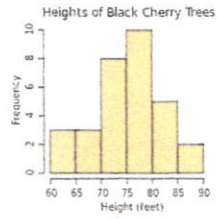
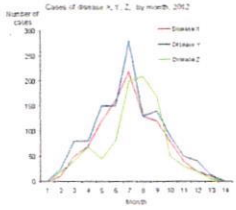
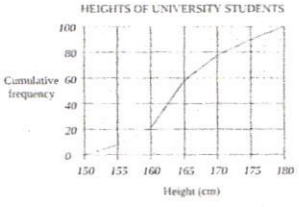
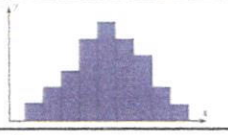
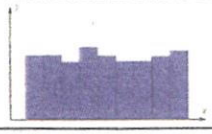
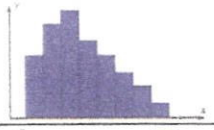
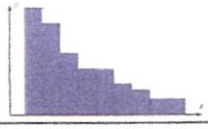
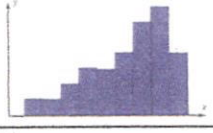
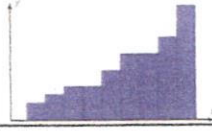
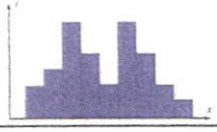
2.2 Histograms, Frequency Polygons, and Ogives

	Used for	Examples
A ***histogram*** is a bar graph that displays the data of a frequency distribution by using vertical bars to represent the frequencies.	• visually displaying the "shape" of the data, allowing the reader to determine some of the dominant characteristics of the data at a glance.	
A ***frequency polygon*** is a line graph of a frequency distribution with midpoints of the class intervals marked on the x-axis and the frequencies on the y-axis; data points are plotted and connected with straight lines.	• comparing the dominant characteristics of two sets of data simultaneously	
An ***ogive*** is a line graph that displays the cumulative frequencies of the class intervals.	• determining how many data values lie above or below a particular value in a data	

Frequency Distribution Shapes		
Symmetric	*Symmetric and Bell Shaped* 	*Symmetric and Uniform* 
Right (Positive) Skew	*Right Skew* 	*Right Skew or J- Shaped* 
Left (Negative) Skew	*Left Skew* 	*Left Skew or Reverse J-Shaped* 
Bimodal	*Bimodal* 	*Bimodal or U-Shaped*