HOW TO USE STAT MODES ON YOUR CALCULATOR

In the following pages, I show you how to enter data into your calculator in order to compute the mean and standard deviation. I also show you how to enter *x*, *y* data pairs in order to get the correlation, intercept and slope of the least squares regression line.

Please make sure that you are looking at the correct page when learning the steps. I give steps for several brands and models of calculator.

I consider it absolutely vital that a student know how to use the Stat modes on their calculator. It can considerably speed up certain questions and, even if a question insists you show all your work, gives you a quick way to check your answer.

If you cannot find steps for your calculator in this appendix, or cannot get the steps to work for you, do not hesitate to contact me. I am very happy to assist you in calculator usage (or anything else for that matter).

CASIO CALCULATORS
(Note that some Casios are not good enough.)

BASIC DATA PROBLEM

Feed in data to get the mean, $\bar{x}$, and standard deviation, *s* (which Casios tend to denote "$x\sigma_{n-1}$" or simply "σ_{n-1}").

Step 1: Put yourself into the "SD" mode.
Press " MODE " once or twice until you see "SD" on the screen menu and then select the number indicated. A little "SD" should then appear on your screen.

Step 2: Clear out old data.
$\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}$ $\overset{\text{Scl}}{\boxed{\text{AC}}}$ $\boxed{=}$ (Some models will have "Scl" above another button. Be sure you are pressing "Scl", the "Stats Clear" button. (Some models call it "SAC" for "Stats All Clear" instead of Scl.)

Step 3: Enter the data: 3, 5, 9.
3 $\overset{}{\underset{\text{DT}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}}$ 5 $\overset{}{\underset{\text{DT}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}}$ 9 $\overset{}{\underset{\text{DT}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}}$ (You use the "M+" button to enter each piece of data.)

Step 4: Ask for the mean and standard deviation.
$\overset{\bar{x}}{\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{=}$
We see that $\bar{x}$ = 5.6666...=5.6667.
$\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}$ $\overset{x\sigma_{n-1}}{\boxed{3}}$ $\boxed{=}$
We see that *s* = 3.05505...=3.0551
(Some models may have $\bar{x}$ and $x\sigma_{n-1}$ above other buttons rather than "1" and "3" as I illustrate above.)
If you can't find these buttons on your calculator, look for a button called "S. VAR" (which stands for "Statistical Variables", it is probably above one of the number buttons).
Press: $\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}$ $\boxed{\text{S. VAR}}$ and you will be given a menu showing the mean and standard deviation. Select the appropriate number on the menu and press "=" (You may need to use your arrow buttons to locate the $\bar{x}$ or $x\sigma_{n-1}$ .options.)

Step 5: Return to "COMP" mode.
Press $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ and select the "COMP" option.

LINEAR REGRESSION PROBLEM

Feed in *x* and *y* data to get the correlation coefficient, r, the intercept, a, and the slope, b.

Step 1: Put yourself into the "REG, Lin" mode.
Press " $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ " once or twice until you see "Reg" on the screen menu and then select the number indicated. You will then be sent to another menu where you will select "Lin". (Some models call it the "LR" mode in which case you simply choose that instead.)

Step 2: Clear out old data.
Do the same as Step 2 for "Basic Data".

Step 3: Enter the data.

x	3	5	9
y	7	10	14

Note you are entering in pairs of data (the *x* and *y* must be entered as a pair). The pattern is first *x*, first *y*; second *x*, second *y*; and so on. Here is the data we want to enter:
3 $\boxed{,}$ 7 $\underset{\text{DT}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$ 5 $\boxed{,}$ 10 $\underset{\text{DT}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$ 9 $\boxed{,}$ 14 $\underset{\text{DT}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$
(If you can't find the comma button " $\boxed{,}$ ", you probably use the open bracket button instead to get the comma " $\boxed{[(--}$ ". You might notice "[x_D, y_D]" in blue below this button, confirming that is your comma.)

Step 4: Ask for the correlation coefficient, intercept, and slope. (The symbols may appear above different buttons than I indicate below.)
$\overset{r}{\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}}$ $\boxed{(}$ $\boxed{=}$
We see that r = 0.99419...=0.9942.
$\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}$ $\overset{A}{\boxed{7}}$ $\boxed{=}$
We see that a = 3.85714...=3.8571.
$\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}$ $\overset{B}{\boxed{8}}$ $\boxed{=}$
We see that b = 1.14285...=1.1429.
OR Press: $\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}$ $\boxed{\text{S. VAR}}$ and you will be given a menu showing the mean and standard deviation. **Use your left and right arrow buttons to see other options**, like "*r*". Select the appropriate number on the menu and press "=".

Step 5: Return to "COMP" mode.
Press $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ and select the "COMP" option.

HEWLETT PACKARD HP 10B II

BASIC DATA PROBLEM

Feed in data to get the mean, $\bar{x}$, and standard deviation, *s* (which it denotes "*Sx*").

Step 1: Enter the data: 3,   5,   9.
  $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{\Sigma+}$ $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{\Sigma+}$ $\boxed{9}$ $\boxed{\Sigma+}$ (As you use the "Σ+"
  button to enter each piece of data, you will see
  the calculator count it going in: 1, 2, 3.)

Step 2: Ask for the mean and standard deviation.
  Note that by "orange" I mean press the button
  that has the orange bar coloured on it. The
  orange bar is used to get anything coloured
  orange on the buttons.
  $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{\bar{x},\bar{y}}{7}}$

  We see that $\bar{x}$ = 5.6666...=5.6667.
  $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{s_x,s_y}{8}}$

  We see that *s* = 3.05505...=3.0551

Step 3: "Clear All" data ready for next time.
  $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{C\ ALL}{C}}$

LINEAR REGRESSION PROBLEM

Feed in *x* and *y* data to get the correlation coefficient, r, the intercept, a, and the slope, b.

Step 1: Enter the data:

x	3	5	9
y	7	10	14

  Note you are entering in pairs of data (the *x* and
  y must be entered as a pair). The pattern is first
  x, first *y*; second *x*, second *y*; and so on.
  $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{\text{INPUT}}$ $\boxed{7}$ $\boxed{\Sigma+}$
  $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{\text{INPUT}}$ $\boxed{10}$ $\boxed{\Sigma+}$
  $\boxed{9}$ $\boxed{\text{INPUT}}$ $\boxed{14}$ $\boxed{\Sigma+}$
  (As you use the "Σ+" button to enter each pair of
  data, you will see the calculator count it going in:
  1, 2, 3.)

Step 2: Ask for the correlation coefficient, intercept, and slope.
  $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{\hat{x},r}{4}}$ $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{SWAP}{K}}$

  We see that *r* = 0.99419...=0.9942.
  Note that the "SWAP" button is used to get
  anything that is listed second (after the comma)
  like "*r*" in this case.
  The intercept has to be found by finding $\hat{y}$
  when *x*=0:
  0 $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{\hat{y},m}{5}}$

  We see that *a* = 3.85714...=3.8571.
  The slope is denoted "*m*" on this calculator:
  $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{\hat{y},m}{5}}$ $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{SWAP}{K}}$

  We see that *b* = 1.14285...=1.1429.

Step 3: "Clear All" data ready for next time.
  $\boxed{\text{orange}}$ $\boxed{\underset{C\ ALL}{C}}$

SHARP EL-509 or EL-531
(Note the EL-510 is not good enough.)

You will be using a "MODE" button. Look at your calculator. If you have "MODE" actually written on a button, press that when I tell you to press "MODE". If you find mode written above a button (some models have mode written above the "DRG" button, like this: "$\overset{MODE}{\boxed{DRG}}$") then you will have to use the "$\boxed{2ndF}$" button to access the mode button; i.e. when I say "$\boxed{MODE}$" below, you will actually press "$\boxed{2ndF}$ $\overset{MODE}{\boxed{DRG}}$".

BASIC DATA PROBLEM

Feed in data to get the mean, $\overline{x}$, and standard deviation, *s* (which Sharps tend to denote "*sx*").

Step 1: Put yourself into the "STAT*x*" mode. The black Sharps call it "STAT, SD" mode.
  If your calculator is GRAY press $\boxed{MODE}$ $\boxed{1}$
  If your calculator is **BLACK** press $\boxed{MODE}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{0}$

Step 2: Enter the data: 3,   5,   9.
  3 $\underset{DATA}{\boxed{M+}}$ 5 $\underset{DATA}{\boxed{M+}}$ 9 $\underset{DATA}{\boxed{M+}}$
  You should see the screen counting the data as it is entered (*n*=1, *n*=2, *n*=3).

Step 3: Ask for the mean and standard deviation.
  $\boxed{RCL}$ $\overset{\overline{x}}{\boxed{4}}$
  We see that $\overline{x}$ =5.6666...=5.6667.
  $\boxed{RCL}$ $\overset{sx}{\boxed{5}}$
  We see that *s*=3.05505...=3.0551

Step 4: Return to "NORMAL" mode. This clears out your data as well as returning your calculator to normal.
  $\boxed{MODE}$ $\boxed{0}$

LINEAR REGRESSION PROBLEM

Feed in *x* and *y* data to get the correlation coefficient, r, the intercept, a, and the slope, b.

