8/26 Section 2.1

Expanded Frequency Distribution Chart

We are adding Relative Frequency and Cummulative Frequency

Relative Frequency is the percent in decimal form of each class frequency over the number of pieces of data.

$$= \frac{f}{n}$$

The shape of the relative frequency distribution is the same as the histogram of the frequency distribution. The vertical scale is different.

Per. 1

#32

Pungencies

Class	tally	frequency (f)	midpoint	Relative frequency (f/n)	Cummulative frequency
32-35 (31.5 - 35.5)		3	33.5	$\frac{3}{24} = .125$	3
36-39 (35.5 - 39.5)		9	37.5	$\frac{9}{24} = .375$	3+9 = 12
40-43 (39.5 - 43.5)		8	41.5	$\frac{8}{24} = .\overline{3}$	12+8 = 20
44-47 (43.5 - 47.5)		3	45.5	$\frac{3}{24} = .125$	20+3 = 23
48-51 (47.5 - 51.5)		1	49.5	$\frac{1}{24} = .042$	23+1 = 24
totals		$\Sigma f = 24$ (Sum)		$\Sigma \frac{f}{n} = 1$	
		$n = 24$		1	

This column is the # of pieces of data you're given.

Horizontal axis

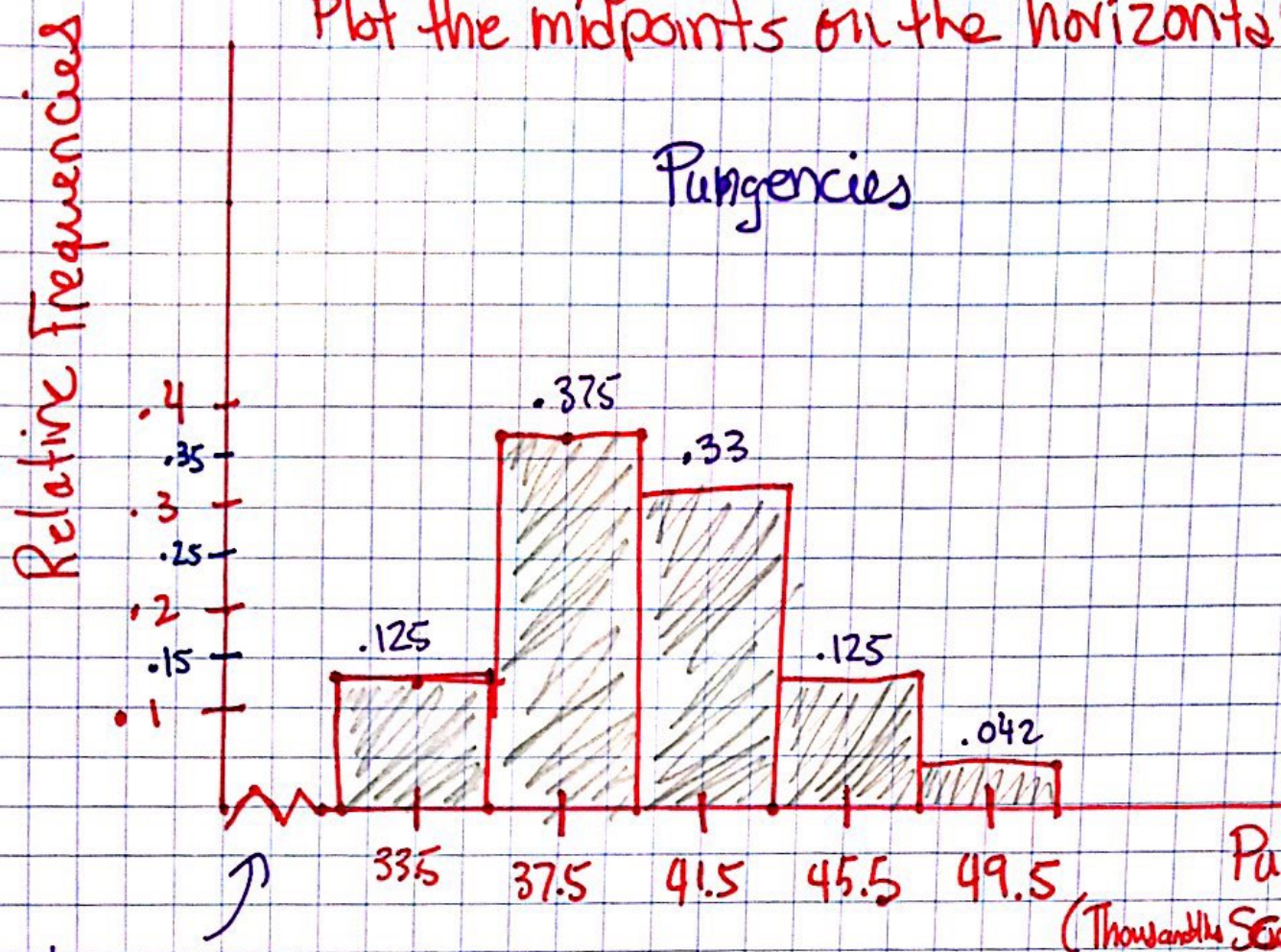
When you add this column you always get 1. This means we got 100% of the data.

Vertical axis

This is always n, the # of pieces of data.

Relative Frequency Distribution Histogram

Plot the midpoints on the horizonta



Broken because we are not starting at zero.

Midpoints go on the horizontal ax
evenly spaced.

The edges of the bars will be halfway between the midpoints