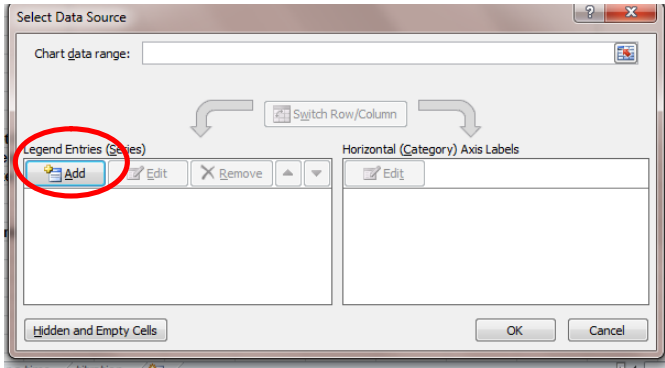


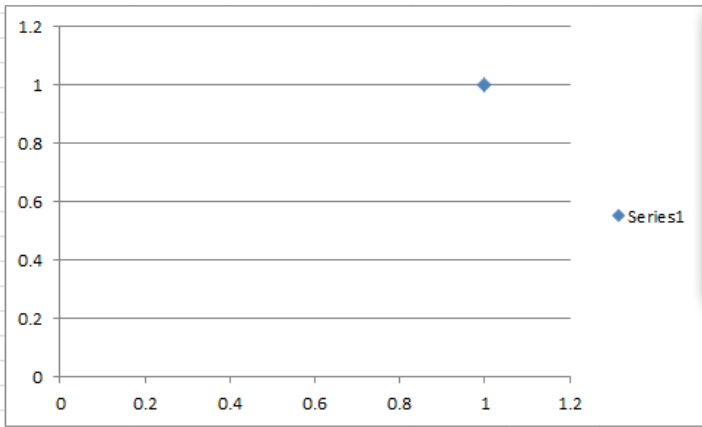
Insert graphs (called charts) using the Insert chart tool. Scatter (or XY) is the type of chart needed if one expects a mathematical relationship between the parameters being plotted. Choose the top sub-type so that data points are plotted individually.


A blank chart appears. Right mouse on the blank chart to “select data” to be plotted.

These instructions are for MS Excel v2010.

