Answer\_3\_Statistics

The five-number summary in statistics consists of five key values that provide a concise summary of the distribution of a dataset.

These values are :

1. the minimum,
2. first quartile (Q1),
3. median (Q2),
4. third quartile (Q3),
5. and maximum.

The summary helps understand the central tendency, spread, and skewness of the data.

Example: Consider the dataset: 5, 8, 12, 16, 20, 22, 25, 30.

1. Minimum: 5
2. Q1 (First Quartile): 12
3. Median (Q2): 18 (average of 16 and 20)
4. Q3 (Third Quartile): 24
5. Maximum: 30

These values break the dataset into quarters, providing insights into the spread and distribution of the data.

For instance, Q3 minus Q1 (interquartile range) helps assess the spread around the median, offering a robust summary for data analysis.