

TI Technology Guide for More 10-digit dialing

TI-83 Plus and TI-84 Plus Families

Creating Lists of Data, Displaying a Graph, Determining the Values of r^2 and r , Modeling Data with a Linear Function, Finding the Sum of a List, and 1-Variable Statistics.

Creating Lists of Data

To enter the data from the Snapshot in the activity, press **[STAT]** and select 1:**Edit** to access the List Editor. Be sure to clear any existing data in the lists by highlighting the list name and pressing **[CLEAR][ENTER]**. If you see a list other than L1 through L6, press **[STAT]**, select **5:SetUpEditor**, then press **[ENTER]** and follow the above instructions.





L1	L2	L3	1
-----	-----	-----	
L1(1) =			

Move the cursor to the first data position in L1 and enter the data from the Snapshot for years since 1995. This means that 1997 would be represented by 2. Move the cursor to the first position in L2 and enter the corresponding number of area codes.

L1	L2	L3	2
2	151	-----	
3	186		
4	204		
5	226		
6	239		
7	262		
8	274		
L2(1) = 151			

Displaying a Graph

Access the STAT PLOTS menu by pressing **[2nd][Y=]**. Select 1:Plot1 to get the screen shown. Notice that Plot1 and On are highlighted. To turn on or off any plot, place the cursor over the name, press **[ENTER]**, then select either On or Off, and press **[ENTER]** again. This process acts like a toggle switch to turn the plots on and off the graphing display.

Plot1	Plot2	Plot3
On	Off	
Type:   		
Xlist: L1		
Ylist: L2		
Mark:  + .		

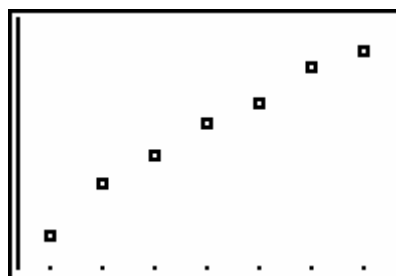
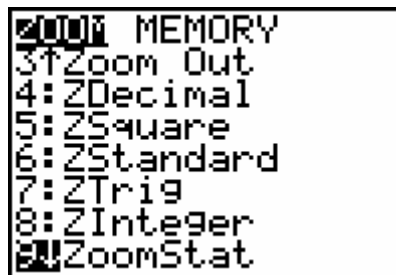
Press **[Y=]** and clear any equations listed.

Plot1	Plot2	Plot3
$\setminus Y_1 =$		
$\setminus Y_2 =$		
$\setminus Y_3 =$		
$\setminus Y_4 =$		
$\setminus Y_5 =$		
$\setminus Y_6 =$		
$\setminus Y_7 =$		

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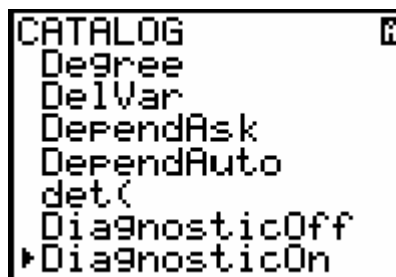
Press **ZOOM****[9]**, this will automatically adjust the viewing window to display all the data points in the scatter plot.



Determining the Values of r^2 and r

The diagnostic values of r and r^2 are found in the CATALOG, to display the CATALOG press

[2nd]**[CATALOG]**. Press **[↓]** or **[↑]** keys to scroll the CATALOG until the selection cursor points to the item you want. Or you can jump to the item beginning with a particular letter by pressing that letter, alpha lock is on. In this case press the letter D for diagnostics and you will jump to the items beginning with D. Now arrow down to find DiagnosticOn.



Press **[ENTER]****[ENTER]** to paste the item to the home screen and set the mode for diagnostic on.



