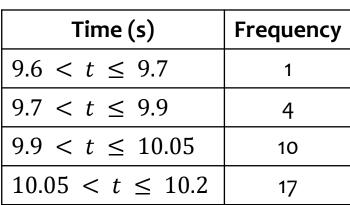
3.3) Cumulative frequency

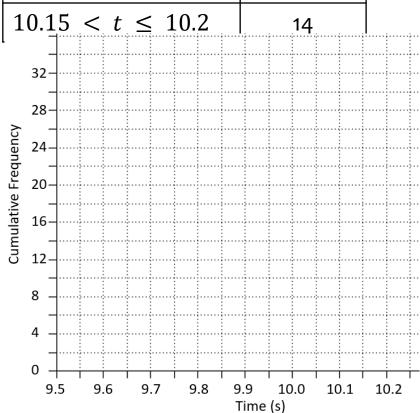
Your turn

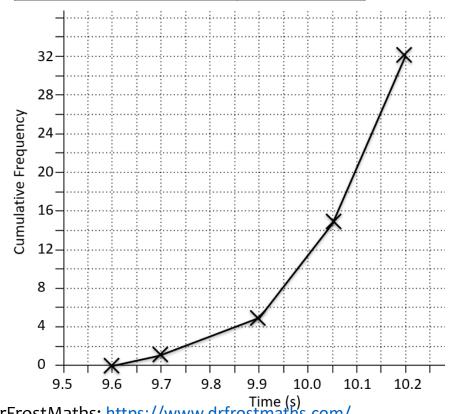
Draw a cumulative frequency diagram for the data:

Draw a cumulative frequency diagram for the data:

Time (s)	Frequenc
$9.6 < t \le 9.8$	3
$9.8 < t \le 10.05$	7
$10.05 < t \le 10.15$	8
$10.15 < t \le 10.2$	14
32-	



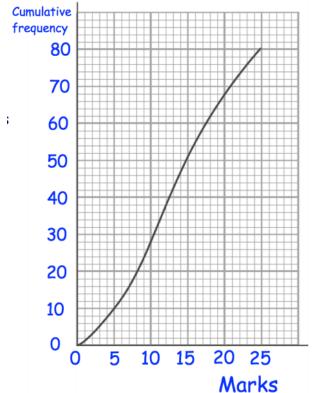




Diagrams/Graphs used with permission from DrFrostMaths: https://www.drfrostmaths.com/

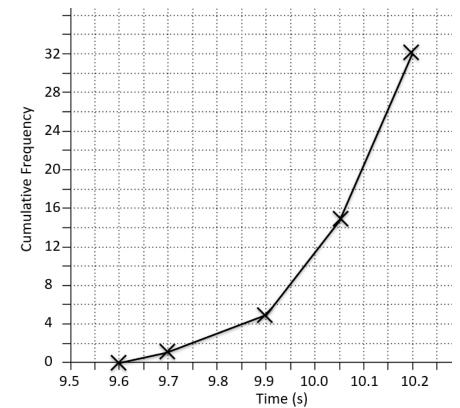
Your turn

Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the:



- Lower quartile
- Median
- Upper quartile
- 60th percentile

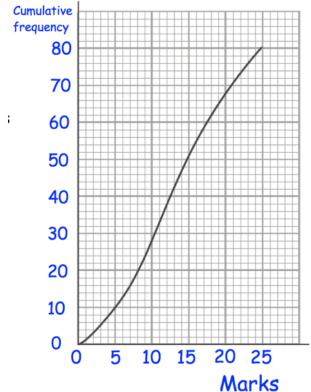
Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the:



- Lower quartile 9.95 s
- Median $10.07 \, s$
- Upper quartile 10.13 s
- 90th percentile 10.17 s

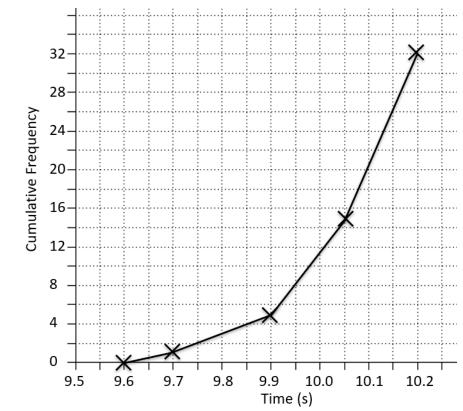
Your turn

Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the:



- Interquartile range
- 10th 90th interpercentile range

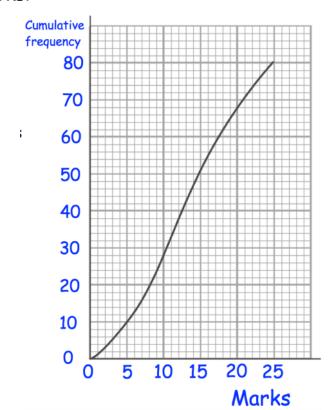
Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the:



