

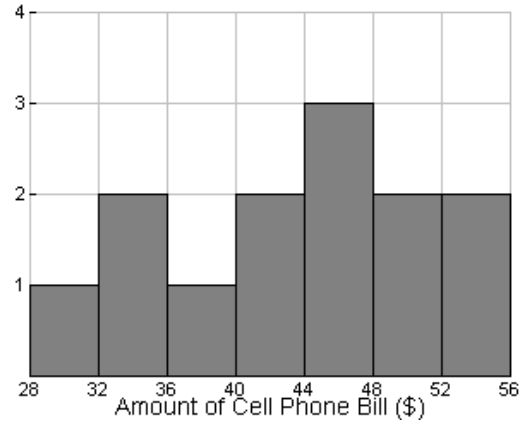
Lesson 4.4 ~ Histograms

Name _____

Period _____ Date _____

The histogram shows the amount of customers' cell phone bills. Use the graph to answer the questions.

- How many people were included in this survey?
- What is the interval width?
- How many people's cell phone bills were between \$32 and \$48?
- If a person's cell phone bill came to \$36, which interval should they be tallied in?

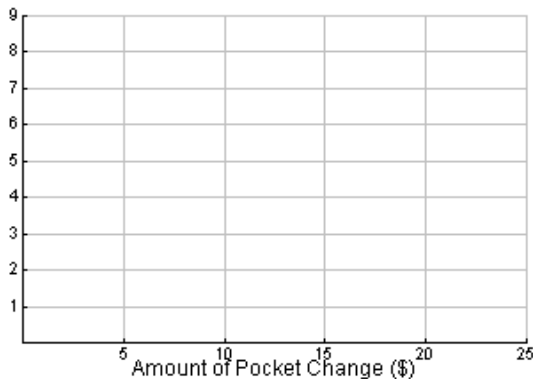


Naomi asked several classmates how much cash they had in their pocket. She recorded the data below.

\$1.50, \$5, \$9, \$2, \$0, \$22, \$4.75, \$11.50, \$4, \$3, \$7.50, \$5, \$0.75, \$2.25, \$8

- Use the data to complete the frequency table.

Amount (\$)	0 – 5	5 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 20	20 – 25
Tally					



- Use the frequency table to complete the histogram at left.
- One of your intervals should be “empty”. What does it mean when there is an empty interval?

Patty sells real estate. The sale prices of the last 18 homes she sold are listed below.

215,000	195,000	300,000	285,000	265,000	180,000	420,000	225,000	279,000
260,000	310,000	315,000	288,000	235,000	190,000	320,000	295,000	345,000

- Find the minimum and maximum values in the data set. What would be a reasonable interval width to use for this data set?
- Use your interval width in #8 to create a frequency table for the data set.
- Use your frequency table in #9 to create a histogram of the data set. Be sure to label both axes.