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Modeling Data with a Linear Function

To find the linear function that best models the data, press **STAT** \blacktriangleright \blacktriangledown to find **8:LinReg(a+bx)**. Press **ENTER**. On the home screen after the LinReg prompt enter, **2nd** **[L1]** **,** **2nd** **[L2]** **,** press **VAR** \blacktriangleright **ENTER** **ENTER**.

```
LinReg(a+bx) L1,
L2, Y1
```

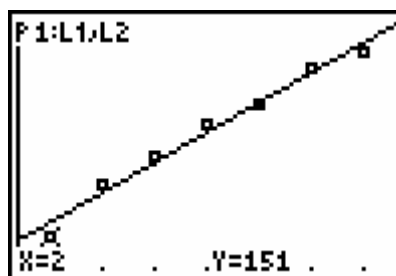
Press **ENTER** again to have the handheld calculate the linear function that best models the data set.

```
LinReg
y=a+bx
a=121
b=19.85714286
r2=.9814339776
r=.990673497
```

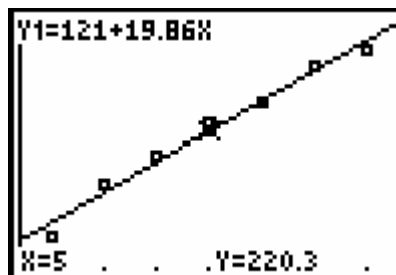
The function has been entered for Y1 in the Y= editor. Press **Y=**. Round the slope to two decimal places and enter the linear function in the Y= editor. This will be used for the remaining calculations.

```
Y1=121+19.86X
Y2=
Y3=
Y4=
Y5=
Y6=
Y7=
```

Press **GRAPH** to see the scatter plot and the linear function in the same viewing window.



Press **TRACE** to see the coordinates. Press \blacktriangledown or \blacktriangle to toggle between the scatter plot data and the linear function when you are tracing. Press the \blacktriangleright or \blacktriangleleft keys to move on the scatter plot and linear model.



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Calculating the standard error using the list editor

Press **[STAT]****[ENTER]** and move the cursor to the top of L3 so that L3 is highlighted. Press **[VAR]****[▶]****[ENTER]****[ENTER]**.

L1	L2	[■]	3
2	151	-----	
3	186		
4	204		
5	226		
6	239		
7	262		
8	274		
L3 = Y1(L1)			

To evaluate the linear model for each value in L1, press **[□]****[2nd]****[L1]****[□]** **[ENTER]**.

L1	L2	L3	3
2	151	[■]	
3	186	180.58	
4	204	200.44	
5	226	220.3	
6	239	240.16	
7	262	260.02	
8	274	279.88	
L3(1)=160.72			

Move the cursor to the top of L4 and enter L2 – L3.

L2	L3	[■]	4
151	160.72	-----	
186	180.58		
204	200.44		
226	220.3		
239	240.16		
262	260.02		
274	279.88		
L4 = L2 - L3			

Press **[ENTER]**.

L2	L3	L4	4
151	160.72	[■]	
186	180.58	5.42	
204	200.44	3.56	
226	220.3	5.7	
239	240.16	-1.16	
262	260.02	1.98	
274	279.88	-5.88	
L4(1) = -9.72			

Move the cursor to the top of L5 and enter L4².

L3	L4	[■]	5
160.72	-9.72	-----	
180.58	5.42		
200.44	3.56		
220.3	5.7		
240.16	-1.16		
260.02	1.98		
279.88	-5.88		
L5 = L4²			

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Press **[ENTER]**.

L3	L4	L5	S
160.72	-9.72	29.376	
180.58	5.42	12.674	
200.44	3.56	32.49	
220.3	5.7	1.3456	
240.16	-1.16	3.9204	
260.02	1.98	34.574	
279.88	-5.88		
L5(1)=94.4784			

Finding the Sum of a List

Press **[2nd][QUIT]** to return to the home screen.

Press **[2nd][√]**

Press **[√][2nd][LIST][4][5][L5][)]**. Finish entering the formula to calculate the standard error. Press **[ENTER]**.

$\sqrt{(\text{sum}(L5)/(7-2))}$
6.463107612

1-Variable Statistics

The one-variable statistics menu will help calculate the maximum error of estimate for the prediction interval.

Press **[2nd][QUIT]**

Press **[STAT][>][ENTER]**.

Press **[2nd][L1][ENTER]**

1-Var Stats L1

This screen will give you the values for calculating the maximum error which will be used to determine the prediction interval. Enter the values on the home screen to determine your answer.

1-Var Stats
X=5
$\Sigma X=35$
$\Sigma X^2=203$
Sx=2.160246899
$\sigma_x=2$
$\downarrow n=7$