

Keys

1. **[data]** lets you enter data points (x for **1-Var** stats; x and y for **2-Var** stats). (See Chapter 12, Data editor and list conversions, for more details on **[data]**.)

2. **[2nd][stat]** displays a menu from which you can select **1-Var**, **2-Var** or **StatVars**.

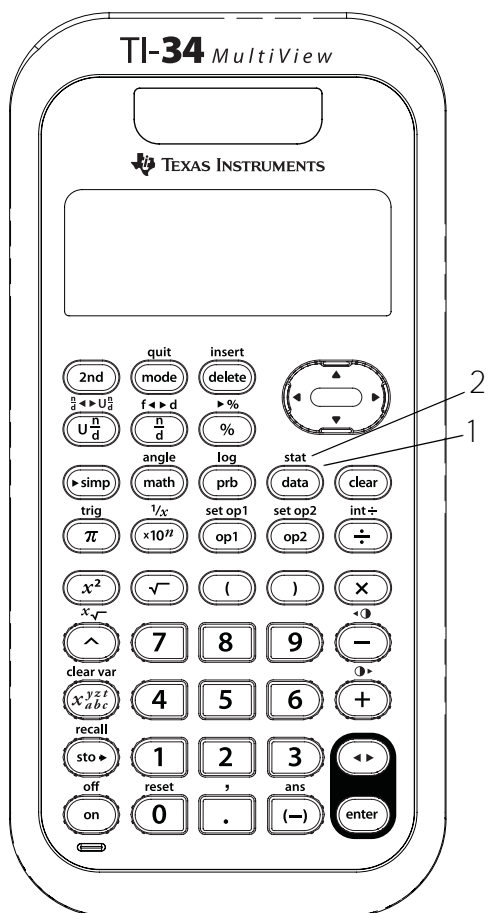
1-Var Analyzes data from 1 set of data with 1 measured variable—x.

2-Var Analyzes paired data from 2 sets of data with 2 measured variables—x, the independent variable, and y, the dependent variable.

StatVars This option appears only after you have calculated 1-var or 2-var stats. Displays the menu of variables with their current values.

StatVars menu:

n	Number of x (or x,y) data points.
\bar{x} or \bar{y}	Mean of all x or y values.
Sx or Sy	Sample standard deviation of x or y.
σ_x or σ_y	Population standard deviation of x or y.
Σx or Σy	Sum of all x values or y values.
Σx^2 or Σy^2	Sum of all x^2 values or y^2 values.
Σxy	Sum of the product of x and y for all x-y pairs in the 2 lists.
a	Linear regression slope.
b	Linear regression y-intercept.
r	Correlation coefficient.
x' (2-var)	Uses a and b to calculate predicted x value when you input a y value.
y' (2-var)	Uses a and b to calculate predicted y value when you input an x value.



Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- You can change data points by going to the Data editor, navigating to the data element, and changing the value entered.
Note: You must then recalculate 1-Var or 2-Var stats to display the StatVars option.
- Non-integer frequency elements are valid. This is useful when entering frequencies expressed as percentages or parts that add up to 1. However, the sample standard deviation, Sx, is undefined for non-integer frequencies, and Sx = Error is displayed for that value. All other statistics are displayed.

Entering 1-var stat data

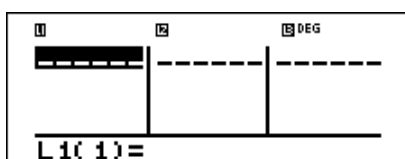
Five students took a math test.
Using their scores, enter the data
points: 85, 85, 97, 53, 77.

Use L1 for the scores and L2 for the
frequency of the scores.

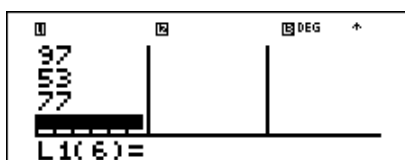
Press

Display

data



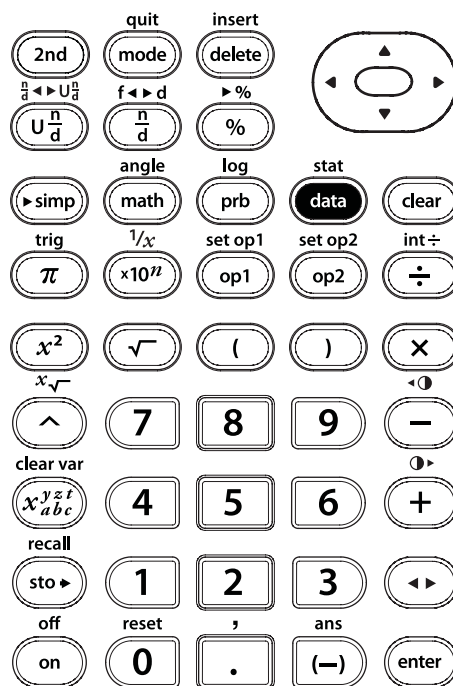
85 \blacktriangledown 97 \blacktriangledown 53
 \blacktriangledown 77 \blacktriangledown



