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Corbettmaths mean from a frequency table worksheet answers

Corbettmaths grouped frequency tables. Corbettmaths mean from a frequency table practice questions. Corbett mean from a frequency table answers. Corbettmaths frequency tables. Corbettmaths mean from a frequency table answers.

Frequency Table Analysis A total of 240 divers were surveyed, revealing that the ratio of x to y is 7:5. This means that x is $\frac{7}{12}$ of the total and y is $\frac{5}{12}$ of the total. By calculating the values of x and y, we find that x = 63 divers and y = 45 divers. **Modal Number** The modal number of shark encounters is the most common category, which is clearly the 2 shark encounters category with a frequency of 76. This is more than any other category. **Median** To find the median, we need to locate the middle value(s). Since there are 240 values in total and an even number, there is no single middle value, so we will need to locate the two middle values. Using the formula $\frac{n + 1}{2}$, where n represents the total number of values, we find that the median is halfway between the 120th and the 121st value. Since these values are identical (3 shark encounters), the median is simply 3 shark encounters. **Mean** To calculate the mean, we need to multiply the number of shark encounters by the frequency: $0 \times 0 + 1 \times 32 + 2 \times 76 + 3 \times 68 + 4 \times 55 + 5 \times 67 + 6 \times 45 + 7 \times 72 + 8 \times 65 + 9 \times 48 + 10 \times 74 + 11 \times 66 + 12 \times 46 + 13 \times 56 + 14 \times 53 + 15 \times 58 + 16 \times 69 + 17 \times 64 + 18 \times 62 + 19 \times 49 + 20 \times 72 + 21 \times 55 + 22 \times 67 + 23 \times 51$ = 628. Finally, we can calculate the mean number of shark encounters per diver: 628 shark encounters ÷ 240 divers = 2.6166666666666667 (to the nearest whole number). Data can be organized using frequency tables, which help find descriptive statistics like mean, median, and mode. A frequency table has three columns: items, tally marks, and frequencies. The total frequency adds up all values. Frequency tables can also show grouped data with class intervals. To use a frequency table, read the headings carefully, check group intervals, and identify which average to find. **Article** Add up the tally marks to find the frequencies. Add up the frequencies in the final column to get the total number of items in the data set. Here are the speeds of 20 vehicles, to the nearest mph:

45	65	72	48	74	67	69	46	56	53	58	69	72	64	62	49	72	55	67	51
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 Complete the grouped frequency table. Go along the data set and for each item put a tally mark in the table. When you have finished, add up the tally marks to find the frequencies. Take care with the inequalities and the minimum value and the maximum value in each class interval. Add up the frequencies in the final column to get the total number of items in the data set. Write down the mode. The mode is 'Car' as it has the highest frequency. The modal vehicle is 'Car'. Find the mode, median and mean from this frequency table The median is the 11th value which is 19^{°C} The mean is $\frac{(17 \times 1) + (18 \times 4) + (19 \times 6) + (20 \times 8) + (21 \times 2)}{21} = \frac{405}{21} = 19.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ Find the modal class, the class interval in which the median lies and the estimated mean from this grouped frequency table The modal class is the one with the highest frequency which is 60 ≤ x < 70