Thursday 21st May y6

Today we are going to revise finding the mean or average of a set of data.

When we say we're finding the 'average', we're finding the mean. To do so, we add all the scores then divide by the number of scores:

For example, the mean of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 =
$$\frac{2+3+4+5+6}{5}$$
 = 4

So if the numbers above represented eggs found by 5 children in an Easter egg hunt, it'd be fairest if each child received 4. Of course, in egg hunts, it's usually every person for themselves!

So you need to add all the scores and then divide by the number of the scores. Use this method to find the mean of each set of numbers below.

Use reasoning to fill the gaps at the bottom of the worksheet:

Q set of data mean

9.	4, 2, 9	
10.	5, 7, 3	
11.	8, 9, 1	
12.	15, 12, 9	
13.	11, 11, 14	
14.	10, 11, 12	
15.	10, 8, 9	

Q set of data mean

24.	13, 18, 5	
25.	7, 8, 18	
26.	6, 18, 3	
27.	16, 4, 19	
28.	19, 5, 12	
29.	11, 9, 10	
30.	13, 15, 8	

Reasoning:

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

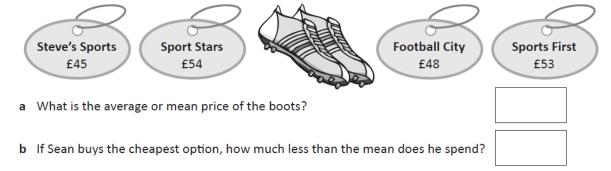
31.	6		10	with a mean of 8
32.	3	9		with a mean of 5
33.		15	7	with a mean of 11
34.	8		14	with a mean of 9
35.	7		16	with a mean of 14



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Sean wanted to buy new football boots and priced the same boots in 4 different stores.



Scroll down for answers:

7	8, 6, 7	6.
6	6, 10, 2	7.
5	2, 10 ,3	8.
5	4, 2, 9	9.
5	5, 7, 3	10.
6	8, 9, 1	11.
12	15, 12, 9	12.
12	11, 11, 14	13.
11	10, 11, 12	14.
9	10, 8, 9	15.

10	13, 13, 4	21.
11	18, 2, 13	22.
15	14, 20, 11	23.
12	13, 18, 5	24.
11	7, 8, 18	25.
9	6, 18, 3	26.
13	16, 4, 19	27.
12	19, 5, 12	28.
10	11, 9, 10	29.
12	13, 15, 8	30.

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

31.	6	8	10	with a mean of 8
32.	3	9	3	with a mean of 5
33.	11	15	7	with a mean of 11
34.	8	5	14	with a mean of 9
35.	7	19	16	with a mean of 14



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Football boots answers:

Mean=£50

Cheapest pair= £5 less than the mean