

Chapter 17 : Bar Graph

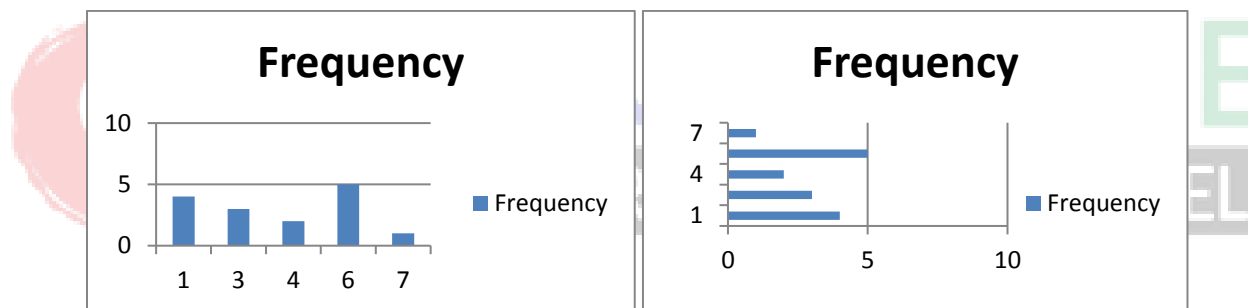
CONSTRUCTING AND READING BAR GRAPH :

➤ **CONSTRUCTING A BAR GRAPH :**

Representing the following frequency distribution as a bar graph.

Value of variable (x)	1	3	4	6	7
Frequency(F)	4	3	2	5	1

Sol: Either of the following bar graphs (fig (1) or fig (2)) may be used to represent the above frequency distribution. The first graph takes value of the variable along the X-axis and the frequency along the Y-axis, whereas the second one takes the frequency along the X-axis and the value of the variable on the Y-axis.

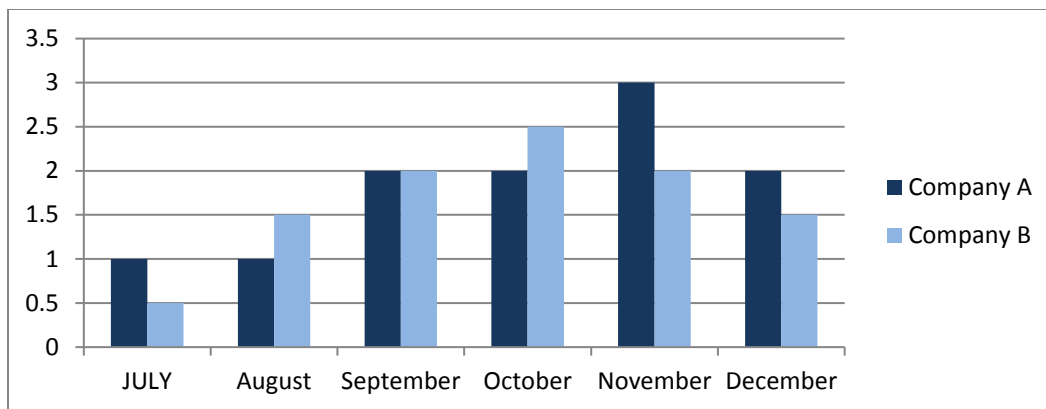


➤ **CONSTRUCTING A DOUBLE BAR GRAPH :**

In a bar graph if two set of data are to be presented simultaneously, then the graph is called double bar graph. Double bar graph is very much useful to compare the data.

Two different TV sets are produced in a factory and are given below as a double bar graph.

Read the data and answer the following question.



(a). What information does the graph represent?

Sol.: Two types of TV sets are represents produced each month of a factory.

(b). In which month ,both the model TV sets produced are equal?

Sol.: September.

(c). In which month ,both the model TV sets produced are maximum?

Sol.: November.

(d). In which month ,both the model TV sets produced are minimum and how many are they?

Sol.: July.

$$1.00 + 0.5 = 1.5 \text{ mio TV sets}$$

➤ **Important features of bar graph :**

- Bar graphs are used to represent unclassified frequency distribution.
- The frequency of a value of a variable is represented by a bar(rectangle) whose length (i.e. height) is equal(proportional) to the frequency.
- The breadth of a bar is arbitrary and the breadth of all bars are equal.
- Uniform spaces should be left down any consecutive bars.
- All the bars should rest on the same line called base line.

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