

Calculator Functions

- To Enter Ordered Pairs into the calculator to find an equation of a function:
 - STAT; 1: EDIT
L1: x-coordinates
L2: y-coordinates
 - STAT; → CALC
#4: LinReg (for Linear Functions)
#5: QuadReg (for Quadratic Functions)
#0: ExpReg (for Exponential Functions)
- To Enter Data into the calculator to find mean, median, standard deviation, and the 5 number summary:
 - STAT; 1: EDIT
L1: enter the data (order does not matter)
 - STAT; → CALC
#1: 1-VarStats
 - Mean: \bar{x}
 - Standard Deviation: s_x or σ_x
 - 5-Number Summary (scroll down): Min, Q1, Med, Q3, Max

\downarrow
median
- To Enter Equations into the calculator and plot points: $Y=$
 - : enter equation here (make sure it's perfect; only use negative key if it is first in the equation; use parentheses around fractions)
 - WINDOW: to change the axes (change Xmin, Xmax, Ymin, Ymax to better fit your graph)
 - 2nd WINDOW: to change the table (quick way to jump around the table – change TblStart number)
 - GRAPH: to see the graph of the equation
 - 2nd GRAPH: to see the table
- Other helpful functions: $Y=$ enter equation , GRAPH - to see the graph
 - 2nd TRACE:
 - #1: value (quickly substitutes a number in for x – easy to do with fractions and decimals)
 - #2: zero (finds the x-intercept, zero, root, solution, etc. of the graph – follow the directions, be on the left side of the point; ENTER; be on the right side of the point; ENTER; guess; ENTER)
 - #3: minimum and #4: maximum (finds the min/max of the graph – follow the directions, be on the left side of the point; ENTER; be on the right side of the point; ENTER; guess; ENTER)
 - #5: intersect (finds the intersection point (where two equations are equal) of two graphs
*make sure both graphs are in * – follow the directions, first curve; ENTER; second curve; ENTER; guess; ENTER) ** this only finds ONE intersection point, if there is more than one, scroll close to the additional point**

- To enter Cubed Roots or Absolute Value in the calculator:
 - MATH
#4: for cubed roots
 - MATH ; → NUM
#1: for absolute value
- To change a decimal into a fraction:
 - MATH
#1: FRAC
- To type fraction form ALPHA → Y=
- To see if the graph of a function given only ordered pairs and the decide if it's linear, exponential, quadratic, etc.:
 - STAT; #1: EDIT
L1: x-coordinates
L2: y-coordinates
 - 2nd ; #1: Plot1
Enter so ON is blinking
Make sure Type: is on the first type, Xlist is L1, Ylist is L2
 - ZOOM; #9: ZoomStat
 - WHEN YOU ARE DONE TURN STAT PLOTS OFF AGAIN ZOOM #6: ZStandard; 2nd → Y= #4: PlotsOff Enter
- To find the correlation coefficient for data:
 - 2nd 0 (catalog)
down to DiagnosticsOn
Enter until it says Done
 - STAT; Edit
L1: x-coordinates
L2: y-coordinates
 - STAT; → CALC
#4: LinReg (for linear functions)
r: the correlation coefficient
 - Closer to 1 or -1, the stronger the relationship
 - Closer to 0, the weaker the relationship
- To see if two expressions are the same:
 - Type them both into Y= and compare their graphs
MAKE SURE EVERYTHING IS ON ONE SIDE OF THE EQUALS SIGN