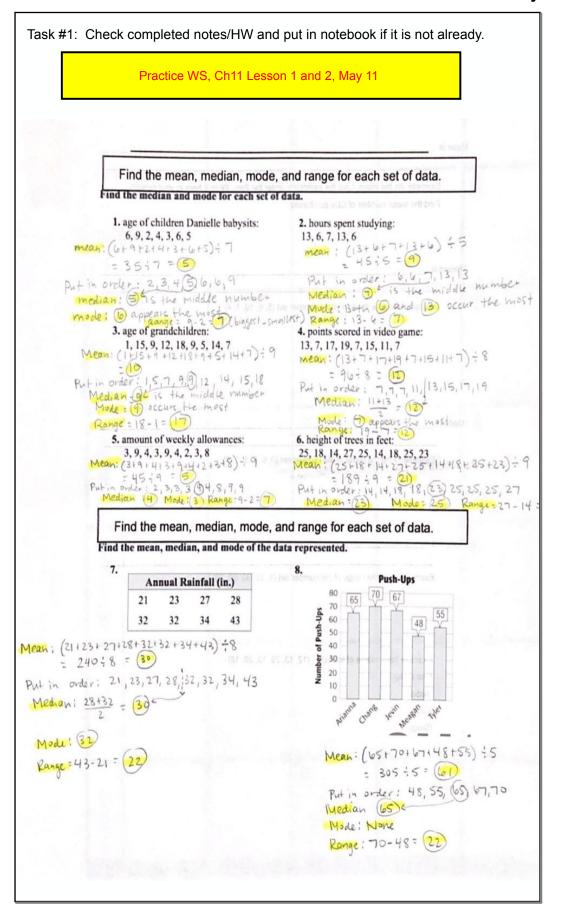
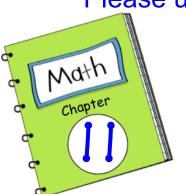


## Task #1: Check completed notes/HW and put in notebook if it is not already. Mean, Median, Mode, Range Video Notes, Ch11 Lesson 1 and 2, May 11 summarizes the data using a single number. Example (In the video, I put the examples under the flap. Write it here in your notes): Find the mean number of CDs purchased: Find the mean number of CDs the value at the center of a sorted list. Example: Find the median of the number set {5, 6, 10, 7, 4}: Find the median { 5 6 10 7 4 } Mode is the number that appears the most. Example: Find the mode of the number set {0, 6, 5, 3, 5, 4}: 20 6 5 3 5 4 3 5 is the mode because it is the only one that appears twice. Range is the difference between the greatest and least data Example: Find the range of the number set {8, 25, 30, 50, 70} Find range. {8 25 30 50 70 } Tind max and min. 2 70-8=62 Example from middle of foldable: {12, 13, 20, 13, 20, 18} Find: {12,13,20,13,20,18} Find Mean: (6) 13+11, 31 = 15.5 Mode: (3, 30) Mode: (3, 30)



### Please update your table of contents:



# TTTLE Statistical Measures

Q.		
Date	Lesson	Topic/Assignment
May 17	1-2	Mean, Median, Mode, Range Video Notes
May 17	1-2	Practice WS
May 18	3	Quartiles, IQR, Outliers Video Notes
May 19	1-3	HW Practice WS

# Mean Median Mode Range

Hey Diddle Diddle,

the MEDIAN is the middle

You add then divide for the MEAN

The MODE is the one

that appears there most

And the RANGE is

the difference between!

Watch video and take notes. Put in binder.

