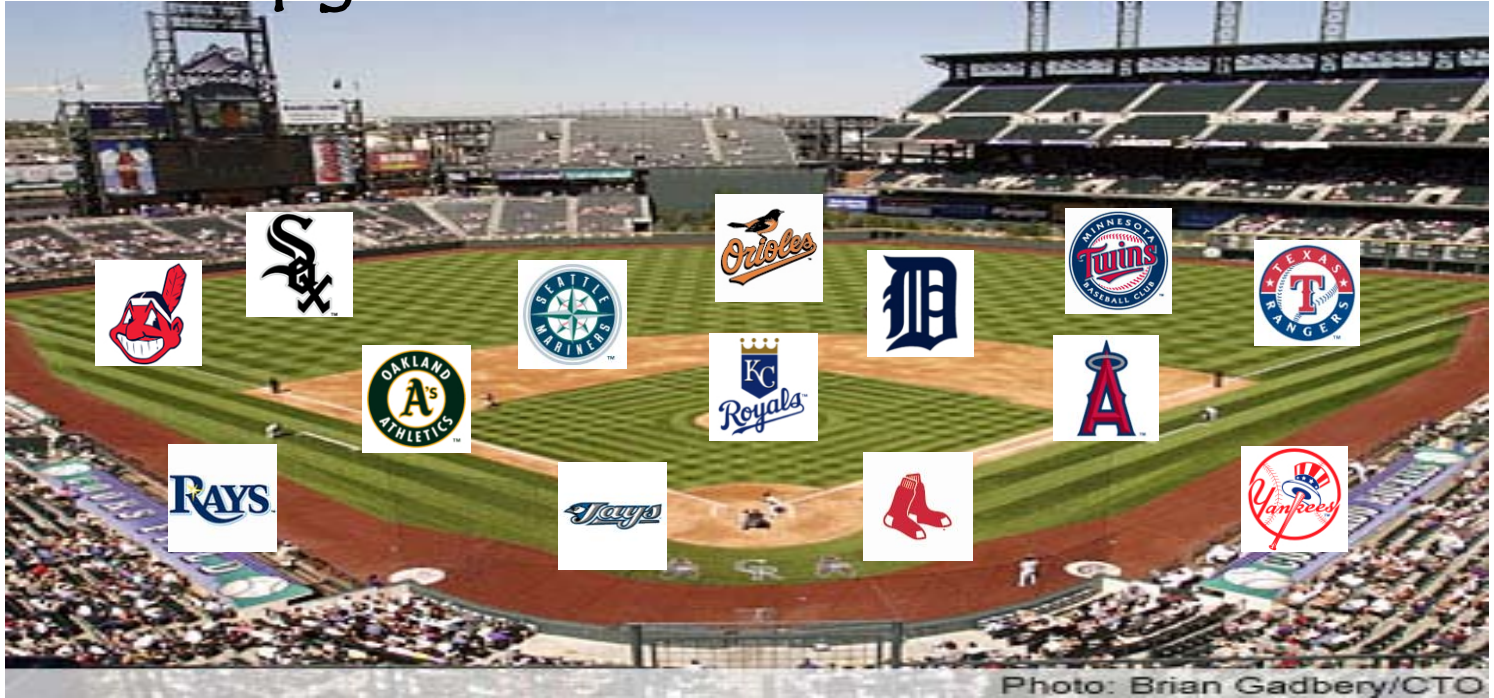


9.2 (pg. 398)

Mean



To Find the Mean:

**Step 1**



**ADD** all the numbers up in your set of data.

**Step 2**



**DIVIDE** by how many numbers you have.



**Example:**

**Vladimir Guerrero of the Baltimore Orioles**

**Home Runs per season:**

2007	27
2008	27
2009	15
2010	29
2011	13

Add  
these  
numbers  
up...



...then divide by 5!

$$27 + 27 + 15 + 29 + 13 = 111$$

$$111 \div 5 = 22.2$$

So the **mean** for Home Runs over the past 5 seasons was **22.2**

**Outlier**- is a data value that is much greater or much less than the other values. When included in a data set, it can affect the mean.

**Example: Salaries of different MLB teams from the 2013 season:**

Padres		\$46,000,000
Yankees		\$203,000,000
Royals		\$36,000,000
Rays		\$41,000,000
Pirates		\$47,000,000

Mean with outlier=  
74.6 million  
Mean w/o outlier=  
42.5 million

**Outlier**- a number that is very different from the rest of the numbers in a set of data.