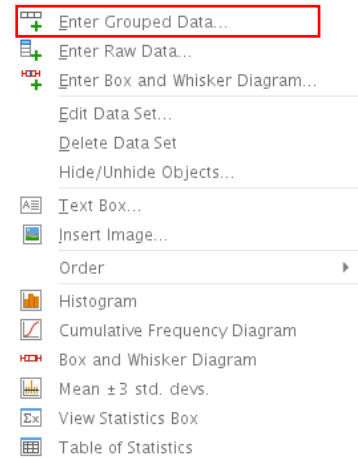


1. On a **New 1D Stats Page**. Right click,
Enter Grouped Data



2. The Edit Grouped Data Set dialog box will open.

Set the following settings:

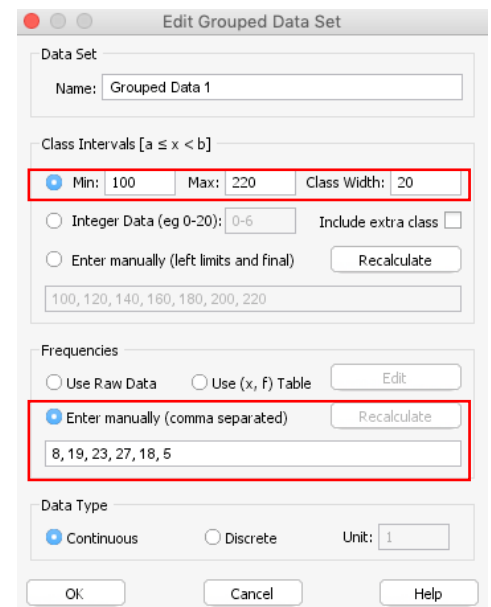
Min: 100
Max: 220
Class Width: 20

Enter Manually (comma separated)

8, 19, 23, 27, 18, 5

This is basically entering the following table:

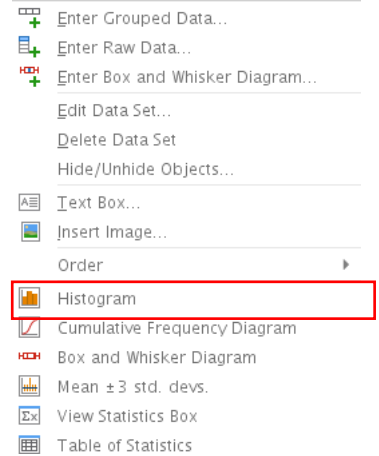
$100 \leq x < 120$	8
$120 \leq x < 140$	19
$140 \leq x < 160$	23
$160 \leq x < 180$	27
$180 \leq x < 200$	18
$200 \leq x < 220$	5



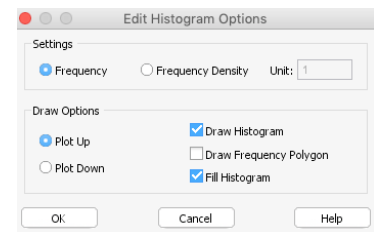
3. In the Key you will see Grouped Data



4. Once you have some grouped data, on the right click, select the Histogram option.

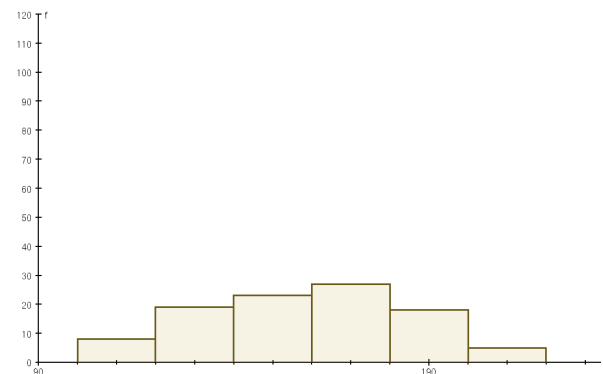
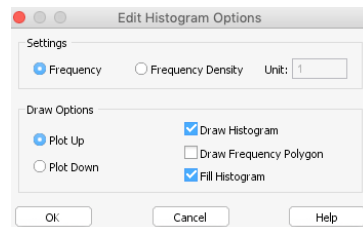


