

TI-83/84 Descriptive Statistics

The TI-83/84 calculator will directly give you many of the common descriptive statistics for a data set. The statistics given directly are:

Sample mean: \bar{x}

Sample standard deviation: S_x

Population standard deviation: σ_x

Sample size: n

Minimum data value: minX

Quartile 1: Q_1

Median: med

Quartile 3: Q_3

Maximum data value: maxX

Example

The table below gives the number of moons for each planet in the solar system.

Planet	Number of Moons
Mercury	0
Venus	0
Earth	1
Mars	2
Jupiter	67
Saturn	62
Uranus	27
Neptune	14
Pluto	5

L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
0	-----	-----	-----	-----
0				
1				
2				
67				
62				
27				
14				
5				

L1(10)=

First enter the data into list L₁ as shown.

Press **STAT** again, scroll over to the **CALC** menu and select **1** for 1-Var Stats. Press **ENTER** and the command 1-Var Stats will appear on the screen in the TI-83, or in new models, the Stat Wizard screen will pop up. Then tell the calculator to use the data in list L₁ by pressing **2nd** and **1** key for list L₁. On the 83, just type this after 1-Var Stats on the main screen. In the Stat Wizard, type this on the line for **List**. The frequency line is for frequency or probability distributions. Leave it blank here.

EDIT	CALC	TESTS	1-Var Stats L1
1	1-Var Stats		
2	2-Var Stats		
3	Med-Med		
4	LinReg(ax+b)		
5	QuadReg		
6	CubicReg		
7	QuartReg		

1-Var Stats

List:L1
 FreqList:
 Calculate

To execute, press **ENTER**, or scroll down to calculate and press **ENTER**. Then the next two screens contain the descriptive statistics for the moon data. Note the arrow ↓ on the last line. This tells you to use the down arrow key to display more results. Scroll down to see the rest of the results for the moon data.

<p>1-Var Stats $\bar{x}=19.77777778$ $\Sigma x=178$ $\Sigma x^2=9288$ $Sx=26.85040865$ $\sigma x=25.31480804$ $n=9$ $\min X=0$ $\downarrow Q_1=.5$</p>	<p>1-Var Stats $\uparrow Sx=26.85040865$ $\sigma x=25.31480804$ $n=9$ $\min X=0$ $Q_1=.5$ $\text{Med}=5$ $Q_3=44.5$ $\max X=67$</p>
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To find the range, take the maximum value (**maxX**) and subtract the minimum value (**minX**). You can find the mode by sorting the data in ascending order and scanning the sorted list to see which value occurs most often. To

sort the data, press **STAT**, select 2:**SortA**(which stands for sort in ascending order. Press **ENTER** and the

SortA command appears on the screen. Type in **2nd** and **1** for L₁ and press **ENTER**. **Done**

appears on the screen. Press **STAT** and **Edit** to return to list L₁ and notice that the data is now sorted in ascending order. A scan of the moon data shows that 0 is the mode.

<pre> 2nd 1 CALC TESTS 1: Edit... 2: SortA(3: SortD(4: ClrList 5: SetUpEditor </pre>	<pre> SortA(L1) Done </pre>
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To leave the data screen, press **2nd** **MODE** for **Quit** to return to the main screen.