Vocabulary: Reaction Time 2



**Vocabulary**

* Mean – a number that represents the center of a set of numbers.
	+ The mean of a data set is found by dividing the sum of the data by the number of pieces of data.
	+ For example, the mean of the data 4, 4, 5, 7, 10 is  =  = 6.
* 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 4, 4, 5, 7, 10 is 5.
	+ If there is an even number of values, the median is the mean of the middle values. For example, the median of the data set 4, 5, 7, 10 is  =  = 6.
* 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 piece of data that is very different from the other data in a data set.
	+ For example, in the data set 15, 17, 13, 18, 16, 16, 35, 14, the number 35 is an outlier.
	+ In some cases, an outlier may represent an error in the experiment. In many cases, though, one outcome may just be very different from the rest.
* 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.