ &= -7.545 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{upper boundary} &= \text{Q3} + 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \\ &= 53.68 + 1.5 \times 24.49 \\ &= 90.415 \end{aligned}$$

We determine the outliers.

$$\text{outliers} = \{96.3\}$$

We identify the ends of the whiskers: 20.57 and 80.15. We plot the boxplot.