**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*. 