

IX - Mathematics - Assignment No-02 StatisticsFrequency Distribution - Fill the gap

- (1) The data collected for the first time by an investigator is called
.....
- (2) The data collected by someone and used by the investigator is called
.....
- (3) The data in its original form is called
- (4) The collected data is arranged in ascending or descending order. This way of arrangement is called an
.....
- (5) The arranged data is further grouped, to make the work more easier, in the form of table. This way of arrangement is called
.....

Cont- Pg-2

- (Q6) The collection of data, their analysis and interpretation is called -----.
- (Q7) The aggregate of collected facts is called -----.
- (Q8) The quantity which assumes different values is called -----.
- (Q9) The number of times a variate occurs is called the -----.
- (Q10) The difference between the maximum and the minimum values of a variate is called -----.
- (Q11) To form a frequency distribution table, we use a bar against one number. This bar is called -----.

- (Q12) In the class interval 0-10, '0' is called the of the class and '10' is called the of the class
- (Q13) The class mark of a class 10-20 is - - - - -.
- (Q14) Each group into which the raw data is condensed is called a - - - - -.
- (Q15) Each class is bounded by two figures which are class - - - - -.
- (Q16) When the upper limit of one class does not coincide with the lower limit of the next class, such a distribution is called - - - distribution
- (Q17) The difference between the maximum(_{gs}) and minimum(_{gs})^{of the} observations is known as - - - and equal to - - -

(Q18) When the upper limit of one class coincides with the lower limit of the next class, such a distribution is known as distribution.

(Q19) In case of exclusive classes the upper and lower limits are respectively known as limits

(Q20) The difference between true upper limit and the true lower limit of a class is known as

ANSWERS

(Q1) Primary data	(Q9) Frequency	(Q17) Range = 70
(Q2) Secondary data	(Q10) Range	(Q18) Exclusive
(Q3) Raw data or ungrouped data	(Q11) Tally bar	(Q19) True
(Q4) Array	(Q12) Lower limit upper limit	(Q20) class size
(Q5) Frequency Distribution	(Q13) 15	
(Q6) Statistics	(Q14) class	
(Q7) Data	(Q15) class Lts	
(Q8) variate	(Q16) Inclusive	