<section-header><section-header><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></section-header></section-header>	1. Mode (M <sub>o</sub> ): the most frequent value in the data. Ex 1 (Raw data): 22, 24, 24, 25, 26, 26, 26, 31, 32 Ex 2: Mode is the only measure of central tendency that we can use for qualitative variables.
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## **3. Mean (** $\overline{x}$ **):** /average the sum of the data divided by the number of data.

Ex 2: (Frequency table) find the mean age

Age	Frequency	Total age
12	2	2(12)=24
13	4	4(13)=52
14	3	3(14)=42
Total	9	118

## **3. Mean (** $\overline{x}$ **)**: /average the sum of the data divided by the number of data.

Ex 3: (Grouped data) find the mean height

a)	Height	Frequency	Midpoint	Total height
nt	[100,110[	8	105	8(105)=840
	[110,120[	2	115	2(115)=230
	[120,130[	7	125	7(125)=875
	Total	17		1945

## **3. Mean (** $\overline{x}$ **):** /average the sum of the data divided by the number of data.

Ex 4: (Weighted data) find John's mean mark

Term	Weighting	John's mark
1	0.14	65%
2	0.14	70%
Mid exam	0.075	70%
3	0.285	85%
Final exam	.36	63%

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