Name

Measures of Variation Video Notes, Ch11 Lesson 3, May 18

#### Measures of Variation \_\_\_\_\_

A quartile is \_

Example: {1, 8, 25, 30, 50, 70}

The first quartile (Q1) is \_\_\_\_\_

Example: {1, 8, 25, 30, 50, 70}

The third quartile (Q3) is \_\_\_\_\_

Example: {1, 8, 25, 30, 50, 70}

Interquartile range is \_\_\_\_\_

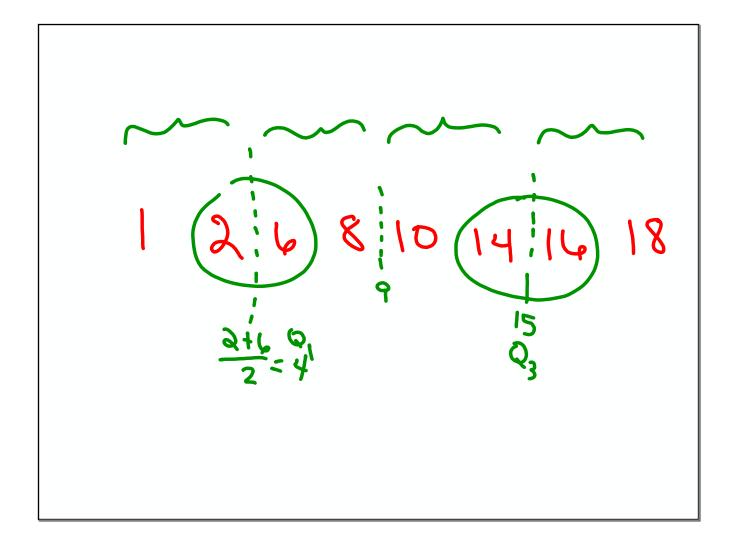
Example:  $\{1, 8, 25, 30, 50, 70\}$ 

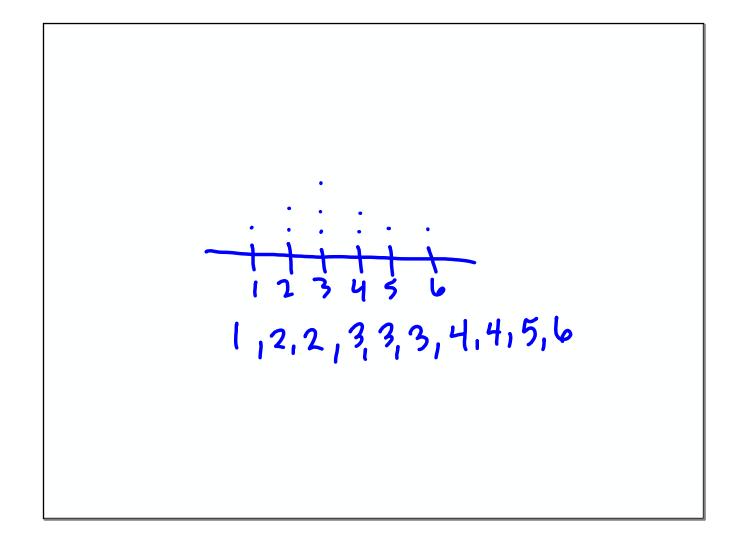
An outlier is \_\_\_\_\_

 $\text{\tiny Example: } \{60,\,89,\,90,\,92,\,92,\,94,\,95\}$ 

Example: {10, 15, 25, 30, 30, 90}

Median: 27.5
Q1: 15
Q3: 30
IQR: Q3-0,=30-15-15
Outliers?







HOMEWORK	Name				
	E L	Unit	Lesson	Due Date	

## Unit 11 Lesson 1 and 2 Homework Practice Measures of Center

\*Calculators OK\*

Find the mean, median, and mode for each set of data. If necessary, round to the nearest tenth.

Numbers in order: Numbers in order:

Mean: Mean:

Median: Median:

Mode: Mode:

Find the mean, median, and mode for each set of data. If necessary, round to the nearest tenth.

3.



Numbers in order:

Mean:

Median:

Mode:

#### **Lesson 3 Homework Practice**

#### Measures of Variability

Find the measures of variability and any outliers for each set of data.

**1.** {3, 9, 11, 8, 6, 12, 5, 4, 29}

2.

Numbers in order:

Range:

Q1:

Q3:

IQR:

Outliers:

Fossils in Museum Exhibits				
64	67			
69	79			
81	81			
83	83			
84	86			
90	91			
92	95			

Numbers in order:

Range:

Q1:

Q3:

IQR:

Outliers:

For Exercises 3 and 4, use the data in the table at the right.

**3.** What is the range of annual growth rates shown?

**4.** What is the interquartile range for the populations? (Note: The numbers are in backwards order.)

Median:

Q1:

Q3:

IQR:

Populations of the World's Largest Cities 2000				
City	Population millions	Annual Growth Rate (%)		
Tokyo, Japan	26.4	0.51		
Mexico City, Mexico	18.1	1.81		
Mumbai, India	18.1	3.54		
Sao Paulo, Brazil	17.8	1.43		
New York City, U.S.	16.6	0.37		
Lagos, Nigeria	13.4	5.33		
Los Angeles, U.S.	13.1	1.15		
Calcutta, India	12.9	1.60		
Shanghai, China	12.9	0.35		
Buenos Aires, Argentina	12.6	1.14		