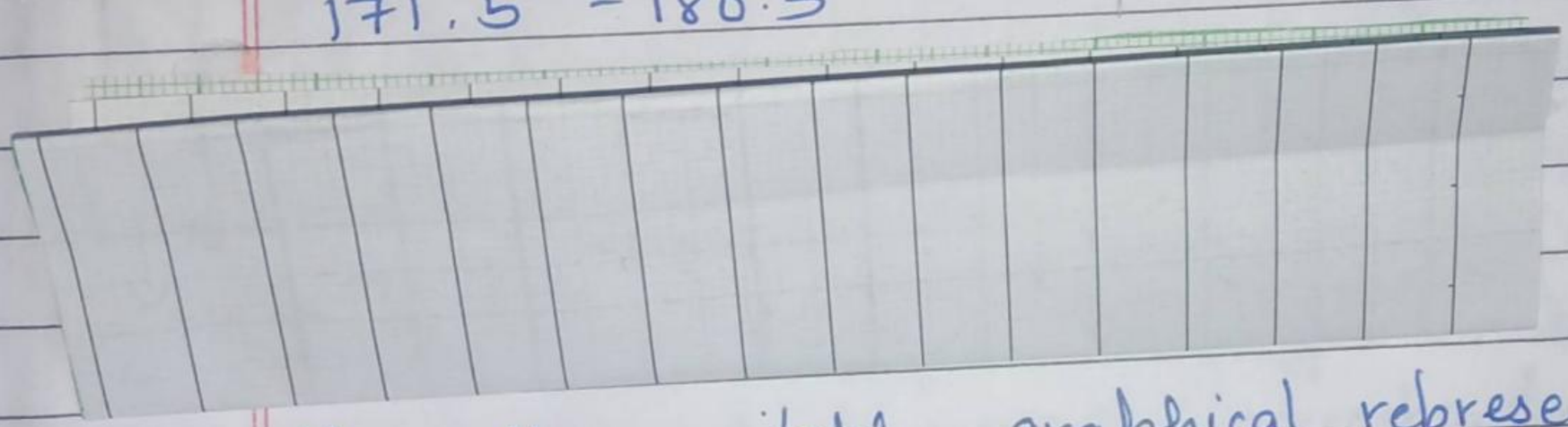
3

2

(i) The given frequency distribution table is not continous. Therefore, first we have to modify it to be continous distribution.

Thus, the modified frequency distribution table is.

Length in (mm)	No. of leaves
117.5 - 126.5	3
126.5 - 135.5	5
135.5 - 144.5	9
144.5 - 153.5	12
153.5 - 162.5	5
162.5 - 171.5	4
171.5 - 180.5	2



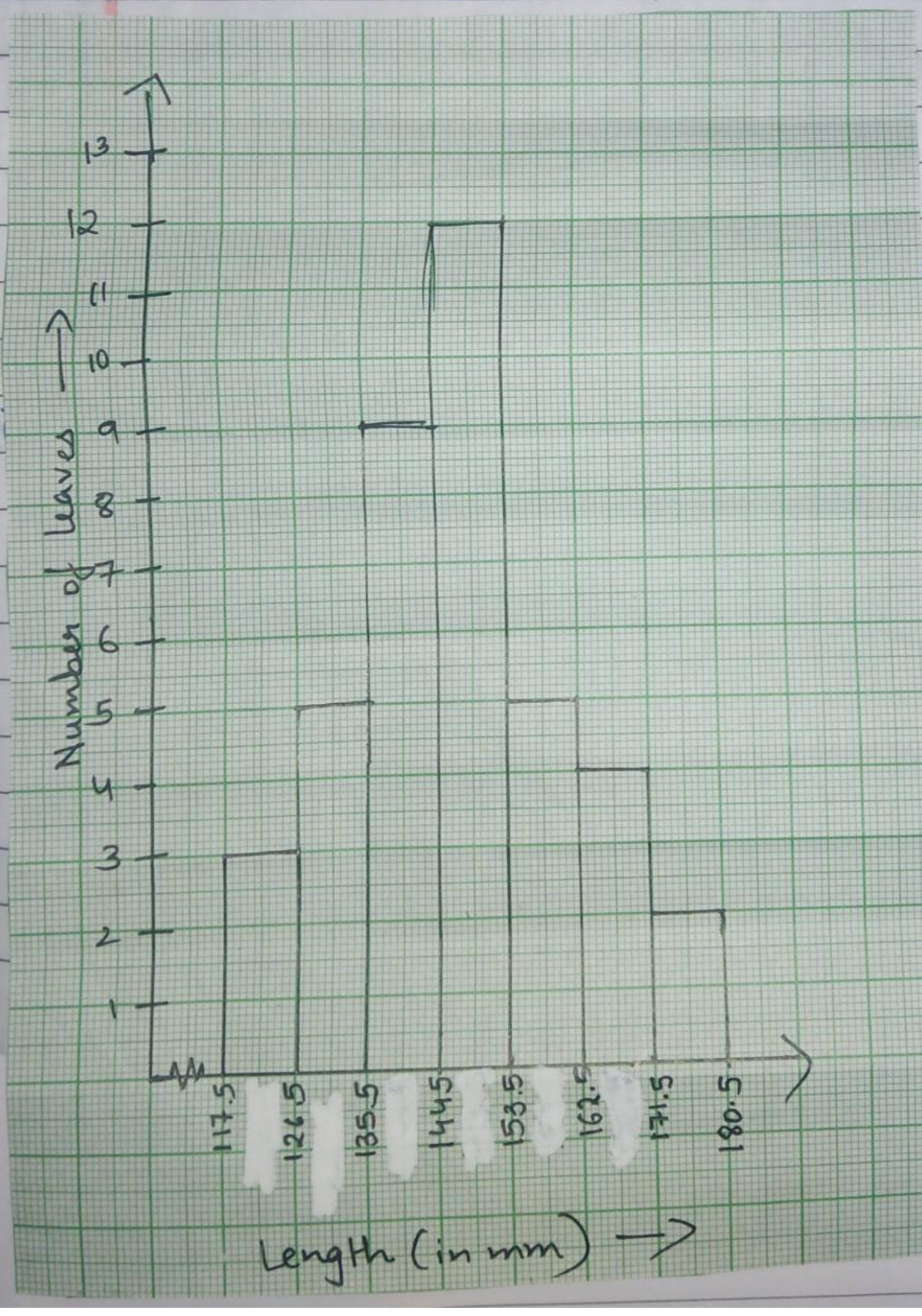
(ii) Yes, other suitable graphical representation is a 'frequency polygon'.

