

Cumulative Frequency	<p>Cumulative Frequency is a <b>running total</b>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th><th>Frequency</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>0 &lt; a \leq 10</math></td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>10 &lt; a \leq 40</math></td><td>35</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>40 &lt; a \leq 50</math></td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Frequency	$0 < a \leq 10$	15	$10 < a \leq 40$	35	$40 < a \leq 50$	10	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cumulative Frequency</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>15 + 35 = 50</math></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>50 + 10 = 60</math></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cumulative Frequency	15	$15 + 35 = 50$	$50 + 10 = 60$
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Cumulative Frequency Diagram	<p>A cumulative frequency diagram is a <b>curve that goes up</b>. It looks a little like a stretched-out <b>S shape</b>.</p> <p>Plot the cumulative frequencies at the <b>end-point</b> of each interval.</p>													
Quartiles from Cumulative Frequency Diagram	<p><b>Lower Quartile (Q1):</b> 25% of the data is less than the lower quartile.</p> <p><b>Median (Q2):</b> 50% of the data is less than the median.</p> <p><b>Upper Quartile (Q3):</b> 75% of the data is less than the upper quartile.</p> <p><b>Interquartile Range (IQR):</b> represents the <b>middle 50%</b> of the data.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><math>IQR = 37 - 18 = 19</math></p>												