Frequency Tables and Histograms



How to Make a Frequency Table:

1) Using categories:

Kaley asked her classmates about their favorite types of music. The results are shown in the chart provided. Make a frequency table of the data, then answer the questions below.

Step 1: Draw a table. Label three columns: *Tally, Frequency, Cumulative Frequency*

Step 2: Complete the table using the data.





2) Using intervals of numbers:

The winning Super Bowl scores from 1983 to 2002 are listed in the table. Make a frequency table of the data.

Step 1: Draw a table. Label three columns: *Tally, Frequency, Cumulative Frequency*

Step 2: Complete the table using the data.



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Scores	tally	treg.	CUMITE
20-28	JHH I	6	b
29-37	1411	6	12
38-46	111	5	17
47-55		3	20

Example: Complete the table by filling in the blanks then answer the following question.

The frequency table shows the record high temperatures reported by each state of the United States. How many states have reported temperatures above 111° F?

Temp (°F)	Tally	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
	HTT	5	5
106-111		12	1
112-117	HTT HTT HTT I	F 16	33
118-123		14	47
124-129		2	49
130-135		1	50

#33 states



How to Make a Histogram:

Example: Use the date from Example 2 (Super Bowl scores) to create a histogram.

Step 1: Draw and label the axes. (Remember, the x-axis will be intervals!)

Step 2: Draw a bar to represent the frequency of each interval.



Example: Use the date from Example 3 (temperatures) to create a histogram. Step 1: Draw and label the axes. (Remember, the x-axis will be intervals!) Step 2: Draw a bar to represent the frequency of each interval.



Practice:

1) The number of wins for the 29 teams of the NBA for the 2000-2001 seasons has been organized into a frequency table. Make a histogram of the data.

Step 1: Draw and label the axes. If necessary, create interval for the x-axis

Step 2: Draw a bar to represent the frequency of each interval.

# of wins	Frequency
11-20	3
21-30	4
31-40	4
41-50	10
51-60	8

**Why do we use a histogram for this situation?



2) The speed of cars on a stretch of interstate are clocked by a police officer and have been organized into a frequency table. Make a histogram of the data.

		- do				
Speed (mph)	Frequency					
50-59	2	20				
60-69	14	× 16				
70-79	18	2.				
80-89	3				2	
					6	
		4				
50-59 60-69 70-79 80-89						
a) How many people were going 70 mph or faster? Theople						
b) How many people were speeding, if the speed limit was 60 mph?						

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3) The number of wins for all of the teams in the NBA for the 2000-2001 season have been organized into a frequency table. Complete the table, then make a histogram of the data.



4) The following frequency table summarizes the grades on the most recent test in Mrs. Crawford's 4th block class. Complete the table, then make a histogram of the data.

Percentage	Tally	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
90-99	HTT III	8	8
80-89	HTT HTTI II	12	ん
70-79	IIII	5	3
60-69		.3	28



5) The histogram below shows the weights of the players on the Washington Redskins. Use the data to complete the frequency table and answer the questions below.





Weight	Tally	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
180-200		N	ん
200-220	HITH	D	2
2aD-a4D	HT III	σ	ン
240-260	HT II	7	28
260-280		4	32
280-300		- A	34

6) The histogram below shows the number of people that visited the library last Wednesday. Use the data to complete the frequency table and answer the questions below.



Age	Frequency
0-19	6
20-39	9
40-59	
60-79	3

What was the most common age of people at the library?40-57How many people were between the ages of 20 and 59?