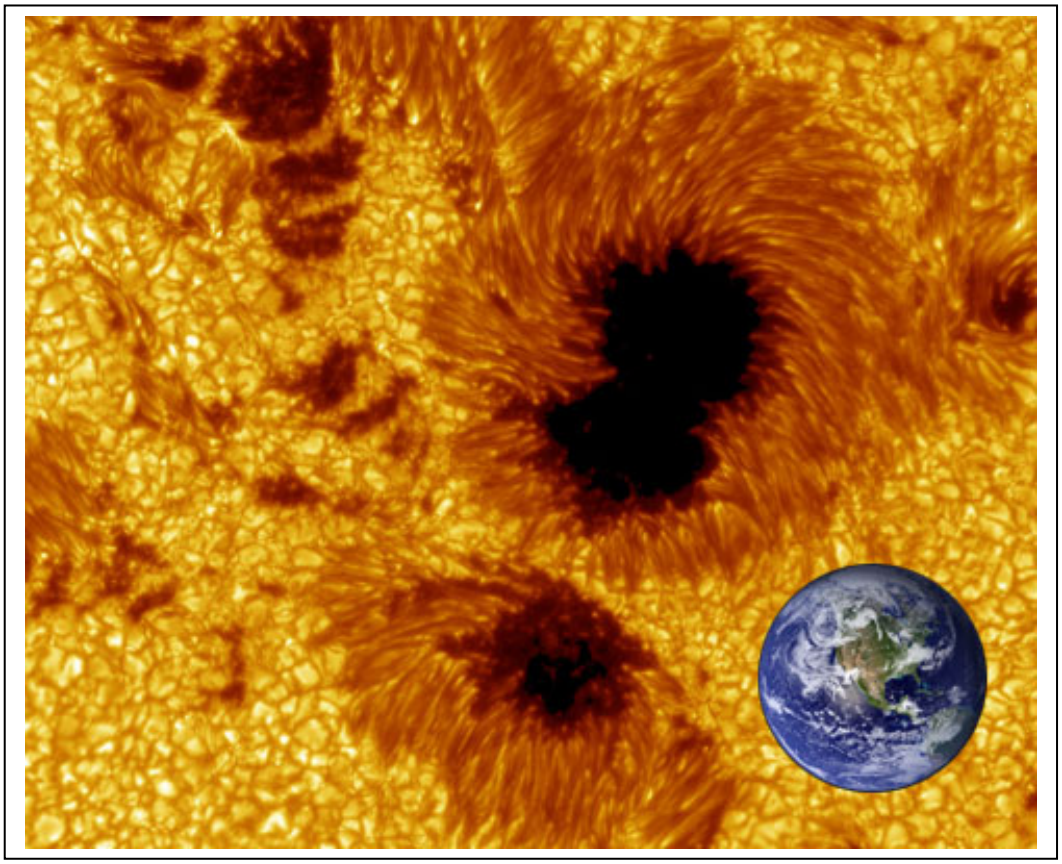

Sunspots are a sign that the Sun is in a stormy state. Sometimes these storms can affect Earth and cause all kinds of problems such as satellite damage and electrical power outages. They can even harm astronauts working in space. Scientists use many different kinds of measurements to track this stormy activity. In this exercise, you will learn how to use some of them! Here are three data series.

Find the maximum, minimum, mean and median of each sequence:

Sunspot Number:

241, 240, 243, 229, 268, 335, 342, 401, 325, 290, 276, 232, 214.

Solar Flare Number:

5, 7, 13, 8, 9, 14, 9, 13, 16, 6, 14, 15;

Aurora Power (gigaWatts):

171.2, 122.2, 219.4, 107.9, 86.2, 112.4, 76.2, 39.8, 153.9.

Sunspot Number: Maximum = 401, Minimum = 214. Median = 268.
Mean = 3436/13 = 264.3;

Solar Flare Number: Maximum = 16, Minimum = 5. Median = 9
Mean = 113/11 = 10.3;

Aurora Power in gigaWatts: Maximum = 219.4 Minimum = 39.8. Median = 112.4.
Mean = 1089.2/9 = 121.0]