Step 1: Put yourself into the "STAT*xy*" mode. The black Sharps call it "STAT, LINE" mode.
  If your calculator is GRAY press $\boxed{MODE}$ $\boxed{2}$
  If your calculator is **BLACK** press $\boxed{MODE}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{1}$

Step 2: Enter the data:

x	3	5	9
y	7	10	14

  Note you are entering in pairs of data (the *x* and *y* must be entered as a pair). The pattern is first *x*, first *y*; second *x*, second *y*; and so on.
  3 $\underset{(x,y)}{\boxed{STO}}$ 7 $\underset{DATA}{\boxed{M+}}$
  5 $\underset{(x,y)}{\boxed{STO}}$ 10 $\underset{DATA}{\boxed{M+}}$
  9 $\underset{(x,y)}{\boxed{STO}}$ 14 $\underset{DATA}{\boxed{M+}}$
  You should see the screen counting the data as it is entered (*n*=1, *n*=2, *n*=3).

Step 3: Ask for the correlation coefficient, intercept, and slope. (The symbols may appear above different buttons than I indicate below.)
  $\boxed{RCL}$ $\overset{r}{\boxed{\div}}$
  We see that r=0.99419...=0.9942.
  $\boxed{RCL}$ $\overset{a}{\boxed{(}}$
  We see that a=3.85714...=3.8571.
  $\boxed{RCL}$ $\overset{b}{\boxed{)}}$
  We see that b=1.14285...=1.1429.

Step 4: Return to "NORMAL" mode. This clears out your data as well as returning your calculator to normal.
  $\boxed{MODE}$ $\boxed{0}$

SHARP EL-520 or EL-546
(Note the EL-510 is not good enough.)

You will be using a "MODE" button. Look at your calculator. If you have "MODE" actually written on a button, press that when I tell you to press " MODE ". If you find mode written above a button (some models have mode written above the "DRG" button, like this: " $\overset{\text{MODE}}{\boxed{\text{DRG}}}$ ") then you will have to use the " $\boxed{\text{2ndF}}$ " button to access the mode button; i.e. when I say " $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ " below, you will actually press " $\boxed{\text{2ndF}}$ $\overset{\text{MODE}}{\boxed{\text{DRG}}}$ ".

BASIC DATA PROBLEM

Feed in data to get the mean, $\bar{x}$, and standard deviation, s (which Sharps tend to denote "*sx*").

Step 1: Put yourself into the "STAT 0" mode. The black Sharps call it "STAT, SD" mode.

For the GRAY "520" press: $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{2}$ $\boxed{0}$

For the GRAY "546" press: $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{0}$

If your calculator is **BLACK** press $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{0}$

Step 2: Enter the data: 3,   5,   9.

3 $\underset{\text{DATA}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$ 5 $\underset{\text{DATA}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$ 9 $\underset{\text{DATA}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$

You should see the screen counting the data as it is entered (n=1, n=2, n=3).

Step 3: Ask for the mean and standard deviation.

$\boxed{\text{RCL}}$ $\overset{\bar{x}}{\boxed{4}}$

We see that $\bar{x}$ =5.6666...=5.6667.

$\boxed{\text{RCL}}$ $\overset{sx}{\boxed{5}}$

We see that s=3.05505...=3.0551

Step 4: Return to "NORMAL" mode. This clears out your data as well as returning your calculator to normal.

$\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{0}$

LINEAR REGRESSION PROBLEM

Feed in x and y data to get the correlation coefficient, r, the intercept, a, and the slope, b.

Step 1: Put yourself into the "STAT 1" mode. The black Sharps call it "STAT, LINE" mode.

For the GRAY "520" press: $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{2}$ $\boxed{1}$

For the GRAY "546" press: $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{1}$

If your calculator is **BLACK** press $\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{1}$

Step 2: Enter the data:

x	3	5	9
y	7	10	14

Note you are entering in pairs of data (the x and y must be entered as a pair). The pattern is first x, first y; second x, second y; and so on.

3 $\underset{(x,y)}{\boxed{\text{STO}}}$ 7 $\underset{\text{DATA}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$

5 $\underset{(x,y)}{\boxed{\text{STO}}}$ 10 $\underset{\text{DATA}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$

9 $\underset{(x,y)}{\boxed{\text{STO}}}$ 14 $\underset{\text{DATA}}{\boxed{\text{M+}}}$

You should see the screen counting the data as it is entered (n=1, n=2, n=3).