(iii) No, it is not a correct statement. The maximum no. of leaves lie in the class interval 145 - 153.

4(i) The given frequency distribution table is not continous. Therefore, first we have to modify it to be continous distribution.

Thus, the modified frequency distribution table is.

Length in (mm)	No. of leaves
117.5 - 126.5	3
126.5 - 135.5	5
135.5 - 144.5	9
144.5 - 153.5	12
153.5 - 162.5	5
162.5 - 171.5	4
171.5 - 180.5	2.



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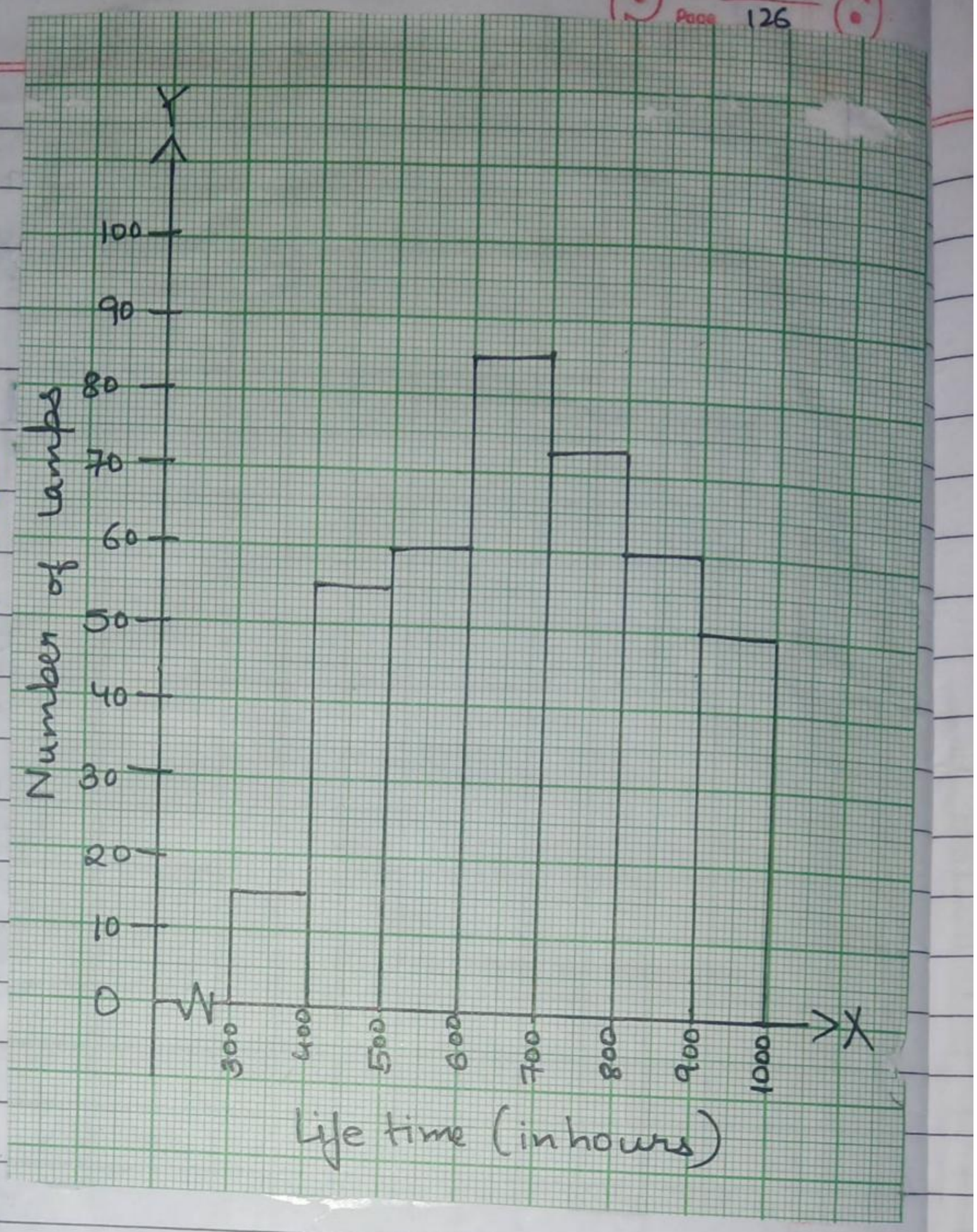
terval 145 - 153

