3-3   Mean, Median, Mode   (1)

Questions/Main Ideas:	Notes:
Standards	NS 1.2 Add, subtract, multiply, divide decimals
What are the 3m's?	mean, median, mode are a <u>measure</u> of central tendency
	a value that the data <u>tends</u> to lean towards.
	<u>Data:</u> 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 8, 12
	<u>mean:</u> sum of data items divided by the number of items
	mean = $\frac{2+3+4+5+8+8+12}{\textcircled{7}}$ = $\frac{42}{7}$
	mean = 6 $\textcircled{7}$ → there are seven data items.
	<u>median</u> - the middle of a data set when the items are arranged from least to greatest
	2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 8, 12 3, 4, 5, 8, 8 4, 5, 8 $\textcircled{5}$ ← the median.
	if even set of data then the median is the mean of the two middle numbers.

<u>Summary:</u> <u>mode:</u>
is the data item that occurs the most.

can have more than one mode or you
can have no mode is no items repeat.

Questions/Main Ideas:	Notes:
	Find mean, median, mode:
	5.6, 6.8, 1.2, 6.5, 7.9, 6.5
	mean = 5.8
	median = 6.5
	mode = 6.5
	Which data item effected the mean?
	↪ 1.2
	what did this item do?
	→ lowered the mean
	↪ So would you use this as a measure of the central tendency?
	→ No; use the mode it is
How does an outlier effect the data when measuring central tendency?	better representative of the data.
	1.2 is an outlier
	outlier
	→ is a value that is either much higher or lower than the rest of the data items.
	Must sometimes choose the mean, median, mode as the best measure.
How do I know what measure to choose?	choose
	mode: if most values occur close to it.
	mean: if their are no outliers that significantly effect it
Summary:	median: when their are outliers and the mode is not a good measure.

Questions/Main Ideas:	Notes:				
What are the statistics for our class' height?	heigt	mean	median	mode	outliers
	P1				
	P2				
	P3				

In cm

HW

Pg 134-135
6, 13, 14, 15

Summary: