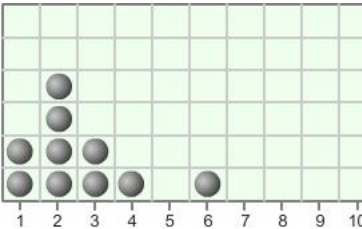




Vocabulary: Mean, Median, and Mode



Vocabulary

- **Average** – a number that typifies a set of numbers.
 - The average of a set of numbers can be the mean, median, mode, or another value. Usually average is used to indicate the mean.
 - **Line plot** – a graph in which each item of data is represented by a dot above a number line.
 - For example, the line plot at right represents the following data set: 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 6.
 - Line plots are also known as *dot plots*.
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- **Mean** – the sum of all the values in a data set divided by the number of values.
 - For example, the mean of the data set 2, 3, 5, 6 is $\frac{2+3+5+6}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$.
 - **Median** – the middle value in a set of numbers.
 - Before finding the median, all data should be in order from least to greatest.
 - If there is an odd number of values, the median is the middle number.
 - For example, the median of the data set 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 is 5.
 - If there is an even number of values, the median is the mean of the middle two values.
 - For example, the median of the data set 3, 5, 6, 8 is $\frac{5+6}{2} = \frac{11}{2} = 5.5$.
 - **Mode** – the most common value in a data set.
 - For example, the mode of the data set 4, 4, 5, 7, 10 is 4 because 4 is the most common value.
 - **Outlier** – a value that is significantly different from the other values in a data set.
 - For example, in the data set 1, 1, 2, 3, 10, the number 10 may be considered an outlier.
 - **Range** – the difference between the greatest and least value in a data set.
 - For example, the range of the data set 4, 4, 5, 7, 10 is $10 - 4 = 6$.

