MATH 117: Elements of Statistics

SOME USEFUL FORMULAS

CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM

Mean:
$$\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu$$
 $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$z = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu_{\overline{x}}}{\sigma_{\overline{x}}}$$

Proportion:
$$\mu_{\hat{p}} = p$$
 $\sigma_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - \mu_{\hat{p}}}{\sigma_{\hat{p}}}$$

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Maximum error estimate (EBM or ME) for μ

I. (for
$$n \ge 30$$
) $E = z_c \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$; substitute s for σ if $n \ge 30$

II. (for n < 30; population normal, σ unknown)

$$E = t_c \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}; \text{ d.f.} = n - 1$$

III. Sample Size (for
$$\mu$$
): $n = \left(\frac{z_c \sigma}{E}\right)^2$

Maximum error estimate (EBP or ME) for p

I.
$$(n\hat{p} \ge 5 \text{ and } n\hat{q} \ge 5)$$
 $E = z_c \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}}$

II. Sample Size (for p): $n = \hat{p}\hat{q}\left(\frac{z_c}{E}\right)^2$

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Z-TEST FOR MEAN

$$z = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}; \text{ substitute } s \text{ for } \sigma \text{ if } n \ge 30$$

T-TEST FOR MEAN

$$z = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}; \text{ d.f.} = n - 1$$

Z-TEST FOR PROPORTION

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}}$$

Add your formulas here:

MATH 117: Elements of Statistics CALCULATOR STUFF

UNIT 2: Five-Number Summary (1-Var Stats)

OPTIONAL: Highlight List name and



to clear existing data in the list.



to Enter data in L1. Then



to quit the editor to go to Home Screen.

Older Calculators:

1-Var Stats L1







L1: List name FreqList: Frequency List [Optional]

Select Calculate and Press Enter.

If your data is given as a frequency table, enter data in L1, frequency in L2:

1-Var Stats L1, L2

List: L1 FreqList: L2 Select Calculate and Press Enter.

UNIT 4: For Normal Probabilities (Finding areas given z-scores)

Older Calculators:

normalcdf(*LeftEnd, RightEnd, Mean, stdDev*)



Newer Calculators:



lower: lower bound
upper: upper bound

μ: mean

σ: Standard Deviation

Select Paste and Press Enter button twice.

UNIT 4: For Normal Probabilities (Finding z-scores given areas)

Older Calculators:

invNorm(area-to-left, mean, StdDev)



Newer Calculators:



area: area to the left

μ: mean

σ: Standard Deviation

Select Paste and Press Enter button twice.

MATH 117: Elements of Statistics CALCULATOR STUFF

UNIT	TI-CALC Function	Older Calculators	Newer Calculators	COMMENTS
5: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS	ZINTERVAL	STAT » Tests » 7	STAT (7	Alternate method: STAT, right arrow to TESTS, then down arrow to 7:ZInterval
	TINTERVAL	STAT » Tests » 8	STAT (8	Alternate method: STAT, right arrow to TESTS, then down arrow to 8:TInterval
	1-PropZInt	STAT » Tests » A	STAT A-LOCK TEST A ALPHA MATH	Alternate method: STAT, right arrow to TESTS, then down arrow to A:1-PropZInt
7: Hypothesis Testing	1-PropZTest	STAT » Tests » 5	LIST L5 U	
7: Hypothesis Testing	2-PropZTest	STAT » Tests » 6	STAT (6	
8: HYPOTHESIS TESTING	T-Test	STAT » Tests » 2	LIST L2 Z	Also for two sample matched pairs test (dependent samples)
8: HYPOTHESIS TESTING	Z-Test	STAT » Tests » 1	STAT L1 Y	Choose DATA or Stats
8: Hypothesis Testing	2-SAMPZTEST	STAT » Tests » 3	STAT 1 3	
8: HYPOTHESIS TESTING	2-SAMPTTEST	STAT » Tests » 4	STAT 4 4	
9: CHI-SQUARE TESTS	χ²-TEST Independence	STAT » Tests » C	LIST A-LOCK DRAW C STAT ALPHA PRGM	Enter data in Matrix A, then run the test. Matrix B will have Expected Frequencies.
3: LINEAR REGRESSION	LinReg(ax+b)	STAT » Calc » 4 LinReg(ax+b) If you press enter at the above screen, you'll run a regression on L1 and L2 data. If you wish to run regression on data stored in another list, say x's in L3 and y's in L2: LinReg(ax + b) L3, L2	Linkes(dx+b) Xlist:L1 Ylist:L2 FreqList: Store RegEQ: Calculate If you wish to run regression on data stored in another list, say x's in L3 and y's in L2, change the XList and YList accordingly. FreqList can be left blank.	If your LinReg result does not include r and r² as shown below then you'll need to turn on the Diagnostic feature.