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Selina Concise Mathematics Class 9 ICSE Solutions Statistics

August 23, 2018 by Veerendra

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Selina ICSE Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 18 Statistics

Exercise 18(A)

Solution 1:

- (a) Discrete variable.
- (b) Continuous variable.
- (c) Discrete variable.
- (d) Continuous variable.
- (e) Discrete variable.

Solution 2:

The frequency table for the given distribution is

Marks	Tally Marks	Frequency
1-10	IIII	4
11-20	јуј III	8
21 – 30) И	6
31-40	I ML	6
41 – 50) И	6



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Solution 3:

The frequency table for the given distribution is

Marks	Tally Marks	Frequency
0 – 10	IIII	4
10 - 20	jų i	б
20 – 30	III	3
30 – 40	IIII	4
40-50	jut II	7

In this frequency distribution, the marks 30 are in the class of interval 30 - 40 and not in 20 - 30. Similarly, marks 40 are in the class of interval 40 - 50 and not in 30 - 40.

Solution 4:

- (a)Variable.
- (b)Discrete variables.
- (c)Continuous variable.
- (d)The range is 25 6 = 19
- (e)Lower limit is $_{35}$ and upper limit is $_{46}$
- (f)The class mark is $22-29=\frac{22+29}{2}=\frac{51}{2}=25.5$



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Solution 5:

In case of frequency 10 - 19 the lower class limit is 10, upper class limit is 20 and mid-value is $\frac{10+19}{2}=14.5$

In case of frequency 20 - 29 the lower class limit is 20, upper class limit is 29 and mid-value is $\frac{20 + 29}{2} = 24.5$

In case of frequency 30 - 39 the lower class limit is 30, upper class limit is 39 and mid-value is $\frac{30 + 39}{2} = 34.5$

In case of frequency 40 - 49 the lower class limit is 40, upper class limit is 49 and mid-value is $\frac{40 + 49}{2} = 44.5$

Solution 6:

In case of frequency 1.1 - 2.0 the lower class limit is 1.1, upper class limit is 2.0 and class mark

$$\frac{1.1+2.0}{2} = 1.55$$

In case of frequency 2.1 - 3.0 the lower class limit is 2.1, upper class limit is 3.0 and class mark

$$_{is} \frac{2.1 + 3.0}{2} = 2.55$$

In case of frequency 3.1 - 4.0 the lower class limit is 3.1, upper class limit is 4.0 and class mark

$$\frac{3.1+4.0}{2} = 3.55$$



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_		_
50	lution	•
30	IULIOII	•

(a)

The actual class limit of the fourth class will be:

44.5-49.5.

(b)

The class boundaries of the sixth class will be:

54.5-59.5

(c)

The class mark of the third class will be the average of the lower bound and the upper bound of the interval. Therefore class mark will be:

$$\frac{40+44}{2} = 42$$

(d)

The upper and lower limit of the fifth class is 54 and 50 respectively.

(e)

The size of the third class will be: 44 - 40 + 1 = 5.



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Solution 8:

(i) The cumulative frequency distribution table is

C.I	c.f
0 – 8	9
8 – 16	22
16 - 24	34
24 – 32	41
32 – 40	56
40-48	62

(ii)The cumulative frequency distribution table is



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Solution 9:

(i)The frequency distribution table is

C.I	c.f
10-19	8
20 – 29	11
30 – 39	4
40-49	7

(ii)The frequency distribution table is

C.I	c.f
5-10	18
10-15	12
15 – 20	16
20 – 25	27
25-30	17



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Solution 10:

The frequency table is

C.I	c.f
0 - 10	б
10 – 20	9
20-30	15
30 – 40	9
40-50	14
50 – 60	17

Solution 11:

The frequency distribution table is

c.f
85
55
103
57

⁽i)The number of students in the age group 10-13 is 103

(ii) The age group which has the least number of students is 7-10



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Solution 12:

Class Interval	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency		
25 – 34	<u>15</u>	15		
35 – 44	<u>13</u>	28		
45-54	21	<u>49</u>		
55 – 64	16	<u>65</u>		
65 – 75	8	73		
75 – 84	12	<u>85</u>		

Solution 13:

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F	2	5	5	8	4	5	4	4	5	8

Most occurring digits are 3 and 9. Least occurring digits are 0.

