Frequency Distribution Tables

*Here are some examples of what frequency distribution tables look like:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class (Rs.)</th>
<th>Tally Marks</th>
<th>Frequency Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>✄ ✄ ✄</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>✄ ✄ ✄ ✄</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 50</td>
<td>✄ ✄ ✄ ✄</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>✄ ✄ ✄</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 70</td>
<td>✄ ✄ ✄ ✄</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 90</td>
<td>✄ ✄</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The tally marks column is not necessary to have in the table.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class (Marks)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 - 30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 35</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 - 40</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 45</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 - 50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class (Marks)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.5 - 15.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.5 - 20.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.5 - 25.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.5 - 30.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.5 - 35.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.5 - 40.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.5 - 45.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.5 - 50.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A class is a way to group data. Like the first class I think the problem gave you looked something like this: 80 - 86. So you count how many data fall within that range. So if there are 5 data that fall within the range, we list the table like this:

80 - 86  5

That will be the first row. Then the next row will start with a class of 87. We have to make the range the same width as the 1st so all the classes are even. So if the first class is 80 - 86, that is a width of 7, and the next class will be 87 - 93. We count how many data fall within that range and enter it:

80 - 86  5
87 - 93  x

And so on until we've covered all the data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Interval (Marks)</th>
<th>Tally marks</th>
<th>Frequency (No.of students)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-20</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-40</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-80</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-100</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>