Step 3: Ask for the correlation coefficient, intercept, and slope. (The symbols may appear above different buttons than I indicate below.)

$\boxed{\text{RCL}}$ $\overset{r}{\boxed{\div}}$

We see that r=0.99419...=0.9942.

$\boxed{\text{RCL}}$ $\overset{a}{\boxed{(}}$

We see that a=3.85714...=3.8571.

$\boxed{\text{RCL}}$ $\overset{b}{\boxed{)}}$

We see that b=1.14285...=1.1429.

Step 4: Return to "NORMAL" mode. This clears out your data as well as returning your calculator to normal.

$\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ $\boxed{0}$

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS TI-30X-II
(Note the TI-30Xa is not good enough.)

BASIC DATA PROBLEM

Feed in data to get the mean, $\bar{x}$, and standard deviation, *s* (which it denotes "*Sx*").

Step 1: Clear old data.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\overset{\text{STAT}}{\text{DATA}}}$ Use your arrow keys to ensure

"*CLRDATA*" is underlined then press $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$

Step 2: Put yourself into the "STAT 1-Var" mode.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\overset{\text{STAT}}{\text{DATA}}}$ Use your arrow keys to ensure "1-

Var" is underlined then press $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$

Step 3: Enter the data: 3,   5,   9.
(You will enter the first piece of data as "X1", then use the down arrows to enter the second piece of data as "X2", and so on.)

$\boxed{\text{DATA}}$ 3 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ (X1 = 3)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 5 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ (X2 = 5)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 9 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ (X3 = 9)

Step 4: Ask for the mean and standard deviation.
Press $\boxed{\text{STATVAR}}$ then you can see a list of outputs by merely pressing your left and right arrows to underline the various values.

We see that $\bar{x}$ = 5.6666...=5.6667.

We see that *s* = 3.05505...=3.0551

Step 5: Return to standard mode.
$\boxed{\text{CLEAR}}$ This resets your calculator ready for new data next time.

LINEAR REGRESSION PROBLEM

Feed in *x* and *y* data to get the correlation coefficient, r, the intercept, a, and the slope, b.

Step 1: Clear old data (as in **BASIC DATA PROBLEM** at left).

Step 2: Put yourself into the "STAT 2-Var" mode.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\overset{\text{STAT}}{\text{DATA}}}$ Use your arrow keys to ensure "2-

Var" is underlined then press $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$

Step 3: Enter the data:

x	3	5	9
y	7	10	14

(You will enter the first *x*-value as "X1", then use the down arrow to enter the first *y*-value as "Y1", and so on.)

$\boxed{\text{DATA}}$ 3 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 7 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ (X1 = 3, Y1 = 7)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 5 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 10 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ (X2 = 5, Y2 = 10)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 9 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 14 $\boxed{\overset{\text{ENTER}}{=}}$ (X3 = 9, Y3 = 14)

Step 4: Ask for the correlation coefficient, intercept, and slope.
Press $\boxed{\text{STATVAR}}$ then you can see a list of outputs by merely pressing your left and right arrows to underline the various values. **Note: Your calculator may have a and b reversed. To get a, you ask for b; to get b you ask for a.** Don't ask me why that is, but if that is the case then realize it will <u>always</u> be the case.

We see that r = 0.99419...=0.9942.

We see that a = 3.85714...=3.8571.

We see that b = 1.14285...=1.1429.

Step 5: Return to standard mode (as in **BASIC DATA PROBLEM** at left).

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS TI-36X
(Note the TI-30Xa is not good enough.)

BASIC DATA PROBLEM

Feed in data to get the mean, $\bar{x}$, and standard deviation, *s* (which it denotes "σx_{n-1}").

Step 1: Put yourself into the "STAT 1" mode.

$\boxed{\text{3rd}}$ $\boxed{\text{x} \rightleftarrows \text{y}}$ (STAT 1)

Step 2: Enter the data: 3,   5,   9.
   3 $\boxed{\Sigma +}$ 5 $\boxed{\Sigma +}$ 9 $\boxed{\Sigma +}$ (As you use the "Σ+" button to enter each piece of data, you will see the calculator count it going in: 1, 2, 3.)

Step 3: Ask for the mean and standard deviation.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{x^2}$ ($\bar{x}$)

We see that $\bar{x}$ = 5.6666...=5.6667.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\sqrt{x}}$ (σ_{xn-1})

We see that *s* = 3.05505...=3.0551

Step 4: Return to standard mode.

