

Confidence Interval & TI

1. Population Proportion:

Confidence Interval:

- a) **STAT TESTS 1-PropZInt**
 - b) Enter values for x , n , and C-Level
 - c) **Calculate**
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Minimum Sample Size:

- a) **PRGM PSZ ENTER** to select, **ENTER** to run
 - b) Follow instructions display on the screen.
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2. Population Mean:

Confidence Interval:

- a) **STAT TESTS**
 - b) **ZInterval** when σ is known, **TInterval** when σ is unknown
 - c) Select **Data** when data is stored in a list otherwise select **Stats**
 - d) Enter values as needed
 - e) **Calculate**
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Minimum Sample Size:

- a) **PRGM MSZ ENTER** to select, **ENTER** to run
- b) Follow instructions display on the screen.

$$E = \frac{\text{Interval Upper Limit} - \text{Interval Lower Limit}}{2}$$

3. Population Variance/Standard Deviation:

Confidence Interval:

- a) **PRGM S2INT ENTER** to select, **ENTER** to run
 - b) Follow instructions display on the screen.
 - c) Make sure to square the value of s_x by using x^2 key.
 - d) Be patient, this may take sometime.
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Minimum Sample Size:

Please refer to table provided on the second page of the Sample Size Handout.

Critical Values

1. $z_{\alpha/2}$ where $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ is the area of one tail under the curve.

a) Compute $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$

b) **2nd VARS InvNorm(**

c) Now input $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}, 0, 1)$, then **ENTER**

2. $t_{\alpha/2}$ where $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ is the area of right tail under the curve.

Case I: TI-83 or TI-84 Users

a) Compute α , and degrees of freedom $df = n - 1$

b) **PRGM TVAL ENTER ENTER**

c) **Select 1: 1 TAIL TEST**

d) Now input α for **SIG.=** then **ENTER**

e) Enter the $df = n - 1$, followed by **ENTER**

Case II: Using Table A-3

3. χ_R^2 & χ_L^2 where $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ is the area of one tail under the curve.

Case I: TI-83 or TI-84 Users

a) Compute degrees of freedom $df = n - 1$

b) **PRGM X2VAL ENTER ENTER**

c) Input the degrees of freedom, then **ENTER**

d) **Select 4:CONF. INTERVAL**

e) Enter the confidence interval in decimals, then **Enter**

f) Be patient, χ_L^2 =LEFT PT, χ_R^2 =RIGHT PT.

Case II: Using Table A-4