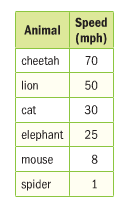
Unit 6: (Lesson 2) Measures of Variation

Vocabulary:

1. **Measures of Variation:** are used to describe the distribution, or spread, of the data. They describe how the values of a data set vary within a single number.
2. **Quartiles:** are values that divide a set of data into four equal parts
3. **First Quartile:** The first quartile is the median of the data less than the median.
4. **Third Quartile:** The third quartile is the median of the data greater than the median.
5. **Interquartile Range:** The distance between the first and third quartiles of the data set.
6. **Range:** The difference between the greatest and least data values
7. **Outlier:** is a data value that is either much greater or much less than the median.



Example 1: Find the measures of variation for the data.

**Range:**

**Median:**

**Quartiles:**

Q1-

Q3-

**Interquartile Range (IQR):**

Example 2: Determine the measures of variation for the data.

64, 61, 67, 59, 60, 58, 57, 71, 56, 62

**Range:**

**Median:**

**Quartiles:**

Q1-

Q3-

**Interquartile Range (IQR):**

Example 3: The ages of candidates in an election are:

43, 48, 49, 55, 57, 63, and 72.

**Range:**

**Median:**

**Quartiles:**

Q1-

Q3-

**Interquartile Range (IQR):**