

## Measures of Location/Spread



## **REVISE THIS TOPIC**

Four teams took part in a quiz that had seven different rounds. The table below summarises the results for each of the rounds.

	Team 1	Team 2	Team 3	Team 4
Round 1 Score	8	6	6	8
Round 2 Score	7	6	1	9
Round 3 Score	5	2	8	9
Round 4 Score	6	8	10	9
Round 5 Score	6	8	5	8
Round 6 Score	6	5	5	8
Round 7 Score	5	6	3	5

(a) Work out the median score during round 3.

- **(1)**
- (b) By considering the range, determine which team had the most consistent scores.
- **(2)**
- (c) By considering the interquartile range, determine which team has the most consistent scores. (2)
- (a) Answer: 6.5

(b)	Team $1 = 8 - 5$	Team $2 = 8 - 2$	Team $3 = 10 - 1$	Team $4 = 9 - 5$	
	= 3	= 6	= 9	= 4	

Team 1 had the most consistent scores as they had the lowest range.

(c) Team 
$$1 = 7 - 5$$
 Team  $2 = 8 - 5$  Team  $3 = 8 - 3$  Team  $4 = 9 - 8$ 

$$= 2 = 3 = 5 = 1$$

Team 4 had the most consistent scores as they had the lowest interquartile range.



(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2.	There are 70	) teachers who	o work at sch	ool A and 5	50 teachers wi	ho work at school	R

A sample of 11 teachers from school A are selected and their ages are shown below.

26

43

50

31

48

39

39

30

26

42

The interquartile range of the sample is 14.

(a) Explain why the median age of the sample must be 39.

**(1)** 

(b) Work out two possible values for x.

**(2)** 

A sample of 7 teachers from school B are selected and their ages are shown below.

24

29

33

35

36

40

42

(c) Compare the ages of teachers who work at school A with the ages of teachers working at school B. (2)

(a) The median will be the 6<sup>th</sup> data item.

If x is > 39 then the second 39 will be in the  $6^{th}$  position.

If x is < 39 then the first 39 will be in the 6<sup>th</sup> position.

Either way 39 will be in the  $6^{th}$  position, and therefore the median.

(b)	26	26	30	31	39	39	42	43	44	48	50
	26	26	29	30	31	39	39	42	43	48	50

$$x = 29 \text{ or } 44$$

Median for school 
$$B = 35$$
 IQR for school  $B = 40 - 29$ 

= 11

The median age of teachers at school A (39) is higher than that of school B (35)

so they are older on average.

The IQR of ages of teachers at school A (14) is higher than that of school B (11)

so their ages were less consistent/more varied



(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

3 A traffic officer recorded the speeds of 2400 vehicles on a motorway.

They recorded the speeds of cars as they passed under a bridge until they had 800 cars from each of the three lanes.

The table below shows information about the speeds of the vehicles in mph.

	Lane 1	Lane 2	Lane 3
Lowest Speed	55	57	63
$Q_1$	58	59	64
$Q_2$	59	62	65
$Q_3$	60	64	70
Greatest Speed	61	69	71

- (a) Name the type of sampling method used by the traffic officer.
- (b) Work out the lane for which the speeds of the vehicles were most consistent.Give a reason for your answer.(2)
- (c) Write down percentage of the vehicles in lane 1 were travelling below 58 mph. (1)
- (d) Work out how many of the vehicles were travelling more than 64 mph. (2)

## (a) Quota Sampling

(b) Lane 
$$1 = 60 - 58$$
 Lane  $2 = 64 - 59$  Lane  $3 = 70 - 64$   
= 2 = 5 = 6

The speeds of vehicles in lane 1 are most consistent as they have the lowest interquartile range.

- (c) 25%
- (d) 25% of vehicles in lane 2 and 75% of vehicles in lane 3.

$$= 200 + 600$$

$$= 800$$

**(1)** 

4 The table below shows the GCSE grades of Year 12 students taking A-Level maths at a college.

GCSE Grade	Frequency (f)	Cumulative Frequency
6	8	8
7	17	25
8	14	39
9	12	51

**(1)** 

- (a) Work out the range of the GCSE grades.
- (b) Work out the median GCSE grade. (1)
- (c) Work out the lowest quartile of the GCSE grades. (1)
- (d) Work out the upper quartile of the GCSE grades. (1)

(a) 9 - 6 = 3

(b)	<i>n</i> = 51	Median is in 26 <sup>th</sup> position.	Median = grade 8	
(c)	n = 51	$Q_1$ is in 13 <sup>th</sup> position.	$Q_1 = \text{grade } 7$	
(d)	<i>n</i> = 51	$Q_3$ is in 39 <sup>th</sup> position.	$Q_3$ = grade 8	



(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 A company makes chocolate bars using two different machines.

