

Mean	Example A 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8	Example B 2, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7
<p><b>The Mean</b> To find the mean, you need to add up all the data, and then divide this total by the number of values in the data.</p>	<p>Adding the numbers up gives: <math>2 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 5 + 7 + 8 = 32</math></p> <p>There are 7 values, so you divide the total by 7: <math>32 \div 7 = 4.57\dots</math></p> <p><b>So the mean is 4.57 (2 d.p.)</b></p>	<p>Adding the numbers up gives: <math>2 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 7 = 25</math></p> <p>There are 6 values, so you divide the total by 6: <math>25 \div 6 = 4.166\dots</math></p> <p><b>So the mean is 4.17 (2 d.p.)</b></p>

Median	Example A 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8	Example B 2, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7
<p><b>The Median</b> To find the median, you need to put the values in order, then find the middle value. If there are two values in the middle then you find the mean of these two values.</p>	<p>The numbers in order: <math>2, 2, 3, (5), 5, 7, 8</math></p> <p>The middle value is marked in brackets, and it is 5.</p> <p><b>So the median is 5</b></p>	<p>The numbers in order: <math>2, 3, (3, 4), 6, 7</math></p> <p>This time there are two values in the middle. They have been put in brackets. The median is found by calculating the mean of these two values: <math>(3 + 4) \div 2 = 3.5</math></p> <p><b>So the median is 3.5</b></p>

Mode	Example A 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8	Example B 2, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7
<p><b>The Mode</b> The mode is the value which appears the most often in the data. It is possible to have more than one mode if there is more than one value which appears the most.</p>	<p>The data values: <math>\underline{2}, \underline{2}, 3, \underline{5}, \underline{5}, 7, 8</math></p> <p>The values which appear most often are 2 and 5. They both appear more time than any of the other data values.</p> <p><b>So the modes are 2 and 5</b></p>	<p>The data values: <math>2, \underline{3}, \underline{3}, 4, 6, 7</math></p> <p>This time there is only one value which appears most often - the number 3. It appears more times than any of the other data values.</p> <p><b>So the mode is 3</b></p>

<b>Range</b>	Example A <b>2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8</b>	Example B <b>2, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7</b>
<p><b>The Range</b> To find the range, you first need to find the lowest and highest values in the data. The range is found by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value.</p>	<p>The data values: <b><u>2</u>, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, <u>8</u></b></p> <p>The lowest value is 2 and the highest value is 8. Subtracting the lowest from the highest gives: <b>8 - 2 = 6</b></p> <p><b>So the range is 6</b></p>	<p>The data values: <b><u>2</u>, 3, 3, 4, 6, <u>7</u></b></p> <p>The lowest value is 2 and the highest value is 7. Subtracting the lowest from the highest gives: <b>7 - 2 = 5</b></p> <p><b>So the range is 5</b></p>