| Mean |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Definition | The mean is the sum of the values, divided by the total number of values. |
| Equation | $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{x} 1+\mathrm{x} 2+\mathrm{x} 3 \ldots \mathrm{X} / \mathrm{n}$ |
| Examples | Example: The data show the number of patients in a sample of six hospitals who acquired an infection while hospitalized. Find the mean. 110, 76, 29, 38, 105, 31 <br> Solution: $\mathrm{X}=110+76+29+38+105+31 / 6=64.83$ |
| Median |  |
| Definition | The median of a data set is the value that lies in the middle of the data when the data set is ordered. |
| Equation | If n is odd the equation $=\mathrm{n}+1 / 2$ <br> If $n$ is even the equation $=n / 2, n+1 / 2$ |
| Examples | The number of children with asthma during a specific year in seven local districts is shown. Find the median. 253, 125, 328, 417, 201, 70, 90 <br> نرتب الاعداد في البدايه : $70,90,125,201,253,328,417$ <br> نلاحظ انه عدد الارقام المتو اجذه هي 7 ارقام وتعتبر عدد فردي فنستخدم المعادلة الفردية وناخذ العدد الي في النص =201 Median = $7+1 / 2=4$ <br> نلاحظ انه مكان رقم 201 في السلسه هو 4 <br> Example: Six customers purchased these numbers of magazines: 1, 7, 3, 2, 5, 8, Find the median. <br> Solution: 1, 2,3, 5, 7, 8 |
|  |  |
| Definition | The value that occurs most often in a data set is called the mode. The mode of a data set is the data entry that occurs with the greatest frequency |
| Examples | The following data represent the duration (in days) of US space shuttle voyages for the years 19921994. Find the mode $8,9,9,14,8,8,8,10,7,6,9,7,8,10,14,11,8,14,11$ <br> Solution: Arrange the data in order $6,7,7,8,8,8,8,8,9,9910,10,11,11,14,14,14$ <br> Since 8 -day voyages occurred 5times - a frequency larger than any other number the mode for the data set is 8 . <br> Example: <br> Find the mode for the number of coal employees per county for 10 selected counties in southwestern Pennsylvania. $110,731,1031,84,20,118,1162,1977,103,752$ <br> Solution: Since each value occurs only once, there is no-mode. |
| Midrange |  |
| Definition | The Midrange is defined as the sum of the lowest and highest values in the data set, divided by 2. The symbol MR is used for the midrange |
| Equation | MR = Lowest value + Higher value / 2 |
| Examples | Find the midrange of data for the NFL signing bonuses in previous Example. The bonuses in millions of dollars are $18,14,34,11,10,12$, <br> : Arrange the data in order : $10,11,12,14,18,34$ $M R=34+10 / 2=22$ |

