

Chapter 7 (p. 332)

mode

The number or numbers that occur most frequently in a set of data; when all numbers occur with the same frequency, we say there is no mode.

Data set: 3, 5, 8, 8, 10

Mode: 8

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outlier

A value much greater or much less than the others in a data set.



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random sample

A sample in which each individual or object in the entire population has an equal chance of being selected.

Mr. Henson chose a random sample of the class by writing each student's name on a slip of paper, mixing up the slips, and drawing five slips without looking.

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range

The difference between the greatest and least values in a data set.

Data set: 3, 5, 7, 7, 12

Range: $12 - 3 = 9$

<p>Chapter 8 (p. 383)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">complement</p>	<p>The set of all outcomes that are not the event.</p> <p>When rolling a number cube, the complement of rolling a 3 is rolling a 1, 2, 4, 5, or 6.</p>
<p>Chapter 8 (p. 394)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">compound event</p>	<p>An event made up of two or more simple events.</p> <p>Rolling a 3 on a number cube and spinning a 2 on a spinner is a compound event.</p>
<p>Chapter 8 (p. 406)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">dependent events</p>	<p>Events for which the outcome of one event affects the probability of the second event.</p> <p>A bag contains 3 red marbles and 2 blue marbles. Drawing a red marble and then drawing a blue marble without replacing the first marble is an example of dependent events.</p>
<p>Chapter 8 (p. 382)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">event</p>	<p>An outcome or set of outcomes of an experiment or situation.</p> <p>When rolling a number cube, the event “an odd number” consists of the outcomes 1, 3, and 5.</p>