**How to Make a Frequency Table on the TI-84**

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| --- | --- |
| **Step:** | **How to:** |
| Clear Tables | STAT, 4:ClrList, 2nd, L1,Comma, 2nd, L2, Enter(or you can reset the memory, 2nd, +, 7, 1, 2) |
| Open Statistics Menu | STAT |
| Create a Table | 1: Edit |
| Enter Values into Lists (use only the first 2 *as necessary*) | L1 and L2 |
| Double check values in lists to match your table | PLEASE!!! |

**How to Find the Statistical Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If it’s a single column table** | **If it’s a two column table** |
| STAT | STAT |
| CALC | CALC |
| 1: 1-Var Stats | 2: 2-Var Stats |
| List:L1FreqList: (leave blank)Calculate | Xlist:L1Ylist:L2FreqList:L2Calculate |

**What do you see?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **What is it?** |
| $$\overbar{x}$$ | Mean |
| $$Σx$$ | Sum of Data Values |
| $$Sx$$ | Sample Standard Deviation |
| $$σx$$ | Population Standard Deviation |
| n | Number of Data Values |
| minX | Smallest Data Value |
| Q1 | First Quartile |
| Med | Median |
| Q3 | Third Quartile |
| maxX | Largest Data Value |

Let’s try it out:

**Example 1**:

 A survey was taken of 20 adults on the age they believe it is appropriate for teenagers to obtain their driver’s license. The results of the survey are shown below.

15, 18, 18, 16, 17, 18, 16, 15, 19, 18, 16, 16, 17, 19, 18, 18, 17, 17, 18, 15

Find the following values:

 Mean: Median:

 Mode: Range:

 Q1: Q3:

 IQR:

**Example 2**:

 For each day in the month of April, attendance was tracked at PTech. The results are displayed in the following table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Students in Attendance** | **Number of Days** |
| 97 | 5 |
| 98 | 3 |
| 99 | 4 |
| 101 | 10 |
| 102 | 8 |

Find the following:

 Mean: Median:

 Mode: Range: