# Chapter 3 Math Vocabulary

**Data** - Information collected from a survey or experiment.

**Double bar graph** - A bar graph that contains two related groups of data.

**Frequency table** - A table for organizing a set of data that shows the number of times each results has occurred.

**Line plot** - a graph that uses columns of Xs above a number line to show frequency of data.

**Maximum** - the largest amount

**Mean** - the average of the numbers found by adding all of the numbers in a set and then dividing by the number of numbers.

- Example: 4, 5, 5, 6,10 (Add all the numbers together 4+5+5+6+10 = 30.  Then divide by 5 because there are 5 numbers.  The mean is 6)
- Try it: 4, 7, 2, 5, 1  The mean is _____

**Median** - The middle number in a group of numbers arranged in numerical order.

- Example: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8  (The median is 6)
- Try it:  5, 10, 13, 17, 20  The median is _____

**Minimum** - the smallest amount

**Mode** - The number(s) that occurs most often in a set of numbers.  A set can have more than one mode.

    Example: 7, 4, 7, 10, 7, and 2  (The mode is 7)

    Try it:  14, 28, 32, 19, 28, 37, 58, 28   The mode is _____

**Outcome** - a possible result of an experiment

**Outlier** -  A number in a set of data that tis much larger or smaller than most of the other numbers in the set.

**Probability** - A number between 0 and 1 that measures the likelihood of an event happening.

**Range** - the difference between that largest number and the smallest number.

**Survey** - A method of collecting data.

**Tally chart** - A way to keep track of data.

**Tree diagram** - a diagram of all the possible outcomes of an event or series of events