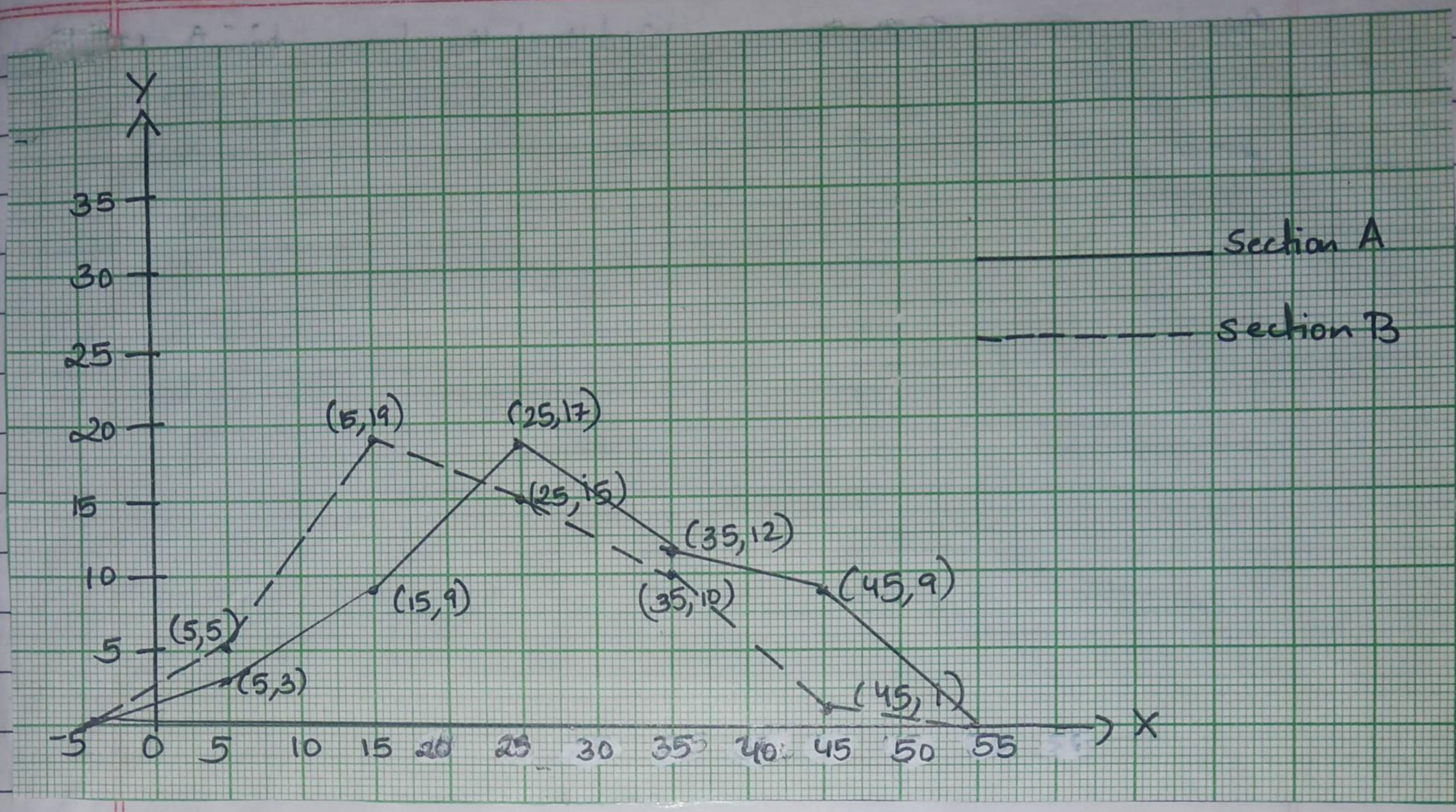
5(i) The required histogram is showed below.



(ii) No. of lambs having lifetime of more than 700 hrs
= 76 + 62 + 48 = 184.

6 To draw a frequency polygon, we mark the class marks along x-axis. Therefore, the modified table is :-

Marks	Class marks	Frequency Sec-A	Frequency Sec-B
0-10	5	3	5
10-20	15	9	19
20-30	25	17	15
30-40	35	12	10
40-50	45	9	1



From the above frequency polygon, we can see that the more students of section A have secured good marks.