

RD Sharma
Solutions
Class 8 Maths
Chapter 23 Ex
23.1

Q1. Define the following terms:

- (i) Observation**
- (ii) Raw Data**
- (iii) Frequency of an observation**
- (iv) Frequency distribution**
- (v) Discrete frequency distribution**
- (vi) Grouped frequency distribution**
- (vii) Class – interval**
- (viii) Class – size**
- (ix) Class limits**
- (x) True class limits**

Answer:

- (i) Observation is the value at a particular period of a particular variable.
- (ii) Raw data is the data collected in its original form.
- (iii) Frequency of an observation is the number of times a certain value or a class of values occurs.
- (iv) Frequency distribution is the organization of raw data in table form with classes and frequencies.
- (v) Discrete frequency distribution is a frequency distribution where sufficiently great numbers are grouped into one class.
- (vi) Grouped frequency distribution is a frequency distribution where several numbers are grouped into one class.
- (vii) Class interval is the width of such a class.
- (viii) Class size is the difference between the upper and the lower values of a class.
- (ix) Class limits are the smallest and the largest observations (data, events, etc.) in a class.
- (x) True class limits are the actual class limits of a class.

Q2. The final marks in mathematics of 30 students are as follows:

53, 61, 48, 60, 78, 68, 55, 100, 67, 90, 75, 88, 77, 37, 84, 58, 60, 48, 62,
56, 44, 58, 52, 64, 98, 59, 70, 39, 50, 60

(i) Arrange these marks in the ascending order, 30 to 39 one group, 40 to 49-second group etc.

Now answer the following:

- (ii) What is the highest score?**
- (iii) What is the lowest score?**
- (iv) What is the range?**
- (v) If 40 is the pass mark how many have failed?**
- (vi) How many have scored 75 or more?**

(vii) Which observations between 50 and 60 have not actually appeared?

(viii) How many have scored less than 50?

Answer:

The given raw data can be arranged in an ascending order.

The class intervals are 30 – 39, 40 – 49, ... 100 – 109.

Then, take the raw data and place it in the appropriate class intervals.

(i) The marks can be arranged in an ascending order as shown below:

30 to 39 -> 37, 39

40 to 49 -> 44, 48, 48,

50 to 59 -> 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 58, 59

60 to 69 -> 60, 60, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 68

70 to 79 -> 70, 75, 77, 78

80 to 89 -> 84, 88

90 to 99 -> 90, 98

100 to 109 -> 100

(ii) The highest score is 100.

(iii) The lowest score is 37.

(iv) The range is 100 – 37, i.e. 63.

(v) If 40 is the passing mark, then the number of students who failed is 2 (i.e. 37, 39).

(vi) The number of students scoring 75 and above is 8 (i.e. 75, 77, 78, 84, 88, 90, 98, 100).

(vii) The marks 51, 54, and 57 do not actually appear between 50 and 60.

(viii) The number of students scoring less than 50 is 5 (i.e. 37, 39, 44, 48, 48).

Q3. The weights of newborn babies (in kg) in a hospital on a particular day are as follows:

2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 2.7, 2.6, 3.0, 2.5, 2.9, 2.8, 3.1, 2.5, 2.8, 2.7, 2.9, 2.4

(i) Rearrange the weights in a descending order.

(ii) Determine the highest weight.

(iii) Determine the lowest weight.

(iv) Determine the range.

(v) How many babies were born on that day?

(vi) How many babies weigh below 2.5 kg?

(vii) How many babies weigh more than 2.8 kg?

(viii) How many babies weigh 2.8 kg?

Answer: The frequency distribution of the weights of newborn babies in a hospital on a particular day is represented in the following table:

(i) The weights of the newly born babies in descending order are as follows:

Weight	Tally Marks	Frequency
3.1	I	1
3.0	I	1
2.9	II	2
2.8	II	2
2.7	II	2
2.6	I	1
2.5	II	2
2.4	I	1
2.3	I	1
2.2	I	1
2.1	I	1

(ii) The highest weight is 3.1 kg.

(iii) The lowest weight is 2.1 kg.

(iv) The range is 3.1-2.1, i.e. 1 kg.

