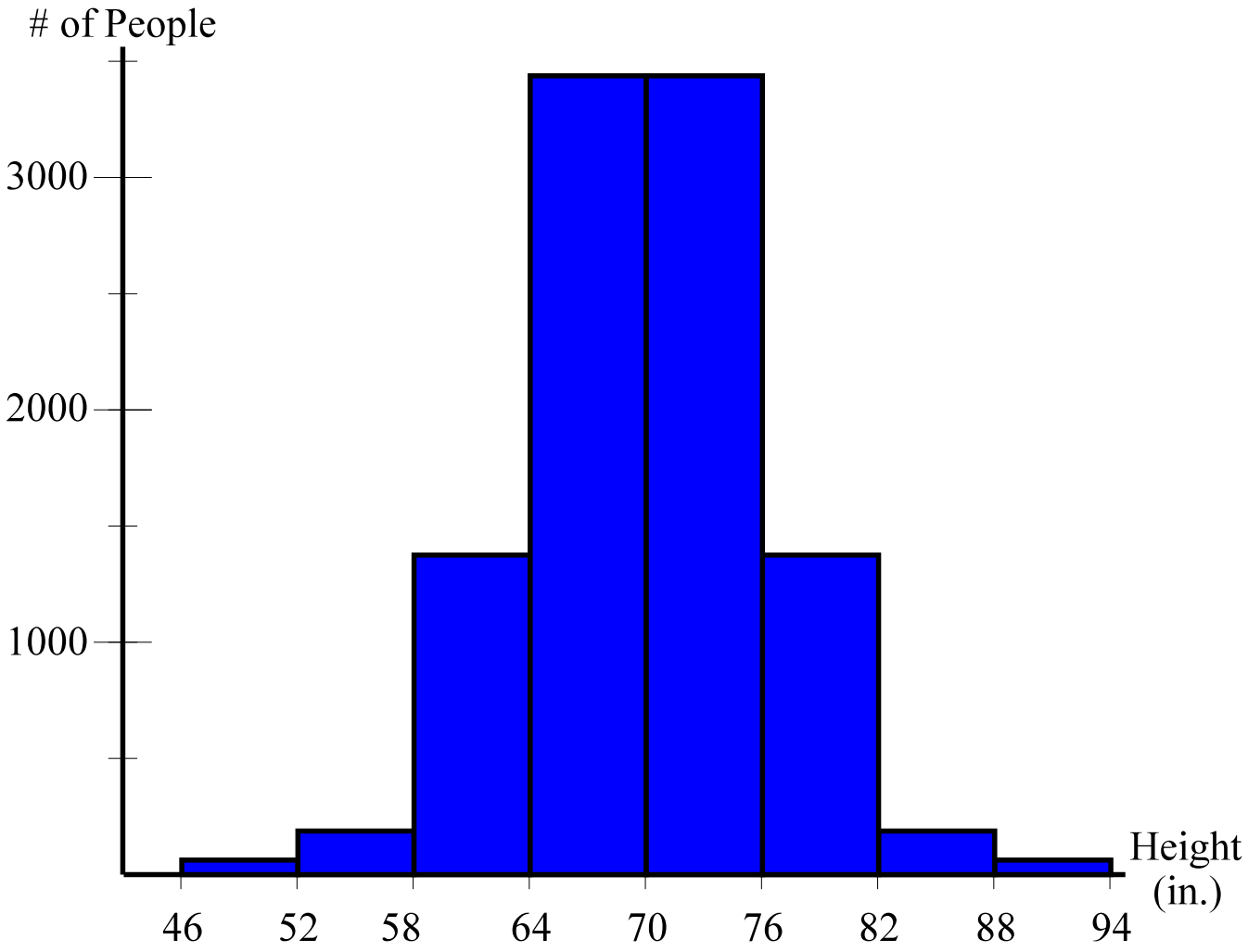
A (rather contrived) survey of human body heights obtained the following data...

Frequency Distribution of HEIGHT Measurements:

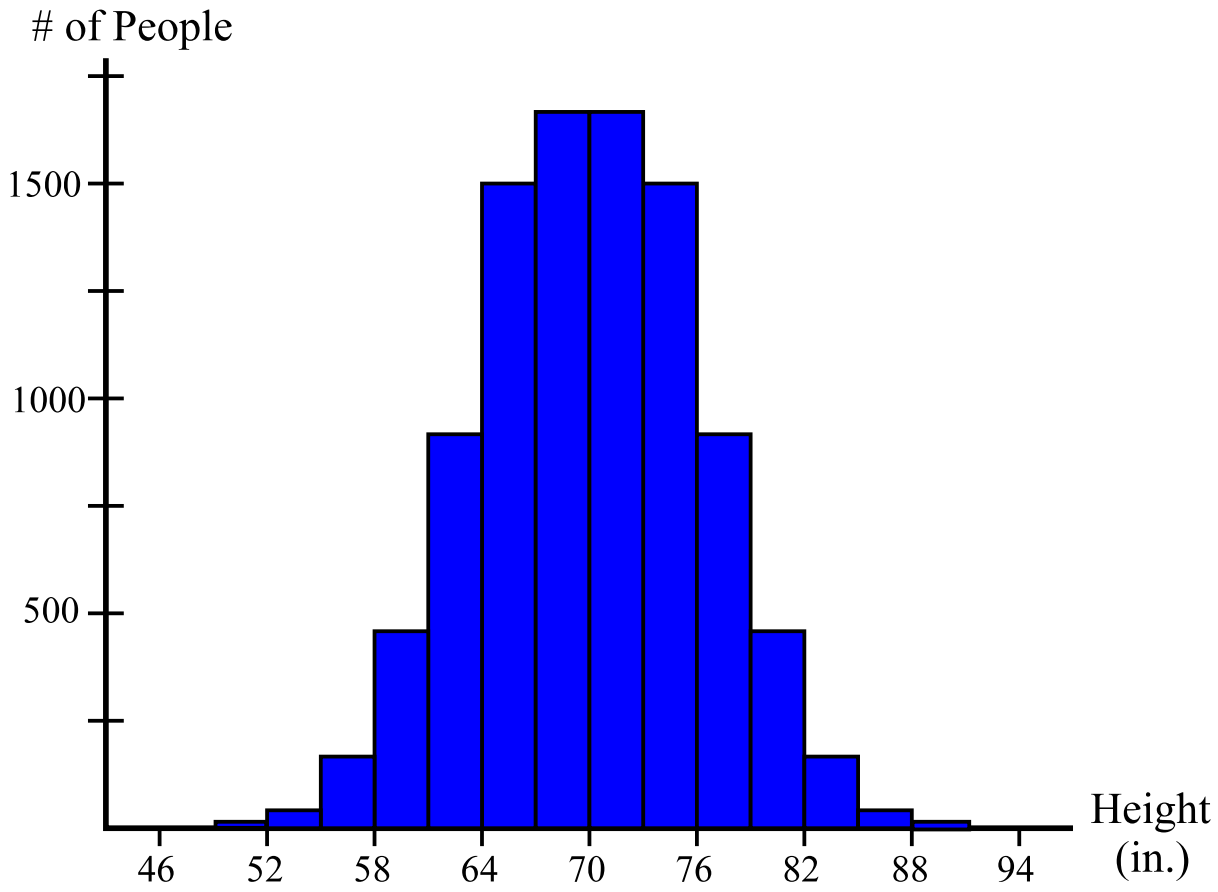
Height (inches)	Frequency
46 - 52	13
52 - 58	215
58 - 64	1359
64 - 70	3413
70 - 76	3413
76 - 82	1359
82 - 88	215
88 - 94	13
	n = 10,000



μ = _____ in. MD = _____ in.

Further analysis of the same data revealed the following more refined breakdown...