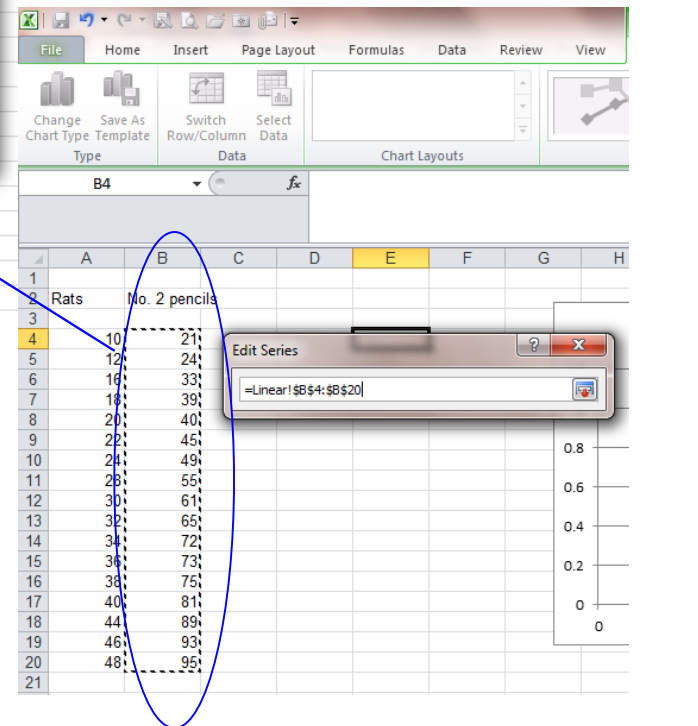
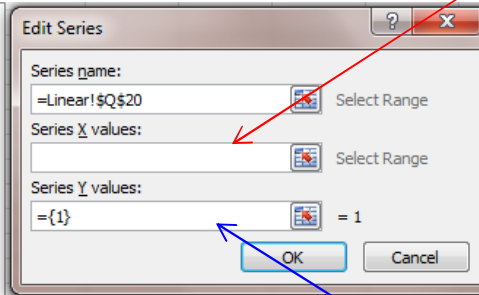
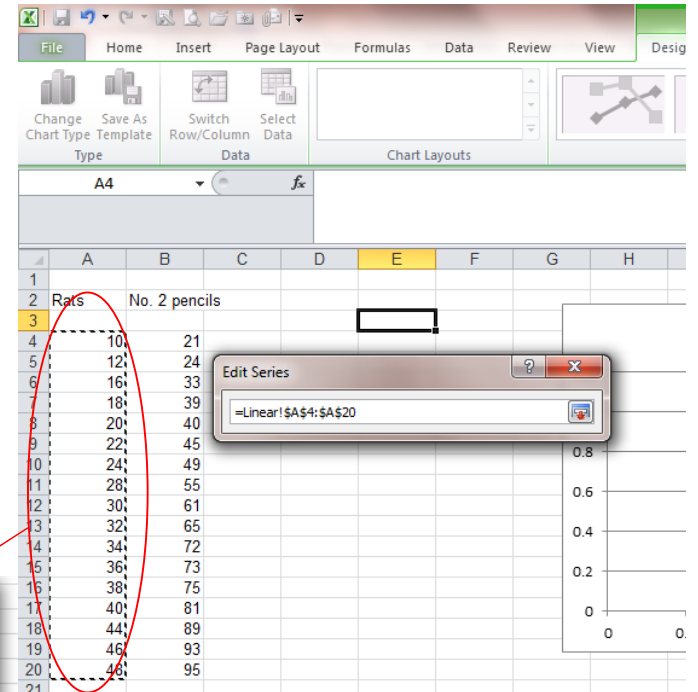


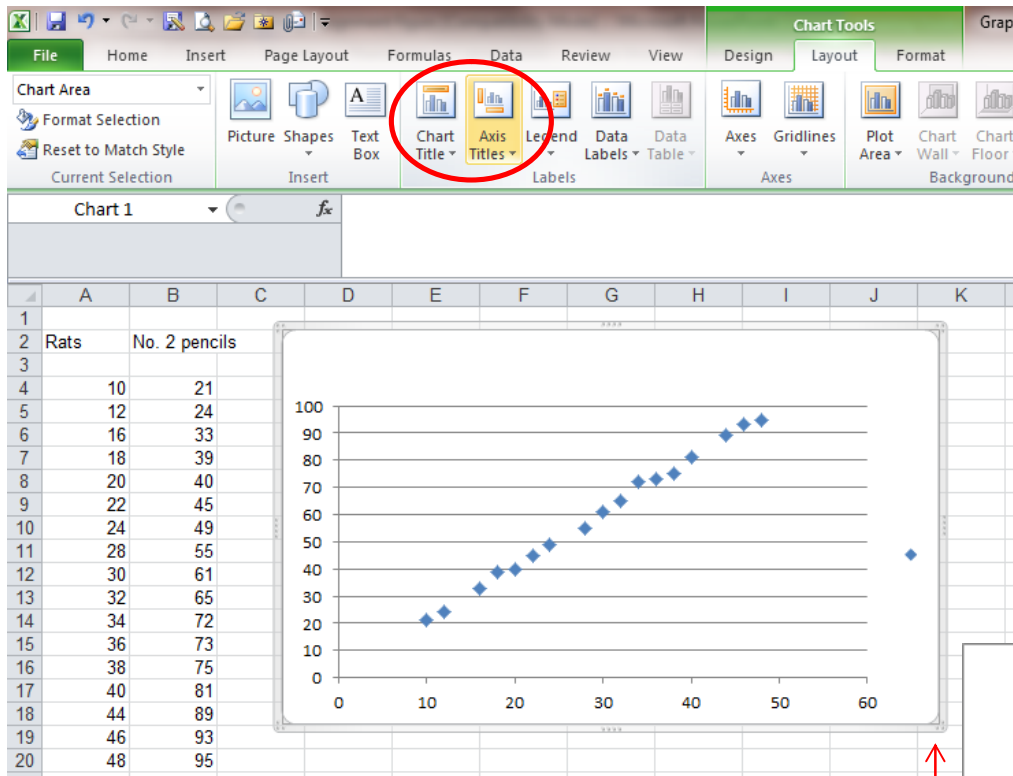
Choose Add to add a series of XY pairs from your spreadsheet.



