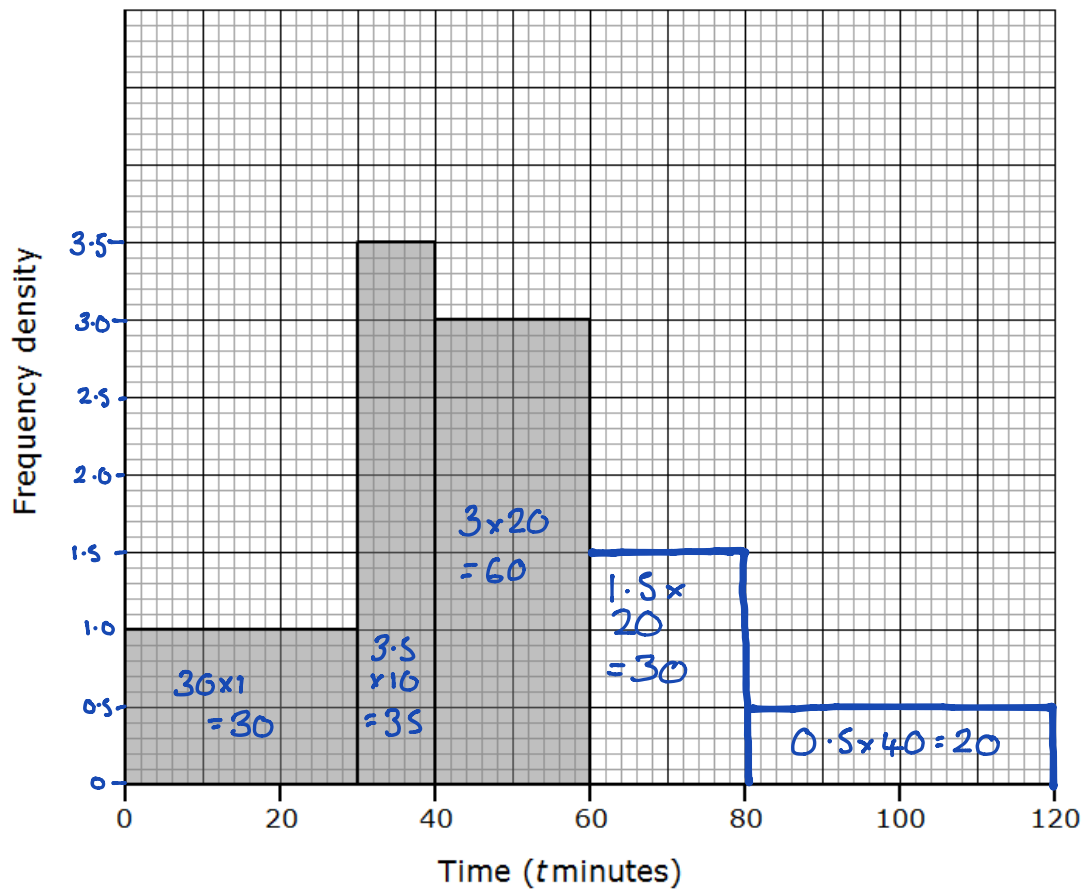


The incomplete histogram and table give some information about the times, in minutes, that cars were parked in a car park.



a) Use the information in the histogram to complete the frequency table.

Frequency Density	Time (t minutes)	Frequency
1.0	$0 < t \leq 30$	$30 = 30$
3.5	$30 < t \leq 40$	$10 \leftarrow \div 35$
3.0	$40 < t \leq 60$	$20 = 60$
1.5	$60 < t \leq 80$	$20 \leftarrow \div 30$
0.5	$80 < t \leq 120$	$40 \leftarrow \div 20$

b) Use the information in the table to complete the histogram.

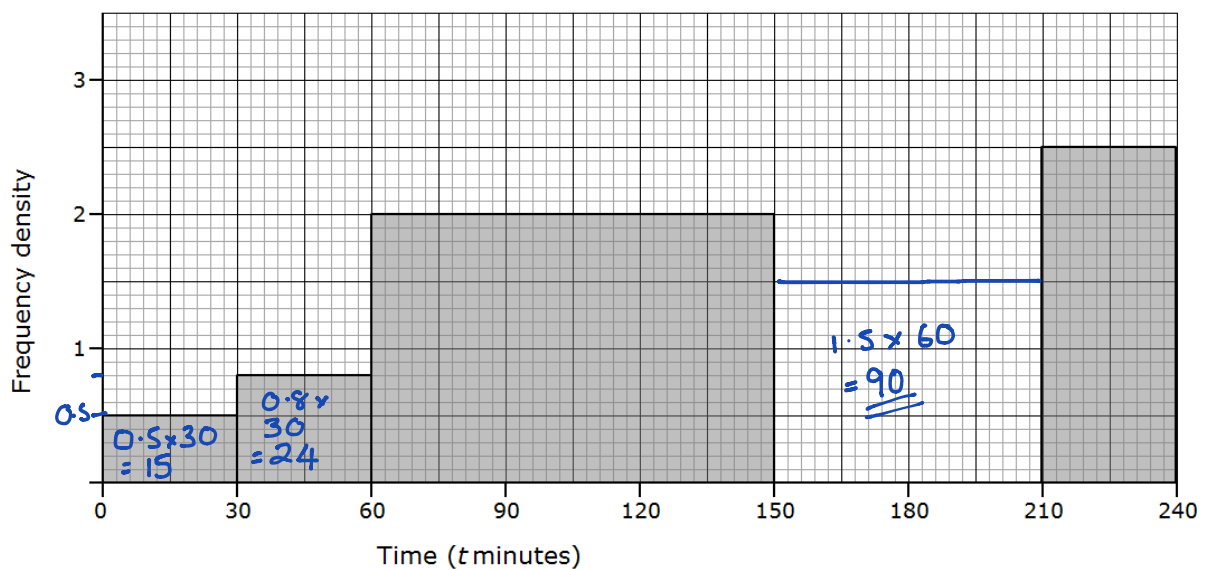
(2)

