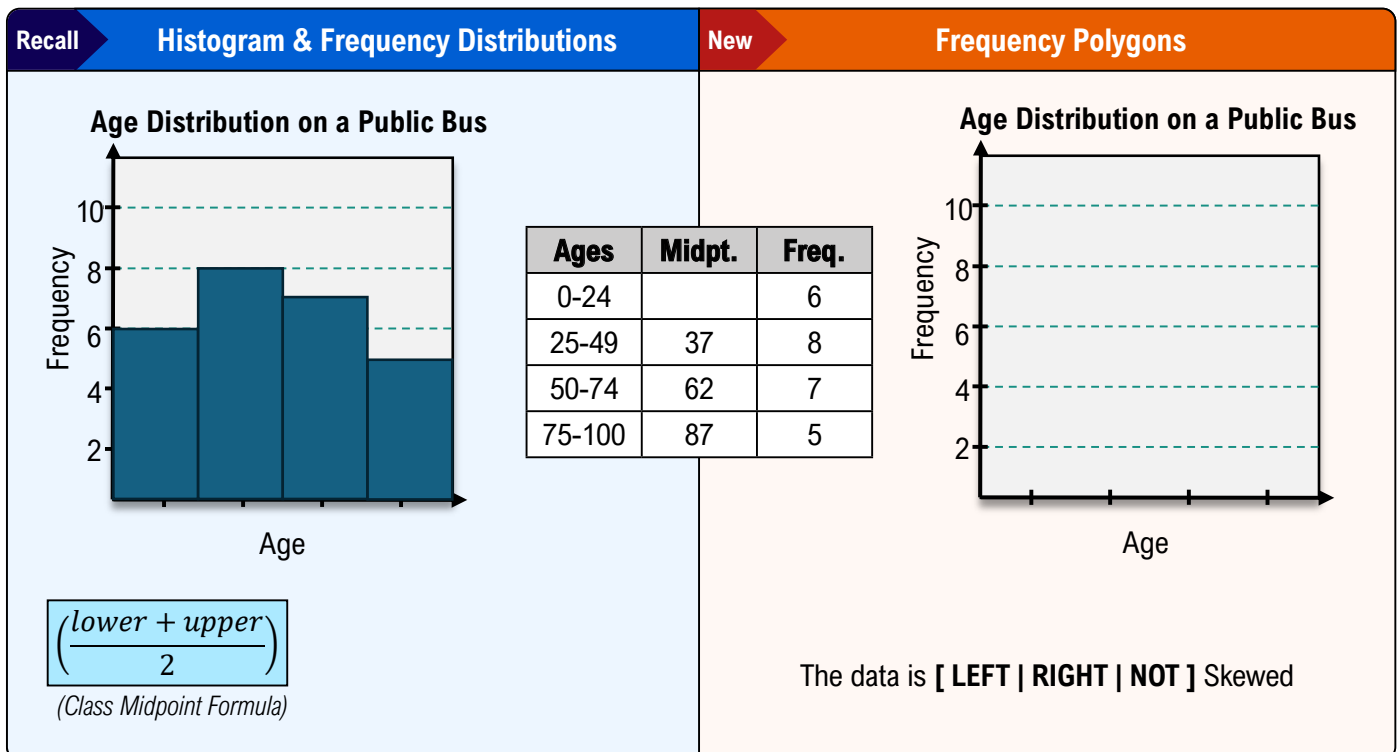# TOPIC: FREQUENCY POLYGONS

Creating Frequency Polygons

◆ **Frequency Polygons** show the same data as histograms, but use _____ connected by segments instead of bars.

   ▶ Like histograms, use the class midpoint to label the x-axis.
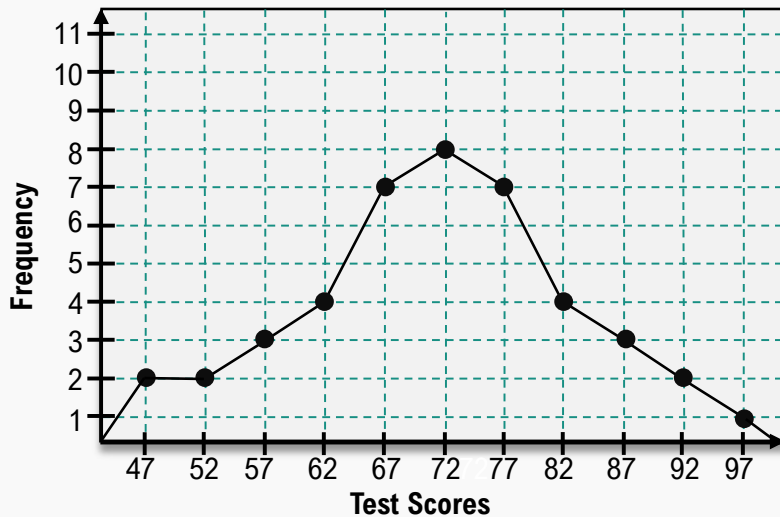
EXAMPLE	The data table below shows the age distribution of people on a public bus. Use the frequency distribution to create a frequency polygon. Is the data skewed?

Recall	**Histogram & Frequency Distributions**	New	**Frequency Polygons**

Age Distribution on a Public Bus

Ages	Midpt.	Freq.
0-24		6
25-49	37	8
50-74	62	7
75-100	87	5

$$\left(\frac{lower + upper}{2}\right)$$

(Class Midpoint Formula)

Age Distribution on a Public Bus

The data is **[LEFT | RIGHT | NOT]** Skewed

TOPIC: FREQUENCY POLYGONS
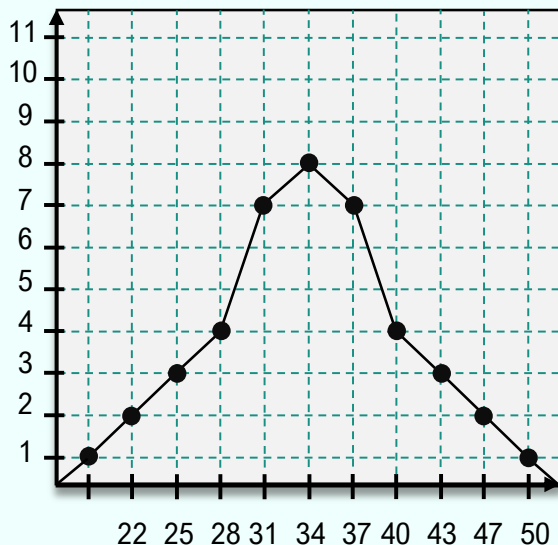
Using the frequency polygon below, what range of test scores was most popular?

The Frequency Polygon below shows the distribution of ages of people in a subway car at a specific time of the day. Each class is 3 years in length. Use the graph to answer the questions below.

People on the Subway

(A) The first age class includes people ages 18-20. Find the class midpoint and use it to finish labelling the x-axis.

_____

(B) What is the most popular age group in the subway car? The least popular?

_____

(C) How many people were in the subway car between the ages of 27 and 35?