The table below summarises information about the masses of 300 chocolate bars made on machine A.

Mass of Chocolate Bar (m grams)	$116 \le m < 118$	$118 \le m < 120$	$120 \le m < 122$	$122 \le m < 124$
Frequency (Machine A)	44	176	75	5
Cumulative Frequency	44	220	295	300

- (a) Use linear interpolation to calculate an estimate for the median mass of the 300 chocolate bars made by machine A. Give your answer to 2 decimal places. (2)
- (b) Use linear interpolation to calculate an estimate for the interquartile range of the 300 chocolate bars made by machine A. Give your answer to 2 decimal places. (3)

The company also records the masses of 300 chocolate bars made on machine B.

For machine B:  $Q_1 = 117.9 \text{ g}$ 

 $Q_2 = 120.1 \text{ g}$ 

 $Q_3 = 121.4 \text{ g}$ 

The company requires that the chocolate bars produced are close to 120 g. If the mass is too low, customers may complain. If the mass is too high, chocolate is being wasted.

- (c) Using your answers to parts (a) and (b) suggest a reason why the company may prefer to use
  - (i) machine A

(ii) machine B

(a) $300 = 150^{\text{th}}$ position	44	150	220	150 - 44	= <u>x</u>
2	118	118 + x	120	220 – 44	120 – 118

x = 1.2045... $Q_2 = 119.20 \text{ g}$ 

(b) $300 = 75^{th}$ position	44	75	220	75 – 44 =	<u> </u>
4	118	118 + x	120	220 – 44	120 – 118

x = 0.3522...

 $Q_1 = 118.35 \text{ g}$  $3 \times 300 = 225 \text{th position}$  220 225 295 225 - 220 x

 $3 \times 300 = 225^{\text{th}} \text{ position}$   $220 \quad 225$   $295 \quad 225 - 220 = x$   $4 \quad 120 \quad 120 + x \quad 122 \quad 295 - 220 \quad 122 - 120$ 

x = 0.133...

 $Q_3 = 120.13 \text{ g}$ 

 $Q_3 - Q_1 = 120.13 - 118.35$ 

= 1.78 g

(c) IQR for machine B = 3.5 g therefore machine A has a lower IQR so less variation in mass.

The median for machine B is close to the desired mass of 120g that the median for machine A.

(Total for Question 5 is 7 marks)

**6** The race times for runners of the Brighton Half Marathon are shown below.

Race Time (t minutes)	Frequency (f)	Cumulative Frequency
60 ≤ <i>t</i> < 90	437	437
$90 \le t < 120$	3657	4094
$120 \le t < 150$	3053	7147
$150 \le t < 180$	846	7993
$180 \le t < 210$	152	8145
$210 \le t < 240$	21	8166

The winner completed the race in 1 hour, 7 minutes and 17 seconds.

(a) Use linear interpolation to calculate an estimate for the median race time giving your answer in hours, minutes and seconds. (2)

The actual median time for the race was 1 hour, 59 minutes and 57 seconds.

- (b) Give a reason why your answer to part (a) is different to the true median time. (1)
- (c) Use linear interpolation to calculate an estimate for the 10<sup>th</sup> to 90<sup>th</sup> interpercentile range of the race times. Give your answer in hours, minutes and seconds.

(a) 
$$8166 = 4083^{rd}$$
 position  $437$   $4083 \cdot 4094$   $4083 - 437 = x$ 

$$2 90 90 + x \cdot 120 4094 - 437 120 - 90$$

$$x = 29.9097621$$

$$Q_2 = 119.9097621 \text{ minutes}$$

$$Q_2 = 1 \text{ hour } 59 \text{ minutes } 55 \text{ seconds}$$

(b) Linear interpolation assumes that the times are uniformly distributed within the interval.

(c) $10 \times 8166 = 816.6$ th position	437	816.6	4094	816.6 – 437 =	X
100	90	90 + x	120	4094 – 437	120 – 90
			x = 3.114	$P_{10} = 93.$	114 mins

$90 \times 8166 = 7349.4^{t}$	h position 7147	7349.4	7993	7349.4 – 7147	= <u>x</u>
100	150	150 + x	180	7993 – 7147	$\frac{180 - 150}{1}$

$$x = 7.177...$$
  $P_{90} = 157.177$  mins

 $P_{90} - P_{10} = 157.177 - 93.114$  Answer: 1 hour 4 minutes 4 seconds

= 64.063 (Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)

7 The following tables summarises the maximum daily temperatures in a city, T °C to the nearest degree, recorded for the months May to October in a particular year.

