

**range**

A measure of *dispersion* that is formed by subtracting the smallest element of a *sample* from the largest one:

$$\text{range}(x) = \max(x) - \min(x)$$

Example: the data set  $x = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  has the maximum  $\max(x) = 6$  and minimum  $\min(x) = 1$ , so its range is  $6 - 1 = 5$ .

The range is very sensitive to *outliers*. More robust measures of dispersion include the *interquartile range* and the *standard deviation*.