INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS: X   **TOPIC: STATISTICS**

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1. The median of the following data is 525. Find the values of x and y, if the total frequency is 100   **(9, 15)**

C.I	0 – 100	100-200	200 - 300	300 – 400	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	800-900	900-1000
F	2	5	x	12	17	20	y	9	7	4

2. The median of the data is 28. Find the values of x and y, if the total frequency is 50   **(8, 16)**

Marks	0 - 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 - 50
No of students	5	x	15	y	6

3. If the mean of the following distribution is 27, find the value of p   **(P = 7)**

C. I	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50
F	8	P	12	13	10

4. Find the missing frequency: mean = 50, Total frequency = 120   **(28, 24)**

x	10	30	50	70	90
f	17	F_1	32	F_2	19

5. The mean of the following frequency distribution is 132 and the sum of the observations is 50. Find the   **(10, 8)**
   Missing frequencies f_1 and f_2

C. I	0 – 40	40 - 80	80 - 120	120 - 160	160 - 200	200 - 240
F	4	7	F_1	12	F_2	9

6. Find the mean, median and mode of the following data   **(30, 30.67, 33.3)**

C.I	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70
F	6	8	10	15	5	4	2

7. The mode of the following frequency distribution is 55. Find the values of x and y   **(X = 7, Y = 5)**

C .I	0 - 15	15 - 30	30 - 45	45 - 60	60 - 75	75 - 90
F	6	7	Y	15	10	X

8. For a given data less than ogive and more than ogive intersect at a point P(x, y). Then what does abscissa of the
   Point represents

9. Write the empirical relationship between the three measures of central tendency

10. If median = 15 and mean = 16, find mode of the distribution   **(13)**

11. Following is the distribution of marks obtained by 60 students: Calculate the arithmetic mean   **(26.5)**

Marks	More than 0	more than 10	More than 20	More than 30	More than 40	More than 50
No of students	60	56	40	20	10	3

12. From the following data draw the two types of curves and find the median

C. I	200 - 220	220 - 240	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 300	300 - 320
F	7	3	6	8	2	4

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