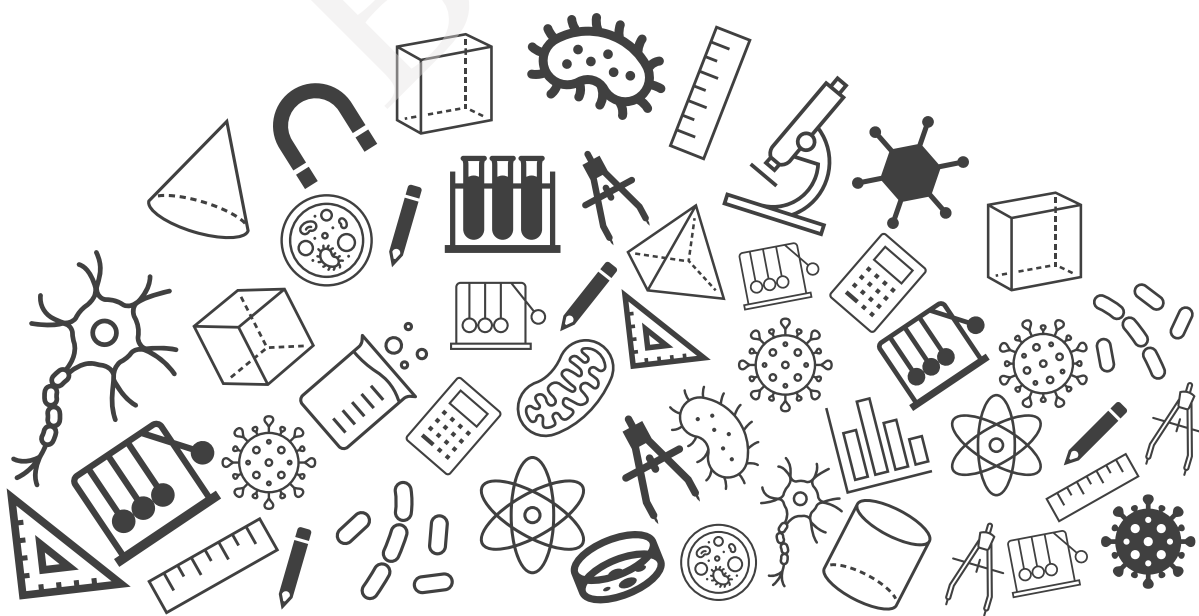




Grade 09

Mathematics Chapter Notes

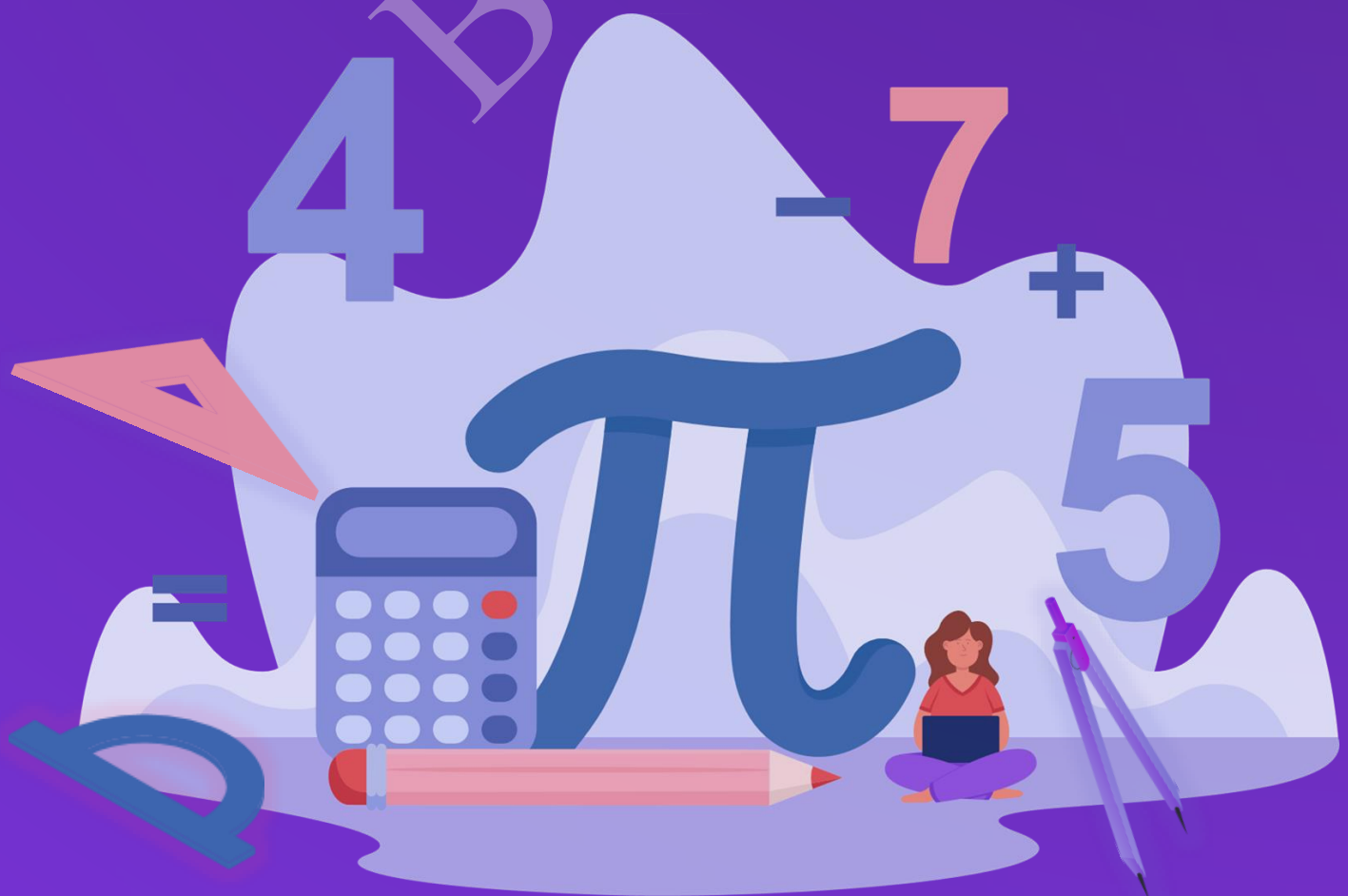


BYJU'S Classes

CHAPTER NOTES

Statistics

Grade 09



Topics Covered

Bar Graph

Histogram

Frequency Polygon

Graphical Representation of Data

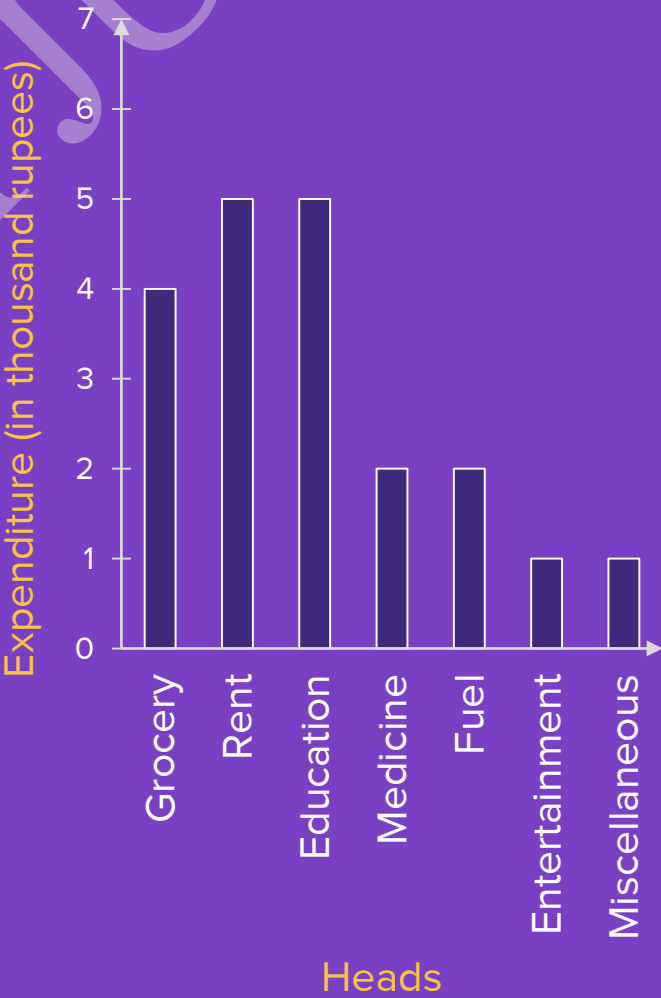
1. Bar Graphs

The **pictorial representation of grouped data**, in the form of vertical or horizontal rectangular bars, where the **lengths of the