A new graph appears. Use the  button to go back

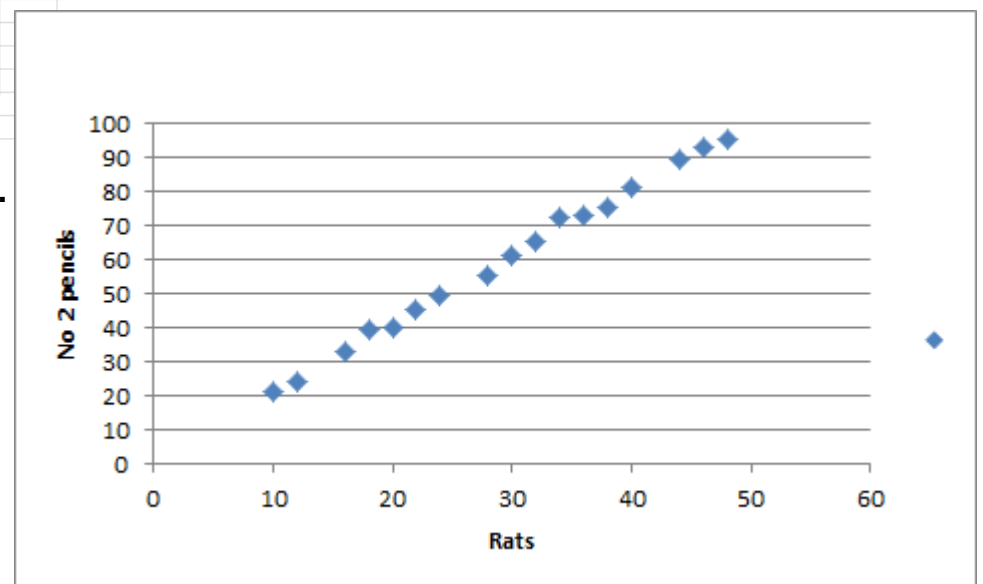
to the spreadsheet to select individual columns of X and Y data.