Temperature (T°C)	13 – 17	18 – 22	23 – 27	28 – 32
Frequency (f)	25	32	70	57
Cumulative Frequency	25	57	127	184

- (a) Use linear interpolation to calculate an estimate for the interquartile range for the temperatures.Give your answer to 2 decimal places.
- (b) Use linear interpolation to calculate an estimate for the 38<sup>th</sup> percentile for the temperatures. Give your answer to 2 decimal places. (2)

Sunny correctly calculates an estimate for the 85th percentile for the temperatures as 30.1 °C

Sunny claims "This means that 15% of the temperatures were greater than 30.1°C"

(c) Explain why Sunny's claim could be incorrect.

**(1)** 

(a) $184 = 46^{th}$ position	25	46	57	46 – 25	= <u>x</u>
4	17.5	17.5 + x	22.5	57 – 25	22.5 - 17.5

x = 3.28125

 $Q_1 = 20.78125$  °C

$3 \times 184 = 138^{th}$ position	127 13	18	34	138 - 127 =	X
4	27.5 27.5	5+x 32	5	184 – 127	32.5 – 27.5

x = 0.9649...

 $Q_3 = 28.4649... \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

 $Q_3 - Q_1 = 28.4649 - 20.78125$ 

 $= 7.68 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

(c) 
$$38 \times 184 = 69.92 \text{ position}$$
 57 69.92 127 69.92 57 =  $x$ 
100 22.5 22.5 +  $x$  27.5 127 - 57 27.5 - 22.5
$$x = 0.922... P_{38} = 23.42 \text{ °C}$$

(d) Sunny's answer is only an estimate, which assumes the data is distributed uniformly within the interval



(Total for Question 7 is 6 marks)

The following tables summarises the annual salaries, £S to the nearest £1000, of employees at a company in the year 2023.

Salary (£S)	20,000 – 29,000	30,000 – 39,000	40,000 – 49,000	50,000 - 59,000
Frequency (f)	25	15	6	2
mulativa Eraguanav	25	40	16	40

Cumulative Frequency

(a) Use linear interpolation to calculate an estimate for the 20th to 80th interpercentile range

**(3)** 

of the annual salaries in 2023. Give your answer to the nearest pound.

The company claims that between 2023 and 2024 they increased annual salaries by 10%.

For the 2024 salaries:

 $Q_1 = £27,000$   $Q_2 = £31,000$   $Q_3 = £41,000$ 

(b) Use linear interpolation to calculate  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$  and  $Q_3$  for the salaries in 2023.

**(3)** 

(c) Comment on the company's claim.

**(1)** 

(a) $\underline{20 \times 48} = 9.6^{\text{th}}$ position	0	9.6	25	9.6 - 0 = x
100	19500	19500 + x	29500	25 – 0 29500 – 19500
				x = 3840
				$P_{20} = 19500 + 3840$
				$P_{20} = £23340$
$80 \times 48 = 38.4$ <sup>th</sup> position	25	38.4	40	38.4 - 25 = x
100	29500	29500 + x	39500	40 – 25 39500 – 29500
				<i>x</i> = 8933
				$P_{80} = 29500 + 8933$
				$P_{80} = £38433$
			$P_{80}-F_{80}$	$P_{20} = £38433 - £23340$



(Total for Question 8 is 7 marks)

=£15093



## **Question 8 continued**

$48 = 12^{th}$ position	0	12	25	12 - 0 :	<u> </u>
4	19500	19500 + x	29500	25 - 0	29500 – 19500

$$x = 4800$$

$$Q_1 = 19500 + 4800$$

$$Q_1 = £24300$$

$$\frac{48 = 24^{\text{th}} \text{ position}}{2} \qquad 0 \qquad 24 \quad 25 \qquad 24 - 0 = x$$

$$19500 \qquad 19500 + x \quad 29500 \qquad 25 - 0 \qquad 29500 - 19500$$

$$x = 9600$$

$$Q_2 = 19500 + 9600$$

$$Q_2 = £29100$$

$$3 \times 48 = 36^{th} \text{ position}$$
 25 36 40 36 - 25 =  $x$   
4 29500 29500 +  $x$  39500 40 - 25 39500 - 29500

$$x = 7333$$

$$Q_3 = 29500 + 7333$$

$$Q_3 = £36833$$

l	For 2023	$Q_1 = £24,300$	$Q_2 = £29,100$	$Q_3 = £36,833$	
l	Add 10% to each gives	$Q_1 = £26,730$	$Q_2 = £32,010$	$Q_3 = £40,516$	
l	For 2024	$Q_1 = £27,000$	$Q_2 = £31,000$	$Q_3 = £41,000$	

The lower quartile and upper quartile have both increased by more than 10%, however the median has not. So the company's claim may be true for some but not all workers.



(Total for Question 8 is 7 marks)