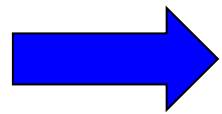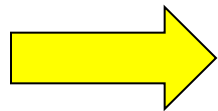Mean ➡️ The average

Median ➡️ The number or average of the numbers in the middle

Mode ➡️ The number that occurs most

Mean

Mean is the average of a set of data.

To calculate the mean, find the sum of the data and then divide by the number of data.

12, 15, 11, 11, 7, 13

First, find the sum of the data.

12 + 15 +11 + 11 + 7 + 13 = 69

Then divide by the number of data.

69 ÷ 6 = 11.5

The mean is 11.5

Median

Median is the middle number in a set of data when the data is arranged in numerical order.

12, 15, 11, 11, 7, 13

First, arrange the data in numerical order.

7, 11, 11, 12, 13, 15

Then find the number in the middle or the average of the 2 numbers in the middle.

11 + 12 = 23   23 ÷ 2 = 11.5

The median is 11.5

Mode

The mode is the number that occurs the most.

12, 15, 11, 11, 7, 13

The mode is 11.

Sometimes a set of data will have more than one mode.

For example, in the following set the numbers both the numbers 5 and 7 appear twice.

2, 9, 5, 7, 8, 6, 4, 7, 5

5 and 7 are both the mode and this set is said to be bimodal.

Sometimes there is no mode in a set of data.

3, 8, 7, 6, 12, 11, 2, 1

All the numbers in this set occur only once therefore there is no mode in this set.

The range of a set of data is the difference between the largest and the smallest number in the set.

For example, consider the following set:

40, 30, 43, 48, 26, 50, 55, 40, 34, 42, 47, and 50

To find the range you would take the largest number, 55, and subtract the smallest number, 26.

55 – 26 = 29

The range is 29!