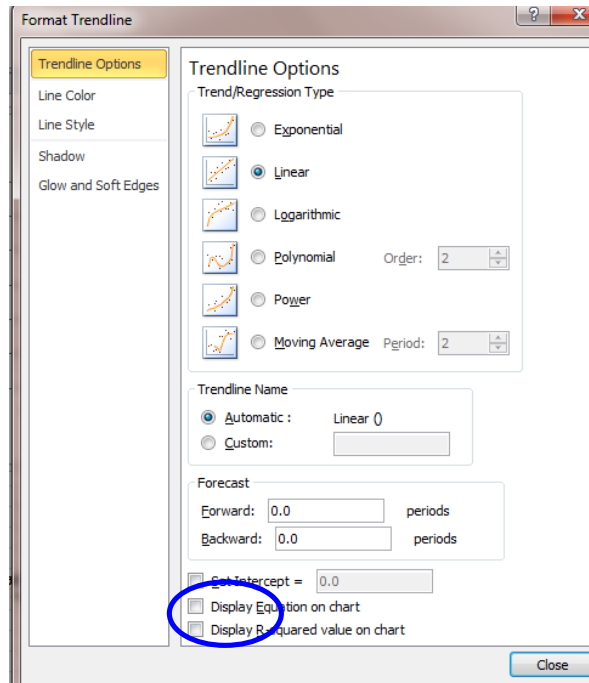
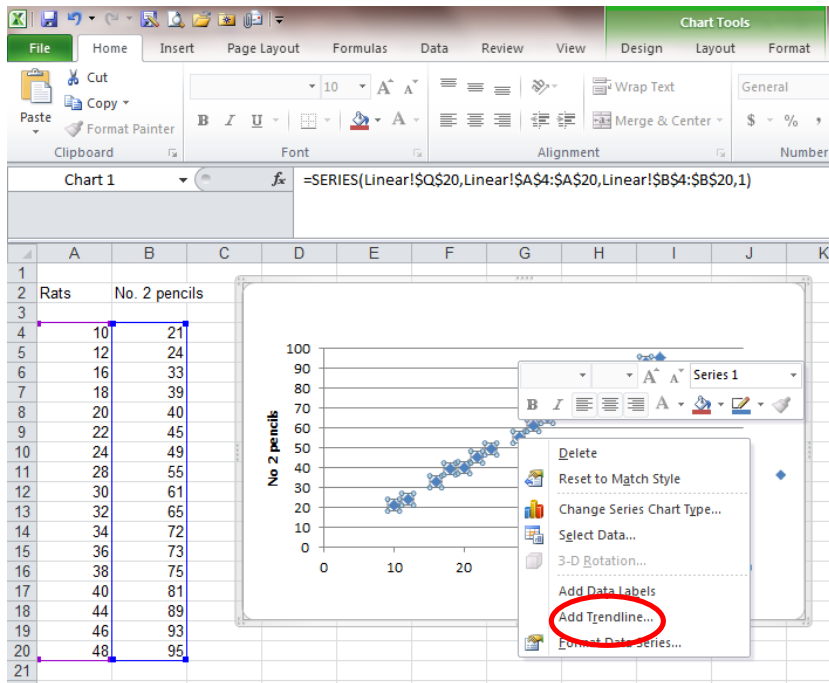




Add titles under Chart Tools Layout options.

Note: too see these Chart Tools the chart must be selected as indicated by the thick edge that appears.

