**Math 20-2: U5L1 Teacher Notes**

**Exploring Data**

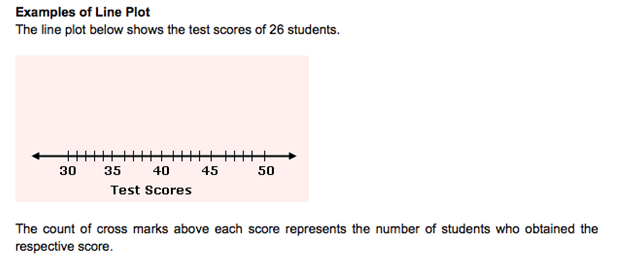
**Key Math Learnings:**

**By the end of this lesson, you will learn the following concepts:**

* I will explore the similarities and differences between two sets of   
  data.

**Review!!**

* **Outliers:**
* **Line Plots:**



**Mean, Mode and Median**

**The term central tendency** refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or perhaps a typical value of the data, and is measured using the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

Each of these measures is calculated differently, and the one that is best to use depends upon the   
situation.

* **Mean: the average of set of data**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

<http://www.brightstorm.com/math/algebra/introduction-to-statistics/mean/>

* **Mode:**  When finding the mode of a set a data, first put the data in order from least to greatest although it is not necessary to do so. Then, Look for the most occurring item(s) or number(s)

|  |
| --- |
| For example, Find the mode of the following set:  15, 14, 8, 15, 16 |

<http://www.brightstorm.com/math/algebra/introduction-to-statistics/mode/>

* **Median:** When finding the median of a set of data, first put the data in order and then find the number located right in the middle.

|  |
| --- |
| For example, find the median for the following set:  S1 = {15, 14, 11} |

<http://www.brightstorm.com/math/algebra/introduction-to-statistics/median/>

**Dispersion**

* We often need to measure the extent to which scores in a dataset differ from each other. Such a measure is called the **dispersion.** The easiest measure of dispersion is **range**.

**Range**

* The range is calculated by simply taking the:
* However, the range only provides information about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values and does not say anything about the values in between.

<http://www.brightstorm.com/math/algebra/introduction-to-statistics/range/>

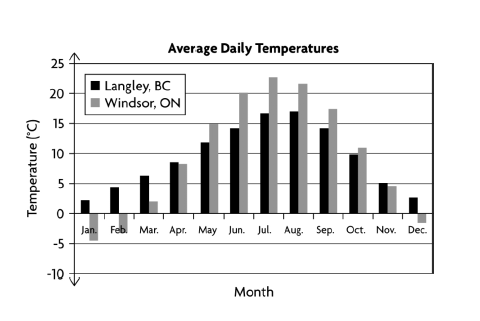
**Central tendencies**

* We use the central tendencies, line plots and range to analyze sets of data.

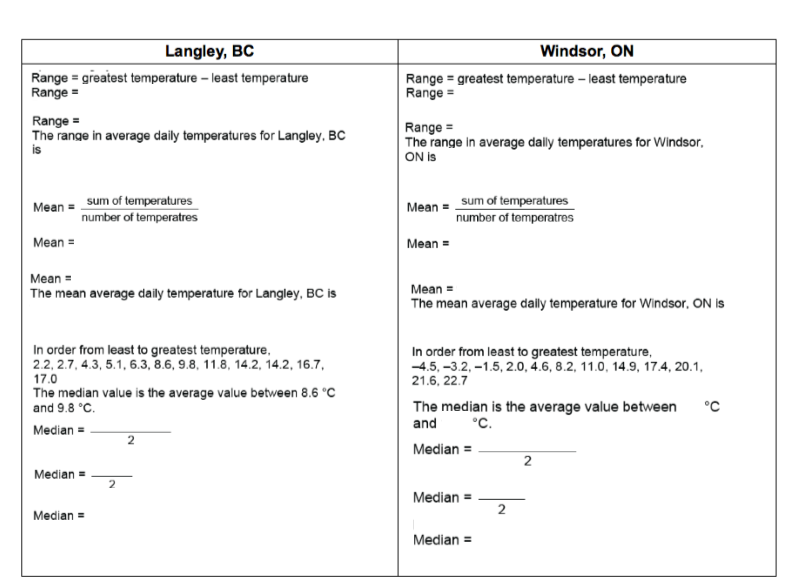
**Example**

Turn to Page 239 of the textbook and complete #1 in **Further Your Understanding**.

***Solution a:***



***Solution b:***



***Solution C and D:***