\blacktriangleright 2 \blacktriangledown 1 \blacktriangledown 1
 \blacktriangledown 1 \blacktriangledown



data



Viewing the statistics

Find the number of data points (n), the mean (\bar{x}), the sample standard deviation (Sx), the population standard deviation (σx), the sum of the scores (Σx), and the sum of the squares (Σx^2).

2nd **[stat]**
[data]

Press

Display

2nd **[stat]**

```

DEG
STATS
1:1-Var Stats
2:2-Var Stats
    
```

1 **[down]** **[right]** **[right]** **[enter]**

```

DEG
1-VAR STATS
DATA: [L1] L2 L3
FRQ: ONE L1 [L2] L3
CALC
    
```

[enter]

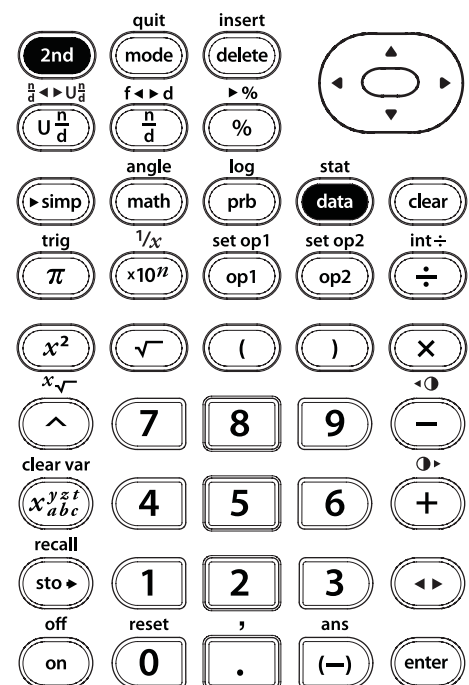
```

DEG
1-Var: L1, L2
1:n=5
2:x=79.4
3:Sx=16.39512123
    
```

[down] **[down]** **[down]** **[down]** **[down]**

```

DEG
1-Var: L1, L2
4:σx=14.66424222
5:Σx=397
6:Σx²=32597
    
```



Removing data points

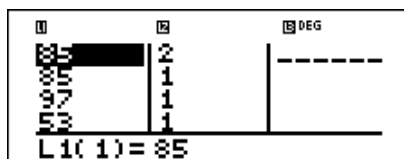
Drop the lowest test score by editing the data in L1 in the data editor.

Make sure you update the frequency list, L2, if needed. Find the new mean (\bar{x}). Finally, clear the data from all of the lists.

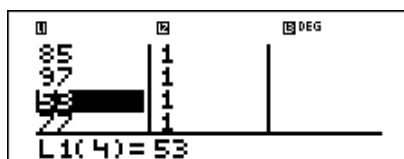
Press

Display

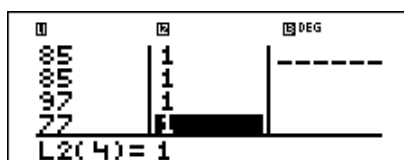
data



⏴ ⏵

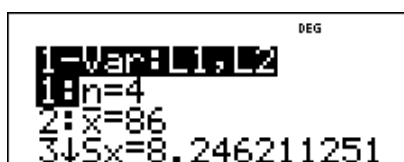


delete ⏴ **delete**

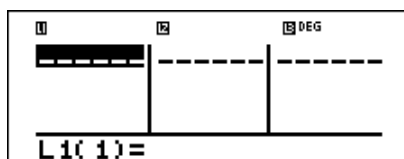
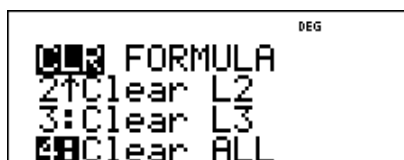


2nd **[stat]** 1

⏴ ⏵ **enter**



data **data** 4



2nd **[stat]**

data

