



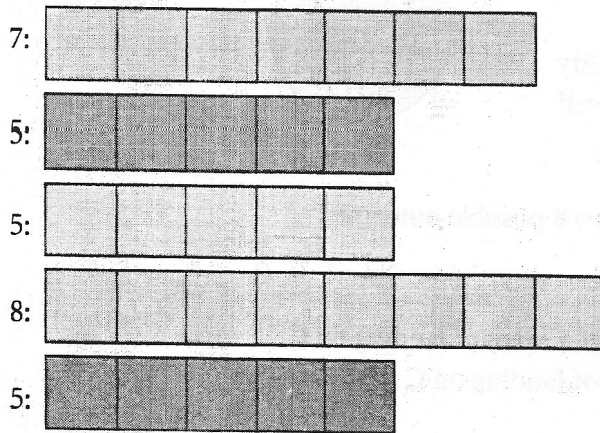
Quick Review

The mean is a number that can represent the centre of a set of numbers.

Here are two ways to find the mean of: 7, 5, 5, 8, 5

- Use linking cubes.

Show each number with cubes:



Rearrange the cubes to make rows of equal length.

There will be 6 cubes in each row.

So, the mean of 7, 5, 5, 8, 5 is 6.

- Add, then divide.

Add: $7 + 5 + 5 + 8 + 5 = 30$

Divide by the number of numbers in the set.

There are 5 numbers in the set: $30 \div 5 = 6$

The mean of 7, 5, 5, 8, 5 is 6.

The mode is the number that occurs most often in a set of data.

In the set: 7, 5, 5, 8, 5; the number 5 occurs most often.

So, the mode of 7, 5, 5, 8, 5 is 5.

Both the mean and the mode are sometimes called average.

The mean and the mode are measures of central tendency.

Practice

1. Use linking cubes to find the mean of each set of data.

a) 3, 6, 6, 1, 4 _____

b) 1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3 _____

4. Use the data in question 3.
Calculate the mean, median, and mode without the outlier.

Data without the outlier: _____

Mean: _____

Median: _____

Mode: _____

5. Samia has these scores on her math quizzes:

55, 89, 78, 99, 85, 83, 82, 87, 80, 78

For the mid-term report, Samia can choose between:

- using the highest average of all 10 quiz scores or
- the highest average of those scores without the outliers.

What should Samia's choice be? Justify your answer.

For all 10 scores:

Mean = _____
= _____

Arrange the 10 scores in order: _____

Median = _____

= _____

Mode = _____

The outliers are: _____

The scores without the outliers are: _____

Mean = _____
= _____

Median = _____

= _____

Mode = _____

