

A GUIDE FOR TEACHERS
UNA GUIA PARA PROFESORES 教师指南
GUIDE POUR INSTITUTEURS
UNA GUÍA PARA MAESTROS 교사용 안내서
คู่มือแนะนำสำหรับครู



TI-30X II

TI-30X IIS: A Guide for Teachers

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About the Teacher Guide



How the Teacher Guide is Organized

This guide consists of two sections: Activities and How to Use the TI-30X IIS. The Activities section is a collection of activities for integrating the TI-30X IIS into mathematics instruction. The How To Use the TI-30X IIS section is designed to help you teach students how to use the calculator.

Activities

The activities are designed to be teacher-directed. They are intended to help develop mathematical concepts while incorporating the TI-30X IIS as a teaching tool. Each activity is self-contained and includes the following:

- An overview of the mathematical purpose of the activity.
- The mathematical concepts being developed.
- The materials needed to perform the activity.
- The detailed procedure, including step-by-step TI-30X IIS key presses.
- A student activity sheet.

How to Use the TI-30X IIS

This section contains examples on transparency masters. Chapters are numbered and include the following.

- An introductory page describing the calculator keys presented in the example, the location of those keys on the TI-30X IIS, and any pertinent notes about their functions.
- Transparency masters following the introductory page provide examples of practical applications of the key(s) being discussed. The key(s) being discussed are circled on the TI-30X IIS keyboard.

Things to Keep in Mind

- While many of the examples on the transparency masters may be used to develop mathematical concepts, they were not designed specifically for that purpose.
- For maximum flexibility, each example and activity is independent of the others. Select the transparency master appropriate for the key you are teaching, or select the activity appropriate for the mathematical concept you are teaching.
- If an example does not seem appropriate for your curriculum or grade level, use it to teach the function of a key (or keys), and then provide relevant examples of your own.
- To ensure that everyone starts at the same point, have students reset the calculator by pressing **ON** and **CLEAR** simultaneously or by pressing **2nd** **[RESET]** and then selecting **Y** (yes).

Conventions Used in the Teacher Guide

- In the text, brackets [] around a key's symbol/name indicate that the key is a second, or alternate, function.
For example: **[SIN⁻¹]**
- On the transparency masters, second functions are shown just as they appear on the keyboard.
For example: **^{SIN⁻¹}**[SIN]****

How to Order Additional Teacher Guides

To place an order or to request information about Texas Instruments (TI) calculators, use our e-mail address: ti-cares@ti.com visit our TI calculator home page: www.ti.com/calc or, call our toll-free number: **1-800-TI-CARES (1-800-842-2737)**

About the TI-30XIIS



Two-Line Display

The first line (entry line) displays an entry of up to 88 digits (47 digits for the stat and constant entry lines). Entries begin on the left; those with more than 11 digits scroll to the right. Press \leftarrow and \rightarrow to scroll the entry line. Press 2^{nd} \leftarrow or 2^{nd} \rightarrow to move the cursor immediately to the beginning or end of the entry.

The second line (result line) displays a result of up to 10 digits, plus a decimal point, negative sign, **x10** indicator, and 2-digit positive or negative exponent. Results that exceed the digit limit are displayed in scientific notation.

Display Indicators

Refer to Appendix B for a list of the display indicators.

Order of Operations

The TI-30XIIS uses the Equation Operating System (EOS™) to evaluate expressions. The operation priorities are listed on the transparency master in Chapter 4, Order of Operations and Parentheses (page 41).

Because operations inside parentheses are performed first, you can use $\left[\right]$ to change the order of operations and, therefore, change the result.

2nd Functions

Pressing 2^{nd} displays the **2nd** indicator, and then accesses the function printed above the next key pressed. For example, 2^{nd} $\left[\sqrt{} \right]$ 25 $\left[\right]$ $\left[\text{ENTER} \right]$ calculates the square root of 25 and returns the result, **5**.

Menus

Certain TI-30XIIS keys display menus:

$\left[\text{MEMVAR} \right]$, 2^{nd} $\left[\text{RCL} \right]$, $\left[\text{STO} \right]$, 2^{nd} $\left[\text{STAT} \right]$, $\left[\text{STATVAR} \right]$, 2^{nd} $\left[\text{EXIT STAT} \right]$, $\left[\text{PRB} \right]$, $\left[\text{DRG} \right]$, 2^{nd} $\left[\text{R} \leftrightarrow \text{P} \right]$, $\left[\text{°} \right]$, 2^{nd} $\left[\text{SCI/ENG} \right]$, 2^{nd} $\left[\text{FIX} \right]$ and 2^{nd} $\left[\text{RESET} \right]$.

Press \leftarrow or \rightarrow to move the cursor and underline a menu item. To return to the previous screen without selecting the item, press $\left[\text{CLEAR} \right]$. To select a menu item:

- Press $\left[\text{ENTER} \right]$ while the item is underlined, or
- For menu items followed by an argument value (for example, **nPr**), enter the value while the item is underlined. The item and the argument value are displayed on the previous screen.

Previous Entries \leftarrow \rightarrow

After an expression is evaluated, use \leftarrow and \rightarrow to scroll through previous entries, which are stored in the TI-30XIIS history. You cannot retrieve previous entries while in **STAT** mode.

Error Messages

Refer to Appendix C for a listing of the error messages.

Last Answer (Ans)

The most recently calculated result is stored to the variable **Ans**. **Ans** is retained in memory, even after the TI-30XIIS is turned off. To recall the value of **Ans**:

- Press 2^{nd} $\left[\text{ANS} \right]$ (**Ans** displays on the screen), or
- Press any operation key ($\left[+ \right]$, $\left[- \right]$, etc.) as the first part of an entry. **Ans** and the operator are both displayed.

About the TI-30XIIS (Continued)



Resetting the TI-30XIIS

Pressing **ON** and **CLEAR** simultaneously or pressing **2nd** **[RESET]** and then selecting **Y** (yes) resets the calculator.

Resetting the calculator:

- Returns settings to their defaults—standard notation (floating decimal) and degree (**DEG**) mode.
- Clears memory variables, pending operations, entries in history, statistical data, constants, and **Ans** (Last Answer).

Note: The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.

Automatic Power Down™ (APD™)

If the TI-30XIIS remains inactive for about 5 minutes, APD turns it off automatically. Press **ON** after APD. The display, pending operations, settings, and memory are retained.

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The Better Batter — The FIX Key

Overview

Students use $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ [FIX] on the TI-30X IIS to change numbers to different place values. Students calculate batting averages using the TI-30X IIS and then round their answers to 3 decimal places.

Math Concepts

- rounding
- place value
- division
- comparing and ordering decimals

Materials

- TI-30X IIS
- pencil
- student activity

Introduction

1. Have students practice rounding the following numbers to 3 decimal places using pencil and paper.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| a. 2.35647 | 2.356 |
| b. 15.3633 | 15.363 |
| c. 0.02698 | 0.027 |

2. Have students round the following numbers to 4 decimal places using the TI-30X IIS.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| a. 4.39865 | 4.3987 |
| b. 72.965912 | 72.9659 |
| c. 0.29516 | 0.2952 |
| d. 0.00395 | 0.0040 |

Activity

Present the following problem to students:

You are going to play Virtual Baseball. You need to select 9 players from the list to be on your team. Choose the players with the best batting averages. Find the batting averages (number of hits \div number of times at bat) rounded to 3 decimal places for each player. Make a list of your players in order, from highest to lowest.

See the table on page 3 for solutions.

1. Enter the first number.
4.39865
2. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ [FIX] to display the menu that lets you set the number of decimal places.
F0123456789
3. Press 4 to select 4 decimal places.
4.39865
4. Press $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$.
4.39865
4.3987

The Better Batter — The FIX Key (Continued)

| Player | Number of Hits | Number of Times at Bat | Batting Average |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| C. Ripken | 122 | 368 | 0.332 |
| Puckett | 119 | 363 | 0.328 |
| Molitor | 119 | 364 | 0.327 |
| Greenwell | 104 | 334 | 0.311 |
| Tartabull | 103 | 311 | 0.331 |
| Palmeiro | 120 | 366 | 0.328 |
| Franco | 109 | 344 | 0.317 |
| Joyner | 105 | 338 | 0.311 |
| Boggs | 106 | 329 | 0.322 |
| Baines | 91 | 290 | 0.314 |
| Sax | 113 | 388 | 0.291 |
| Williams | 20 | 74 | 0.270 |
| Sheridan | 15 | 63 | 0.238 |
| Barfield | 64 | 284 | 0.225 |
| Mattingly | 109 | 367 | 0.297 |
| Hall | 87 | 280 | 0.311 |

