

Statistics - ICom Part 1 Statistics Chapter 2 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What is Class Boundary?

Ans 1: Class boundary are the true class limits. Class boundary is the midpoint of the upper class limit of one class and the lower class limit of the subsequent class.

Q2. What is a class mark.

Ans 1: The class mark or midpoint is that value which divides a class into two equal parts. It is obtained by adding the lower and upper class limits or class boundaries of a class and dividing the resulting total by 2. For example the $(110 + 119)/2 = 114.5$

Q3. Define frequency curve.

Ans 1: The frequency Polygon smoothed is called frequency curve. It may help to know about the symmetry of the data.

Q4. What is class mark?

Ans 1: Class Mark is that value which divides a class into two equal parts.

Q5. Define a multiple Bar Diagram.

Ans 1: It is an extension of the simple bar diagram and is used to represent two or more related sets of data.

Q6. What type of data are represented by diagrams and graphs.

Ans 1: Diagrams are more suitable to illustrate the discrete data while continuous data are better represented by graphs.

Q7. Define qualitative variable giving examples.

Ans 1: When data are classified by attributes, e.g. sex, religion, marital status etc, are called qualitative variable.

Q8. Define grouped data.

Ans 1: Data presented in the form of a frequency distribution are called grouped data.

Q9. What is histogram.

Ans 1: A histogram consists of a set of adjacent rectangles having bases along the X- axis, with centres at class marks and areas proportional to the class frequencies.

Ans 2: If the class interval sizes are equal, the height of the rectangles are also proportional to the class frequencies and are taken numerically equal to the class frequencies.

Q10. What is a histogram?

Ans 1: A histogram consists of a set of adjacent rectangles having bases along the x-axis and areas proportional to the class frequencies.
