**CHRIST UNIVERSITY, BANGALORE**

**Department of Statistics**

Construct a frequency distribution, cumulative frequency distribution and relative frequency distribution for the data given below. Draw suitable diagrams and ogives.

1. Thirty AA batteries were tested to determine how long they would last. The results, to the nearest minute, were recorded as follows:

423, 369, 387, 411, 393, 394, 371, 377, 389, 409, 392, 408, 431, 401, 363, 391, 405, 382, 400, 381, 399, 415, 428, 422, 396, 372, 410, 419, 386, 390

1. A car insurance company conducted a survey to find out how many car accidents people had been involved in. They selected a sample of 32 adults between the ages of 30 and 70 and asked each person how many accidents they had been involved in the past ten years. The following data were obtained.
2. 1 0 3 2 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 2 0 4 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 3 1 3 0 0 1 0 5 4
3. A life insurance agent found the following data for distribution of ages of 100 policy holders.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age(yrs) | Below 20 | Below 25 | Below 30 | Below 35 | Below 40 | Below 45 | Below50 | Below 55 | Below 60 |
| No. of policy holders |  | 6 | 24 | 45 | 78 | 89 | 92 | 98 | 100 |

1. Identify the lower class limits, upper class limits, class width, class marks, and modal class for the frequency distribution below.



1. The following data represent the percentage of people without health insurance for the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 2009. Form a frequency distribution table.

