**Reteaching 1-6**

**Mean, Median, Mode, and Range**

**OBJECTIVE:** Finding measures of central tendency  
**MATERIALS:** None

In working with statistical data, it is often useful to determine a single quantity that best describes the set of data. The best quantity to choose is usually one of the most popular measures of central tendency: the mean, the median, or the mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mode</strong></td>
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**Example**

Find the mean, median, and mode of the set of data: 34  46  31  40  33  40.

Mean: \[
\frac{34 + 46 + 31 + 40 + 33 + 40}{6} = \frac{224}{6} = 37.3
\]

Mean: \[
\frac{34 + 40}{2} = 37
\]

**Examples**

**Find the mean, median, and mode of each set of data.**

1. daily sales of a store: $834 $1099 $775 $900 $970
2. number of points scored in 8 soccer games: 0 10 4 11 7 6 3 2
3. number of days above 50°F in the last five months: 6 8 15 22 9
4. heights of players on a basketball team in inches: 72 74 70 77 76 72
5. resting heart rates in beats per minute: 76 70 64 70 72 68