Math 1 **12.3 Central Tendencies** Unit 4

**Central Tendency:** Central values or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” of a data set.

**Mean:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a set of data.

**Median:** The middle value for a data set listed in order.

**Mode:** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequently occurring values in a set of data.

**Range:** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the highest and lowest values in a set of data.

**Outlier:** The value that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different from the rest of the data in a set.

**Example 1:** When is the best time to use a certain measure of central tendency?

1. Mean
2. Median
3. Mode

**Example 1:** The frequency table shows the number of job offers received by each student within two months of graduating college with a mathematics degree from a small college.

1. Mean (x):
2. Median(Med):
3. Mode:
4. Range:
5. Standard Deviation ():
6. Which is the best measure of central tendency for this set of data?

**Example 2:** Identify the outlier in each set of values:

1. 3.4, 4.5, 2.3, 5.9, 9.8, 3.3, 2.1, 3.0, 2.9
2. 17, 21, 19, 10, 15, 19, 14, 0, 11, 16

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| **Finding Central Tendency: HOW MANY CALLS?****Directions:** Determine how many calls you have made within the past two days. Record the class data in the space below. cell-phoneWhat is the range of the data?Any outliers? |
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| Mean: | Median: | Mode: |