KEEP THIS PAPER IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE!!!!!!!

Calculator hints:

Go to **DISTR** by pushing 2nd VARS
Push the up arrow ▲ to find
binompdf and binomcdf
OR…enter A for binompdf
enter B for binomcdf

→PROBABILITY function finds ***one*** value

binomPdf:
(#trials, prob of desired event, # of occurrences)
n **r**

→CUMULATIVE finds ***several values*** and adds from zero up to maximum value.

binomCdf:
(# trials, prob of desired event, max# of occurrences)

Note: the comma button is above the 7 button.

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check EVEN answers for 14.3 #21-27,30

Use probability notation to show what you are solving for, then write the calculator command, and solve with calculator.

3.317×10^{-10} 3.403×10^{-10}
.0000128 .20972 .28347 .3439
.44165 .85197 .99963

check EVEN answers for 14.5 #6,8,10-12,14

0 1 1 1 2 4 4 8 8 8 8
16 17 17.16 19.75 20 20 85.5
86.25 107.38 110 132 183

Calculator hints regarding data input:

to clear each list → if you are editing a list, just arrow up and highlight L_1, then push clear and <enter>

to clear ALL lists at once → 2nd Mem (above the + sign), then ClrAllLists

get started by entering data into a list →
push STAT button, then choose option 1:Edit
(push 2nd QUIT to close window when finished)

to sort each list →push STAT button, then choose option 2:Sort A (**L_1**) and fill in the appropriate name of the data list. **Note:** look above the number 1 key and choose L_1. Push <enter> and the calculator will say "Done." push STAT button, then choose option 1:Edit to view the list in order.

OOPS, a list got deleted completely!!
to rename/reset all lists → push STAT button, then choose option 5:SetUpEditor, then push <enter>

to calculate mean, median, STANDARD DEVIATION, etc→ push STAT ▶ CALC to calculate statistics for your data by choosing option 1: 1-Var Stats L_1.

Important: be sure to fill in the appropriate list name, otherwise L_1 will be chosen by default each time. Use down arrow to view ***ALL*** data in both screens.

NOTE: if using frequency table, enter 1: 1-Var Stats L_1, L_2

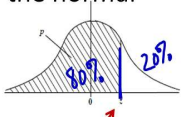
hints 14.5 #11, #12
use 2 lists: enter X into L_1
enter Freq into L_2
go to STAT ▶ CALC
1: 1-Var Stats
List: L_1
Frequency: L_2
(older calculators use notation with a comma: 1-Var Stats L_1, L_2)

14.5 #14 complete this frequency table

x	freq
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	

Area under the Standard Normal Curve:

The area represents the probability (percent of data) for a given interval of the normal distribution.

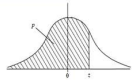


The calculator always measures to the left of the z-value.

Calculator commands we will use today:
2nd DISTR
only use cdf
2:normalcdf(*lower, upper*, μ, σ)
3:invNorm(*probability*, μ, σ)

Calculator commands we will use:
2nd DISTR
Given the boundary lines, find the area (percent shaded.)
2:normalcdf(*lower, upper*, μ, σ)
3:invNorm(*probability*, μ, σ)
Given the area (percent shaded), find the boundary line.

Note: Calculator always shades from left to right…from 0% to the unknown boundary line.



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option 1: 1-Var Stats

$\bar{x}$ = mean (average)
Σx = sum of all data values
Σx^2 = sum of the squared data values
Sx = sample standard deviation
σx = population standard deviation
n = total number of data values
min X = smallest data value
Q_1 = first quartile
Med= median of overall data set (2nd Quartile)
Q_3 = third quartile
max X = largest data value