

**9.2**

# **Mean**

**(& Division Review)**

# Example 1

$$3 \overline{) 6.9}$$

## Example 2

$$2.46 \div 0.3$$

## Example 3

$$28 \div 0.02$$

## Example 4

$$10.4 \div 0.08$$

# MEAN

- (Average) – The sum of numbers divided by the amount of numbers

Mean = \_\_\_\_\_

1) Find the average of the following numbers:

20, 32, 35, 48, and 55

IF YOU GET A DECIMAL ANSWER, ROUND TO THE NEAREST TENTH PLACE

## Example 2 – Finding the Mean

### Text Messages Sent

Mark: 120

Laura: 95

Stacy: 101

Josh: 125

Kevin: 82

Maria: 108

Manny: 90

The table shows the number of text messages sent by a group of friends over 1 week. What is the mean number of messages sent?

Ⓐ 100

Ⓑ 102

Ⓒ 103

Ⓓ 104

## Practice

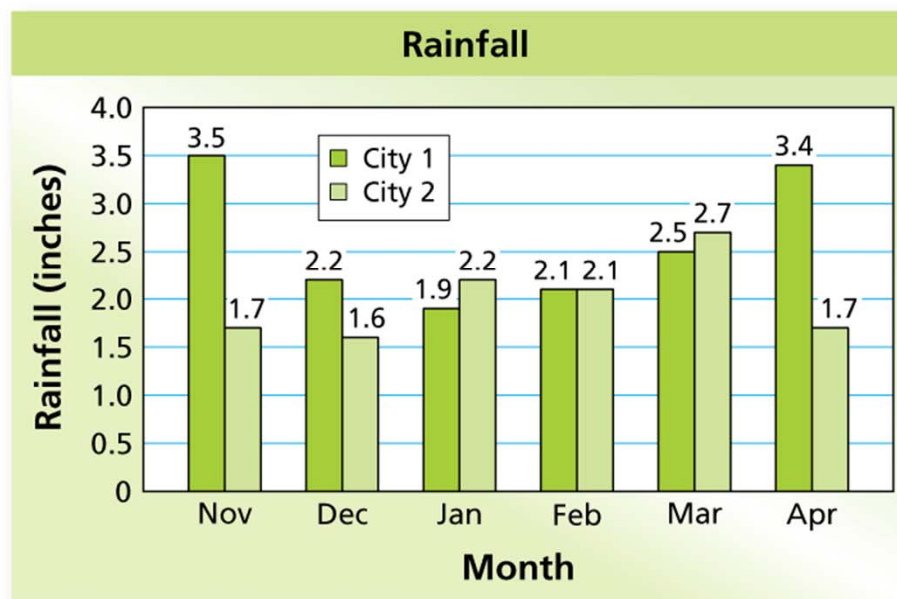
Find the mean of the data.

30, 81, 50, 24, 15, 64



## Example 3 – Comparing Means

The double bar graph shows the monthly rainfall amounts for two cities over a six-month period. Compare the mean monthly rainfalls.



## Practice

Compare the mean monthly rainfall  
(in inches) for the two cities.

City A: 2.5, 4.3, 4.8, 2.7, 1.2

City B: 1.7, 4.1, 5.5, 3.2, 0.5

## Example 4 – Outliers and the Mean

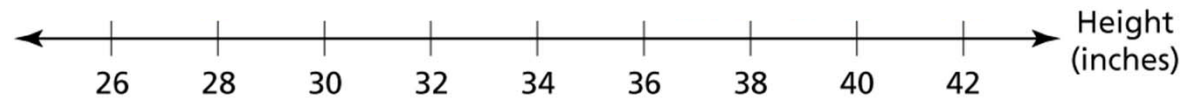
**Shetland Pony Heights (inches)**

40	37	39	40	42
38	38	37	28	40



The table shows the heights of several Shetland ponies.

a. Identify the outlier.



b. Find the mean with and without the outlier.

## Example 4 – Outliers and the Mean

**Shetland Pony Heights (inches)**

40	37	39	40	42
38	38	37	28	40



**c. Describe how the outlier affects the mean.**

With the outlier, the mean is less than all but three of the heights.  
Without the outlier, the mean better represents the heights.

# Practice

**The table shows the weights of several kittens.**

Kitten Weights (pounds)				
4.5	5.7	4.4	4.45	5.5
5.6	4.7	4.9	7.25	5

- Identify the outlier.
- Find the mean with and without the outlier.
- Describe how the outlier affects the mean.