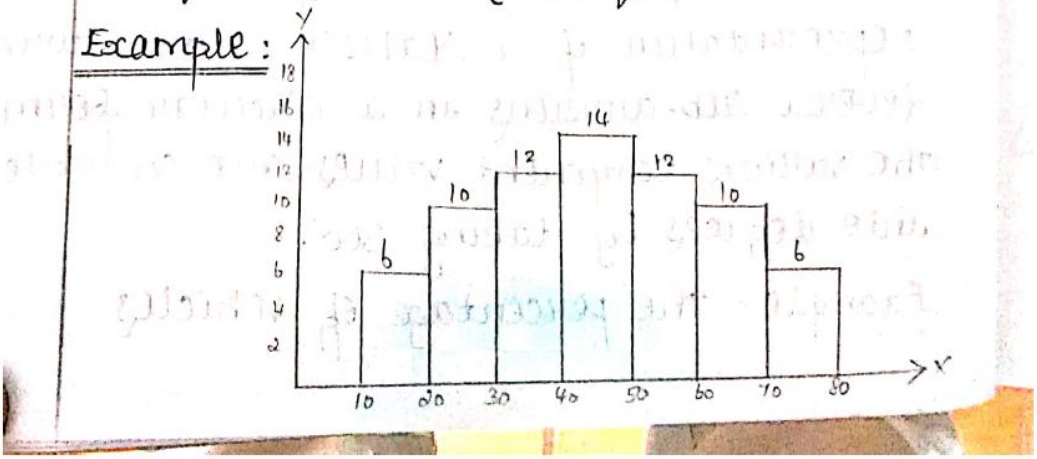
Histogram :

It is one of the most important and useful methods of presenting frequency distribution of a continuous series. In a continuous series, the class intervals may be equal as well as unequal.

Example :



Cumulative Frequency curve (or) ogives :-

When frequencies are added we call it as cumulative frequency. When such cumulative frequencies are plotted in a graph we get a curve called cumulative frequency curve or ogives.

There are two methods of constructing ogive.

1. Less than Method :

In this method the cumulative frequency is related to upper limits of the class and obtained by adding the frequency of the class.

2. More than Method :

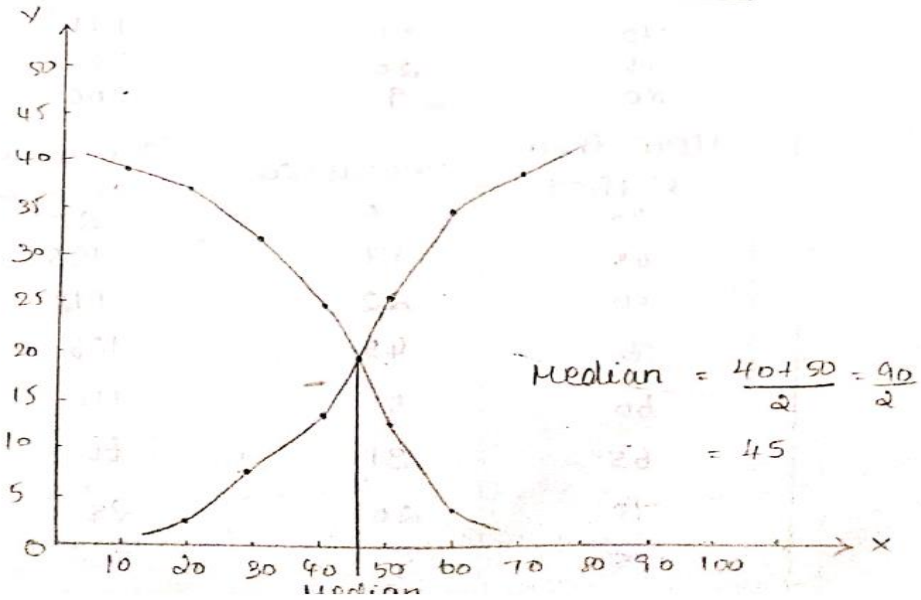
In this method the cumulative frequency is related to lower limits of the classes and is obtained by subtracting each frequency of the class from the cumulative total.

Example :

C.I	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
F	2	5	7	12	9	4

Less than Method	Frequency	cumulative Frequency
20	2	2
30	5	7
40	7	14
50	12	26
60	9	35
70	4	(39)

More than Method	Frequency	cumulative Frequency
10	2	39
20	5	37
30	7	32
40	12	25
50	9	13
60	4	4



$$\text{Median} = \frac{40+50}{2} = \frac{90}{2}$$

$$= 45$$