The Better Batter

The FIX Key

Name _____

Date _____



Problems

1. Round the following numbers to 3 decimal places.

a. 2.35647 _____

b. 15.3633 _____

c. 0.02698 _____

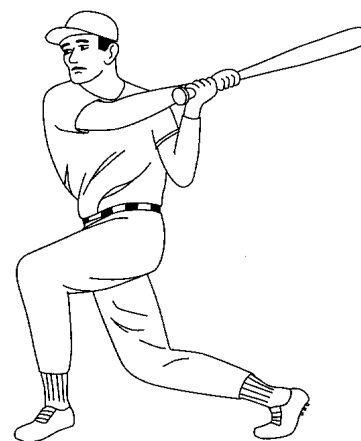
2. Using the TI-30X IIS, round the following numbers to 4 decimal places.

a. 4.39865 _____

b. 72.965912 _____

c. 0.29516 _____

d. 0.00395 _____



The Better Batter

The FIX Key

Name _____

Date _____



Problem

You are going to play Virtual Baseball. You need to select 9 players from the list to be on your team. Choose the players with the best batting averages.

Procedure

1. Find the batting averages (number of hits ÷ number of times at bat) rounded to 3 decimal places for each player.

| Player | Number of Hits | Number of Times at Bat | Batting Average (rounded to 3 decimal places) |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------|--|
| C. Ripken | 122 | 368 | |
| Puckett | 119 | 363 | |
| Molitor | 119 | 364 | |
| Greenwell | 104 | 334 | |
| Tartabull | 103 | 311 | |
| Palmeiro | 120 | 366 | |
| Franco | 109 | 344 | |
| Joyner | 105 | 338 | |
| Boggs | 106 | 329 | |
| Baines | 91 | 290 | |
| Sax | 113 | 388 | |
| Williams | 20 | 74 | |
| Sheridan | 15 | 63 | |
| Barfield | 64 | 284 | |
| Mattingly | 109 | 367 | |
| Hall | 87 | 280 | |

2. Make a list of your players in order, from highest to lowest.

Player 1 _____

Player 6 _____

Player 2 _____

Player 7 _____

Player 3 _____

Player 8 _____

Player 4 _____

Player 9 _____

Player 5 _____

Star Voyage — Scientific Notation

Overview

Students investigate scientific notation by changing numbers into scientific notation, and then using them in calculations.

Math Concepts

- scientific notation
- addition
- division

Materials

- TI-30X IIS
- pencil
- student activity

Introduction

Set up the activity by telling your students:

The standard form for scientific notation is $a \times 10^n$, where a is greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10, and n is an integer.

1. Have students practice writing the following numbers in scientific notation using pencil and paper.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. 93 000 000 | 9.3×10^7 |
| b. 384 000 000 000 | 3.84×10^{11} |
| c. 0.00000000000234 | 2.34×10^{-12} |
| d. 0.0000000157 | 1.57×10^{-8} |

2. Have students change the following numbers into scientific notation using the TI-30X IIS.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a. 12 000 000 | 1.2×10^7 |
| b. 974 000 000 | 9.74×10^8 |
| c. 0.0000034 | 3.4×10^{-6} |
| d. 0.000000004 | 4×10^{-9} |

Note: Answers assume the default floating decimal setting.

3. Have students change the following numbers into floating decimal (standard notation).

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| a. 5.8×10^7 | 58 000 000 |
| b. 7.32×10^5 | 732 000 |
| c. 6.2×10^{-6} | 0.0000062 |
| d. 3×10^{-8} | 0.00000003 |

Note: To enter a negative number, press $\boxed{-}$ and then enter the number.