(v) The number of babies born on that day is 15.

(vi) The number of babies whose weights are below 2.5 kg is 4 (i.e. 2.4, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1).

(vii) The number of babies whose weights are more than 2.8 kg is 4 (i.e. 3.1, 3.0, 2.9, 2.9).

(viii) The number of babies whose weight is 2.8 kg is 2.

Q4. Following data gives the number of children in 40 families:

1, 2, 6, 5, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 6, 2, 3, 4, 2, 0, 0, 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 5, 1, 2, 4, 3, 4, 1, 6, 2, 2

Represent it in the form of a frequency distribution

Answer: The data can be put in the form of frequency distribution in the following manner:

Number of Children	Tally Marks	Frequency
0		5
1	II	7
2	II	12
3		5
CAREER POINT	I	6

5	III	3
6	III	3

Q5. Prepare a frequency table of the following scores obtained by 50 student in a test:

42, 51, 21, 42, 37, 37, 42, 49, 38, 52, 7, 33, 17, 44, 39, 7, 14, 27, 39, 42, 42, 62, 37, 39, 67, 51, 53, 53, 59, 41, 29, 38, 27, 31, 54, 19, 53, 51, 22, 61, 42, 39, 59, 47, 33, 34, 16, 37, 57, 43

Answer: The frequency table of 50 students is given below:

Marks	Number of Students	Marks	Number of Students	Marks	Number of Students
7	2	33	2	49	1
14	1	34	1	51	3
16	1	37	4	52	1
17	1	38	2	53	3
19	1	39	4	54	1
21	1	41	1	57	1
22	1	42	6	59	2
27	2	43	1	61	1
29	1	44	1	62	1
31	1	47	1	67	1

Q6. A die was thrown 25 times and following scores were obtained:

1, 5, 2, 4, 3, 6, 1, 2, 2, 5, 1, 6, 2, 6, 3, 5, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 6, 1, 5, 2

Prepare a frequency table of the scores.

Answer: The frequency of the scores of the die is shown below:

The Die	Tally Marks	Frequency
1	HHH	5
2	HHH	5
CAREER POINT	IIII	4

4	III	3
5	IIII	4
6	IIII	4

Q7. In a study of accidents per day, the observations for 30 days were obtained as follows:

6, 3, 5, 6, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 5, 4, 6, 1, 6, 0, 5, 3, 6, 1, 5, 5, 2, 6

Answer:

The frequency table for the number of accidents per day for a period of 30 days is given below:

Number of Accidents	Tally Marks	Frequency
0	II	2
1	III	3
2	HHH I	6
3	III	3
4	IIII	4
5	HHH I	6
6	HHH I	6

Q8. Prepare a frequency table of the following ages (in years) of 30 students of class VIII in your school :

13, 14, 13, 12, 14, 13, 14, 15, 13, 14, 13, 14, 16, 12, 14,

13, 14, 15, 16, 13, 14, 13, 12, 17, 13, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14

Answer:

The frequency table of the ages of 30 students of class VII in the school is given below:

Age	Tally Marks	Frequency
12	IIII	4
13	HHH HHH II	12
14	HHH IIII	9
15	II	2
16	II	2
17	I	1

Q9. Following figures relate to the weekly wages (in Rs) of 15 workers in a factory :

300, 250, 200, 250, 200, 150, 350, 200, 250, 200, 150, 300, 150, 200, 250

Prepare a frequency table.

- (i) What is the range in wages (in Rs)?
- (ii) How many workers are getting Rs 350?
- (iii) How many workers are getting the minimum wages?

Answer: The frequency table for the number of accidents per day for a period of 30 days is given below:

Wage (in Rs)	Tally Marks	Frequency
150	III	3
200	HHH	5
250	IIII	4
300	II	2
350	I	1

- (i) The range of wages (in Rs) is 350-150 i.e. 200.
- (ii) From the frequency table, we can see that the number of workers earning Rs 350 is 1.
- (iii) Here, the minimum wage is 150. Hence, the number of workers earning the minimum wage is 3.

