Frequency Table

can be set up as	table	or	graph
Two columns	first=score	second= times occured	
Σf = N			
Obtaining ΣX	add scores	Obtaining ΣX^2	square then add

Proportions & Percentages

Proportion =	P=f/N
Percentage=	p(100)=(f/N)(100)

Group Frequency Score

Example:	Test Scores	low=50: high=100	combine= 50
Guideline 1=	10 class intervals	YOU WANT AROUND 10	
Guideline 2=	Easy intervals	Width= How many points it will cover	
Guideline 3=	Bottom Score start width		

Group Frequency Score (cont)

Guideline 4=	Intervals should be same width

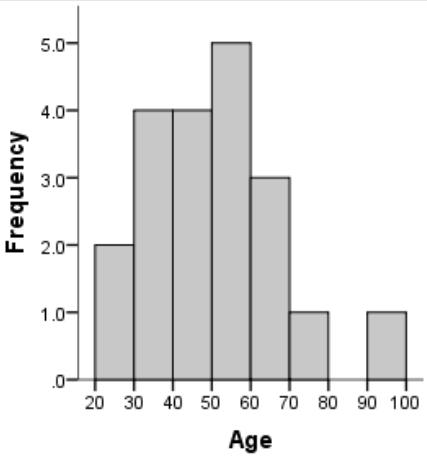
Real Limits and Frequency Distributions

Real Limits	Example: 5-7=	4.5-7.5

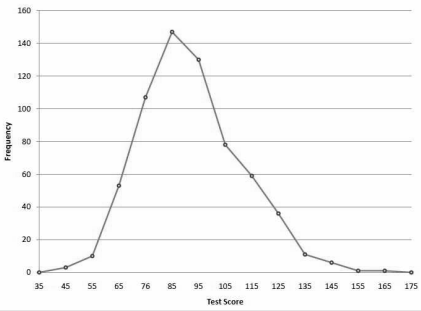
Frequency Distribution Graphs

Y-Axis should be	2/3 or	3/4 the size of the	X-Axis
When something is measured numerically	via interval or	Histograms	

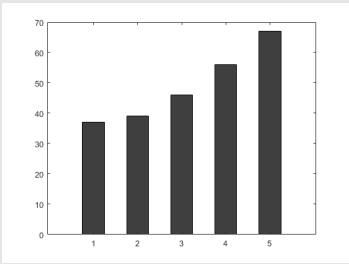
Histogram



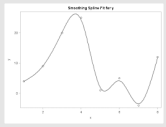
Polygons Graph



Bar Graph



Smooth Curve Graph



Frequency distribution shape

Characteristics of distributions=	Shape	Central Tendency	Variability
Central Tendency measures=	where the center is		
Shape=	shape	duhhhh	
Variability measures=	how far the range is		

Cumulative Frequency

Cumulative Frequency=	represents groups as they accumulate up the score
Cumulative percentage equation =	(cf/N)(100%)

Interpolation

Example:	S to h
Normal =	fi h w
Interpolation=	4 8