1. Enter the first number.
12000000

2. Press $\boxed{2nd}$ $\boxed{[SCI/ENG]}$.
FLO SCI ENG

3. Press $\boxed{\rightarrow}$ \boxed{ENTER} \boxed{ENTER} .
12000000
1.2x10⁰⁷

1. Enter **5.8**; press $\boxed{2nd}$ $\boxed{[EE]}$.
5.8E

2. Enter **7**; press $\boxed{2nd}$ $\boxed{[SCI/ENG]}$.
FLO SCI ENG

3. Press $\boxed{\leftarrow}$.
FLO SCI ENG

4. Press \boxed{ENTER} \boxed{ENTER} .
5.8E7
58000000.

Star Voyage — Scientific Notation (Continued)

Activity

Present the following problem to students:

You are a captain of a starship. You have been assigned to go to Alpha Centauri and you have 5 years to get there. The distance from the sun to Alpha Centauri is 2.5×10^{13} miles. The distance from the earth to the sun is approximately 9.3×10^7 miles. Your ship can travel at the speed of light. You know that light can travel a distance of 6×10^{12} miles in 1 light year. Will you be able to get to Alpha Centauri on time?

Procedure

1. Using the TI-30X IIS, find the total distance you need to travel.

$$2.5 \times 10^{13} + 9.3 \times 10^7 = 2.5000093 \times 10^{13} \text{ miles}$$

2. Next, find out how long it will take you to travel the distance. (distance traveled \div 1 light year)

$$2.5000093 \times 10^{13} \div 6 \times 10^{12} = 4.166682167 \text{ years}$$

3. Can you make the trip in the given time?

Yes

Extension

Now that you have been successful, you have been asked to make another trip. The distance from the Sun to Delta Centauri is 9×10^{13} miles. How long will it take you to get there from Earth?

≈ 15 years

Hint: Make sure your calculator is in scientific notation mode before beginning addition.

Hint: The Earth is approximately 9.3×10^7 miles from the Sun.

Star Voyage — Scientific Notation

Name _____

Date _____



Problems

1. Write the following numbers in scientific notation.

Standard Notation

Scientific Notation

a. 93 000 000

b. 384 000 000 000

c. 0.00000000000234

d. 0.0000000157

2. Using the TI-30X IIS, change the following numbers into scientific notation.

Standard Notation Scientific Notation

a. 12 000 000

b. 974 000 000

c. 0.0000034

d. 0.000000004

3. Using the TI-30X IIS, change the following numbers into floating decimal notation (standard).

Scientific Notation

Standard Notation

a. 5.8×10^7

b. 7.32×10^5

c. 6.2×10^{-6}

d. 3×10^{-8}

Star Voyage — Scientific Notation

Name _____

Date _____



Problem

You are a captain of a starship. You have been assigned to go to Alpha Centauri, and you have 5 years to get there. The distance from the Sun to Alpha Centauri is 2.5×10^{13} miles. The distance from the Earth to the Sun is approximately 9.3×10^7 miles. Your ship can travel at the speed of light. You know that light can travel a distance of 6×10^{12} miles in 1 light year. Will you be able to get to Alpha Centauri on time?

Procedure

1. Using the TI-30X IIS, find the total distance that you need to travel.

Hint: Make sure your calculator is in scientific notation mode before you begin addition.

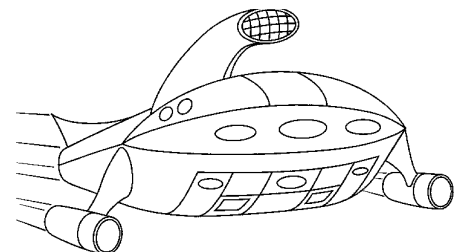
2. Next, find out how long it will take you to travel the distance. (distance traveled \div 1 light year) _____

3. Can you make the trip in the given time? _____

Extension

Now that you have been successful, you have been asked to make another trip. The distance from the Sun to Delta Centauri is 9×10^{13} miles. How long will it take you to get there from Earth?

Hint: The Earth is approximately 9.3×10^7 miles from the Sun.



Trig Functions

Overview

Students practice solving sine, cosine, and tangent ratios, and solve problems involving trigonometric ratios.

