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Calculate the Range of a Data Set

Follow these steps to identify the range for each data set:

Step 1 – Put the numbers in order from lowest to highest.

Step 2 – Subtract the smallest number (lowest) from the largest number (highest).

The range is the difference between the largest and smallest data point (number)

Example:

Data Set #1: 4 2 5 1 2

Step 1 – Put the numbers in order from lowest to highest. 1, 2, 2, 4, 5

Step 2 – Subtract the smallest number (lowest) from the largest number (highest).

$$5 - 1 = 4 \text{ is the range}$$

Data Set #2: 3 2 2 1 2

Step 1 – Put the numbers in order from lowest to highest. 1, 2, 2, 2, 3

Step 2 – Subtract the smallest number (lowest) from the largest number (highest).

$$3 - 1 = \underline{\quad} \text{ is the range}$$

Data Set #3: 6 3 5 3 4

Step 1 – Put the numbers in order from lowest to highest. 3, 3, 4, 5, 6

Step 2 – Subtract the smallest number (lowest) from the largest number (highest).

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \text{ is the range}$$

Data Set #4: 8 6 9 10 5

Step 1 – Put the numbers in order from lowest to highest. , , , ,

Step 2 – Subtract the smallest number (lowest) from the largest number (highest).

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \text{ is the range}$$

Data Set #5: 3 5 7 5 4

Step 1 – Put the numbers in order from lowest to highest. , , , ,

Step 2 – Subtract the smallest number (lowest) from the largest number (highest).

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \text{ is the range}$$