1. Input the following chart in the statistical lists of a TI-83 or TI-84 Plus graphing calculator. The data involves measuring pressure in inches of Mercury at various altitudes in feet for a hot air balloon.

| Altitude (ft) | Pressure (inches Hg) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 30 |
| 5,000 | 25 |
| 10,000 | 22 |
| 20,000 | 16 |
| 30,000 | 10 |



I did it! $\qquad$
[20 points]
2. Have the calculator make a scatter plot. Also, sketch one below. Label the axes; use a consistent scale for each axis, and include a title.
[20 points]

3. Have the calculator add to the scatter plot the line of best fit, along with its equation. Also have the calculator find the $R^{2}$ value and the correlation coefficient $(R)$. Record all the results below using 8 decimal places for all constants or coefficients.

Linear Equation: $\qquad$
Slope: $\qquad$
Y-intercept: $\qquad$
$\mathrm{R}^{2}$ value: $\qquad$
R value: $\qquad$
4. Use the table in the TI calculator to find the predicted pressure for altitudes of 35,000 and 40,000 feet (using the linear regression formula). Round to the nearest inch.

35,000 feet $\qquad$
40,000 feet
$\qquad$ .