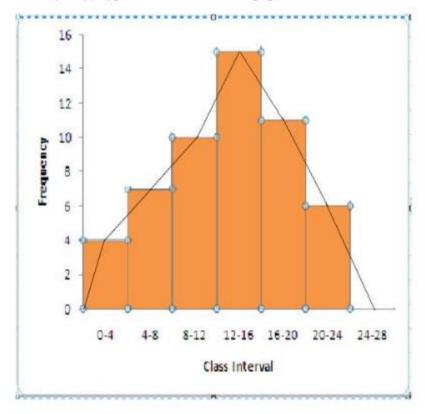
Exercise 18(B)



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Solution 1:

The frequency polygon is shown in the following figure



Steps:

- (i)Drawing a histogram for the given data.
- (ii) Marking the mid-point at the top of each rectangle of the histogram drawn.
- (iii) Also, marking mid-point of the immediately lower class-interval and mid-point of the immediately higher class-interval.
- (iv) Joining the consecutive mid-points marked by straight lines to obtain the required frequency polygon.



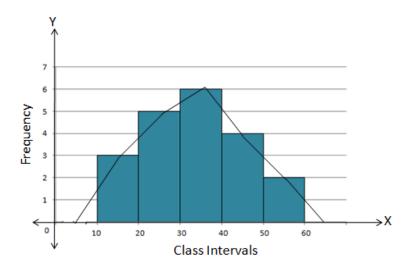
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Solution 2:

Steps:

- i. Draw a histogram for the given data.
- ii. Mark the mid-point at the top of each rectangle of the histogram drawn.
- iii. Also, mark the mid-point of the immediately lower class-interval and mid-point of the immediately higher class-interval.
- iv. Join the consecutive mid-points marked by straight lines to obtain the required frequency polygon.

The required combined histogram and frequency polygon is shown in the following figure:





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Solution 3:

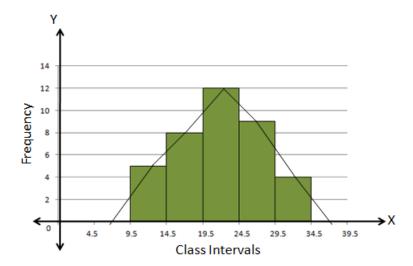
The class intervals are inclusive. We will first convert them into the exclusive form.

Class-Interval	Frequency		
9.5 - 14.5	5		
14.5 - 19.5	8		
19.5 - 24.5	12		
24.5 - 29.5	9		
29.5 - 34.5	4		

Steps:

- i. Draw a histogram for the given data.
- ii. Mark the mid-point at the top of each rectangle of the histogram drawn.
- iii. Also, mark the mid-point of the immediately lower class-interval and mid-point of the immediately higher class-interval.
- iv. Join the consecutive mid-points marked by straight lines to obtain the required frequency polygon.

The required frequency polygon is as follows:





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Solution 4:

Steps:

- i. Draw a histogram for the given data.
- ii. Mark the mid-point at the top of each rectangle of the histogram drawn.
- iii. Also, mark the mid-point of the immediately lower class-interval and mid-point of the immediately higher class-interval.
- iv. Join the consecutive mid-points marked by straight lines to obtain the required frequency polygon.