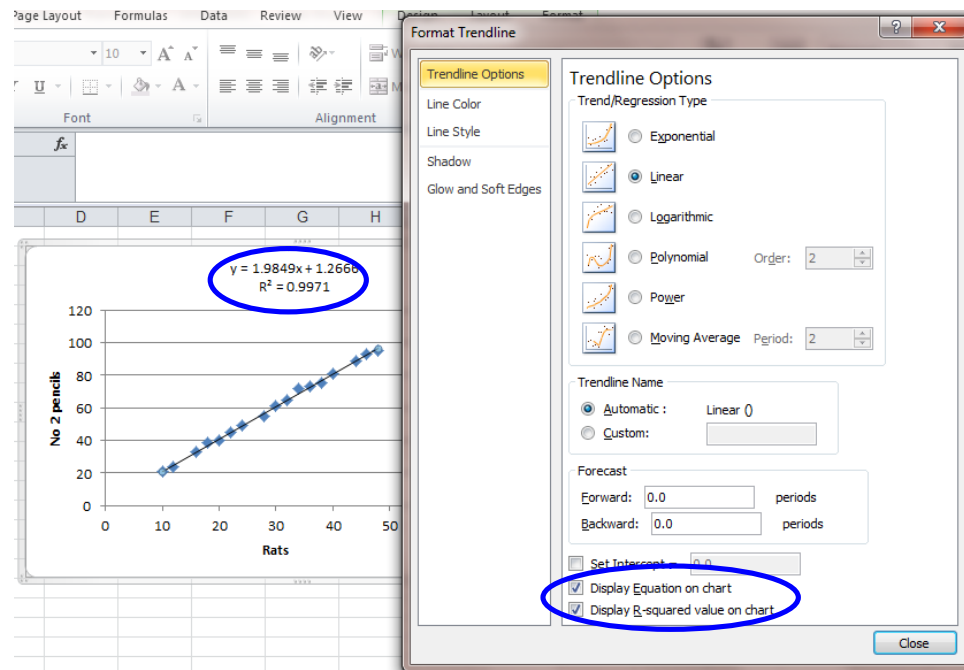


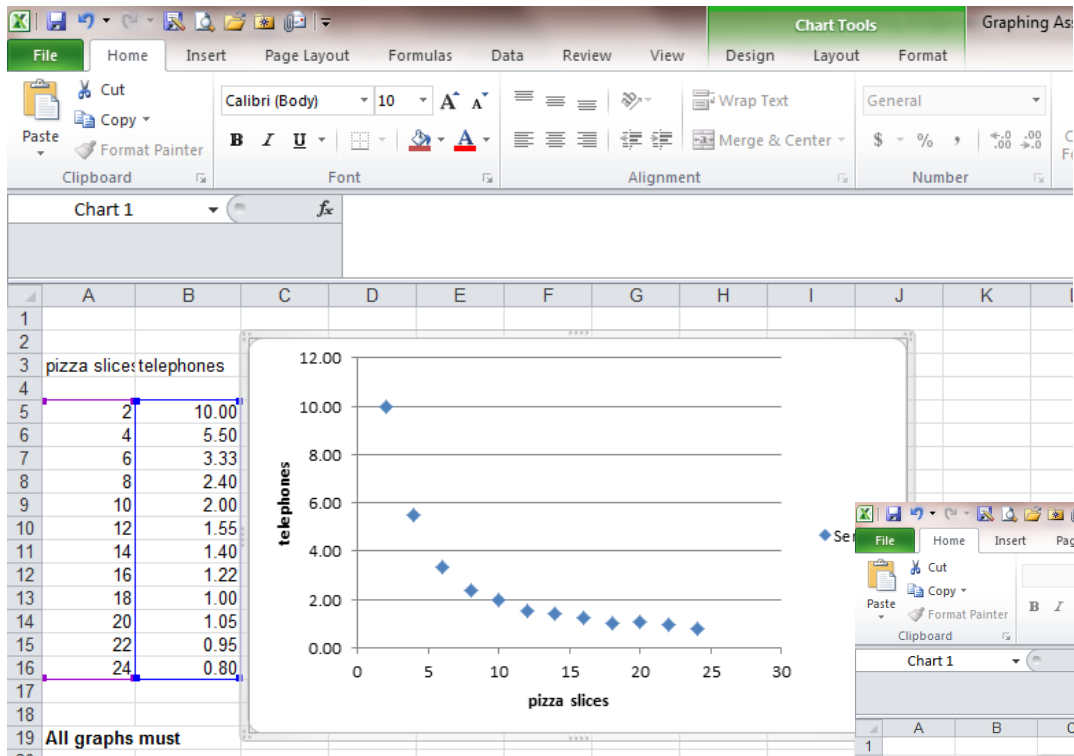


Choose linear from among the choices. It is the usual default

Under options, Excel can be prompted to print the R-squared and $y = mx + b$ equation for the best fit line directly on the chart.

