Calculating the Mean

To calculate the **mean** of a set of data, find the **sum** of all of the numbers in the set.
Then, divide the sum by **how many numbers** are in the set.

For example:

For the set of numbers: 19, 5, 12, 7, 4, 21, 18, 14

19 + 5 + 12 + 7 + 4 + 21 + 18 + 14 = **100**

100 ÷ **8** = **12.5**

		1	2	5
8	1	0	²0	⁴0

For each set of numbers, calculate the mean.

1) 1, 7, 3, 5, 6

mean =

2) 2, 15, 13, 13, 12

mean =

3) 14, 13, 10, 2, 10

mean =

4) 12, 9, 13, 15, 6, 16, 17, 8

mean =

5) 12, 2, 15, 9, 15, 13, 5, 17

mean =

6) 7, 19, 24, 1, 16, 27, 16, 14

mean =

7) 17, 5, 18, 3, 16, 18, 16, 2, 13, 2

mean =

8) 10, 13, 16, 20, 19, 11, 5, 1, 10, 4

mean =

9) 15, 18, 5, 7, 2, 24, 13, 8, 7, 15

mean =

10) 19, 24, 14, 37, 50, 25, 45, 29

mean =

For each set of numbers, calculate the value of the missing number using the given mean.

11)

19	15		1	3	with a mean of 10.4

12)

13	7	7		13	28	19	29	with a mean of 16.875

13)

18	20	1	21	24	9		4	28	12	with a mean of 15.3