**Histograms**

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| **(a)** | **(b)** | |
| The distance travelled to work by 50 employees is recorded in a grouped frequency table.  (a) Calculate the frequency density for each class.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Distance (km) | Frequency |  |  | |  | 12 |  |  | |  | 16 |  |  | |  | 10 |  |  | |  | 7 |  |  | |  | 5 |  |  |   (b) Plot a histogram.  (c) Use your histogram to estimate the number of people who travel at least 12 km to work. | The house prices of 100 houses in a village are recorded in a grouped frequency table.  (a) Use the information in the table to calculate frequency densities and plot a histogram.  (b) Use your histogram to estimate the percentage of houses that cost less than . | |  |  | | --- | --- | | House Price ( | Frequency | |  | 6 | |  | 22 | |  | 18 | |  | 35 | |  | 15 | |  | 4 | |
| **(c)** | |
| The time taken, in minutes, by 50 students to solve a maths puzzle is recorded in a grouped frequency table.  (a) Plot a histogram to represent this data.  (b) Use your histogram to find the median time taken. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Time Taken (minutes | Frequency | |  | 4 | |  | 7 | |  | 10 | |  | 12 | |  | 11 | |  | 6 | |