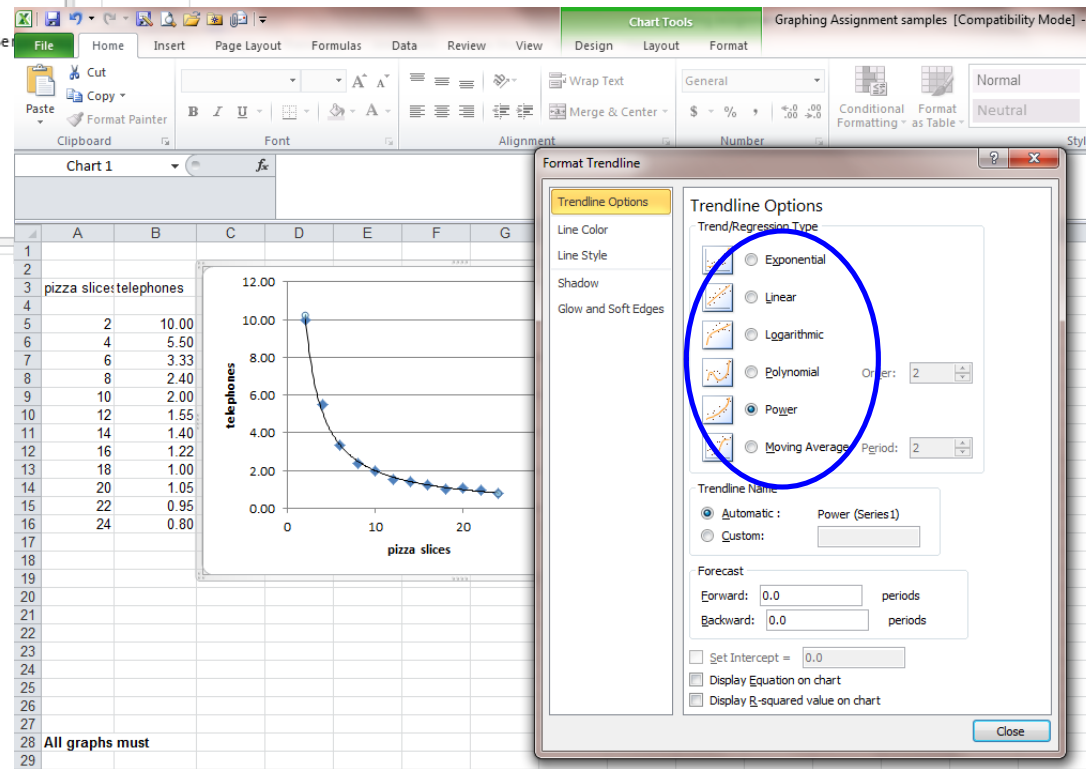
If the data look linear, a best fit line (trendline) can be added. Right mouse click on any one data point of the graph to activate the menu.

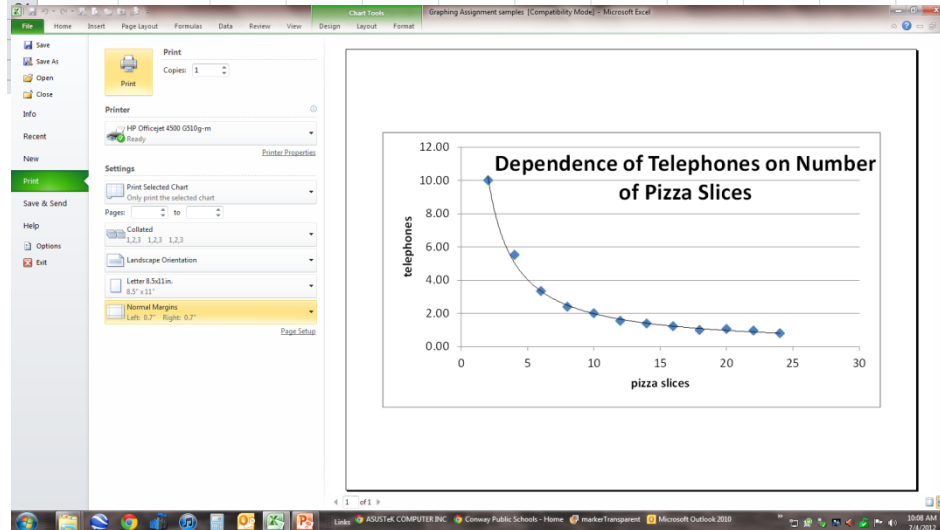
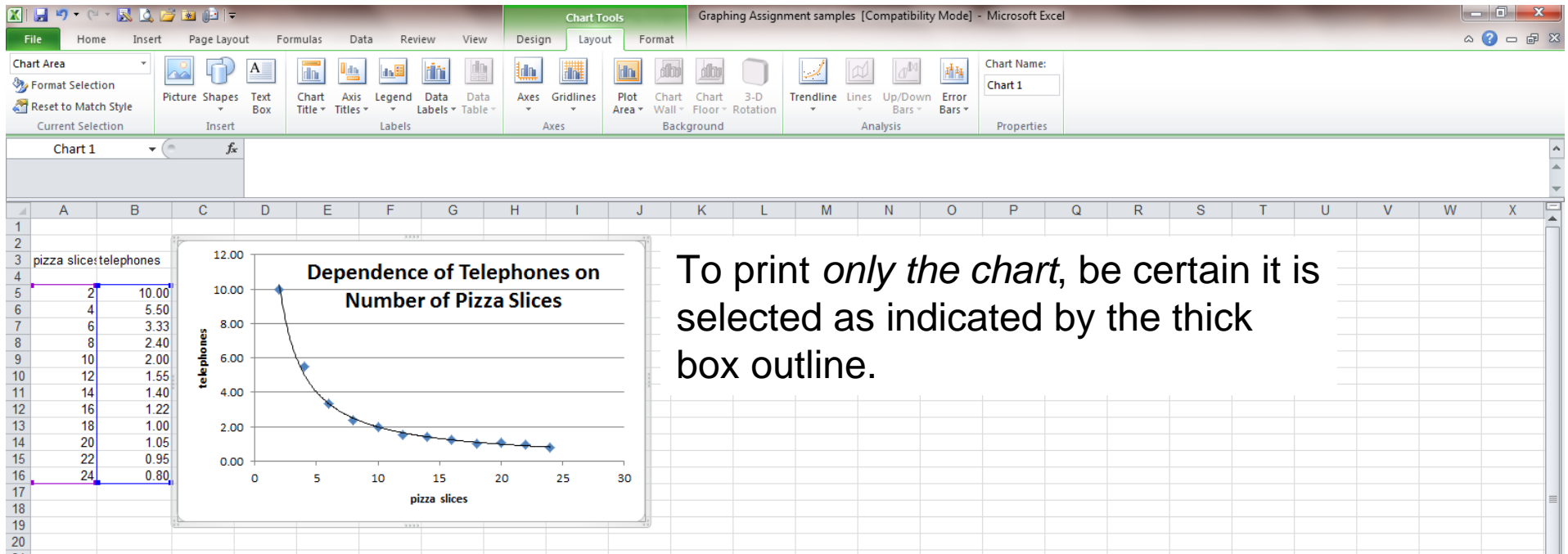