$\boxed{\text{ON}/\text{AC}}$ (Be careful! If you ever press this button during your work you will end up resetting your calculator and losing all of your data. Use the $\boxed{\text{CE/C}}$ button to clear mistakes without resetting your calculator. I usually press this button a couple of times to make sure it has cleared any mistake completely.)

LINEAR REGRESSION PROBLEM

Feed in *x* and *y* data to get the correlation coefficient, r, the intercept, a, and the slope, b.

Step 1: Put yourself into the "STAT 2" mode.

$\boxed{\text{3rd}}$ $\boxed{\Sigma +}$ (STAT 2)

Step 2: Enter the data:

x	3	5	9
y	7	10	14

Note you are entering in pairs of data (the *x* and *y* must be entered as a pair). The pattern is first *x*, first *y*; second *x*, second *y*; and so on.

   3 $\boxed{x \rightleftarrows y}$ 7 $\boxed{\Sigma +}$

   5 $\boxed{x \rightleftarrows y}$ 10 $\boxed{\Sigma +}$

   9 $\boxed{x \rightleftarrows y}$ 14 $\boxed{\Sigma +}$

(As you use the "Σ+" button to enter each pair of data, you will see the calculator count it going in: 1, 2, 3.)

Step 3: Ask for the correlation coefficient, intercept, and slope.
Note that this calculator uses the abbreviations "COR" for correlation, "ITC" for intercept and "SLP" for slope.

$\boxed{\text{3rd}}$ $\boxed{4}$ (COR)

We see that r = 0.99419...=0.9942.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{4}$ (ITC)

We see that a = 3.85714...=3.8571.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{5}$ (SLP)

We see that b = 1.14285...=1.1429.

Step 4: Return to standard mode.

$\boxed{\text{ON}/\text{AC}}$

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS TI-BA II Plus

Put yourself into the "LIN" mode.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{8}^{\text{STAT}}$ If "LIN" appears, great; if not, press $\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}^{\text{SET}}$ repeatedly until "LIN" does show up. Then

press $\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{CPT}}^{\text{QUIT}}$ to "quit" this screen.

Note: Once you have set the calculator up in "LIN" mode, it will stay in that mode forever. You can now do either "Basic Data" or "Linear Regression" problems.

BASIC DATA PROBLEM

Feed in data to get the mean, $\bar{x}$, and standard deviation, *s* (which it denotes "*Sx*").

Step 1: Clear old data.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{7}^{\text{DATA}}$ $\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{CE/C}}^{\text{CLR Work}}$

Step 2: Enter the data: 3,   5,   9.
(You will enter the first piece of data as "X1", then use the down arrows to enter the second piece of data as "X2", and so on. Ignore the "Y1", "Y2", etc.)

$\boxed{\text{DATA}}$ 3 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ (X1 = 3)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 5 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ (X2 = 5)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 9 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ (X3 = 9)

Step 3: Ask for the mean and standard deviation.

Press $\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{8}^{\text{STAT}}$ then you can see a list of outputs by merely pressing your up and down arrows to reveal the various values.

We see that $\bar{x}$ = 5.6666...=5.6667.

We see that *s* = 3.05505...=3.0551

Step 4: Return to standard mode.

$\boxed{\text{ON/OFF}}$ This resets your calculator ready for new data next time.

LINEAR REGRESSION PROBLEM

Feed in *x* and *y* data to get the correlation coefficient, r, the intercept, a, and the slope, b.

Step 1: Clear old data.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{7}^{\text{DATA}}$ $\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{CE/C}}^{\text{CLR Work}}$

Step 2: Enter the data:

x	3	5	9
y	7	10	14

(You will enter the first *x*-value as "X1", then use the down arrow to enter the first *y*-value as "Y1", and so on.)

$\boxed{\text{DATA}}$ 3 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 7 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ (X1 = 3, Y1 = 7)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 5 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 10 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ (X2 = 5, Y2 = 10)

$\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 9 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ $\boxed{\Downarrow}$ 14 $\boxed{\underset{=}{\text{ENTER}}}$ (X3 = 9, Y3 = 14)

Step 3: Ask for the correlation coefficient, intercept, and slope.

Press $\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{8}^{\text{STAT}}$ then you can see a list of outputs by merely pressing your up and down arrows to reveal the various values.
We see that r = 0.99419...=0.9942.

We see that a = 3.85714...=3.8571.

We see that b = 1.14285...=1.1429.

Step 4: Return to standard mode.

$\boxed{\text{ON/OFF}}$ This resets your calculator ready for new data next time.