

## 9.3 (pg. 404) Measures of Center

A *measure of center* is a measure that describes the typical value of a data set. The *mean* is one type of *measure of center*.

**Median is the middle number  
in a set of data.**

**Ex. 13 , 4 , 6 , 10 , 15**

**Step 1:** Order the data from least to greatest.

**Ex. ~~4~~ , ~~6~~ , 10 , ~~13~~ , ~~15~~**

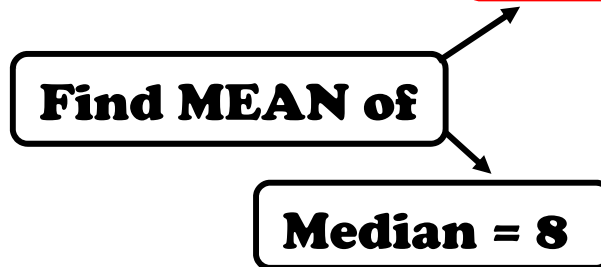
**Step 2:**

**Cross out the smallest/largest until  
you only have one number  
remaining.**

**Special Example (if given two middle numbers)**

**15 , 9 , 7 , 13 , 3 , 6**

**Order... ~~3~~ , ~~6~~ , 7 , 9 , ~~13~~ , ~~15~~**



**Mode**- the number that occurs most often...

**Ex. 5 , 8 , 8 , 9 , 10**

**Mode = 8**

**Ex. 3 , 3 , 5 , 5 , 9**

**Mode = 3 , 5**

**Ex. 3 , 8 , 8 , 9 , 9 , 9 , 11**

**Mode = 9**

**Ex. 6 , 8 , 10 , 12 , 15**

**Mode = NONE**

**SOMETHING TO ALWAYS  
REMEMBER:  
THE MEAN, MEDIAN, AND  
MODE CAN NEVER BE  
SMALLER THAN THE  
SMALLEST NUMBER OR  
LARGER THAN THE  
LARGEST NUMBER!**

**Range- difference between the greatest  
and the least values of the set.**

**Ex. 9 , 15 , 3 , 16 , 12**

$$16 - 3 = 13$$

**Ex. 121 , 157 , 38 , 21**

$$157 - 21 = 136$$

6, 3, 4, 6, 2

Mean-

Median-

Mode-

Range-