5. The **Edit Histogram Options** dialog box will open.

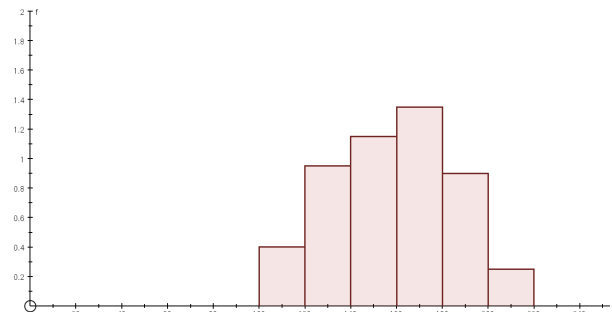
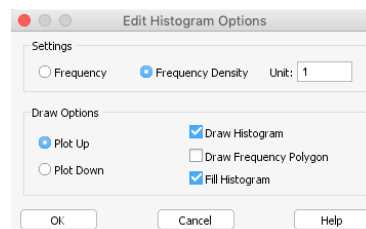


Select either **Frequency** or **Frequency Density**.

5a. Frequency

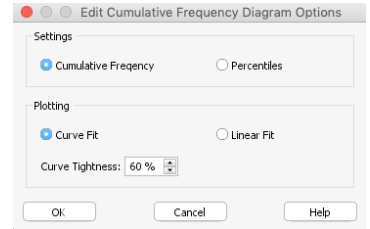
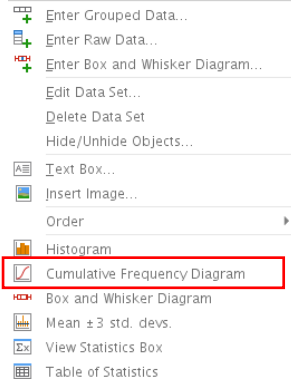


5b. Frequency Density



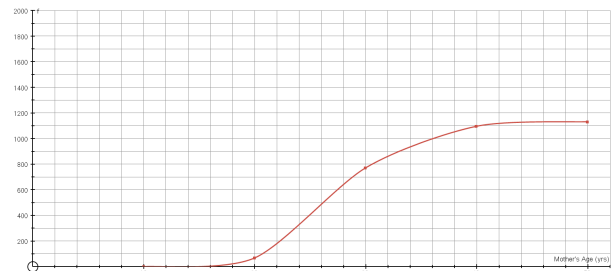


6. Once you have some grouped data, on the right click menu select **Cumulative Frequency Diagram**



The **Edit Cumulative Frequency Diagram Options** dialog box will open.

7. The **Cumulative Frequency** diagram will appear.



8. Right click and select **Table of Statistics**.

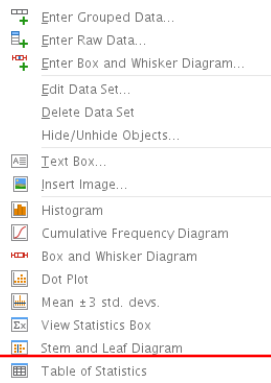
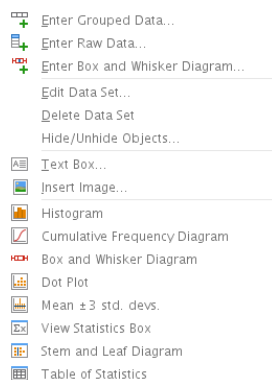


Table of Values of Mother's Age (yrs):				
Class Int.	Mid. Int. (x)	Class Width	Freq.	Cum. Freq.
$10 \leq x < 20$	15	10	69	69
$20 \leq x < 30$	25	10	704	773
$30 \leq x < 40$	35	10	324	1097
$40 \leq x < 50$	45	10	35	1132

