## Two (X,N) Lists Curve Fitting Worksheet



This menu allows you to perform curve-fitting regressions with two previously created lists, which must be in the form of : sample value and its frequency (a "(X,N) List").

| [ $=$ X-List ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ] | Select a previously created ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{N}$ ) List for the ' X ' variable. |
| :---: | :---: |
| [ $\quad=$ Y-List $>$ ] | Select a previously created ( $X, N$ ) List for the ' $Y$ ' variable. |
| [ Model $>$ ] | Select the regression model to use (Linear, Logarithmic, Exponential, Power, Exponent or Inverse) or find the model that best fit the data. |
| [ M ] | Calculates the 'M' coefficient for the selected regression model. |
| [ B ] | Calculates the 'B' coefficient for the selected regression model. |
| [ $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ ] | Calculates correlation coefficient for the selected regression model. |
| [ X ] | Stores the ' $X$ ' value or calculates it for a given ' $Y$ ' value using the current regression model. |
| [ Y ] | Stores the ' $Y$ ' value or calculates it for a given ' $X$ ' value using the current regression model. |

If any other key is pressed before one of the Blue keys, the displayed number is stored in the corresponding variable. Otherwise, the variable is calculated.

## Example:

Using the "Minutes" and "Sales" lists created in the menu document "Two (X,N) Lists Statistics", calculate:

1) What regression model best fits the data?.
2) What is the best estimated sales for a 8 minutes of advertising?.
3) What is the best estimate of minutes to obtain $\$ 3,000.0$ sales?

## Solution:

| $\left[\begin{array}{c} {[=\text { X-List }>]} \\ \text { "Minutes" } \end{array}\right.$ | Select the "Minutes" list for ' X ' variable. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} {[=\text { Y-List }>]} \\ \text { "Sales" } \end{gathered}$ | Select the "Sales" list for 'Y' variable. |
| [ Model ${ }^{\text {] }}$ ] LIN [ R ${ }^{2}$ ] | Select the "Linear" model $=>\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{2}}=0.94$ |
| [ Model - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ LOG [ $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ ] | Select the "Logarithm" model $=>\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{= 0 . 8 7}$ |
| [ Model ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ] EXP [ $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ ] | Select the "Exponential" model $=>\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{= 0 . 9 3}$ |
| [ Model ${ }^{\text {l }}$ ] POW [ R ${ }^{2}$ ] | Select the "Power" model $=>\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{= 0 . 8 9}$ |
| [ Model ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ] EXX [ R ${ }^{2}$ ] | Select the "Exponent" model $=>\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{= 0 . 9 3}$ |
| [ Model - ] INV [ R ${ }^{\text {² }}$ ] | Select the "Inverse" model $=>\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{= 0 . 7 7}$ |
| [ Model ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ] Best Fit | 1) The best model is the Linear because it has the higher $\mathbf{R}^{2}$. ( Sales = 387.00 * Minutes + 441.33) <br> Alternatively, you can answer this question in a more direct way selecting the "Best Fit" option of the [ Model $>$ ] button. |
| $8[\mathrm{X}][\mathrm{Y}]$ | 2) For 8 minutes of advertising, the estimated sales $=3,537.33$ |
| 3000 [ Y ] [ X ] | 3) For 3,000 of sales you should contract 6.61 minutes. |

