

STATISTICS

What is the mode?

The **statistical mode** is the number that occurs most frequently in a set of numbers.

To find the mode of a group of numbers:

- Arrange the numbers in order by size.
- Determine the number of instances of each numerical value.
- The numerical value that has the most instances is the mode.
- There may be more than one mode when two or more numbers have an equal number of instances and this is also the maximum instances
- A mode does not exist if no number has more than one instance.
- **Example:** The mode of 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 12 is **5**.

Try this!

Find the mode

90, 80, 89, 90

12, 10, 10, 10



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What is the mean?

The statistical mean is commonly called the average.

To find the mean of a group of numbers:

- Add the numbers together
- Divide by how many numbers were added together
- **Example:** The mean of 4, 9, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 9, 4, 6 is **4**

Try this!

88, 87, 90, 91, 95, 66, 89

mean = _____

35, 25, 38, 27, 40, 35, 33, 25, 17

mean = _____

What is the range?

The statistical range is the difference between the lowest and highest valued numbers in a set of numbers.

To find the range of a group of numbers:

- Arrange the numbers in order by value;
- Subtract the smallest number from the largest number.

Try this!

Find the range

100, 89, 88, 4

66, 79, 38, 4



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What is the median?

The statistical median is middle number of a group of numbers that have been arranged in order by size. If there is an even number of terms, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers:

To find the median of a group of numbers:

- Arrange the numbers in order by value;
- If there is an odd number of terms, the median is the center term.
- If there is an even number of terms, add the two middle terms and divide by 2.

Try this!

Determine the median of the following sets of numbers:

14, 12, 10, 6, 7, 11, 10, 16, 9, 10, 9 median = _____

22, 23, 20, 19, 21, 33, 20, 18, 16 median = _____

50, 54, 45, 66, 73, 68, 55, 67, 55, 41, 65, 59 median = _____



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