(2)

The time shoppers spent in a shopping centre is recorded. The frequency table and the histogram show this information in different ways.

Frequency Density

Time (minutes)	Number of vehicles
$0 < t \leq 30$	15
$30 < t \leq 60$	24
$60 < t \leq 150$	180
$150 < t \leq 210$	90
$210 < t \leq 240$	75



Fill in the missing number in the frequency table and complete the histogram.

(3)

100 competitors in a marathon were asked how far, in km, they travelled from their homes to the marathon venue. The distribution of these distances is shown in the table.

Frequency Density

1.2

4.5

0.6

0.3

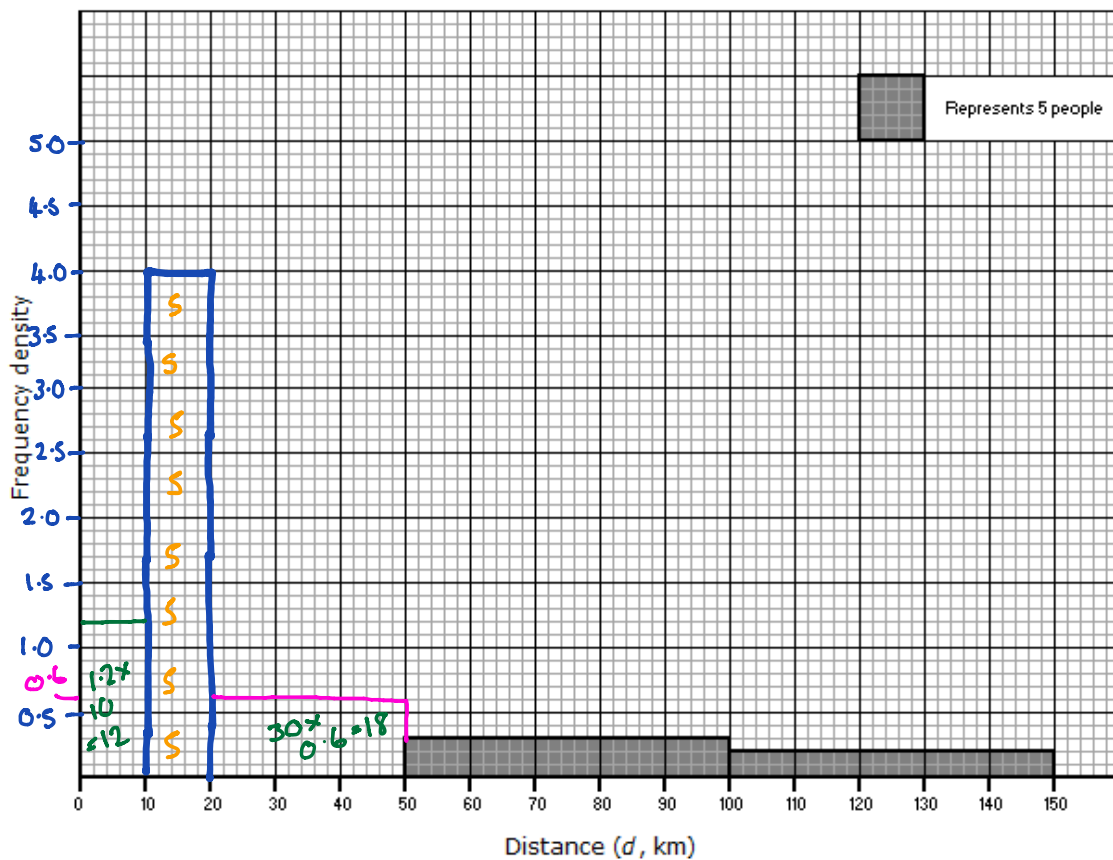
0.2

Read there from the graph \Rightarrow

Distance (d , km)	width.	Frequency
$0 < d \leq 10$	10 $\leftarrow \div$	12
$10 < d \leq 20$	10 $\leftarrow \div$	45
$20 < d \leq 50$	30 $\leftarrow \div$	18
$50 < d \leq 100$	50	X
$100 < d \leq 150$	50	Y

15

10



a) Complete the histogram to represent this information.

(4)

b) Use the histogram to work out the values of X and Y.

$$0.3 \times 50 = 15$$

$$0.2 \times 50 = 10$$

(2)

