

Exercise walk-through

# 4.1

## Data summaries, histograms and interpretation

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International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Mathematics: Applications and Interpretation

# 4.1 Data summaries, histograms and interpretation

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total: 13 marks**

**KEY WORDS** frequency density

# Objective

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Data summaries, histograms and interpretation. Supported HL concept preparation; original classroom practice, not an official IB paper or assessed learner work.

## 1 Key knowledge and worked examples

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### ■ Can one average tell the whole story?

- Two groups have the same median but different spread. One summary cannot describe both location and consistency.
- This lesson studies **frequency density** : Frequency divided by class width, used as histogram height.

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■ **Choose the mathematical structure**

- Compare an appropriate average and spread in context. A histogram uses area for frequency, so height=frequency/class width. Grouped estimates assume representative values within intervals.
- State the allowed inputs and units before calculating. An equation should express the relationship, not just record a calculator entry.

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■ **Work through a checked case**

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}, \quad \text{density} = \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{class width}}$$

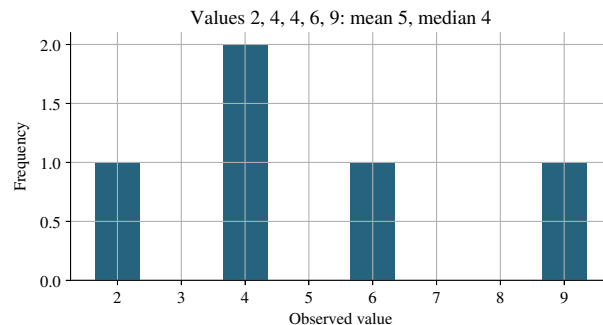
- Check the result against the starting quantities. Substitute into the original relation, or compare the graph and numerical answer where appropriate.

**Example:**

A class from 10 to 20 with frequency 30 has density  $30/10=3$ . A class from 20 to 40 with frequency 20 has density  $20/20=1$ . Its wider bar must not be mistaken for a larger

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density. For values 2,4,4,6,9, the median is 4 and mean is 5.



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■ **Test a tempting shortcut**

- The tallest histogram bar need not contain the most observations. A grouped mean is an estimate. Correlation does not prove causation, and extrapolation extends beyond the observed range.
- When a shortcut fails, identify the assumption it breaks. Keep an exact value until the requested final rounding.

**Warn:**

A histogram bar's height always equals its frequency, even with unequal class widths. This claim is false. Explain which definition or assumption it violates.

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■ **Interpret a new situation**

- Choose a display that fits the data type. Give both a numerical comparison and what it means for the population; do not infer more precision than the sample supports.
- A complete solution gives the mathematical result and explains what it means. Check that it is possible in the stated context.

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■ **Use this in your course**

- Current first-assessment-2021 Applications and Interpretation HL. This is authored concept support; the full guide is needed to certify every objective.
- Give the method before the final answer, and use the paper's calculator and formula rules. Review a wrong answer by locating the first invalid step.

**Key:**

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Frequency divided by class width, used as histogram height. Choose the relationship, show the method, check its assumptions and interpret the result.

## Exercises 2.1-2.3

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**2.1** Find the density for frequency 30 and class width 10. Show the relation, substitution and units. [2]

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**2.2** Find the mean of 2,4,4,6,9. Show the relation, substitution and units. [2]

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**2.3** Find the median of 2,4,4,6,9. Show the relation, substitution and units. [2]

## Exercises 2.1·2.3

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**2.1** Find the density for frequency 30 and class width 10. Show the relation, substitution and units. [2]

**2.1**  $\text{Density} = \text{frequency} / \text{class width} = 30 / 10 = 3.$

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**2.2** Find the mean of 2,4,4,6,9. Show the relation, substitution and units. [2]

**2.2** The total is 25 across five observations:  $\text{mean} = 25 / 5 = 5.$

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**2.3** Find the median of 2,4,4,6,9. Show the relation, substitution and units. [2]

**2.3** The sorted list is 2,4,4,6,9. Its third observation is 4.

## Exercises 2.4-2.5

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**2.4** Decide whether this claim is true and justify: A histogram bar's height always equals its frequency, even with unequal class widths. [2]

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**2.5** Which description correctly defines frequency density? Choose one answer.

- **A** Frequency divided by class width, used as histogram height.
- **B** A numerical answer that needs no assumptions or interpretation
- **C** A rule that remains valid even when its required conditions fail

[1]

## 3 Exam-style questions

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## Exercises 2.4-2.5

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**2.4** Decide whether this claim is true and justify: A histogram bar's height always equals its frequency, even with unequal class widths. [2]

**2.4** False. The tallest histogram bar need not contain the most observations. A grouped mean is an estimate. Correlation does not prove causation, and extrapolation extends beyond the observed range.

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- **A** Frequency divided by class width, used as histogram height.
- **B** A numerical answer that needs no assumptions or interpretation
- **C** A rule that remains valid even when its required conditions fail

[1]

### 3 Exam-style questions

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**2.5** **A** Frequency divided by class width, used as histogram height.

## Exercise 3.1

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**3.1** Classes 0–10 and 10–30 have frequencies 20 and 30. Find histogram densities and compare bar heights with frequencies; can the exact mean be recovered? [4]

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**3.1** Densities 2 and 1.5, so the higher bar has fewer observations. Areas represent frequency. Only a grouped midpoint estimate, not the exact mean, follows without raw values; state the endpoint convention.