

## Percentiles, Quartiles, and Deciles Solutions

### California Resident's Life Span

(Use Your TI-84 Calculator to Sort the Data)

Life Span Data	L	Sorted Life Span Data
68	1	25
45	2	34
80	3	36
34	4	45
55	5	45
67	6	45
68	7	52
88	8	52
90	9	55
25	10	64
36	11	65
45	12	67
52	13	68
68	14	68
65	15	68
70	16	70
72	17	72
45	18	80
52	19	88
89	20	89
97	21	90
64	22	97

1. Percentile of 52 =  $\frac{6}{22} \cdot 100 \approx 27th$  percentile
2. Percentile of 70 =  $\frac{15}{22} \cdot 100 \approx 68th$  percentile
3. Percentile of 45 =  $\frac{3}{22} \cdot 100 \approx 14th$  percentile
4.  $L = \frac{40}{100} \cdot 22 = 8.8$  rounded up to 9;  $D_4 = P_{40} = 55$
5.  $L = \frac{25}{100} \cdot 22 = 5.5$  rounded up to 6;  $Q_1 = P_{25} = 45$
6.  $L = \frac{90}{100} \cdot 22 = 19.8$  rounded up to 20;  $D_9 = P_{90} = 89$
7.  $L = \frac{50}{100} \cdot 22 = 11$  Whole Number;  $Q_2 = P_{50} = \frac{65+67}{2} = 66$

$$8. L = \frac{55}{100} \cdot 22 = 12.1 \text{ rounded up to } 13; P_{55} = \mathbf{68}$$

$$9. L = \frac{10}{100} \cdot 22 = 2.2 \text{ rounded up to } 3; P_{10} = \mathbf{36}$$

$$10. L = \frac{75}{100} \cdot 22 = 16.5 \text{ rounded up to } 17; Q_3 = P_{75} = \mathbf{72}$$

In earlier sections of this chapter we described several statistical measures: mean, median, mode, range, and standard deviation. Some other statistical measures include quartiles and percentiles, as in the following:

$$\text{Interquartile range (or IQR)} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$$\text{Semi-interquartile range} = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$$\text{Midquartile} = \frac{Q_3 + Q_1}{2}$$

$$\text{10-90 percentile range} = P_{90} - P_{10}$$

$$11. \text{Range} = 97 - 25 = \mathbf{72}$$

$$12. \text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1 = 72 - 45 = \mathbf{27}$$

$$13. \text{10-90 Percentile Range} = P_{90} - P_{10} = 89 - 36 = \mathbf{53}$$

## Sleep Time

(Use Your TI-84 Calculator to Sort the Data)

Sleep Time Data		L	Sorted Sleep Time Data
6		1	0
0		2	0
7		3	4
4		4	4
6		5	4
7		6	5
7		7	5
6		8	5
5		9	5
8		10	6
10		11	6
4		12	6
8		13	6
5		14	6
6		15	6
7		16	7
6		17	7
7		18	7
7		19	7
5		20	7
8		21	7
6		22	7
0		23	8
7		24	8
5		25	8
4		26	10

14. Percentile of 8 =  $\frac{22}{26} \cdot 100 \approx 85th$  percentile

15. Percentile of 6 =  $\frac{9}{26} \cdot 100 \approx 35th$  percentile

16. Percentile of 4 =  $\frac{2}{26} \cdot 100 \approx 8th$  percentile

17.  $L = \frac{10}{100} \cdot 26 = 2.6$  rounded up to 3;  $D_1 = P_{10} = 4$

18.  $L = \frac{25}{100} \cdot 26 = 6.5$  rounded up to 7;  $Q_1 = P_{25} = 5$

19.  $L = \frac{90}{100} \cdot 26 = 23.4$  rounded up to 24;  $D_9 = P_{90} = 8$

20.  $L = \frac{50}{100} \cdot 26 = 13$  Whole Number;  $Q_2 = P_{50} = \frac{6+6}{2} = 6$

$$21. L = \frac{62}{100} \cdot 26 = 16.12 \text{ rounded up to } 17; P_{62} = 7$$

$$22. L = \frac{38}{100} \cdot 26 = 9.88 \text{ rounded up to } 10; P_{38} = 6$$

$$23. L = \frac{75}{100} \cdot 26 = 19.5 \text{ rounded up to } 20; Q_3 = P_{75} = 7$$

In earlier sections of this chapter we described several statistics: mean, median, mode, range, and standard deviation. Some other statistics are calculated using quartiles and percentiles, as in the following:

$$\text{Interquartile range (or IQR)} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$$\text{Semi-interquartile range} = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$$\text{Midquartile} = \frac{Q_3 + Q_1}{2}$$

$$10\text{--}90 \text{ percentile range} = P_{90} - P_{10}$$

$$24. \text{ Range} = 10 - 0 = \mathbf{10}$$

$$25. \text{ IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1 = 7 - 5 = \mathbf{2}$$

$$26. \text{ 10-90 Percentile Range} = P_{90} - P_{10} = 8 - 4 = \mathbf{4}$$

Annual Rainfall (inches) for St. Vegas

(Use Your TI-84 Calculator to Sort the Data)

Annual Rain Fall Data
14.7
12.8
13.6
6.5
12.2
10.8
16.5
13.2
7.8
14.9
22.3
5.4
10.9

L	Sorted Annual Rainfall Data
1	5.4
2	6.5
3	7.8
4	10.8
5	10.9
6	12.2
7	12.8
8	13.2
9	13.6
10	14.7
11	14.9
12	16.5
13	22.3

27. Percentile of 12.8 =  $\frac{6}{13} \cdot 100 \approx 46th$  percentile

28. Percentile of 14.9 =  $\frac{10}{13} \cdot 100 \approx 77th$  percentile

29. Percentile of 7.8 =  $\frac{2}{13} \cdot 100 \approx 15th$  percentile

30.  $L = \frac{10}{100} \cdot 13 = 1.3$  rounded up to 2;  $D_1 = P_{10} = 6.5$

31.  $L = \frac{25}{100} \cdot 13 = 3.25$  rounded up to 4;  $Q_1 = P_{25} = 10.8$

32.  $L = \frac{70}{100} \cdot 13 = 9.1$  rounded up to 10;  $D_7 = P_{70} = 14.7$

33.  $L = \frac{50}{100} \cdot 13 = 6.5$  rounded up to 7;  $Q_2 = P_{50} = 12.8$

34.  $L = \frac{55}{100} \cdot 13 = 7.15$  rounded up to 8;  $P_{55} = 13.2$

35.  $L = \frac{90}{100} \cdot 13 = 11.7$  rounded up to 12;  $P_{90} = 16.5$

36.  $L = \frac{75}{100} \cdot 13 = 9.75$  rounded up to 10;  $Q_3 = P_{75} = 14.7$

In earlier sections of this chapter we described several statistical measures: mean, median, mode, range, and standard deviation. Some other statistical measures are using quartiles and percentiles, as in the following:

$$\text{Interquartile range (or IQR)} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$$\text{Semi-interquartile range} = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$$\text{Midquartile} = \frac{Q_3 + Q_1}{2}$$

$$\text{10-90 percentile range} = P_{90} - P_{10}$$

37. Range =  $22.3 - 5.4 = \mathbf{16.9}$

38. Inter quartile Range =  $14.7 - 10.8 = \mathbf{3.9}$

39. 10-90 Range =  $P_{90} - P_{10} = 16.5 - 6.5 = \mathbf{10}$