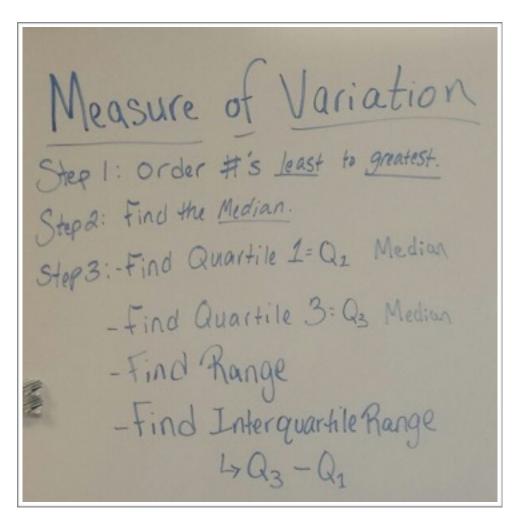
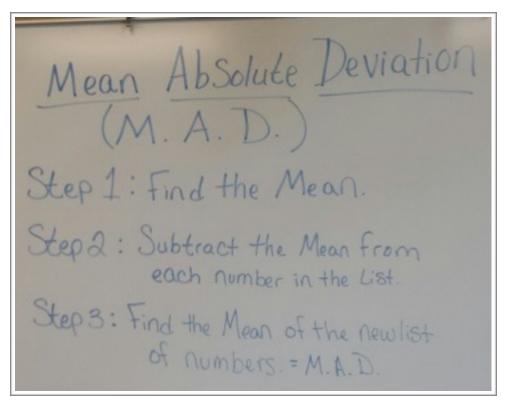
Chapter 11 Vocabulary

- **average** The sum of two or more quantities divided by the number of quantities; the mean. **first quartile** For a data set with median M, the first quartile is the median of the data values less than M.
- interquartile range A measure of variation in a set of numerical data, the interquartile range is the distance between the first and third quartiles of the data set.
- **mean** The sum of the numbers in a set of data divided by the number of pieces of data.
- mean absolute deviation A measure of variation in a set of numerical data, computed by adding the distances between each data value and the mean, then dividing by the number of data values.
- measures of center Numbers that are used to describe the center of a set of data. These measures include the mean, median, and mode.
- measures of variation A measure used to describe the distribution of data.
- median A measure of center in a set of numerical data. The median of a list of values is the value appearing at the center of a sorted version of the list—or the mean of the two central values, if the list contains an even number of values.
- **mode** The number(s) or item(s) that appear most often in a set of data.
- outlier A value that is much higher or much lower than the other values in a set of data.
- range The difference between the greatest number and the least number in a set of data.
- third quartile For a data set with median M, the third quartile is the median of the data values greater than M.





Example:

MAD=____

Example:

MEDIAN=

Q1=

Q3 =

RANGE=

IR=