

Lesson 1.4 Measures of Central Tendency

The **mean** is the average of a set of numbers. To find the mean, add all the numbers and divide by the number of addends.

The **median** is the middle number of a set of numbers. If there are two middle numbers, the median is the average of the two.

The **mode** is the number that appears most often in a set of numbers.

The **range** is the difference between the greatest and the least number of the set.

Example: 12, 15, 18, 23, 8, 10, and 12

Mean: $12 + 15 + 18 + 23 + 8 + 10 + 12 = 98$ $\frac{98}{7} = 14$

To find the median, arrange the numbers in order. 8, 10, 12, 12, 15, 18, 23

Median: 12 Mode: 12 Range: $23 - 8 = 15$

Find the median of 8, 6, 5, 7, 2, and 10. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

The middle numbers are 6 and 7. Median is $\frac{13}{2} = 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Find the mean, median, mode, and range of each set of numbers. Show your work.

a

1. 32, 35, 25, 43, 43

mean _____

median _____

mode _____

range _____

b

- 8, 12, 23, 12, 15

mean _____

median _____

mode _____

range _____

2. 10, 18, 12, 14, 12, 12

mean _____

median _____

mode _____

range _____

- 17, 15, 15, 28, 20, 26

mean _____

median _____

mode _____

range _____

3. 52, 61, 79, 78, 56, 79, 71

mean _____

median _____

mode _____

range _____

- 37, 50, 67, 83, 34, 49, 37

mean _____

median _____

mode _____

range _____