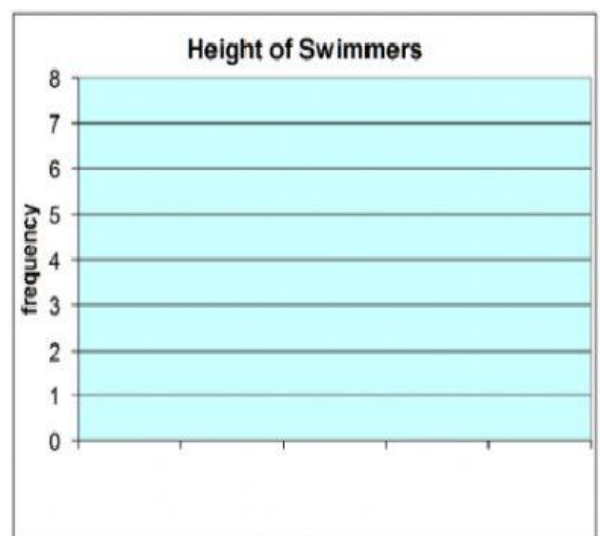


Concept_CW_G8_Introduction to Histograms

This data lists the heights of 24 swimmers in centimeters. Make a histogram with five bins.

155 155 156 157 158 159 159 160 162 162 163 163
164 165 166 167 167 168 168 170 172 174 175 177

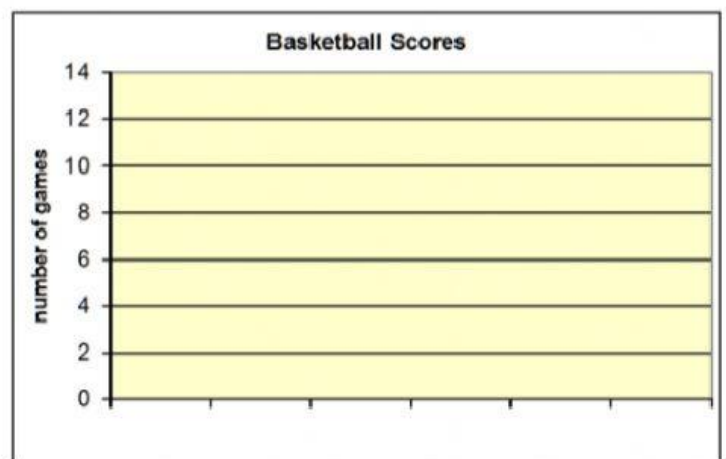
Height (cm)	Frequency



Make a histogram from this data, which lists all the scores a basketball team had in the games in one season. Make six bins.

60 62 68 71 72 72 73 74 74 74 75 75 76 77 77 77
78 78 78 79 79 81 81 82 83 83 85 86 88 90 92 95

Score	Frequency



This data is the finishing times of a group of athletes for the 100-meter dash. Make two histograms, one with four bins and the other with five, and compare them.

Notice the differences in how they look. Both show a peak, but the one with more bins shows more detail. The look of a histogram changes depending on the number of bins and the starting point of the first bin. For this reason, if the data set is small, a dot plot or a stem-and-leaf plot may work better than a histogram.

a. Make a histogram with 4 bins.

11.8 12.0 12.1 12.1 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.7
12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.9 12.9 13.1

Finishing times (seconds)	Frequency



b. Make a histogram with 5 bins (from the same data).

11.8 12.0 12.1 12.1 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.7
12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.9 12.9 13.1

Finishing times (seconds)	Frequency



