ANSWER PRESENTATION TOOL

1. the center, or typical value; the distribution of the data

2. The mean gets closer to the median.

3. *Sample answer:* 3, 4, 4, 7, 9, 9

4. It is easy to calculate; It uses all of the values of a data set.

6. **a.** mean: 12.6, median: 12, mode: none
b. mean; There are no outliers.

8. **a.** mean: 13.2, median: 14.5, modes: 14 and 15
b. median; The mean is less than most of the data and it is the mean of the two modes.

10. **a.** mean: about −0.402, median: 0.86, mode: none
b. median; The mean is less than most of the data and there is no mode.
c. mean: about −0.042, increases; median: 1.05, increases; mode: none; $4.28 is greater than the mean and median.

12. 51

14. 57

16. **a.** 46; The outlier increases the mean and median and does not affect the mode.

b. *Sample answer:* The email could have contained a picture.

18. rookie season: 6; this season: 9; The range for this season is greater.

20. **a.** 25

b. about 9.24

22. **a.** 7.7

b. about 2.60

24. **a.** about 2.08; The typical number of home runs differs from the mean by about 2 home runs.

b. 3.06; The typical number of home runs differs from the mean by about 3 home runs.

c. The standard deviation for this season is greater, so the numbers of home runs are more spread out.

26. mean: 15.12, median: 14.4, mode: none

28. mean: 160, median: 150, mode: none, range: 105, standard deviation: 35.3

30. When a number is added to each value in a data set, the range stays the same; The range is 26.

32. no; The values in between may be different.

34. B; C; B has the greatest range, C has the least range.