Q10. Construct a frequency distribution table for the following marks obtained by 25 students in a history test in also VIII of a school:

9, 17, 12, 20, 9, 18, 25, 17, 19, 9, 12, 9, 12, 18, 17, 19, 20, 25, 9, 12, 17, 19, 19, 20, 9

- (i) What is the range of marks ?
- (ii) What is the highest mark ?
- (iii) Which mark is occurring more frequently ?

Answer: The frequency distribution table is given below:

Age	Tally marks	Frequency
9	HHH I	6
12	IIII	4
17	IIII	4
18	II	2
20	IIII	4

20	III	3
25	II	2

(i) The range of marks is 25-9, i.e. 16.

(ii) The highest mark is 25.

(iii) The mark that occurs most frequently is 9. It occurs 6 times.

RD Sharma Solutions
Class 8 Maths
Chapter 23 Ex 23.2

Q1. The marks obtained by 40 students of class VIII in an examination are given below:

16, 17, 18, 3, 7, 23, 18, 13, 10, 21, 7, 1, 13, 21, 13, 15, 19, 24, 16, 3, 23, 5, 12, 18, 8, 12, 6, 8, 16, 5, 3, 5, 0, 7, 9, 12, 20, 10, 2, 23.

Divide the data into five groups, namely 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20-25 and prepare a grouped frequency table.

Answer: The frequency table for the marks of 40 students of class VIII in an examination is given below:

Range of Marks	Tally Marks	Frequency
0-5	HHH IIII	9
5-10	HHH IIII	9
10-15	HHH II	7
15-20	HHH IIII	9
20-25	HHH I	6

Q2. The marks scored by 20 students in a test are given below:

54, 42, 68, 56, 62, 71, 78, 51, 72, 53, 44, 58, 47, 64, 41, 57, 89, 53, 84, 57.

Complete the following frequency table:

(Marks in class interval)	Tally marks	Frequency (No. of Children)
40 – 50		
50 – 60		
60 – 70		
70 – 80		
80 – 90		

What is the class interval in which the greatest frequency occurs?

Answer:

The frequency table can be completed as follows:

Marks	Tally Marks	Frequency
40-50 CAREER POINT	IIII	4

50-60	III III	8
60-70	III	3
70-80	III	3
80-90	II	2

The class interval with the greatest frequency (8) is 50-60.

Q3. The following is the distribution of weights (in kg) of 52 persons:

Weight in kg	Persons
30-40	10
40-50	15
50-60	17
60-70	6
70-80	4

(i) What is the lower limit of class 50-60?

(ii) Find the class marks of the classes 40-50, 50-60.

(iii) What is the class size?

Answer:

(i) The lower limit of the class 50-60 is 50.

(ii) Class mark for the class 40-50:

$$\frac{40+50}{2} = \frac{90}{2} = 45$$

Again, class mark for the class 50-60:

$$\frac{50+60}{2} = \frac{110}{2} = 55$$

(iii) Here the class size is 40-30, i.e. 10.

Q4. Construct a frequency table for the following weights (in gm) of 35 mangoes using the equal class intervals, one of them is 40 – 45 (45 not included):

30, 40, 45, 32, 43, 50, 55, 62, 70, 70, 61, 62, 53, 52, 50, 42, 35, 37, 53, 55, 65, 70, 73, 74, 45, 46, 58, 59, 60, 62, 74, 34, 35, 70, 68.

(i) What is the class mark of the class interval 40-45?

(ii) What is the range of the above weights?

(iii) How many classes are there?

Answer:

CAREER POINT The frequency table for the given weights (in gm) of 35 mangoes is given below:

Weight	Tally Marks	Frequency
30-40	HHH I	6
40-50	HHH I	6
50-60	HHH IIII	9
60-70	HHH II	7
70-80	HHH II	7

(i) Class mark for the class interval 40 – 45:

$$\text{Class mark} = \frac{40+45}{2} = \frac{85}{2}$$

(ii) Range of the above weights:

Range = Highest value - Lowest value

$$= 74 - 30 = 44$$

(iii) There are 5 classes (30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80).