The required frequency polygon is as follows:





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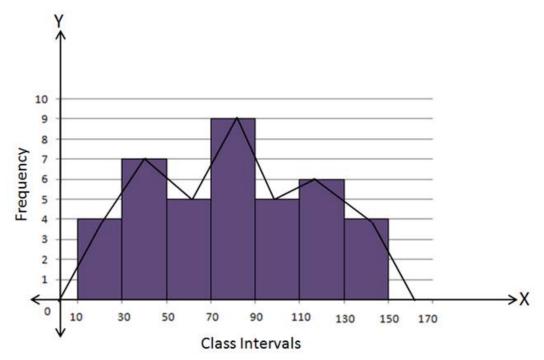
Solution 5(i):

(a) Using Histogram:

C.I.	f
10 - 30	4
30 - 50	7
50 - 70	5
70 - 90	9
90 - 110	5
110 - 130	6
130 - 150	4

Steps:

- i. Draw a histogram for the given data.
- ii. Mark the mid-point at the top of each rectangle of the histogram drawn.
- $iii.\ Also, mark\ the\ mid-point\ of\ the\ immediately\ lower\ class-interval\ and\ mid-point\ of\ the\ immediately\ higher\ class-interval\ .$
- iv. Join the consecutive mid-points marked by straight lines to obtain the required frequency polygon.





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(b) Without using Histogram:

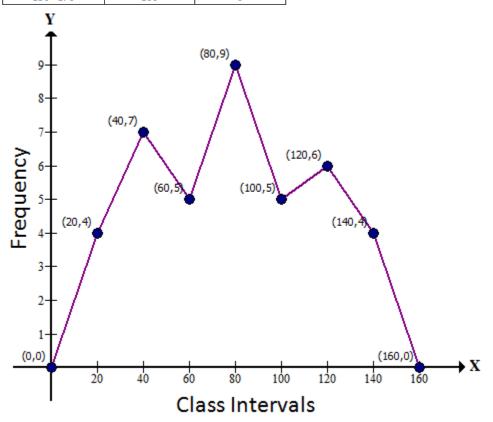
Steps:

i. Find the class-mark (mid-value) of each given class-interval.

$$Class-mark = mid-value = \frac{Upper limit + Lower limit}{2}$$

- ii. On a graph paper, mark class-marks along X-axis and frequencies along Y-axis.
- iii. On this graph paper, mark points taking values of class-marks along X-axis and the values of their corresponding frequencies along Y-axis.
- iv. Draw line segments joining the consecutive points marked in step (3) above.

C.I.	Class-mark	f
-10 - 10	0	0
10 - 30	20	4
30 - 50	40	7
50 - 70	60	5
70 - 90	80	9
90 - 110	100	5
110 - 130	120	6
130 - 150	140	4
150 - 170	160	0





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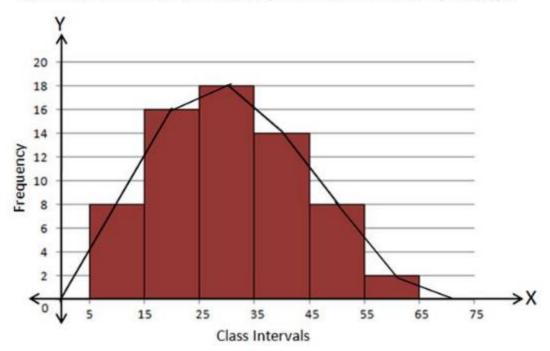
Solution 5(ii):

Using Histogram:

C.I.	f
5-15	8
15 - 25	16
25 - 35	18
35 - 45	14
45 - 55	8
55 - 65	2

Steps:

- i. Draw a histogram for the given data.
- ii. Mark the mid-point at the top of each rectangle of the histogram drawn.
- iii. Also, mark the mid-point of the immediately lower class-interval and mid-point of the immediately higher class-interval. iv. Join the consecutive mid-points marked by straight lines to obtain the required frequency polygon.





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Without using Histogram:

Steps:

i. Find the class-mark (mid-value) of each given class-interval.

Class-mark = mid-value =
$$\frac{Upper limit + Lower limit}{2}$$

- ii. On a graph paper, mark class-marks along X-axis and frequencies along Y-axis.
- iii. On this graph paper, mark points taking values of class-marks along X-axis and the values of their corresponding frequencies along Y-axis.
- iv. Draw line segments joining the consecutive points marked in step (3) above.

C.I.	Class-mark	f
-5-5	0	0
5 - 15	10	8
15 - 25	20	16
25 - 35	30	18
35 - 45	40	14
45 - 55	50	8
55 - 65	60	2
65 - 75	70	0

