

(2 marks)

1) The following observations have been arranged in ascending order.

Now, if the median of the data is 63, then calculate the value of x

(4 marks)

2) Write the name of the best measure of central tendency beside each of the following data sets (the observations have been arranged in ascending order):

32	?	55	55	55	?	72	76	84	95	100
29	?	40	50	55	60	65	75	75	75	?
29	32	40	50	55	63	65	72	75	84	195
29	32	40	50	55	61	65	72	75	84	95

(4 marks)

3) Write the name of the best measure of dispersion beside each of the following data sets (the observations have been arranged in ascending order):

			-		-					
32	45	55	55	55	60	72	76	84	95	180
29	?	40	50	55	60	65	75	75	75	?
29	32	40	50	55	63	65	72	75	84	95
29	32	?	50	55	61	65	72	?	84	95

(11 marks) One degree of each calculation+ (3 marks) for the notice.

4) Consider the following two data sets (note that each value of the second data set is obtained by multiplying

the corresponding value of the first data set by 2).

Data set X:	5	10	15	20	25
Data set Y:	10	20	30	40	50

Then calculate the **mean**, **standard deviation**, **standard score** and the **coefficient of variation** for each of these two data sets. What do you notice?

(14 marks)

5) Consider the marks obtained (out of 100 marks) by 50 students of class X of a school:

	10	20	36	92	95	40	50	56	60	70
	92	88	80	70	72	70	36	40	36	40
_	92	40	50	50	56	60	70	60	60	88
_	92	88	80	70	72	70	36	40	36	40
_	92	40	50	50	56	60	70	60	60	88

Then:

a) Calculate the percentile P_{93} .

b) Calculate the decile D_3 . (2 n

- c) Calculate the quartiles $\mathbf{Q}_1, \ \mathbf{Q}_2$ and \mathbf{Q}_3 . (6
- d) Construct the box plot for the given data. $\hfill (4 marks)$

(2 mark) (6 marks)

(2 mark)