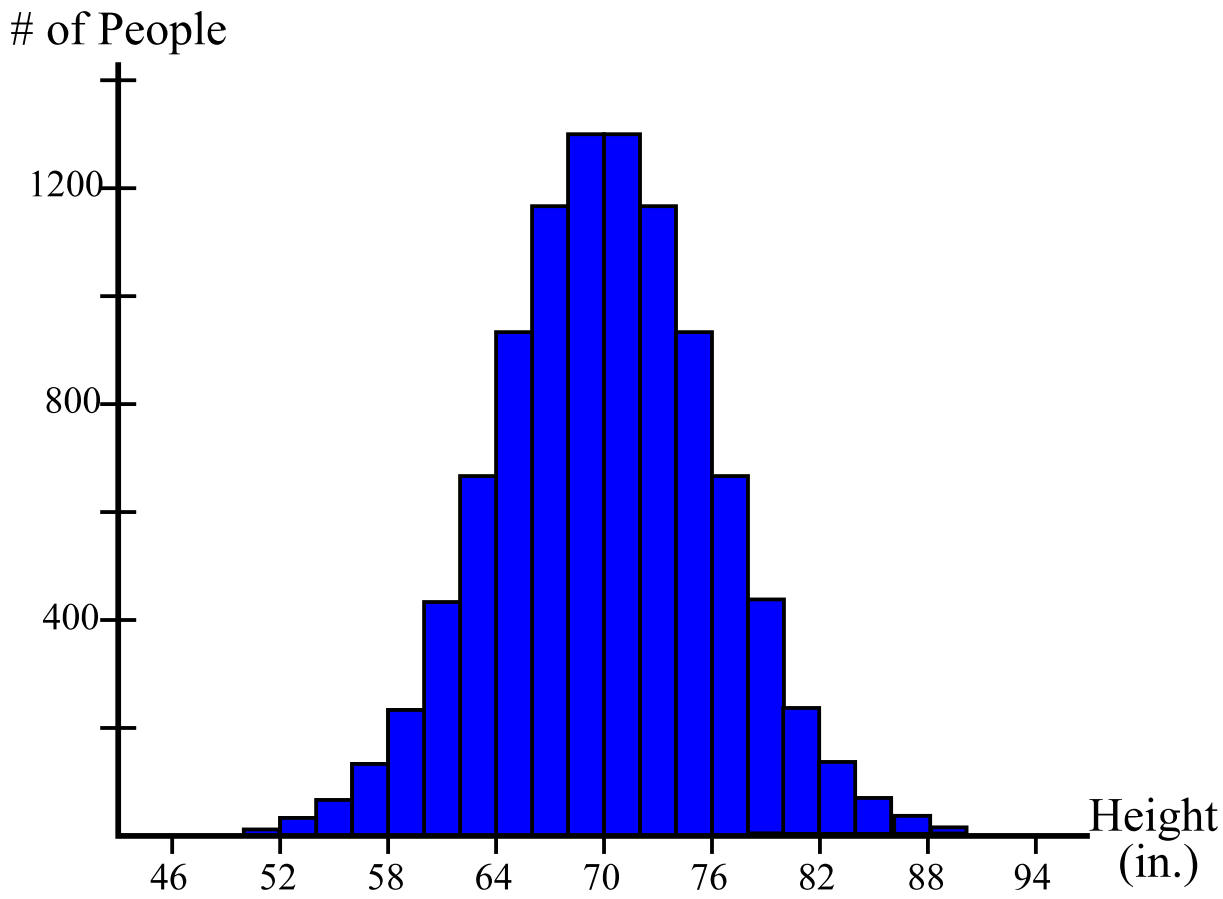
Height	Frequency	Height	Frequency
46-49	2	70-73	1915
49-52	11	73-76	1498
52-55	49	76-79	919
55-58	166	79-82	440
58-61	440	82-85	166
61-64	919	85-88	49
64-67	1498	88-91	11
67-70	1915	91-94	2



μ = _____ in. MD = _____ in.

Still further analysis of the same data revealed the following yet more refined breakdown...

