

# Maths – Year 10 Higher – Unit 5

**SAMPLING**

**Stratified**  
A random sample selected from different groups, eg. Age groups – numbers sampled from each group is proportional to group size – eg. 1 from a group of 10, 2 from a group of 20, etc

**Quota**  
A random sample of a fixed number taken from each group – eg. 10 20-year-olds, 10 50-year-olds

**Systematic**  
Selection every nth person – eg. Every 10<sup>th</sup> person to pass a shop

**Random**  
Population are sampled randomly – may be determined using random number generators – if 3, 9, and 21 are generated then the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> people, for example, walk past a shop are sampled

**Convenience**  
The sample taken is chosen at one place at one time – therefore those people present at that time are sampled

## Histograms

- Frequency density goes on the y axis (frequency ÷ class width)
- To find the frequency 'how many', calculate the area of each rectangle required

(a) Draw a histogram to represent the weights of the Nearland boys. (3 marks)

Weight, $x$ (kg)	Frequency
$45 \leq x < 50$	3
$50 \leq x < 60$	26
$60 \leq x < 65$	25
$65 \leq x < 70$	30
$70 \leq x < 80$	16

$$Fd = F/w$$

$$0.6$$

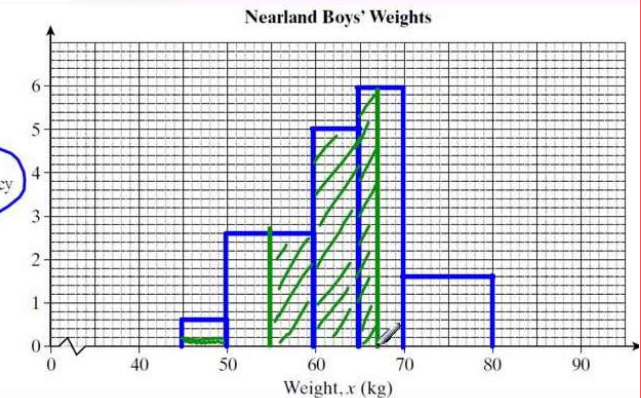
$$2.6$$

$$5$$

$$6$$

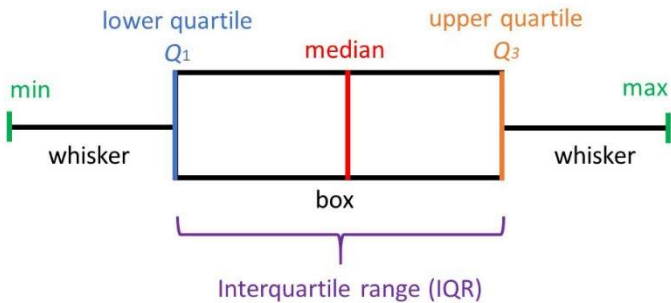
$$1.6$$

Frequency density



(b) Estimate how many Nearland boys weighed between 55 kg and 67 kg. (2 marks)

## Box Plots



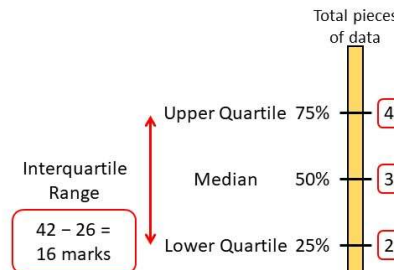
## Cumulative Frequency Graphs

A cumulative frequency graph allows us to measure the spread of data.

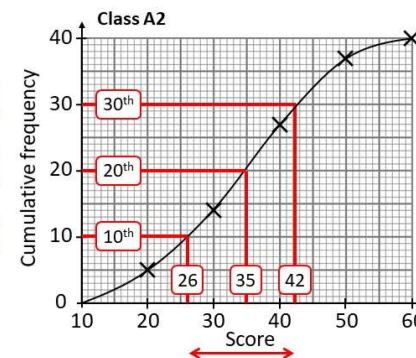
By finding the value at each **quartile** (quarter) of the data, we can find the **median** and the spread of the **middle 50%**.

This measure eliminates extreme values.

Score	Students (Frequency)	Cumulative Frequency
11-20	5	5
21-30	9	14
31-40	13	27
41-50	10	37
51-60	3	40



Interquartile Range  
 $42 - 26 = 16$  marks



## Comparing Data

When asked to compare the data always mention:

1) The average (median or mean). Which one is higher? What does that mean? (always link it to the scenario in the question).

2) The spread (range or IQR). Which one is lower? State which is lower and explain this means the results for that group are more consistent.

## Scatter Graphs

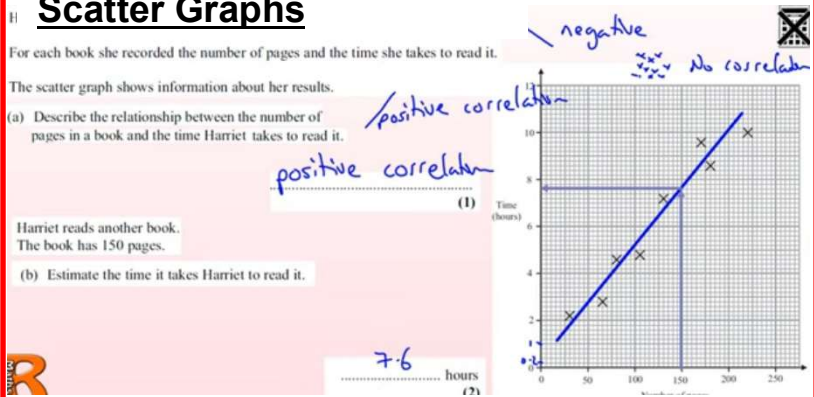
For each book she recorded the number of pages and the time she takes to read it.

The scatter graph shows information about her results.

(a) Describe the relationship between the number of pages in a book and the time Harriet takes to read it.

Harriet reads another book. The book has 150 pages.

(b) Estimate the time it takes Harriet to read it.



$$7.6$$