	Statistics Help Sheet	Name:
For these examples we will be	using two different sets of numbers.	
Set A:	Set B:	
13, 10, 4, 12, 20, 14, 18	10, 23, 2, 7, 9, 15, 7, 20	
When dealing with statistics it is o	ften easier to put the data in order (smallest to	largest).
4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20	2, 7, 7, 9, 10, 15, 20, 23	
Mean (aka. Average): To find the 'Mean' of a set of num	bers take the sum of all the numbers and divid	e it by the quantity of numbers.
4 + 10 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 18 + 20 =	91 2+7+7+9+10+15+20+	23 = 93
91 ÷ 7 = 13	$93 \div 8 = 11.6$	

Median:

The 'Median' of a set of numbers is the value that is in the center. In set A, the median is 13.

4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20

2, 7, 7, 9, 10, 15, 20, 23

Since set B has no number in the middle the median is the average of the two center numbers (9 & 10). Set B's median is 9.5 ($19 \div 2$).

Range:

The 'Range' of a set of numbers is the difference between the largest and smallest amount.

4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20	2, 7, 7, 9, 10, 15, 20, 23
20 - 4 = 16	23 - 2 = 21

Quartiles

To find the quartiles of a set, split the set into quarters (4ths). Set B's quartiles are between numbers, so the average of the numbers is used.

4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20	2, 7, 7, 9, 10, 15, 20, 23
Q1: 10	Q1: $14 \div 2 = 7$
Q2: 13	Q2: $19 \div 2 = 9.5$
Q3: 18	Q3: $35 \div 2 = 17.5$

Interquartile Range

The 'Interquartile Range' is the difference between the first quarter and the third quarter (see above).

4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20	2, 7, 7, 9, 10, 15, 20, 23
18 - 10 = 8	17.5 - 7 = 10.5

Mean Absolute Deviation

The 'Mean Absolute Deviation' is the mean of the numbers distance from the mean.

Number	Distance from Mean (13)
4	9
10	3
12	1
13	0
14	1
18	5
20	7

9 + 3 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 5 + 7 = 26 $26 \div 7 = 3.7$ Number Distance from Mean (11.6) 2 9.6 7 4.6 7 4.6 9 2.6 10 1.6 15 3.4 20 8.4 23 11.4

Math Help www.CommonCoreSheets.com

9.6 + 4.6 + 4.6 + 2.6 + 1.6 + 3.4 + 8.4 + 11.4 = 46.2 $46.2 \div 8 = 5.8$