

## TOPIC: MEDIAN

### Finding the Median

◆ Recall: Measures of Center (like mean) *summarize* a data set in ONE central value. The median is another M.O.C.

► To find the **median**, sort the data from *smallest to largest*, then find the \_\_\_\_\_ number.

#### EXAMPLE

Find the median of each set of numbers.

(A)  
{5, 10, 14, 12, 3}

$n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  [ ODD | EVEN ]

Median = \_\_\_\_\_ value = \_\_\_\_\_

(B)  
{5, 10, 14, 12, 3, 76}

$n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  [ ODD | EVEN ]

Median = \_\_\_\_\_ of 2 middle #s = \_\_\_\_\_

#### PRACTICE

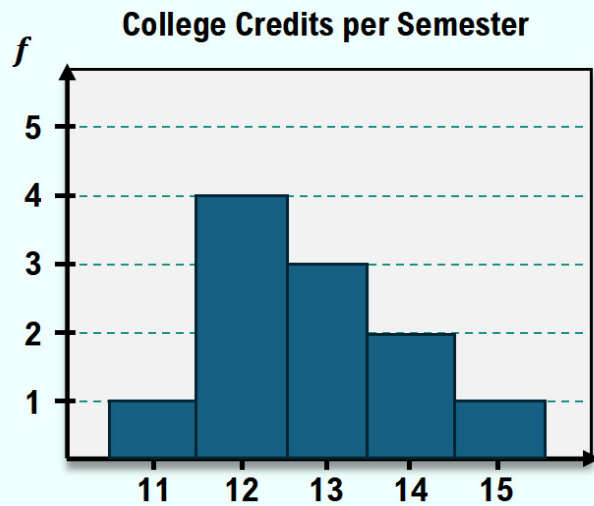
A real estate analyst is studying house prices in a neighborhood. Find the median of the data below.

Home Prices (in thousands)								
320	275	310	290	305	295	285	315	300

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**EXAMPLE**

The histogram below shows the number of college credits a sample of students are taking in a given semester. Find the median number of credits.



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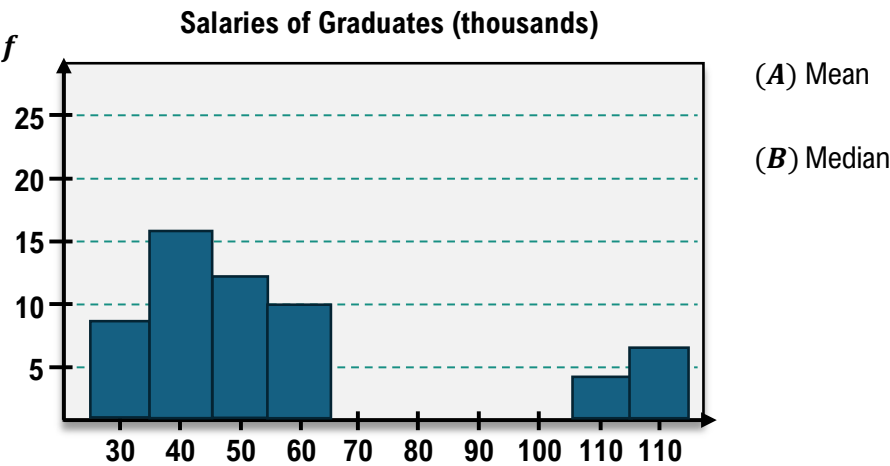
Mean vs Median

◆ Despite mean & median being Measures of Center, they have distinct pros & cons.

EXAMPLE What are the advantages & disadvantages of using mean vs. median in the data sets below?

Mean / “Average”	Median / “Middle”
<div><div>(A) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3}</div><div><math display="block">\frac{5 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 3}{5}</math><math display="block">= \frac{44}{5} = 8.8</math></div></div> <div><div>(B) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3, 76}</div><div><math display="block">\frac{5 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 3}{5}</math></div><div><math display="block">\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}</math></div></div>	<div><div>(A) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3}</div><div>{3, 5, 10, 12, 14}</div></div> <div><div>(B) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3, 76}</div><div>{3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 76}</div></div>
Best: Data is symmetric [ WITH   WITHOUT ] outliers	Best: Data is symmetric [ WITH   WITHOUT ] outliers
[ PRO   CON ] Uses ____ value(s) in data set	[ PRO   CON ] Uses ____ value(s) in data set
[ PRO   CON ] One <i>extreme</i> val. changes mean by ____ (“not resistant”)	[ PRO   CON ] One <i>extreme</i> val. changes mean by ____ (“resistant”)

EXAMPLE Without calculating, determine if the mean or median best represents the center of the graphed data.



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### EXAMPLE

The sample below shows the prices (in thousands of US dollars) of 8 homes in a city. Find the mean and median price. Which of the two is more representative of the sample?

Home Prices (Thousands of \$)							
275	229	850	240	305	287	310	342

### EXAMPLE

The histogram below shows the annual salaries of several CEOs. Estimate the mean and median of the data set. Which is the most appropriate measure of the center of the data?

