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Curriculum Guide MATHEMATICS

(Grade 7)

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Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles

by Mariamkhan | Aug 1, 2015 | Statistics | 9 Comments

Introduction:

All of us are aware of the median, which is the middle value or the mean of the two middle values, of an array. We have learned that the median divides a set of data into two equal parts. In the same way, there are also certain other values which divide a set of data into four, ten or hundred equal parts. Such values are referred as quartiles, deciles and percentiles respectively. Collectively, the quartiles, deciles and percentiles and other values obtained by equal sub-division of the data are called Quartiles.

Quartiles:

The values which divide an array (a set of data arranged in ascending or descending order) into four equal parts are called quartiles. The first, second and third quartiles are denoted by Q_1 , Q_2 and Q_3 respectively. The first and third quartiles are also called the lower and upper quartiles respectively. The second quartile represents the median, the middle value.

Quartiles for Ungrouped Data:

Quartiles for ungrouped data are calculated by the following formulae.

$$Q_1 = \text{Value of } \frac{(n+1)}{4} \text{th item}$$

$$Q_2 = \text{Value of } \frac{2(n+1)}{4} \text{th item or } \frac{(n+1)}{2} \text{th item}$$

$$Q_3 = \text{Value of } \frac{3(n+1)}{4} \text{th item}$$

For Example:

Following is the data is of marks obtained by 20 students in a test of statistics.

53	74	82	42	39	20	81	68	58
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67	54	93	70	30	55	36	37	29
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In order to apply formulae we need to arrange the above data into ascending order, i.e. in the form of an array.

20	28	29	30	36	37	39	42	53
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55	58	61	67	68	70	74	81	82
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Here, $n = 20$

$$Q_1 = \text{Value of } \frac{(n+1)}{4} \text{th item}$$
$$= \frac{(20+1)}{4} \text{th item}$$

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Percentiles and quartiles worksheet answers.

