mean \((\mu, \bar{x})\)

A measure of location formed by adding all values in a data set and dividing by the number of values \((n)\):

\[
\mu = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i
\]

The letter \(\mu\) denotes the population mean and \(\bar{x}\) the sample mean. The mean of a random variable \(X\) is called its expectation.

Example: \(\frac{1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5}{5} = \frac{15}{5} = 3\)

See also: expectation, often used synonymously.