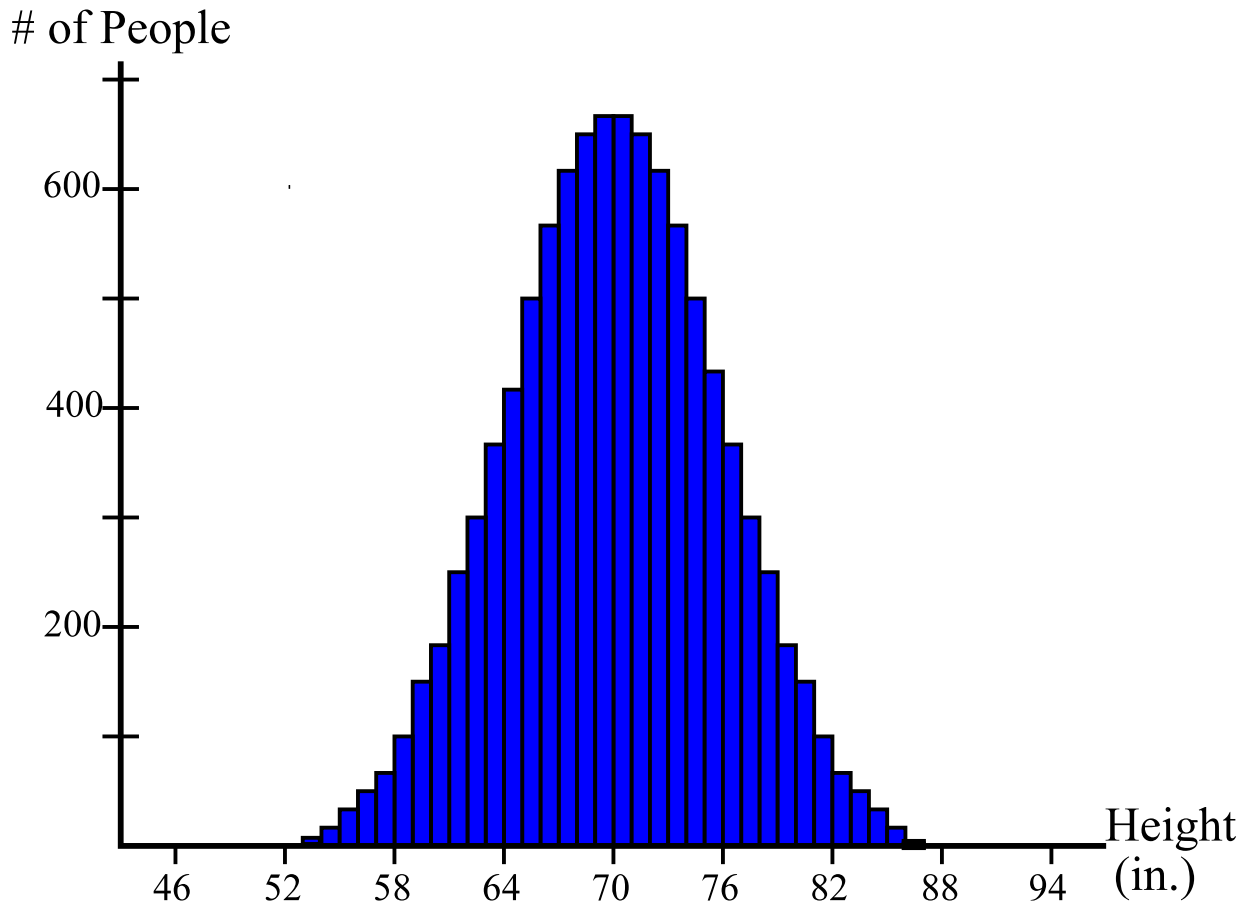
Height	Frequency	Height	Frequency
46-48	1	70-72	1306
48-50	3	72-74	1169
50-52	9	74-76	938
52-54	25	76-78	675
54-56	60	78-80	434
56-58	130	80-82	250
58-60	250	82-84	130
60-62	434	84-86	60
62-64	675	86-88	25
64-66	938	88-90	9
66-68	1169	90-92	3
68-70	1306	92-94	1



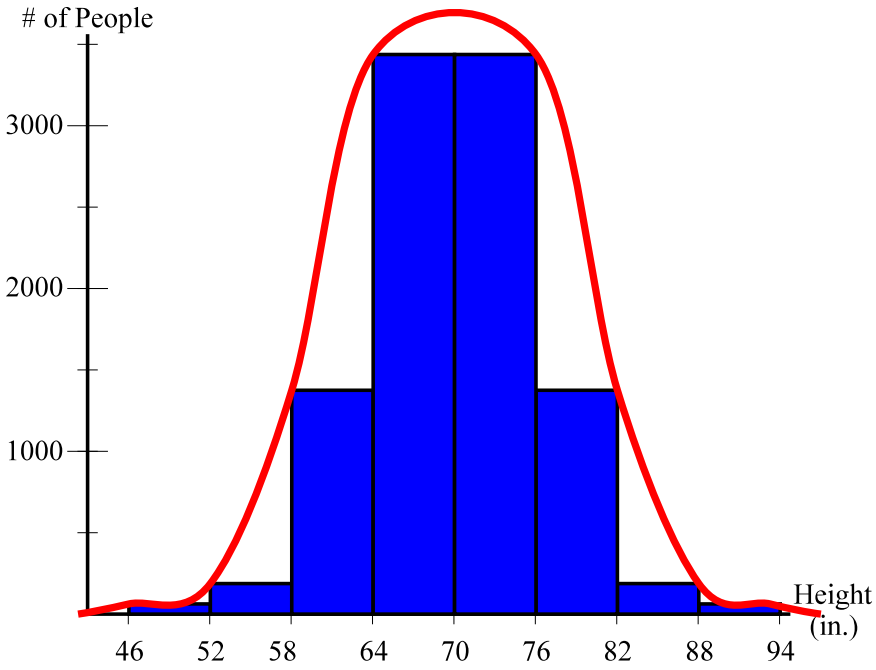
μ = _____ in. MD = _____ in.