Live worksheets > English Finish!! Please allow access to the microphone Look at the top of your web browser. If you see a message asking for permission to access the microphone, please allow. Close Percentiles and Quartiles Worksheet MAP 4CI Complete the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. 1. For the following sets of data, find the range. a) 6, 8, 11, 15, 24, 38 b) 11, -6, -2, 16, 9, -8, 17, 19 c) 6.4, 3.8, 5.9, 4.7, 5.3, 7.1, 3.2 2. For the data below, find the median, and the upper and lower quartiles Data 6, 47, 49, 15, 43, 41, 7, 39, 43, 41, 36 Ordered data Median Q3 Q1 3. A year ago, Angela began working at a computer store. Her supervisor asked her to keep a record of the number of sales she made each month. The following data set is a list of her sales for the last 12 months: 34, 47, 1, 15, 57, 24, 20, 11, 19, 50, 28, 37 Use Angela's sales records to find: a) the median b) the range c) the upper and lower quartiles d) the interquartile range 4. The following data represent the heights (in inches) of 14 students in Ms. Warner's math class: 65, 63, 68, 59, 74, 59, 68, 61, 64, 60, 69, 72, 55, 64. Interval 55-58 59-62 63-66 67-70 71-74 Frequency a) b) c) d) Complete the table. Which interval contains the median? Which interval contains the upper quartile? What percent of the students are shorter than 5 feet 7 inches? 5. Complete questions 1- 15 for the data set below. Table 1 2 23 24 28 30 33 33 35 36 36 1. 37 38 41 42 49 53 53 54 54 56 57 59 61 69 69 69 70 70 75 82 85 86 101 101 102 102 104 105 106 106 107 109 110 110 112 112 117 119 120 What is the percentile for 86? 9. What is the percentile for 61? 2. Find the 2nd percentile. 10. Find the 60th percentile. 3. Find the 2nd quartile. 11. Find the 1st quartile. 4. Find the 15th percentile. 12. What is the percentile for 104? 5. What is the percentile for 49? 6. Find the 55th percentile. 6. Find the 3rd quartile. 14. Find the 20th percentile. 7. Find the 88th percentile. 15. What is the percentile for 70? 8. Find the 75th percentile. Related Topics: More Lessons for the High School Regents Exam Math Worksheets High School Math based on the topics required for the Regents Exam conducted by NYSED. Percentiles Quartiles and Deciles Median, upper and lower quartiles, maximum and minimum. Quartiles and Percentiles How to Calculate Percentiles Percentiles are calculated by treating numbers as a portion of 100. Try the free Mathway calculator and problem solver below to practice various math topics. Try the given examples, or type in your own problem and check your answer with the step-by-step explanations. We welcome your feedback, comments and questions about this site or page. Please submit your feedback or enquiries via our Feedback page. [?] Subscribe To This Site If you've ever taken a standardized test, you will have used the word "percentile" before. It's association with what many students consider the bane of their existence - official exams - isn't doing the concept any favours. However, percentiles might be more important than many people realize - involved in everything from the apps on your phone to the algorithms that choose which songs you're most likely to enjoy. In this section, you'll learn everything you need to know about what percentiles are, how to calculate them, and why they're important in statistics. The best Maths tutors available What are Percentiles? The simple definition for a percentile is that it indicates the number at which a certain percentage of data falls below. As you learned in previous sections, there are two types of measurements in descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency and variability. Percentiles are one version of measuring the variability within a data set. A percentile is an important measure because it can help you understand a certain data set better than simple means, modes or medians can. The easiest way to understand why is to look at an example. You have a group of test scores out of 100 points from a class, following the table below. Observation Number Score 1 15 2 22 3 24 4 27 5 32 6 36 7 40 8 41 9 50 10 90 You scored 50 points. At first glance, 50 out of 100 points may seem like a disappointing grade - for many classes, it would also be considered at the point of failure. However, calculating the percentile, you are at the 90th percentile. In other words, 90% of students scored lower than you did. To calculate the percentile, your data should be ordered from least to greatest, similar to taking the median. Next, take the number for which you'd like to calculate the percentile for, in our case 50, and count what position its in. In this case, there are 8 students who scored below 50, which means our score is in the 9th position. Next, you take the 9 and divide it by n, or our sample size. In this case, =10. So together, we have 90%. This tells us that, although 50 out of 100 points can seem like a low score, you actually did better than 90% of the people in your class. Example 1: Finding the Percentile Value You can be in a situation where you want to find the value corresponding to a certain percentile. Taking our example above, you want to find the 70th percentile, or the score at which 70% of students scored below. To do this, we take The index gives you the observation number for which your 70th percentile is located. If it has a decimal, round to the nearest whole number. Here, the index 7 means that the 7th observation in our data set is the score at the 70th percentile. Counting from the lowest to the highest score, we reach the 7th observed value: a score of 40, which is the 70th percentile for our data. If we wanted to find the median, we can also use percentiles. For odd numbers, the median is: In this case, since we have an even amount of numbers, we take the average of two indices. Here, we get 27 and 32. Meaning the, the median is the average of the scores found at the fifth and sixth values in our ordered data set. This means that 50% of students scored below 34 points and the other 50% of students scored above 34 points. What are Deciles? Deciles are a form of percentiles that split the data up into groups of 10%. Meaning, every decile contains 10% of the data. To find the decile, first order the data from least to greatest. Then, divide the data by 10. This indicates the number of observed values within each decile. Using our previous example, we divide our data into 10 groups, each containing 10% of the data. This can be visualized in the data above. Because our n is equal to 10, each decile contains only 1 score. The 1st decile = 15. This score, at the 1st decile, is at the 10th percentile. Meaning, 10% of students scored below this number. This doesn't really have much meaning here because there's only 1 value at the 1st decile - however, it can be interpreted for data sets with larger sample sizes. The 6th decile = 36. This score, at the 6th decile, is at the 60th percentile, meaning that 60% of students scored below this number. Problem 1: Finding Deciles and Percentiles Using the first example, fill in the rest of the table with the corresponding deciles and percentiles. Decile Percentile Score 1st 10th 15 22 24 27 32 6th 60th 36 40 41 50 90 Solution to Problem 1 You should obtain the following result: Decile Percentile Score 1st 10th 15 2nd 20th 22 3rd 30th 24 4th 40th 27 5th 50th 32 6th 60th 36 7th 70th 40 8th 80th 41 9th 90th 50 10th 100th 90 What are Quartiles? Similar to deciles, quartiles are a form of percentiles. While deciles split the data into 10 "buckets," quartiles split them into quarters. A good way of remembering this is that "decil" means a tenth, whereas quartile sounds similar to quarter, which is a fourth. Splitting our data set into quarters, gives us the following. Quartile Percentile Score 15 22 Quartile 1 25th 24 27 Quartile 2 50th 32 Quartile 3 75th 41 50 90 Which is easier to understand when visualized: From the image above, we can see that each quartile, or "bucket" contains 25% of our data. The score 24 is at the 25th percentile, which means that 25% of students scored below this score. The reason why this is at the 25th percentile and not the 30th percentile this time is because half of the score belongs to the first quartile and half belongs to the second. The second quartile is also known as the median, which, as we calculated earlier, is 34 points. Quartile 3 is the 75th percentile, which means that at 41 points, 25% students scored above and 75% of students scored below this number. The properties of quartiles are noted below. Quartile Other names for this quartile Percentile equivalent 1st quartile 25th 2nd quartile Q2 Middle quartile Median 50th 3rd quartile 75th 4th quartile 100th

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