

Mean, Median, Mode, Range and Histograms!!!

Histograms and **bar graphs** are visual ways to represent data. Both consist of vertical bars (called **bins**) with heights that represent the number of data points (called the **frequency**) in each bin. In a **histogram** each bar represents the number of data elements within a certain range of values. Values at the left side of a bin's range are included in that bin. Each range of values should have the same width. In a **bar graph** each bar represents the number of data elements in a certain category. All the bars are the same width and are separated from each other. For additional information and examples, see the Math Notes box on page 8 in the text.

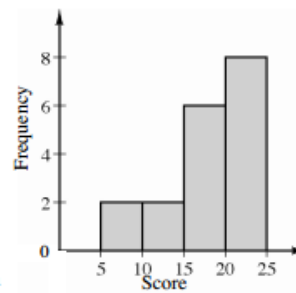
Example 1

The scores for a 25-point quiz are listed below arranged from least to greatest.

7, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 16, 16, 18, 19, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21, 22, 23, 23, 24

Using intervals of five points, create a histogram for the class.

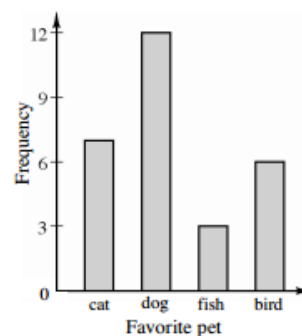
See histogram at right. Scores on the right end of the interval are included in the next interval. The interval between 10 and 15 only includes the two scores of 12 and 13. The interval between 15 and 20 only includes the six scores of 15, 16, 16, 16, 18, and 19.



Example 2

Ms. Lim asked each of her students about their favorite kind of pet. Based on their responses, she drew the bar graph at right. Use the bar graph to answer each question.

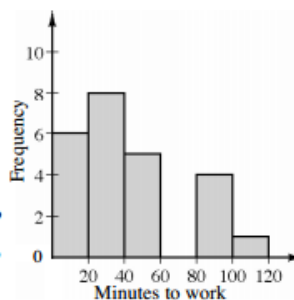
- a. What is the favorite pet?
- b. How many students chose a bird as their favorite pet?
- c. What was the least favorite pet?
- d. If every student voted once, how many students are in the class?



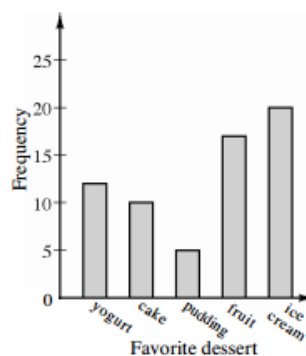
Answers: a. dog b. 6 c. fish d. 28

Problems

1. Mr. Diaz surveyed his employees on the time it takes them to get to work. The results are shown in the histogram at right.
 - a. How many employees completed the survey?
 - b. How many employees get to work in less than 20 minutes?
 - c. How many employees get to work in less than 40 minutes?
 - d. How many employees take 60 minutes to get to work?



2. The two sixth grade classes at Vista Middle School voted for their favorite dessert. The results are shown in the bar graph at right for the five favorite choices.
 - a. What was the favorite dessert and how many students made that choice?
 - b. How many students selected cake as their favorite dessert?
 - c. How many students selected yogurt as their favorite?
 - d. How many more students selected ice cream than pudding?



3. Mr. Fernandez asked 30 people at work how many pets they owned. The results are shown below. Make a histogram to display this data. Use intervals of one pet.

0 pets	5 people
1 pet	8 people
2 pets	10 people
3 pets	3 people
4 pets	2 people
5 pets	1 person
9 pets	1 person

4. During the first week of school Ms. Chan asked her students to name the county where they were born. There were so many different countries she grouped them by continent:

North America: 14 students, South America: 2 students, Europe: 3 students,
Asia: 10 students, Africa: 1 student, Australia: 0 students.

Make a bar graph to display this information.

5. Three coins were tossed 20 times and the number of results that were "heads" each time is shown below:

1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1

Make a histogram to show the results.

6. The physical education teacher at West Middle School asked the class about their favorite winter activity. Here were the results:

reading: 8 students, ice skating: 4 students, skiing: 6 student,
snowboarding: 11 students, computer activities: 14 students.

Make a bar graph to show the results.

The **measures of central tendency** are numbers that locate or approximate the “center” of a set of data. Mean, median and mode are the most common measures of central tendency.

The **mean** is the arithmetic average of a data set. Add all the values in a set and divide this sum by the number of values in the set. The **median** is the middle number in a set of data arranged numerically. The **mode** is the value in the data set that occurs more often than any other value. An **outlier** is a number that is much smaller or larger than most of the others in the data set. The **range** of a data set is the difference between the highest and lowest values of the data set.

