Quick Casio cfx-9850G probability keystroke guide

1 Press $\boxed{\text{MENU}}\boxed{1}$ to select RUN mode for normal computations.
Note that, after executing a command with $\boxed{\text{EXE}}$, $\boxed{◀}$ and $\boxed{▶}$ act as replay keys.

2 $\boxed{\text{OPTN}}$ provides on-screen menus for many commands. The six function keys, $\boxed{\text{F1}}$ to $\boxed{\text{F6}}$ at the top of the keyboard execute the corresponding on-screen commands. For example, $\boxed{\text{OPTN}}\boxed{\text{F1}}$ (LIST) puts the List menu on the screen. $\boxed{\text{F6}}$ turns the page. Pressing $\boxed{\text{EXIT}}$ backs up the (heirarchical) menus.

3 Probability commands appear with $\boxed{\text{OPTN}}\boxed{\text{F6}}\boxed{\text{F3}}$ (Prob) . $\boxed{\text{F4}}$ (RAN#) generates random numbers uniformly on (0,1).
Then $\boxed{\text{F6}}$ turns the page to access normal distribution menu commands.

4 The Integer command is accessible with $\boxed{\text{OPTN}}\boxed{\text{F6}}\boxed{\text{F4}}$.

5 Pressing $\boxed{\text{EXE}}$ repeatedly has the effect of repeating the previous command. So, after entering the command *Int(6Ran# +1)*, each successive press of $\boxed{\text{EXE}}$ will simulate another roll of a standard die.

6 Press $\boxed{\text{MENU}}\boxed{7}$ to select TABLE mode for tabulation.
Enter a function. Press $\boxed{\text{F5}}$ (RANG) to enter desired range and then $\boxed{\text{F6}}$ (TABL) .

7 Tables can also be generated in RECUR mode, $\boxed{\text{MENU}}\boxed{8}$. Use n for the variable.
An automatic cumulation command is then available after $\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}\boxed{\text{MENU}}$ (SET UP) .

8 A column of values in a table can be transferred to a list, for data analysis purposes. First move the cursor to the appropriate column of the table, press $\boxed{\text{OPTN}}\boxed{\text{F1}}$ (LIST) , $\boxed{\text{F2}}$ (LMEM) and then choose the desired list. Be careful: this will *replace* an existing list.

9 Press $\boxed{\text{MENU}}\boxed{2}$ to select STAT mode for data analysis. Press $\boxed{\text{F1}}$ (GRPH) and then $\boxed{\text{F6}}$ (SET) to check or change the statistical graphs. For numerical analysis, press $\boxed{\text{F2}}$ (CALC) and then $\boxed{\text{F6}}$ (SET) to check or change the variables selected.
For a histogram, press $\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}\boxed{\text{MENU}}$ (SET UP) and change to manual graphing with $\boxed{\text{F2}}$ (MAN) to control histogram construction. Set a viewing window for the histogram with $\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}\boxed{\text{F3}}$ (V·Window) .

10 To retrieve a variable from the table or function list, press $\boxed{\text{VARS}}\boxed{\text{F4}}$ (GRPH) and then use $\boxed{\text{F1}}$ (Y) to name the variable. (E.g. Y1, Y2, etc...)

Quick Casio cfx-9850G Plus statistical inference guide

The Plus models of the Casio cfx-9850G range include facilities for hypothesis testing, confidence interval construction and probability distribution tables. Press $\boxed{\text{MENU}}\boxed{2}$ to first select STAT mode.

Hypothesis testing

1 $\boxed{\text{F3}}$(TEST) accesses various hypothesis tests: z, t, ^{2}, f and ANOVA. The z and t tests deal with either one-sample or 2-sample cases, while the z-tests also handle proportions. ANOVA tests are one-way only, with up to six treatments. Each test requires different kinds of data different calculator operations. However, there are enough similarities to describe them in general here.

2 After selecting the appropriate test, a menu appears. First, identify the data:

For z and t tests, the data can be either in the form of $\boxed{\text{F1}}$(List) already stored in the calculator or $\boxed{\text{F2}}$(Var) to input variables, in the form of summary statistics, if the original data are not to be used.

For the ^{2} test, the matrix of observed frequencies must be given. Enter the data in a matrix before conducting the test. Press $\boxed{\text{MENU}}\boxed{3}$ to select MAT mode to do this.

In the case of ANOVA, identify the number of treatments.

3 Move the $\boxed{\blacktriangledown}$ cursor down the menu and choose or insert the appropriate test specifications, including the names of the data lists where necessary.

4 The final item in the list will conduct the test. Choose $\boxed{\text{F1}}$(CALC) for a numerical report or $\boxed{\text{F6}}$(DRAW) for the associated probability drawing.

Confidence Intervals

5 $\boxed{\text{F4}}$(INTR) accesses confidence intervals for z and t tests. These operate in a similar fashion to the z and t hypothesis tests. Identify the data, and specify the confidence level ($0 < C\text{-}Level < 1$) and any other test specifications then press $\boxed{\text{F1}}$(CALC) to get the left and right endpoints of the confidence interval and other statistical data.

Probability Distributions

6 $\boxed{\text{F5}}$(DIST) accesses probability values for normal, Student's t, Chi squared, F, Binomial, Poisson and geometric distributions. (It is necessary to first turn the page with $\boxed{\text{F6}}$ to access the last two of these.) Both probability densities (pd) and cumulative distributions (cd) are available.

7 After selecting a normal, t, ^{2} or F distribution, enter the necessary parameters and statistics into the resulting menu. Move the cursor down to Execute and press $\boxed{\text{F1}}$(CALC) to generate the required probability. Press $\boxed{\text{EXIT}}$ to return after the result is displayed. The normal probabilities also include inverse normal tables.

8 For the binomial, Poisson and geometric probabilities, there is also an option to input a set of values. Choose $\boxed{\text{F1}}$(List) to do this or $\boxed{\text{F2}}$(Var) to find the probability associated with a single value only. If the List option is chosen, the results will be reported as a scrollable list. If you want to save this list, return to RUN mode with $\boxed{\text{MENU}}\boxed{1}$, first retrieve it with $\boxed{\text{OPTN}}\boxed{\text{F1}}\boxed{\text{F1}}$(List) followed by $\boxed{\text{SHIFT}}\boxed{\text{(-)}}$(Ans) . It can then be stored in the usual way.