bars** are equivalent to the **measure of data**, are known as **bar graphs**.

Example: Monthly expenditure of family is shown using a bar graph drawn using the following steps.

- First, decide the title of the bar graph.
- Draw the horizontal axis and vertical axis.
- Now, label the horizontal axis and label the vertical axis.
- Finalise the scale range for the given data to draw bar graph.

Heads	Expenditure
Grocery	4
Rent	5
Education	5
Medicine	2
Fuel	2
Entertainment	1
Miscellaneous	1



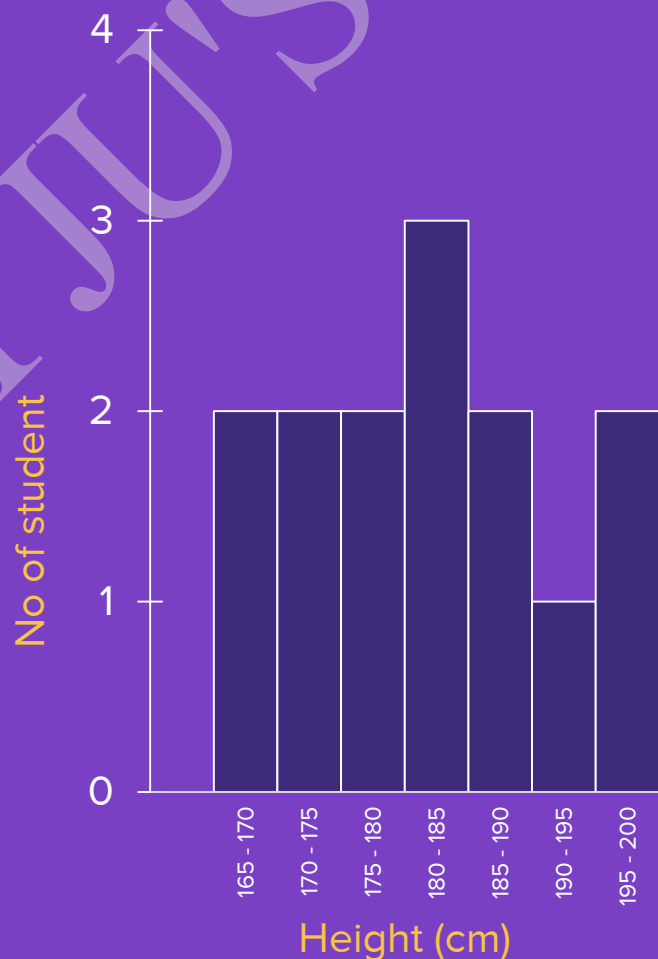
Graphical Representation of Data

2. Histogram

- A histogram is the **graphical representation** of data where data is grouped into **continuous** number **ranges** and each range corresponds to a rectangular bar.
- In histogram, the **frequency** of the data is shown by the **area of the rectangular bars**.

Example: The data of height for a class using a histogram is as shown.

