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Ti-30x iis how to calculate standard deviation

1 Press the STAT button on your calculator. It's in the third column of keys. 2 Select the Edit menu and press \leftarrow Enter. It's the first option on the menu. You will see columns (lists) labeled L1 through L6. Note: The TI-84 allows you to enter up to six different lists of data sets. 3 Clear existing data from the lists. If there's already data in any of the columns, use these steps to remove it before you continue: Use the arrow keys to navigate to L1 (the first column). Press \square Clear. Press \leftarrow Enter. Repeat for other lists with data. 4 Enter your data set into the L1 column. Press the \leftarrow Enter key after each value. 5 Press the STAT button to return to the menu. 6 Press the right-arrow to switch to the CALC tab. It's the second menu tab at the top of the screen. 7 Select 1-Var Stats and press \leftarrow Enter. 8 Press the 2ND button and then 1 to select L1. You'll only need to do this if you have a TI-84 Plus model and don't already see "L1" next to "List." Some non-plus models may skip this screen and display your results automatically. Tip: If you created multiple lists and want to select a different one, press the number that corresponds with that column. For example, if you want standard deviation for the values you entered in L4, press the 2ND and then 4.[1] 9 Select Calculate and press \leftarrow Enter. The TI-84 will now display standard deviation calculations for the set of values. 10 Find the standard deviation value next to S_x or σ_x . These should be the 4th and 5th results in the list. You may have to scroll down to view both values. S_x shows the standard deviation for a sample, while σ_x shows the standard deviation for a population. The value you'll use depends on whether you used data from a sample or a full population.[2] A lower standard deviation value means that the values in your list don't vary much from the mean, while a higher value means your data is more spread out.[3] \bar{x} represents the mean, or average, of the values. Σx represents the sum of all values. Add New Question Question I deleted L1, how can I revert it back? There is no way to revert lists. Unfortunately, you'll just have to enter the data again. Ask a Question This article was written by Nicole Levine, MFA. Nicole Levine is a Technology Writer and Editor for wikiHow. She has more than 20 years of experience creating technical documentation and leading support teams at major web hosting and software companies. Nicole also holds an MFA in Creative Writing from Portland State University and teaches composition, fiction-writing, and zine-making at various institutions. This article has been viewed 323,746 times. Co-authors: 4 Updated: October 14, 2019 Views: 323,746 Categories: Probability and Statistics | Graphing Calculators Print Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 323,746 times. Statistics on the TI-30XIIS Statistics with single list of data points each with frequency 1 Statistics with data points from a frequency distribution Clear previous data: Press (above). You will see 1-VAR 2-VAR. Press (right arrow key twice) to see CLRDATA Press Enter the data: Press (above). 1-VAR will be underlined -- press Press You will see X1=Input the first data number Press You will see FRQ=1.Press You will see X2= Input the first data number Press You will see FRQ=1. Press Continue until you have entered all the data and have X#= Calculating mean and standard deviation Press You will see n underlined and the number of data points on the second line. Press the to move to to see the mean. Press the again to move to to see the standard deviation. Clear previous data: Press (above). You will see 1-VAR 2-VAR. Press (right arrow key twice) to see CLRDATA Press Enter the data: Press (above). 1-VAR will be underlined -- press Press You will see X1=Input the first data number Press You will see FRQ=1. Press the number in the frequency column. Press You will see X2= Input the first data number Press You will see FRQ=1. Press the number in the frequency column.Press Continue until you have entered all the data and have X#= Calculating mean and standard deviation Press You will see n underlined and the number of data points on the second line. Press the to move to to see the mean. Press the again to move to to see the standard deviation. The TI-30X IIB has the exact same keys as the TI-30X IIS. S is the solar version of the calculator and B is the battery operated version. The position of the graphically represented keys can be found by moving your mouse on top of the graphic. Turn your calculator on Press . Clearing the memory Press (you should see STAT above the key). A menu is displayed with three choices. Press so that the word CLRDATA is underlined. Press (you should see ENTER on the key). Entering data one variable Press (you should see the word STAT above the key). A menu is displayed with three choices. The 1-VAR option should be underlined. Press (or ENTER), then again. If 1-VAR is not underlined, use arrow keys to underline it. Type in the first number, then press . Next the calculator is expecting a frequency (how many times this value occurs in your data set). 1 is the default value, so if this number occurs only once in the data set, press . However, if the number occurs more than once in the data set, type in the number of times it occurs and then hit . You should see FRQ= (frequency). Then enter the second number from the data set. Press . Enter the frequency of the second number and hit again. Continue until all the data has been entered. Press as your final step to signal the end of the data set. two variables Press (you should see STAT above the key). A menu is displayed with three choices. Press once so that the word 2-VAR is underlined. Press . Type in the first x-value, press . Type in the corresponding y value, then . Continue until all the data has been entered. Press as your final step to signal the end of the data set. Calculating one-variable statistics mean (x) Press . On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to x (it's the second thing in the list). The mean value will be on the screen. standard deviation for populations (s or sn) Press . On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to sx (it's the fourth thing in the list). The population standard deviation will be on the screen. standard deviation for samples (s or sn-1) Press . On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to Sx (it's the third thing in the list). The sample standard deviation will be on the screen. Calculating two-variable statistics Make sure you are still in the 2-VAR mode when you do these. r (correlation) Press . On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to r (it's the tenth thing in the list). The correlation will be on the screen. regression coefficients slope Press . On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to a (it's the eighth thing in the list). The slope will be on the screen. y-intercept Press . On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to b (it's the ninth thing in the list). The correlation will be on the screen. Calculating combinations and permutations Make sure you get out of the STAT mode before doing these. To get out of STAT mode, press (says EXIT STAT on top of the key), combinations (nCr) Enter the n-value. Press (short for PRoBability). On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to nPr (it's the first thing in the list). Enter the r value, then press . permutations (nPr) Enter the n-value. Press (short for PRoBability). On the top of the screen, you'll see a list of the values the calculator computes. Use to move the cursor to nPr (it's the first thing in the list). Enter the r value, then press . Turning the calculator off Press . (You should see the word OFF above the key.) Worked Out Examples In the following examples, we list the exact key sequence used to find the answer. We will list the keys by the main symbol on the key. In parentheses, we will list a helpful mnemonic, e.g. we will list ex as (ex). A: What is the mean and standard deviation of the following list of numbers? 15 16 20 21 Do alt tags: The One Key is Row 8, Column 2 1: Clear Memory (CLRDATA) 2: Enter Data 3: Compute the mean 4: Compute the standard deviation (population) 5: Compute the standard deviation (sample) You should get a mean of 18, population standard deviation of 2.549509757 and a sample standard deviation of 2.943920289. B: Find the linear regression line for the following table of numbers. Also find the correlation. 1: Clear Memory (CLRDATA) 2: Enter Data 3: Compute the slope of the regression line (seven times) 4: Compute the y-intercept of the regression line (eight times) 5: Compute the correlation (nine times) You should get a slope of 1.6, a y-intercept of 0.5, and a correlation of 0.992277876. The regression line would be: $y = 1.6x + 0.5$. C: Find 10C6 and 9P5. 1: Compute 10C6 (nCr) 2: Compute 9P5 (nPr) You should get 10C6 = 210 and 9P5 = 15120. For more information, consult a manual. Go to: TI's online manual sample problem set Home page

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