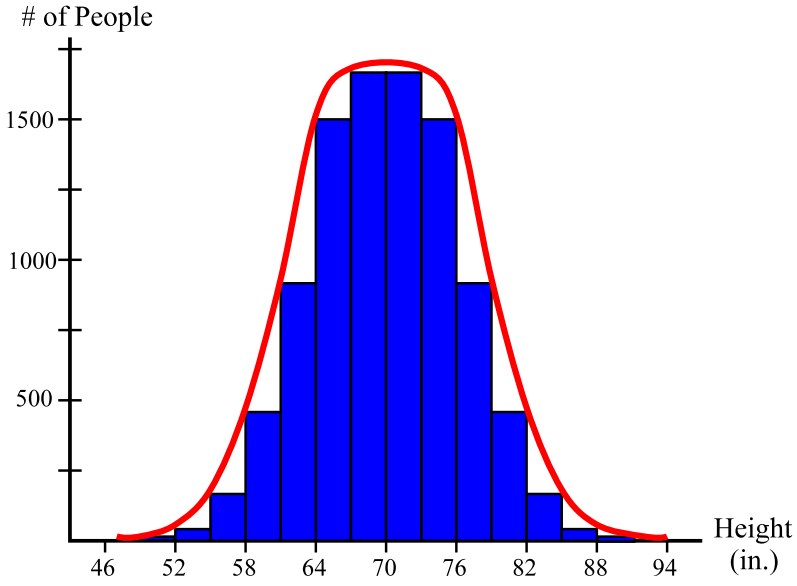
A final analysis of the same data revealed the following yet more refined breakdown...

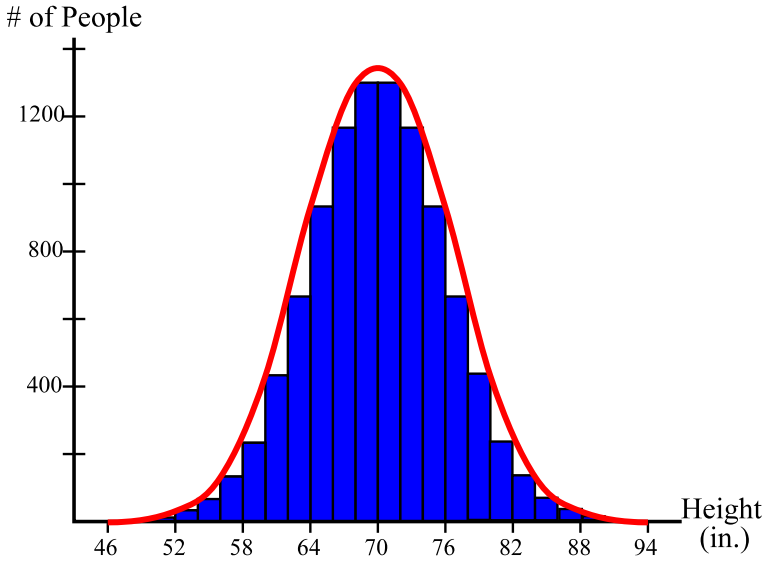
Height	Frequency	Height	Frequency	Height	Frequency
46-47	0	62-63	305	78-79	244
47-48	1	63-64	370	79-80	190
48-49	1	64-65	437	80-81	144
49-50	2	65-66	501	81-82	106
50-51	4	66-67	560	82-83	77
51-52	5	67-68	609	83-84	53
52-53	10	68-69	644	84-85	36
53-54	15	69-70	662	85-86	24
54-55	24	70-71	662	86-87	15
55-56	36	71-72	644	87-88	10
56-57	53	72-73	609	88-89	5
57-58	77	73-74	560	89-90	4
58-59	106	74-75	501	90-91	2
59-60	144	75-76	437	91-92	1
60-61	190	76-77	370	92-93	1
61-62	244	77-78	305	93-94	0

