

Effect of Data Changes

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 24

Q Quick Review

Changing a data set changes its summary measures in predictable ways. If you **add** the same number k to every value, the *mean* and *median* both shift up by k , but the *range*, *IQR*, and *MAD* stay the **same** (the spread does not change). If you **multiply** every value by k , the *mean*, *median*, *range*, *IQR*, and *MAD* all get multiplied by k too. Adding one **outlier** (an extreme value) pulls the *mean* strongly toward it and increases the *range*, but the *median* barely moves — which is why the median is called *resistant*.

◇ **Example:** The set 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 has mean 8 and range 8. What happens to the mean and range if (a) you add 5 to each value, and (b) you double each value?

⇒ **(a) Add 5 to each:** the data becomes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Adding a constant slides everything up, so the mean rises by 5 to 13. But the values keep the same gaps between them, so the range stays 8. **(b) Double each:** the data becomes 8, 12, 16, 20, 24. Multiplying scales everything, so the mean doubles to 16 *and* the range doubles to 16. Adding shifts; multiplying stretches.

Answer: (a) mean 13, range 8; (b) mean 16, range 16

PRACTICE

Determine how each change affects the given measure.

- Mean is 20. Add 5 to each value. New mean? _____
- Mean is 30. Add 10 to each. New mean? _____
- Mean is 12. Multiply each by 3. New mean? _____
- Mean is 50. Multiply each by 2. New mean? _____
- Median is 15. Add 4 to each. New median? _____
- Median is 8. Multiply each by 5. New median? _____
- Range is 24. Add 7 to each. New range? _____
- Range is 9. Multiply each by 4. New range? _____
- IQR is 10. Add 6 to each. New IQR? _____
- IQR is 5. Multiply each by 3. New IQR? _____
- MAD is 4. Add 9 to each. New MAD? _____
- MAD is 6. Multiply each by 2. New MAD? _____
- Mean is 10. Subtract 3 from each. New mean? _____
- Set 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Add an outlier 100. Mean rises or falls? _____
- Set 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Add outlier 100. Median changes much? _____
- Mean of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 is 8. Remove 12. New mean? _____
- Range is 0. What does that tell you? _____
- Mean is 25. Multiply each by 0. New mean? _____
- Median is 18. Subtract 18 from each. New median? _____
- IQR is 12. Multiply each by $\frac{1}{2}$. New IQR? _____

◆ Word Problems

- A teacher adds 5 bonus points to every student's test score. The original mean was 78 and the IQR was 20. What are the new mean and IQR? _____
- Prices in a store (in dollars) are doubled during a special event. If the original median price was \$15 and the range was \$40, find the new median and range. _____
- A data set of house prices has mean \$200,000. A \$5,000,000 mansion is added to the set. Will the mean or the median better describe a typical home now? _____
- Five friends' ages have a mean of 14. In 3 years, every friend will be 3 years older. What will the mean age be then? _____



Answer Keys

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="text" value="25"/> 2. <input type="text" value="40"/> 3. <input type="text" value="36"/> 4. <input type="text" value="100"/> 5. <input type="text" value="19"/> 6. <input type="text" value="40"/> 7. <input type="text" value="24"/> 8. <input type="text" value="36"/> 9. <input type="text" value="10"/> 10. <input type="text" value="15"/> 11. <input type="text" value="4"/> 12. <input type="text" value="12"/> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. <input type="text" value="7"/> 14. <input type="text" value="rises"/> 15. <input type="text" value="barely"/> 16. <input type="text" value="7"/> 17. <input type="text" value="all values equal"/> 18. <input type="text" value="0"/> 19. <input type="text" value="0"/> 20. <input type="text" value="6"/> 21. <input type="text" value="new mean = 83, new IQR = 20"/> 22. <input type="text" value="new median = \$30, new range = \$80"/> 23. <input type="text" value="the median — it resists the outlier"/> 24. <input type="text" value="17 years"/> |
|---|---|

Step-by-Step Explanations

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adding 5 to every value raises the mean by 5: $20 + 5 = 25$. 2. Adding a constant shifts the mean by that constant: $30 + 10 = 40$. 3. Multiplying every value by 3 multiplies the mean by 3: $12 \times 3 = 36$. 4. Doubling each value doubles the mean: $50 \times 2 = 100$. 5. Adding 4 to every value shifts the median up by 4: $15 + 4 = 19$. 6. Multiplying every value by 5 multiplies the median by 5: $8 \times 5 = 40$. 7. Adding a constant moves all values equally, so the range is unchanged: still 24. 8. Multiplying every value by 4 multiplies the range by 4: $9 \times 4 = 36$. 9. Adding a constant does not change spread, so the IQR stays 10. 10. Multiplying every value by 3 multiplies the IQR by 3: $5 \times 3 = 15$. 11. Adding a constant does not change how spread out the data is, so MAD stays 4. 12. Multiplying every value by 2 multiplies the MAD by 2: $6 \times 2 = 12$. 13. Subtracting 3 from each value lowers the mean by 3: $10 - 3 = 7$. 14. The large value 100 pulls the mean strongly upward, so the mean rises a | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> lot. 15. The median is resistant — one extreme value barely moves the middle of the data. 16. The remaining values 4, 6, 8, 10 have sum 28, so the new mean is $\frac{28}{4} = 7$. 17. A range of 0 means the max and min are the same, so every value in the set is identical. 18. Multiplying every value by 0 makes all values 0, so the mean is 0. 19. Subtracting 18 from every value shifts the median down by 18: $18 - 18 = 0$. 20. Multiplying every value by $\frac{1}{2}$ halves the IQR: $12 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$. 21. Adding 5 to every score raises the mean by 5 to 83, but the gaps between scores do not change, so the IQR stays 20. 22. Multiplying every price by 2 doubles all measures: the median becomes $15 \times 2 = 30$ and the range becomes $40 \times 2 = 80$. 23. The mansion is a huge outlier that pulls the mean far upward, away from a typical home. The median barely moves, so it better describes a typical price. 24. Adding 3 to every age raises the mean by 3: $14 + 3 = 17$ years. Shifting all values shifts the mean by the same amount. |
|---|---|



Want Even More Practice? Check Out Our Other Connecticut SBAC Test Books!



Connecticut SBAC Grade 8 Math Preparation Bundle

18 full-length practice tests across three books
(5 + 6 + 7)

No repeated questions—maximum practice value!



18 Tests!
3 Books
One Bundle

Important: All our test books contain **unique, completely different tests** from each other! Each book offers fresh practice questions—no repeats!

5 Practice Tests

- ✓ 5 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ Perfect foundation for SBAC test preparation
- ✓ Builds confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ High-quality questions aligned with state standards

Start your practice journey!

6 Practice Tests

- ✓ 6 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from the 5 tests book
- ✓ Perfect for more practice after mastering 5 tests
- ✓ Builds even more confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ Same high-quality questions aligned with standards

Take your practice to the next level!

7 Practice Tests

- ✓ 7 complete practice tests for maximum preparation
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from 5 and 6 tests books
- ✓ The most comprehensive practice for Grade 8
- ✓ Ideal for students aiming for top scores
- ✓ Extensive practice builds mastery and confidence

Go all the way with comprehensive practice!