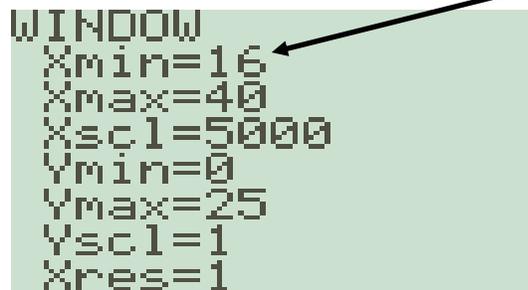


Drawing Histogram By TI-83 or TI-84

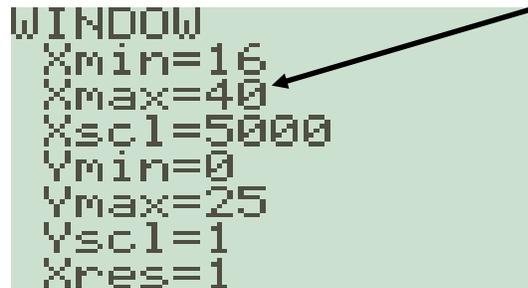
1. Enter Data into **L1**.
2. Compute the range.
3. Compute the class width.
4. Find the lowest class boundary of the first class, and enter that for **Xmin** in the window screen.

```
WINDOW
Xmin=16
Xmax=40
Xscl=5000
Ymin=0
Ymax=25
Yscl=1
Xres=1
```

A screenshot of the TI-83/84 WINDOW screen. The screen displays the following values: Xmin=16, Xmax=40, Xscl=5000, Ymin=0, Ymax=25, Yscl=1, and Xres=1. A black arrow points from the text 'Xmin' in the step above to the value '16' in the Xmin line.

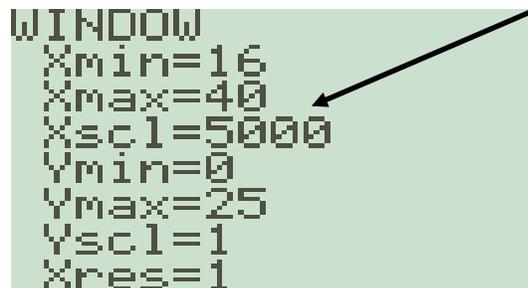
5. Find the highest class boundary of the last class, and enter that for **Xmax** in the window screen.

```
WINDOW
Xmin=16
Xmax=40
Xscl=5000
Ymin=0
Ymax=25
Yscl=1
Xres=1
```

A screenshot of the TI-83/84 WINDOW screen, identical to the previous one. A black arrow points from the text 'Xmax' in the step above to the value '40' in the Xmax line.

6. Use the value for the class width and enter the class width for **Xscl** in the window screen.

```
WINDOW
Xmin=16
Xmax=40
Xscl=5000
Ymin=0
Ymax=25
Yscl=1
Xres=1
```

A screenshot of the TI-83/84 WINDOW screen, identical to the previous ones. A black arrow points from the text 'Xscl' in the step above to the value '5000' in the Xscl line.

- Use -5 for ***Ymin*** and a positive number for ***Ymax***. It is recommended to use half of the sample size for ***Ymax***, but be prepared to change it to get a better histogram. Use **1** for the ***Yscl***.
- Make sure that all plots are off except Plot1, and your screen looks like the screen below:

```

Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
On Off
Type: L1 L2 L3
      L4 L5 L6
Xlist:L1
Freq:1

```

- Push the **GRAPH** key to draw the histogram. Do not use the **ZOOM** key in this process.
- Push the **TRACE** button and the arrow keys and study the screen. The value of n on the screen is the frequency of each class.

