



Statistics

June 2004 P2 Q10

10 Answer the whole of this question on a sheet of graph paper.

The ages of a sample of 40 students were recorded.
The results are given in the table below.

Age (x years)	$8 < x \leq 10$	$10 < x \leq 11$	$11 < x \leq 12$	$12 < x \leq 14$	$14 < x \leq 16$	$16 < x \leq 19$
Frequency	7	8	6	10	3	6

(c) Calculate an estimate of the mean age of the students. [3]

Solution:

If the frequency option is off, first we should turn it on.

SHIFT **MENU** **▼** **3** **1**

Once you have turned the frequency on, go to statistics menu

MENU **6** **1** **9**

after entering the data, press **OPTN** **3** to see the results. The first value is for mean.
The sum of fx can be seen in $\sum x$ and $\sum f$ can be seen in n by navigating downwards.

1	x	9	Freq	7
2	10.5	8		
3	11.5	6		
4	13	10		

7

\bar{x}	=12.4
$\sum x$	=496
$\sum x^2$	=6445
$\sigma^2 x$	=7.365
σx	=2.713853349
$s^2 x$	=7.553846154

June 2005 P2 Q5(a)

- 5 (a) Sweet packets contain sweets of different colours.
The number of yellow sweets in each of 25 packets was recorded.
The table below shows the results.

Number of yellow sweets	0	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency	8	5	5	4	2	1

For this distribution,

- (i) write down the mode, [1]
(ii) write down the median, [1]
(iii) calculate the mean. [2]

Solution:

If the frequency option is off, first we should turn it on.

SHIFT **MENU** **▼** **3** **1**

Once you have turned the frequency on, go to statistics menu

MENU **6** **1** **9**





after entering the data, press **OPTN** **3** to see the results. The first value is for mean. The sum $\sum x$ and n can be seen in by navigating downwards.

1	x	0	Freq	8
2		1		5
3		2		5
4		3		4

\bar{x}	=1.6
$\sum x$	=40
$\sum x^2$	=118
$\sigma^2 x$	=2.16
σx	=1.469693846
$s^2 x$	=2.25

$s x$	=1.5
n	=25
$\min(x)$	=0
Q_1	=0
Med	=1
Q_3	=3

December 2005 P2 Q4

4 Answer the whole of this question on a sheet of graph paper.

The table shows the number of cars owned by each of 25 families.

2	0	3	4	1
0	1	1	2	3
2	3	6	1	0
1	2	0	3	2
3	4	1	2	1

(a) Draw a bar chart to represent the information in the table. [2]

(b) Find

(i) the median number of cars, [1]

(ii) the modal number of cars, [1]

(iii) the mean number of cars. [1]

Solution:

Go to statistics menu and enter the data values

MENU **6** **1** **9**

after entering the data, press **OPTN** **3** to see the results. The first value is for mean. The sum $\sum x$ and n can be seen in by navigating downwards.

1	x	0
2		0
3		2
4		1

\bar{x}	=1.92
$\sum x$	=48
$\sum x^2$	=144
$\sigma^2 x$	=2.0736
σx	=1.44
$s^2 x$	=2.16

$s x$	=1.469693846
n	=25
$\min(x)$	=0
Q_1	=1
Med	=2
Q_3	=3



June 2006 P2 Q10(b)

- (b) Each member of a group of 16 children solved a puzzle.
The times they took are summarised in the table below.

Time (t minutes)	$5 < t \leq 10$	$10 < t \leq 12$	$12 < t \leq 14$	$14 < t \leq 16$	$16 < t \leq 20$
Frequency	2	4	6	3	1

- (i) Write down an estimate of the number of children who took less than 13 minutes. [1]
(ii) Calculate an estimate of the mean time taken to solve the puzzle. [3]

Solution:

If the frequency option is off, first we should turn it on.

SHIFT **MENU** **▼** **3** **1**

Once you have turned the frequency on, go to statistics menu

MENU **6** **1** **9**

after entering the data, press **OPTN** **3** to see the results. The first value is for mean.
The sum $\sum x$ and n can be seen in by navigating downwards.

x	Freq
7.5	2
11	4
13	6
15	3

7.5

June 2007 P2 Q5 (a)

- 5 Emma noted the number of letters in each of the 25 words in an examination question.
The results are given in the table below.

Number of letters	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frequency	2	6	5	5	4	0	3

- (a) For this distribution,
(i) write down the mode, [1]
(ii) find the median, [1]
(iii) calculate the mean. [2]

Solution:

If the frequency option is off, first we should turn it on.

SHIFT **MENU** **▼** **3** **1**

Once you have turned the frequency on, go to statistics menu

MENU **6** **1** **9**

after entering the data, press **OPTN** **3** to see the results. The first value is for mean.
The sum $\sum x$ and n can be seen in by navigating downwards.





CASIO
CLASSWIZ
Non-programmable Scientific Calculator

<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div> <div>x</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <div>Freq</div> <div>2</div> <div>6</div> <div>5</div> <div>5</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>1:Select Type</div> <div>2:Editor</div> <div>3:1-Variable Calc</div> <div>24:Statistics Calc</div> </div>	<div> <div>\bar{x}</div> <div>$\sum x$</div> <div>$\sum x^2$</div> <div>$\sigma^2 x$</div> <div>σx</div> <div>$s^2 x$</div> </div> <div> <div>=4.6</div> <div>=115</div> <div>=603</div> <div>=2.96</div> <div>=1.720465053</div> <div>=3.083333333</div> </div>
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November 2013 P2 Q2

- 2 (a) The results of a survey of the number of cars owned by 50 families are given in the table below.

Number of cars	0	1	2	3
Number of families	4	35	6	5

- (i) Calculate the mean number of cars per family.

Solution:

If the frequency option is off, first we should turn it on.

SHIFT **MENU** **▼** **3** **1**

Once you have turned the frequency on, go to statistics menu

MENU **6** **1** **9**

after entering the data, press **OPTN** **3** to see the results. The first value is for mean. The sum $\sum x$ and n can be seen in by navigating downwards.

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div> <div>x</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div> <div>Freq</div> <div>4</div> <div>35</div> <div>6</div> <div>5</div> </div>
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