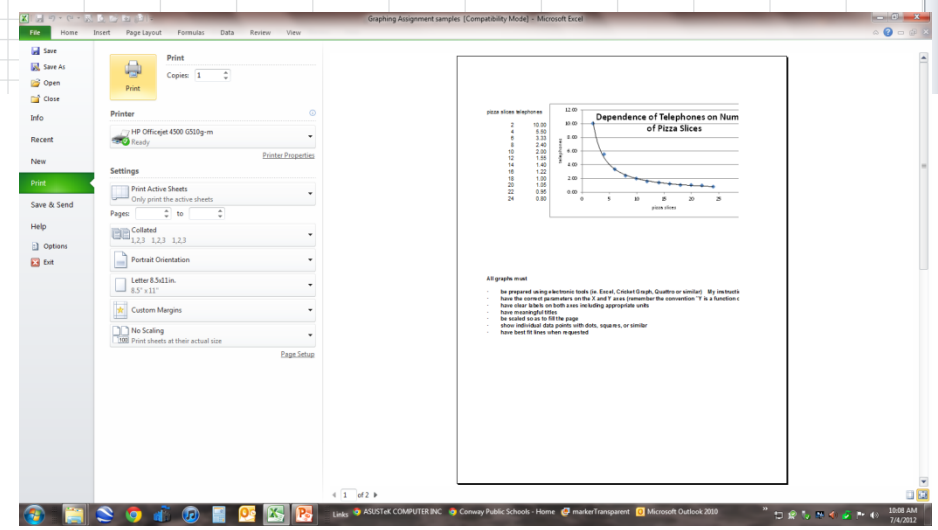
You may have to try several different nonlinear cases to arrive at the best fit to the data.

Where applicable, nonlinear best fit lines can be added following the same approach.





This view prints *only* the graph (saves paper and ink).



This view prints *the entire spreadsheet* (wastes paper and ink = your \$\$).