

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Histogram

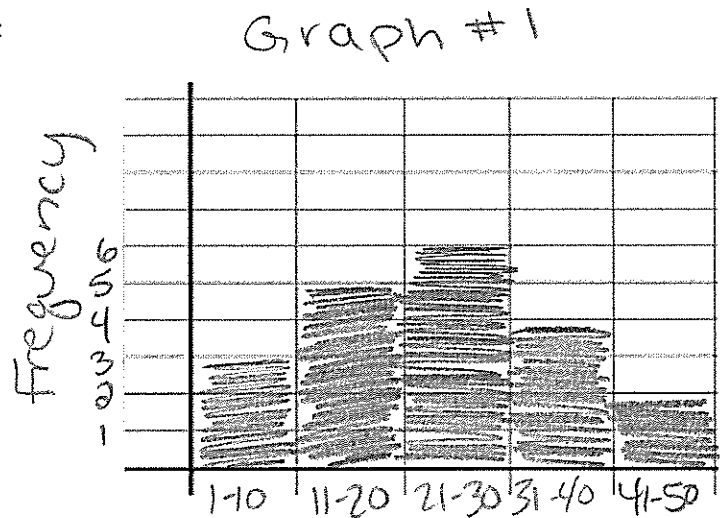
Histogram	A display that shows the distribution of numeric data. The range of data values, divided into intervals, is displayed on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis shows frequency.
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Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make a frequency table.</li> <li>2. Graph your data (from the table)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Intervals on the x-axis</li> <li>b. Frequency on the y-axis</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Bars touch!</li> </ol>
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### Graph

1. Construct a histogram from the following data:

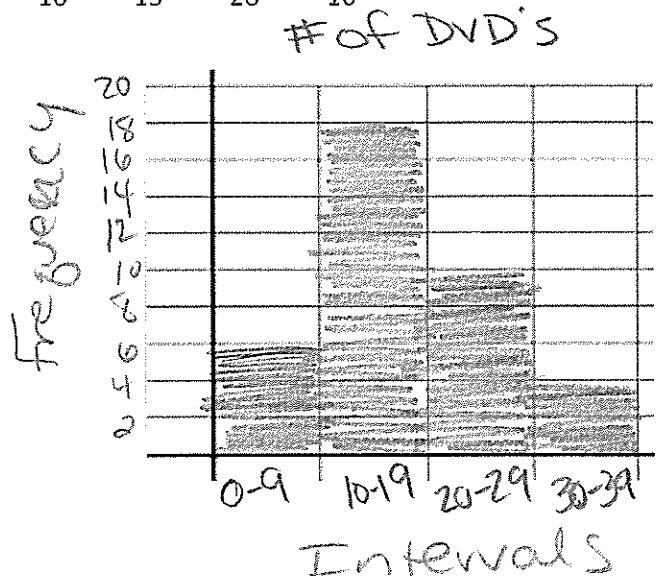
Ages of Attendees	Frequency
1-10	3
11-20	5
21-30	6
31-40	4
41-50	2



2. 6<sup>th</sup> grade students decided they would survey other 6<sup>th</sup> graders to determine how many DVDs each student owns. A total of 38 students were surveyed. The data are shown in the table below in no specific order. Create a histogram of the data.

11	21	5	12	10	31	19	13	23	33
10	11	25	14	34	15	14	29	8	5
22	26	23	12	27	4	25	15	7	
2	19	12	39	17	16	15	28	16	

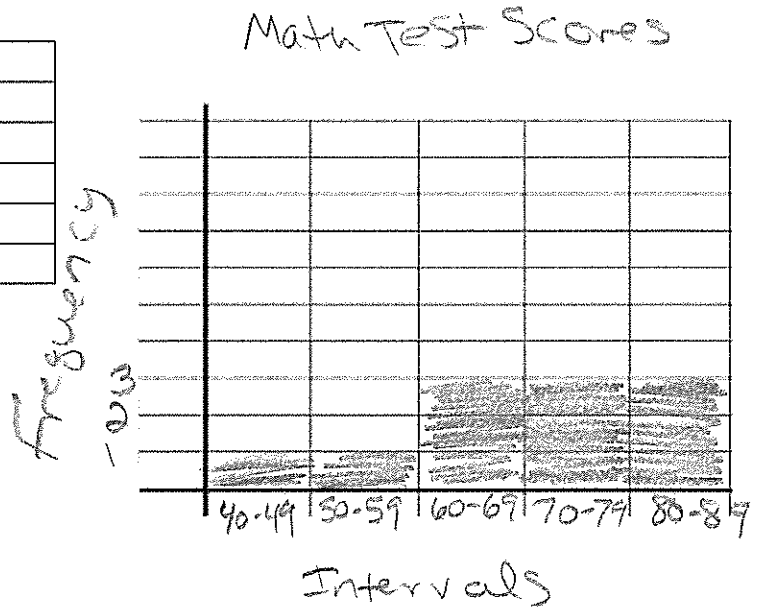
Interval	Frequency
0-9	6
10-19	18
20-29	10
30-39	4



You Try:

1. The scores on a math test were 70, 55, 61, 80, 85, 72, 65, 40, 74, 68, and 84. Create a frequency table and histogram for these test scores.

Interval	Frequency
40-49	1
50-59	1
60-69	3
70-79	3
80-89	3

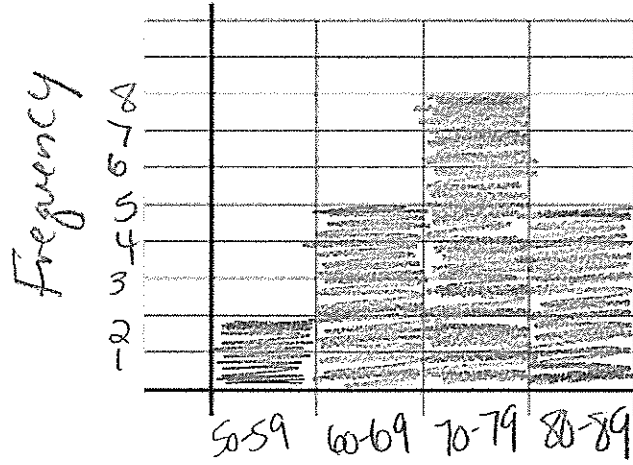


2. Listed below are the daily high temperatures (°F) for the first 20 days of April. Choose appropriate intervals to group the data, make a frequency table for the data, and construct a histogram for the data.

55	62	68	75	69	78	82	79	85	88
65	60	58	75	80	82	74	78	78	72

Interval	Frequency
50-59	2
60-69	5
70-79	8
80-89	5

# Daily High Temps.



Intervals