Height (cm)	No. of Students
165 – 170	2
170 – 175	2
175 – 180	2
180 – 185	3
185 – 190	2
190 – 195	1
195 – 200	2
Total No. of Students	14



Graphical Representation of Data

3. Frequency Polygon

- Frequency polygon is a line graph of class frequency plotted against class midpoints.
- It can also be obtained by joining the midpoints of the tops of the rectangles in histogram.

$$\text{Class Mark} = \frac{\text{Upper Limit} + \text{Lower limit}}{2}$$

Steps to draw a frequency polygon

Step 1: Choose the class interval and mark the values on the horizontal axes.

Step 2: Mark the mid value of each interval on the horizontal axes.

Step 3: Mark the frequency of the class on the vertical axes.

Step 4: For each class interval, mark a point at the height in the middle of the class interval.

Step 5: Connect these points using the line segment.



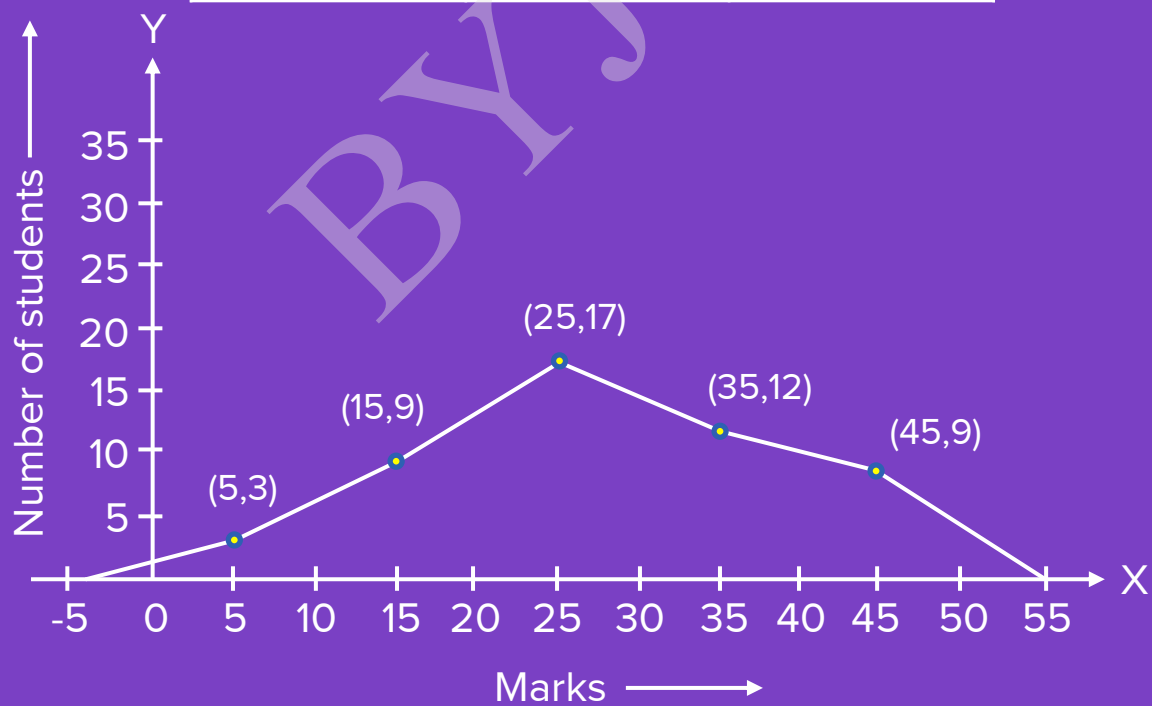
- For same data, total area of frequency polygon is equal to the total area of histogram.
- For any data, area under the frequency polygon is proportional to total frequency of the table.

Graphical Representation of Data

3. Frequency Polygon

Example : The following data of marks of a class using is shown using a frequency polygon.

Marks	Class Marks	Frequency
0 – 10	2	3
10 – 20	2	9
20 – 30	2	17
30 – 40	3	12
40 – 50	2	9



Mind Map