Q5. Construct a frequency table with class-intervals 0-5 (5 not included) of the following marks obtained by a group of 30 students in an examination

0, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 20, 22, 25, 27, 8, 11, 17, 3, 6, 9, 17, 19, 21, 29, 31, 35, 37, 40, 42, 45, 49, 4, 50, 16.

Answer:

The frequency table with class intervals 0 – 5, 5 – 10, 10 – 15, . . . , 50 – 55 is given below:

Marks	Tally Marks	Frequency
0-5	III	3
5-10	HHH	5
10-15	III	3
15-20	HHH	5
20-25	III	3
25-30	III	3
30-35	I	1
35-40	II	2
40-45	II	2
45-50	II	2
50-55	I	1

81, 55, 68, 79, 85, 43, 29, 68, 54, 73, 47, 35, 72, 64, 95, 44, 50, 77, 64, 35, 79, 52, 45, 54, 70, 83, 62, 64, 72, 92, 84, 76, 63, 43, 54, 38, 73, 68, 52, 54.

Prepare a frequency distribution with the class size of 10 marks.

Answer: The frequency table of the marks scored by 40 students of class VIII in mathematics is given below:

Mark	Tally Marks	Frequency
20-30	I	1
30-40	III	3
40-50	HHH	5
50-60	HHH III	8
60-70	HHH III	8
70-80	III	9
80-90	IIII	4
90-100	II	2

Q7. The heights (in cm) of 30 students of class VIII are given below:

155, 158, 154, 158, 160, 148, 149, 150, 153, 159, 161, 148, 157, 153, 157, 162, 159, 151, 154, 156, 152, 156, 160, 152, 147, 155, 163, 155, 157, 153.

Prepare a frequency distribution table with 160 – 164 as one of the class intervals.

Answer:

The frequency table is given below:

Height	Tally Marks	Frequency
145-149	IIII	4
150-154	HHH IIII	9
155-159	HHH HHH II	12
160-164	HHH	5

Q8. The monthly wages of 30 workers in a factory are given below:

830, 835, 890, 810, 835, 836, 869, 845, 898, 890, 820, 860, 832, 833, 855, 845, 804, 808, 812, 840, 885, 835, 836, 878, 840, 868, 890, 806, 840, 890.

Represent the data in the form of a frequency distribution with class size 10.

Answer:
CAREER POINT

The frequency table of the monthly wages of 30 workers in a factory is given below:

Wage	Tally Marks	Frequency
800-810	III	3
810-820	II	2
820-830	I	1
830-840	HHH III	8
840-850	HHH	5
850-860	I	1
860-870	III	3
870-880	I	1
880-890	I	1
890-900	HHH	5

Q9. Construct a frequency table with equal class intervals from the following data on the monthly wages (in rupees) of 28 labourers working in a factory, taking one of the class intervals as 210-230 (230 not included):

220, 268, 258, 242, 210, 268, 272, 242, 311, 290, 300, 320, 319, 304, 302, 318, 306, 292, 254, 278, 210, 240, 280, 316, 306, 215, 256, 236.

Answer:

The frequency table of the monthly wages of 28 laborers working in a factory is given below:

Wage	Tally Marks	Frequency
210-230	IIII	4
230-250	IIII	4
250-270	HHH	5
270-290	III	3
290-310	HHH II	7
310-330	HHH	5

Q10. The daily minimum temperatures in degrees Celsius recorded in a certain Arctic region are as follows:

-12.5, -10.8, -18.6, -8.4, -10.8, -4.2, -4.8, -6.7, -13.2, -11.8, -2.3, 1.2, 2.6, 0, -2.4, 0, 3.2, 2.7, 3.4, 0, -2.4, -2.4, 0, 3.2, 2.7, 3.4, 0, -2.4, -5.8, -8.9, -14.6, -12.3, -11.5, -7.8, -2.9

Represent them as frequency distribution table taking -19.9 to -15 as the first class interval.

Answer:

The frequency table of the daily minimum temperatures is given below:

Temperature	Tally Marks	Frequency
-19.9 to -15	I	1
-14.9 to -10	HHH IIII	8
-9.9 to -5	HHH	5
-4.9 to 0	HHH HHH III	13
0.1 to 5	HHH III	8