

FINDING THE RANGE



The **range** of a data set is the difference between the largest value and the smallest value. The range tells how spread out the data values are.

LET'S TRY AN EXAMPLE!

Angelo recorded the number of people who bought popcorn from the snack bar each day for a week. Here are the values in his data set:

56 23 10 9 3 18 24

To find the range, subtract the smallest value from the largest value.

Largest value = **56** Smallest value = **3**

$$56 - 3 = 53$$

The **range** of the data set is **53**.



TRY IT! Find the range of each data set below.

1. Brielle recorded the number of photos each member of her family took during their beach vacation.

45 17 30 88 23

Largest value = **88** Smallest value = **17**

$$88 - 17 = 71$$

Range = **71**

2. On Sunday, Jermaine recorded the average temperature in six cities across the state.

62°F 56°F 79°F 74°F 47°F 42°F

Largest value = **79** Smallest value = **42**

$$79 - 42 = 37$$

Range = **37**

3. Corbin tracked the number of customers who ordered waffle cones with their ice cream each week during the summer.

104 96 125 111 83 99 130
116 79 97 85 75 101

Largest value = **130** Smallest value = **75**

$$130 - 75 = 55$$

Range = **55**

4. Florence tracked her scores on her weekly Spanish quizzes.

63 81 88 94 69
75 88 94 63 81

Largest value = **94** Smallest value = **63**

$$94 - 63 = 31$$

Range = **31**