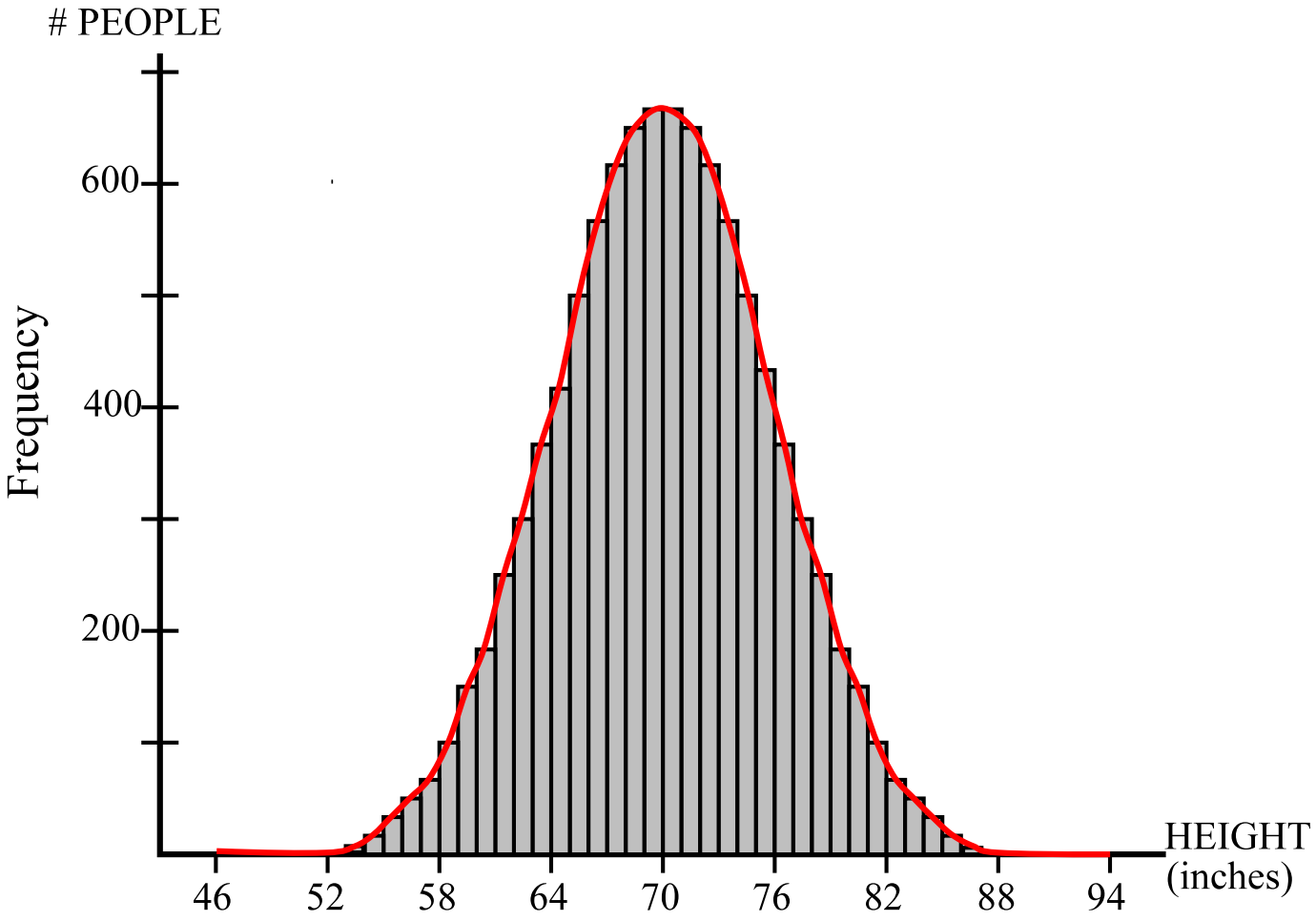


μ = _____ in. MD = _____ in.


# of People
3000
2000
1000
46
52
58
64
70
76
82
88
94
Height
(in.)


# of People
1500
1000
500
46
52
58
64
70
76
82
88
94
Height
(in.)


# of People
1200
800
400
46
52
58
64
70
76
82
88
94
Height
(in.)



As the resolution of the data increases, the outline of the rectangular depiction (bar chart) of the data begins to more closely resemble the classic "normal curve" (or *bell curve*). The normal curve is frequently used as an approximation for the data graph when the data is known or ***assumed*** to be "normally" distributed...