

Lesson 2 – Mean and Mode

Mean: This is also known as the *average* of the data set. This can be found by adding up the value of each number, then dividing by the total amount of numbers we added.

For Example: Look at the following data set showing grades on a Math Test:

87%	95%	80%	73%
79%	89%	90%	65%

Step 1 Add up all the percentages together to get a total.

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Step 2: Divide the total from step 1 by the number of data entries there are

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Example 2: The following data set is the height of 12 people given in centimeters.

154cm	125cm	88cm	110cm	142cm	194cm
209cm	120cm	92cm	185cm	138cm	147cm

Calculate the mean of the data set.

Total =

Total =

Number of Data Entries =

Mode: This is the value that occurs the most often in a data set. If there is more than one number that comes up the same amount you can have more than one mode. If all the numbers come up the same amount, you have no mode.

Example: Let's examine the following data set showing shoe sizes of grade 10 students:

8	10	6	9	9	8
7	10	12	14	8	6
7	8	8	7	9	10

We need to determine how many different sizes there are, then count how many of each size we have.

Size 6

Size 7

Size 8

Size 9

Size 10

Size 12

Size 14

Example 2: What is the mode of the following data set?

521	152	512	125	251	251
251	125	512	215	152	215
215	152	251	125	512	125
521	215	152	152	251	521

125

152

215

251

512

521