

A frequency polygon can also be converted back into a histogram by drawing vertical lines from the bounds of the classes shown on the horizontal axis, and then connecting them with horizontal lines at the heights of the polygon at each mid-point.

Drawing a frequency polygon does not necessarily require constructing a histogram first. A frequency polygon can be obtained directly on plotting points above each class mid-point at heights equal to the corresponding class frequency. These points are then joined by a series of straight lines. In this case, horizontal x-axis measures the successive class mid-points and not the lower class limits.

Figure 2.12 shows the frequency polygon for the frequency distribution presented by histogram in Fig. 2.2.

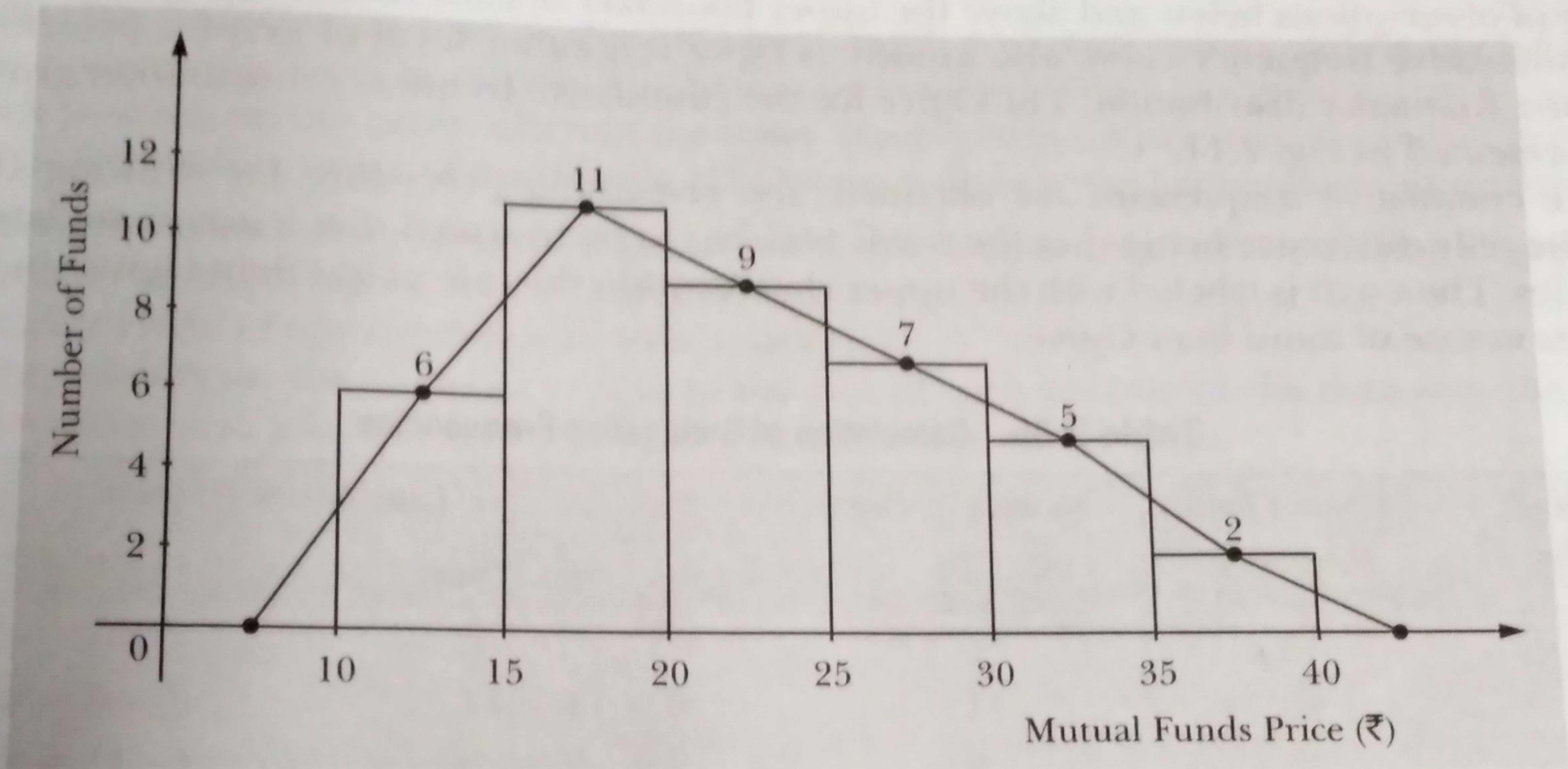


Figure 2.12: Frequency Polygon for Mutual Fund

Frequency Curve A frequency curve (also referred as smooth frequency polygon) is described in terms of its (i) symmetry (skewness) and its (ii) degree of peakedness (kurtosis). The concepts of skewness and kurtosis describing a frequency distribution will be discussed in Chapter 5. A frequency curve is shown in Fig. 2.13.

