

**Measures of location and spread 2C**

- 1 a**  $Q_2 = \frac{16+1}{2}$  th value = 8.5th value  
 1009, 1013, 1014, 1017, 1017, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1021, 1022, 1024, 1024, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031

$$Q_2 = \frac{1019+1021}{2} = 1020 \text{ hPa}$$

- b**  $Q_1 = 4.5$ th value  
 $Q_1 = 1017 \text{ hPa}$

$$Q_3 = 12.5$$
th value  
 $Q_3 = 1024.5 \text{ hPa}$

- 2**  $Q_2 = \frac{95+1}{2}$  th value = 48th value  
 $Q_2 = 37$

$$Q_1 = 24$$
th value  
 $Q_1 = 37$

$$Q_3 = 72$$
nd value  
 $Q_3 = 38$

- 3** In this case, the number of breakdowns is a discrete variable which in this situation has been treated as a continuous variable. While not ideal, it is the best you can do.

Median value is the 13th value. This is in the first class.  
 Let  $m$  be the median.

$$\frac{m-0}{1.5-0} = \frac{13-0}{18-0} \text{ so } m \approx 1.08 \text{ (3 sf)}$$

- 4 a** Median:  $\frac{31}{2} = 15.5$ th value

Using interpolation:

$$\frac{Q_2 - 399.5}{449.5 - 399.5} = \frac{15.5 - 9}{19 - 9}$$

$$Q_2 = 432 \text{ kg}$$

4 b  $Q_1 : \frac{31}{4} = 7.75\text{th value, so } Q_1 \text{ is in class } 350 - 399$

$$\frac{Q_1 - 349.5}{399.5 - 349.5} = \frac{7.75 - 3}{9 - 3}$$

$$\frac{Q_1 - 349.5}{50} = \frac{4.75}{6}$$

$$Q_1 = 39.58 + 349.5 = 389$$

c  $Q_3 : 3 \times \frac{31}{4} = 23.25\text{th value, so } Q_3 \text{ is in class } 450 - 499$

$$\frac{Q_3 - 449.5}{499.5 - 449.5} = \frac{23.25 - 19}{26 - 19}$$

$$\frac{Q_3 - 449.5}{50} = \frac{4.25}{7}$$

$$Q_3 = 30.36 + 449.5 = 480$$

d Three-quarters of the cows weigh less than 480 kg.

5 a Estimate for the mean =  $\frac{(25 \times 6) + (35 \times 10) + (45 \times 18) + (55 \times 13) + (65 \times 2)}{49}$

$$= \frac{2155}{49}$$

$$= 44.0 \text{ minutes (to 3 s.f.)}$$

b 65th :  $\frac{65}{100} \times 49 = 31.85$

$$\frac{P_{65} - 40}{50 - 40} = \frac{31.85 - 16}{34 - 16}$$

$$P_{65} = 48.8$$

c  $\frac{P_{90} - 50}{60 - 50} = \frac{44.1 - 34}{47 - 34}$

$$P_{90} = 57.8$$

90th percentile = 57.8 minutes, so more than 10% of customers have to wait longer than 57.8 minutes – not 56 minutes as stated by the firm.

$$6 \text{ a } \frac{P_{80} - 2.5}{3.0 - 2.5} = \frac{80 - 61}{89 - 61}$$

$$P_{80} = 2.84 \text{ (to 2 d.p.)}$$

80th percentile = 2.84 m, so 80% of condors have a wingspan of less than 2.84 m.

- b** The 90th percentile is in the  $3.0 \leq w$  class. There is no upper boundary for this class, so it is not possible to estimate the 90th percentile.