Interquartile range

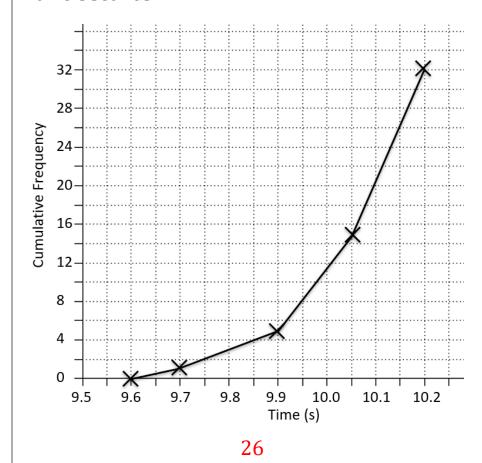
- 0.18 s
- 20th 80th interpercentile range0.21 s

Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the number of students who achieved fewer than 23 marks.

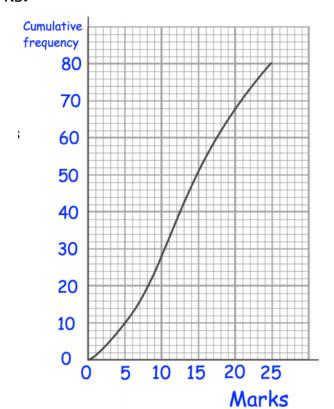


Your turn

Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the number of runners who had a time less than 10.15 seconds.

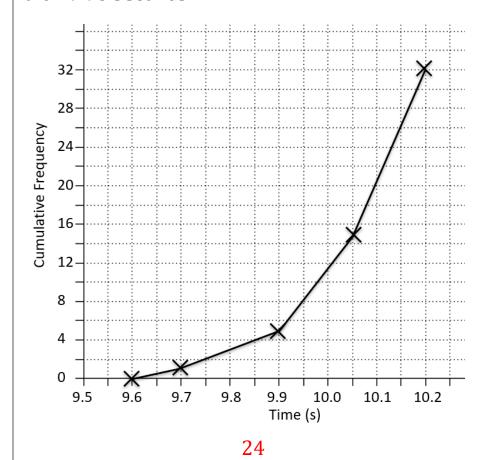


Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the number of students who achieved more than 12 marks.

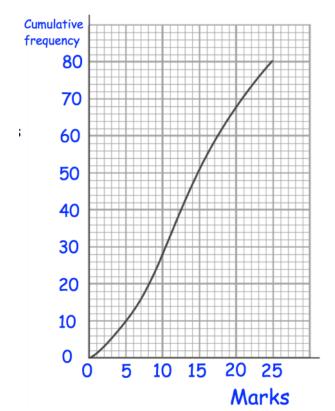


Your turn

Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the number of runners who had a time greater than 9.95 seconds.

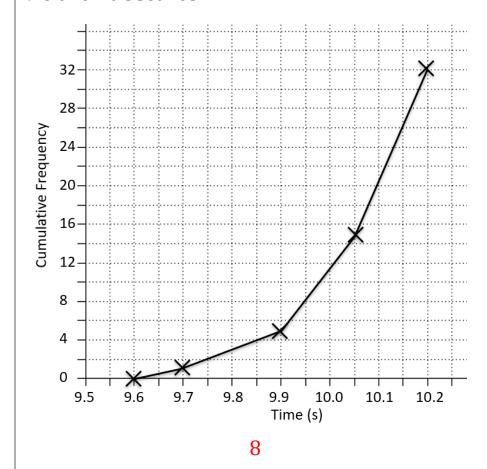


Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the number of students who achieved between 7 and 21 marks.

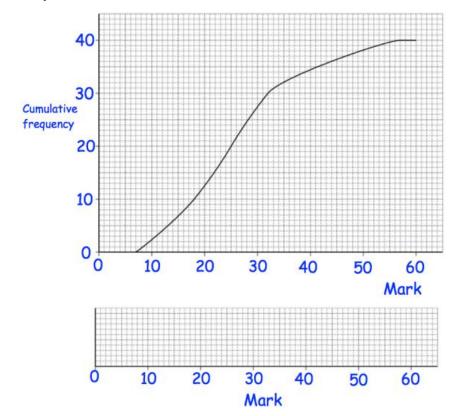


Your turn

Use the cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the number of runners who had a time between 9.8 and 10 seconds.



Use the cumulative frequency diagram to draw a box plot:



Your turn

Use the cumulative frequency diagram to draw a box plot:

