

Lesson 4.1 Measures of Central Tendency

Another way to examine a set of data is to look at how spread out the data is. Range is a measure of spread. The **range** of a set of numbers is the difference between the greatest and least numbers in the set.

Find the mean and range of these sets of data.

Set A: 60, 64, 59, 57, 60

order the numbers: 57, 59, 60, 60, 64

range: $64 - 57 = 7$

mean: $\frac{300}{5} = 60$

Set B: 52, 35, 75, 110, 28

order the numbers: 28, 35, 52, 75, 110

range: $110 - 28 = 82$

mean: $\frac{300}{5} = 60$

Both sets of data have a mean of 60. However, Set B has a larger range than Set A. The larger range means that the data are more spread out in Set B than in Set A.

The following table lists test scores for 3 students. Use the table to answer the questions.

Student	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4	Test 5
Cory	88	93	81	97	84
Kara	85	84	84	86	83
Suki	90	92	88	85	92

1. Write Cory's scores in order: _____

Cory's mean: _____ median: _____ mode: _____ range: _____

2. Write Kara's scores in order: _____

Kara's mean: _____ median: _____ mode: _____ range: _____

3. Write Suki's scores in order: _____

Suki's mean: _____ median: _____ mode: _____ range: _____

4. Which student performed most consistently on the tests? Explain your answer.