$\Sigma f = 1132$
 $\Sigma fx = 3.155E+004$
 $\Sigma fx^2 = 9.233E+005$
 Mean = 27.87
 Standard Deviation = 6.232
 Variance = 38.84

The **Table of Values** will appear in the **Results Box**

9. You can also **View Statistics Box**.



Statistics Results - [Mother's Age (yrs)]

<p>Raw Data</p> <p>Number in sample, n: 1132</p> <p>Mean, x: 27.2624</p> <p>Standard Deviation, x: 5.81022</p> <p>Range, x: 30</p> <p>Lower Quartile: 23</p> <p>Median: 26</p> <p>Upper Quartile: 31</p> <p>I.Q. Range: 8</p>	<p>Grouped Data</p> <p>Total Frequency, n: 1132</p> <p>Mean, x: 27.871</p> <p>Standard Deviation, x: 6.23234</p> <p>Modal Class: 20-</p> <p>Lower Quartile: 23.0398</p> <p>Median: 27.0597</p> <p>Upper Quartile: 32.3457</p> <p>I.Q. Range: 9.30591</p>
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[Transfer to Results Box](#)



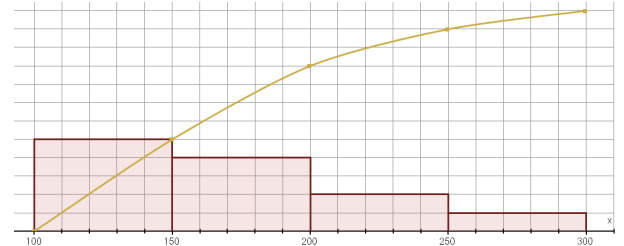
1. Enter the **Grouped Data** from the following table:

$100 \leq x < 150$	5
$150 \leq x < 200$	4
$200 \leq x < 250$	2
$250 \leq x < 300$	1

Draw a **Cumulative Frequency Diagram** and **Histogram**.

Display **Statistics Box**

Grouped Data
Total Frequency, n: 12
Mean, x: 170.833
Standard Deviation, x: 47.6897
Modal Class: 100-
Lower Quartile: 130
Median: 162.5
Upper Quartile: 200
I.Q. Range: 70



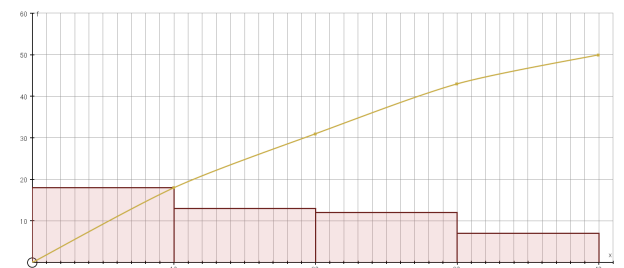
2. Enter the **Grouped Data** from the following table:

$0 \leq x < 10$	18
$10 \leq x < 20$	13
$20 \leq x < 30$	12
$30 \leq x < 40$	7

Draw a **Cumulative Frequency Diagram** and **Histogram**.

Display **Statistics Box**

Grouped Data
Total Frequency, n: 50
Mean, x: 16.6
Standard Deviation, x: 10.6508
Modal Class: 0-
Lower Quartile: 6.94444
Median: 15.3846
Upper Quartile: 25.4167
I.Q. Range: 18.4722



3. Enter the **Grouped Data** from the following table:

$0 \leq x < 4$	5
$4 \leq x < 8$	11
$8 \leq x < 12$	19
$12 \leq x < 16$	25
$16 \leq x < 20$	31
$20 \leq x < 24$	9

Draw a **Cumulative Frequency Diagram** and **Histogram**.

4. Use each cumulative frequency graph to find the

Lower Quartile (LQ), Upper Quartile (UQ) and the Interquartile Range (IQR)