<u>Section 2.2 - Histograms</u>

A histogram is a graphical version of a frequency distribution.

More specifically, a **histogram** is a graph consisting of bars of equal width drawn next to each other without gaps. The horizontal axis represents the classes of quantitative data values and the vertical axis represents frequencies (or relative frequencies).

- For the horizontal scale of a histogram, use class boundaries or class midpoints.

- For the vertical scale, use class frequencies.

Histograms of normally distributed data have a "bell shape," or may be traced by a "bell-shaped curve."

Example with heights from above…

{5.1,4.8,5.2,6.2,4.9,5.3,5.6,5.7,6.0,4.2,5.7,5.7,5.8,5.0,5.1}