

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}

$n =$ _____ [ODD | EVEN]

Median = _____ value = _____

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

$n =$ _____ [ODD | EVEN]

Median = _____ of 2 middle #s = _____

PRACTICE

Find the median of the sample data below.

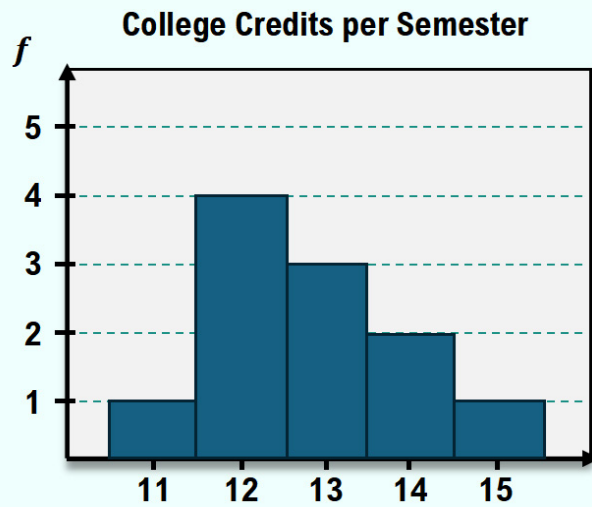
Ages of students in a college class

26 33 31 22 20 19 21 18 25

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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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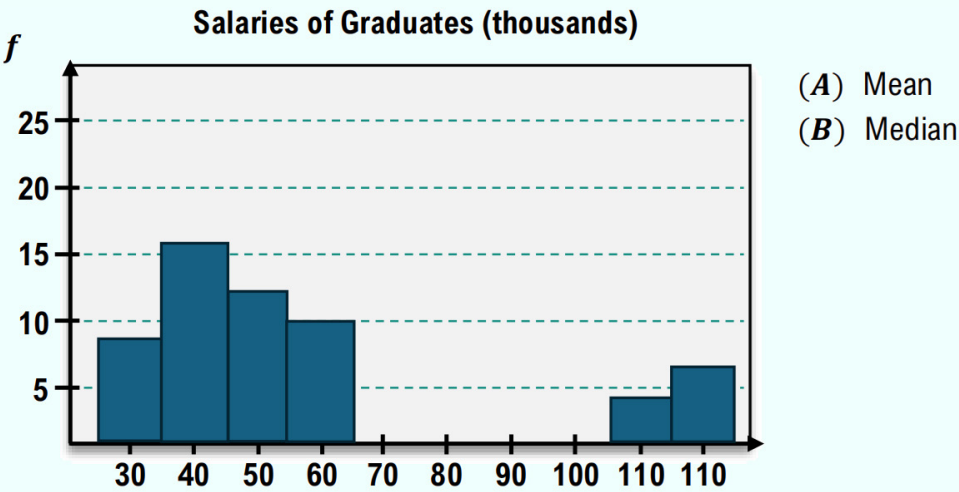
Mean vs Median

◆ 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”	
(A) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3}	(B) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3, 76}	(A) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3}	(B) {5, 10, 12, 14, 3, 76}
$\frac{5 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 3}{5}$	$\frac{5 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 3}{5}$	{3, 5, 10, 12, 14}	{3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 76}
$= \frac{44}{5} = 8.8$	$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$		
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