Name: _____

Relative Frequency Table

As long as one row of a relative frequency table is complete, you can use your knowledge of percents to fill in missing data in other rows.

1 To find the data set size, divide a known frequency by the decimal form of its known relative frequency. Move decimals two places to the left (i.e., divide by 100) to convert percents to decimals.

2 To find relative frequency, divide frequency by the data set size. Move the

Most Worn Button on Game Controller		
Kind	**Frequency**	**Relative Frequency**
up	164	$164 \div 400 = 0.41$ or 41%
down	72	18%
left	$400 \times 0.22 = 88$	22%
right	$400 - 324 = 76$	$100\% - 81\% = 19\%$

Calculate the missing data to complete each table.
Give relative frequencies in whichever form the table uses.

1.

Season Born	Frequency	Relative Frequency
spring		
summer	52	
fall	62	0.31
winter		0.23
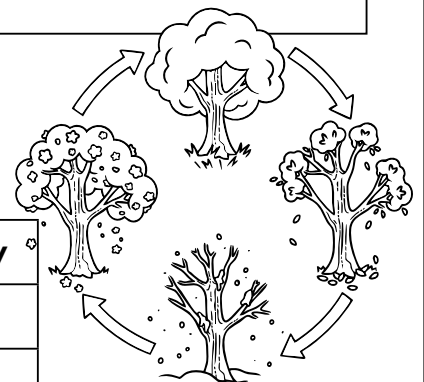
Name: _____

Relative Frequency Table

2.

Dinner Vote	Frequency	Relative Frequency
Chinese	4	16%
Greek		12%
Japanese	5	
Indian		28%
Mexican	6	
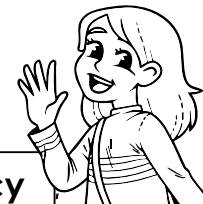
3.

Countries Visited	Frequency	Relative Frequency

4.

| Heights (cm)	Frequency	Relative Frequency
135–139	12	
140–144		0.20
145–149		0.32
150–154	75	0.25
155–159		
160–164	9	

Relative Frequency Table

As long as one row of a relative frequency table is complete, you can use your knowledge of percents to fill in missing data in other rows.

1 To find the data set size, divide a known frequency by the decimal form of its known relative frequency. Move decimals two places to the left (i.e., divide by 100) to convert

Most Worn Button on Game Controller		
Kind	**Frequency**	**Relative Frequency**
up	164	$164 \div 400 = 0.41$ or 41%
down	72	18%

Relative Frequency Table

2.

Dinner Vote	Frequency	Relative Frequency
Chinese	4	16%
Greek	**3**	12%

| 155–159 | **48** | **0.16** |
| 160–164 | 9 | **0.03** |

TL