See the Math Notes box on page 56 of the text for more information and an additional example.

The **mean** is calculated by finding the sum of the data set and dividing it by the number of elements in the set.

Example 1

Find the mean of this set of data: 34, 31, 37, 44, 38, 34, 42, 34, 43, and 41.

- $34 + 31 + 37 + 44 + 38 + 34 + 42 + 34 + 43 + 41 = 378$
- $378 \div 10 = 37.8$

The mean of this set of data is 37.8.

Example 2

Find the mean of this set of data: 92, 82, 80, 92, 78, 75, 95, and 77.

- $92 + 82 + 80 + 92 + 78 + 75 + 95 + 77 = 748$
- $748 \div 9 = 83.1$

The mean of this set of data is 83.1.

Problems

Find the mean of each set of data.

1. 29, 28, 34, 30, 33, 26, and 34.
2. 25, 34, 35, 27, 31, and 30.
3. 80, 89, 79, 84, 95, 79, 78, 89, 76, 82, 76, 92, 89, 81, and 123.
4. 116, 104, 101, 111, 100, 107, 113, 118, 113, 101, 108, 109, 105, 103, and 91.

Example 3

Find the mode of this set of data: 34, 31, 37, 44, 34, 42, 34, 43, and 41.

- The mode of this data set is 34 since there are three 34's and only one of each of the other numbers.

Example 4

Find the mode of this set of data: 92, 82, 80, 92, 78, 75, 95, 77, and 77.

- The modes of this set of data are 77 and 92 since there are two of each of these numbers and only one of each of the other numbers. This data set is said to be **bimodal** since it has two modes.

Problems

Find the mode of each set of data.

5. 29, 28, 34, 30, 33, 26, and 34.
6. 25, 34, 35, 27, 25, 31, and 30.
7. 80, 89, 79, 84, 95, 79, 89, 76, 82, 76, 92, 89, 81, and 123.
8. 116, 104, 101, 111, 100, 107, 113, 118, 113, 101, 108, 109, 105, 103, and 91.

The **median** is the middle number in a set of data arranged in numerical order. If there are an even number of values, the median is the mean (average) of the two middle numbers.

Example 5

Find the median of this set of data: 34, 31, 37, 44, 38, 34, 43, and 41.

- Arrange the data in order: 31, 34, 34, 34, 37, 38, 41, 43, and 44.
- Find the middle value(s): 37 and 38.
- Since there are two middle values, find their mean: $37 + 38 = 75$, $75 \div 2 = 37.5$. Therefore, the median of this data set is 37.5.

Example 6

Find the median of this set of data: 92, 82, 80, 92, 78, 75, 95, 77, and 77.

- Arrange the data in order: 75, 77, 77, 78, 80, 82, 92, 92, and 95.
- Find the middle value(s): 80. Therefore, the median of this data set is 80.

Problems

Find median of each set of data.

9. 29, 28, 34, 30, 33, 26, and 34.

10. 25, 34, 27, 25, 31, and 30.

11. 80, 89, 79, 84, 95, 79, 78, 89, 76, 82, 76, 92, 89, 81, and 123.

12. 116, 104, 101, 111, 100, 107, 113, 118, 113, 101, 108, 109, 105, 103, and 91.

The **range** of a set of data is the difference between the highest value and the lowest value.

Example 7

Find the range of this set of data: 114, 109, 131, 96, 140, and 128.

- The highest value is 140.
- The lowest value is 96.
- $140 - 96 = 44$.
- The range of this set of data is 44.

Example 8

Find the range of this set of data: 37, 44, 36, 29, 78, 15, 57, 54, 63, 27, and 48.

- The highest value is 78.
- The lowest value is 27.
- $78 - 27 = 51$.
- The range of this set of data is 51.

Problems

Find the range of each set of data in problems 9 through 12.

Outliers are numbers in a data set that are either much higher or much lower than the other numbers in the set.

Example 9

Find the outlier of this set of data: 88, 90, 96, 93, 87, 12, 85, and 94.

- The outlier is 12.

Example 10

Find the outlier of this set of data: 67, 54, 49, 76, 64, 59, 60, 72, 123, 44, and 66.

- The outlier is 123.

Problems

Find the outlier for each set of data.

13. 70, 77, 75, 68, 98, 70, 72, and 71.

14. 14, 22, 17, 61, 20, 16, and 15.

15. 1376, 1645, 1783, 1455, 3754, 1790,
1384, 1643, 1492, and 1776.

16. 62, 65, 93, 51, 55, 14, 79, 85, 55, 72, 78,
83, 91, and 76.