



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 $\frac{4+4+5+7+10}{5} = \frac{30}{5} = 6$.
- **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 $\frac{5+7}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$.
- **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 $10 - 4 = 6$.

