Check Your Understanding (p. 366):
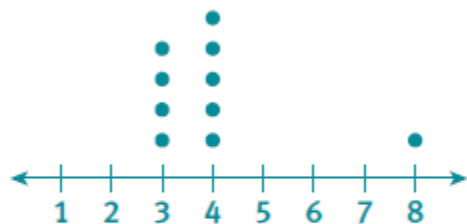
19. Add up the data values to find a total. Divide the total by the number of observations.
20. An outlier is a value that is away from the rest of the data.
21. Outliers cause the mean to be larger or smaller than the mean for the rest of the data, depending on which end of the distribution they are located. If the outlier is on the lower end, the mean will be smaller. If the outlier is on the upper end, the mean will be larger.

Lesson 28-1 Practice (p. 366):

22. **a.** Yes; 8 is an outlier.
    b. correct data
    c. Alex might have had a day off from school allowing him to work longer hours.
23. 4 hours
24. Without the outlier, the mean would be about 3.6 hours. The outlier's presence as an unusually higher value increases the mean.

25.

26. Alex usually works either 3 or 4 hours every day after school. Once he worked 8 hours.