Math Concepts

- multiplication
- division
- trigonometric ratios

Materials

- TI-30X IIS
- pencil
- student activity

Introduction

Introduce the trigonometric ratios to students.

$\sin = \text{opposite leg} \div \text{hypotenuse}$

$\cos = \text{adjacent leg} \div \text{hypotenuse}$

$\tan = \text{opposite leg} \div \text{adjacent leg}$

1. Have students find the trigonometric ratios for the triangle using the above definitions. Round to the nearest hundredth if necessary. (Use $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\boxed{[FIX]}$ for rounding.)

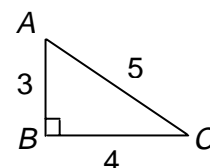
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a. $\sin C$ | $3 \div 5 = 0.60$ |
| b. $\cos C$ | $4 \div 5 = 0.80$ |
| c. $\tan C$ | $3 \div 4 = 0.75$ |
| d. $\sin A$ | $4 \div 5 = 0.80$ |
| e. $\cos A$ | $3 \div 5 = 0.60$ |
| f. $\tan A$ | $4 \div 3 = 1.33$ |

2. Have students find the value of each ratio using the TI-30X IIS. Round to the nearest 10 thousandth.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| a. $\sin 71^\circ$ | 0.9455 |
| b. $\tan 31^\circ$ | 0.6009 |
| c. $\cos 25^\circ$ | 0.9063 |

3. Have students find the measure of each angle using the TI-30X IIS. Round to the nearest degree.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. $\sin B = 0.4567$ | 27 degrees |
| b. $\cos A = 0.6758$ | 47 degrees |
| c. $\tan C = 5.83$ | 80 degrees |



- $\boxed{[]}$ To set 2 decimal places:

1. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\boxed{[FIX]}$.
F0123456789
2. Press **2** to select 2 decimal places.

- $\boxed{[]}$ To find $\sin 71^\circ$:

1. Press $\boxed{[SIN]}$.
sin(
2. Enter **71**; press $\boxed{[]}$ $\boxed{[ENTER]}$.
sin(71)
0.945518576
3. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\boxed{[FIX]}$ **4**.
sin(71)
0.9455

- $\boxed{[]}$ To find B when $\sin B = 0.4567$:

1. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\boxed{[SIN^{-1}]}$.
sin⁻¹(
2. Enter **.4567**; press $\boxed{[]}$ $\boxed{[ENTER]}$.
sin⁻¹(.4567)
27.1744
3. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\boxed{[FIX]}$ **0**.
sin⁻¹(.4567)
27.

Trig Functions (Continued)

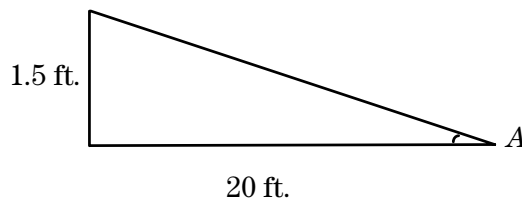
Activity

Present the following problem to students:

You need to build a ramp to your front door. The distance from the ground to the bottom of the door is 1.5 feet. You don't want the angle of incline to be more than 6 degrees. The distance from the street to the door is 20 feet. Is there enough room to build the ramp?

Procedure

1. Make a drawing of the problem.



2. Use the trigonometric ratio

$$\tan = \text{opposite leg} \div \text{adjacent leg}$$

to find angle A.

Angle A is 4.3 degrees (rounded to the nearest tenth). Yes, there is enough room to build the ramp.

Extension

Present the following problem to students:

You want to start the ramp 15 feet away from the door. Can you do that and still have the angle of incline be less than 6 degrees?

Yes, angle A is 5.7°.

1. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{TAN}^{-1}]}$.
 $\tan^{-1}(\$
2. Enter $1.5 \div 20$ and press $\boxed{)} \boxed{[\text{ENTER}]}$.
 $\tan^{-1}(1.5/20)$
4.3

1. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{TAN}^{-1}]}$.
 $\tan^{-1}(\$
2. Enter $1.5 \div 15$ and press $\boxed{)} \boxed{[\text{ENTER}]}$.
 $\tan^{-1}(1.5/15)$
5.7

Trig Functions

Name _____

Date _____



Problems

1. Find the trigonometric ratios for the triangle. Round to the nearest hundredth. (Use $\boxed{2nd}$ \boxed{FIX} for rounding.)

a. $\sin C$ _____

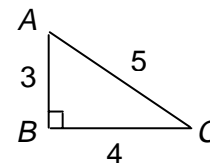
b. $\cos C$ _____

c. $\tan C$ _____

d. $\sin A$ _____

e. $\cos A$ _____

f. $\tan A$ _____



2. Using the TI-30X IIS, find the value of each ratio. Round to the nearest ten thousandth.

a. $\sin 71^\circ$ _____

b. $\tan 31^\circ$ _____

c. $\cos 25^\circ$ _____

3. Using the TI-30X IIS, find the measure of each angle. Round to the nearest degree.

a. $\sin B = 0.4567$ _____

b. $\cos A = 0.6758$ _____

c. $\tan C = 5.83$ _____

Trig Functions

Name _____

Date _____



Problem

You need to build a ramp to your front door. The distance from the ground to the bottom of the door is 1.5 feet. You don't want the angle of incline to be more than 6 degrees. The distance from the street to the door is 20 feet. Is there enough room to build the ramp?

Procedure

1. Make a drawing of the problem.

2. Use the trigonometric ratio $\tan = \text{opposite leg} \div \text{adjacent leg}$ to find angle A . (Round your answer to the nearest tenth.) _____

3. Is there room to build the ramp? _____

Extension

You want to start the ramp 15 feet away from the door. Can you do that and still have the angle of incline be less than 6 degrees?

What's My Score? — 1-Variable Statistics

Overview

Students use the given test scores to find averages.

Math Concepts

- averages

Materials

- TI-30X IIS
- pencil
- student activity

Introduction

Discuss finding averages with your students.

Activity

Present the following problem to students:

You and your friend are having a contest. The one who gets the highest average on their math tests for one quarter wins. Your scores are 98, 89, 78, 98, and 100. Your friend's scores are 89, 89, 97, 90, and 100. Who is the winner?

Procedure

1. Have students find the average of their scores using the TI-30X IIS. Remember to enter 2 as the frequency for 98 and 1 for all others.
1. Press $\boxed{2nd}$ $\boxed{[STAT]}$ $\boxed{[ENTER]}$ to select **1-VAR** mode.
2. Press $\boxed{[DATA]}$ and enter your first score.
X1 = 98
3. Press \ominus and enter 2 as the frequency for 98.
FRQ = 2
4. Press \ominus . Continue entering your scores and frequencies, pressing \ominus after each score and frequency.
5. When finished, press $\boxed{[STATVAR]}$ $\boxed{\downarrow}$ to select \bar{x} , the average. Write it down.
n \bar{x} Sx σ_x
92.6

What's My Score? — 1-Variable Statistics (Continued)

2. Now find the average of your friend's scores. Remember to put 2 as the frequency for 89 and 1 for all others.

3. Who won?

Your friend: 93 (You had 92.6.)

Extension

Present the following problem to students:

Your friend took a test on the day you were absent and scored 95. What score do you need to get so that you are the winner?

The score you need: 98

Note: Make sure you exit the **STAT** mode before going on to another problem.

1. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{STAT}]} \downarrow \downarrow \boxed{[\text{ENTER}]}$ to select **CLRDATA**.

2. Press $\boxed{[\text{DATA}]}$ and enter the friend's first score.

X1 = 89

3. Continue entering the friend's scores and frequencies, following steps 3 and 4 on the previous page.

4. When finished, press $\boxed{[\text{STATVAR}]} \downarrow$ to select \bar{x} , the average. Write it down.

n \bar{x} Sx σ_x
93.0

1. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{STAT}]} \downarrow \downarrow$ to **CLRDATA**. Press $\boxed{[\text{ENTER}]}$.

2. Recalculate your friend's average, making sure to include the new score.

3. Use guess and check to figure out what score you need to get.

4. To exit **STAT** mode, press $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{EXIT STAT}]} \boxed{[\text{ENTER}]}$.

What's My Score? — 1-Variable Statistics

Name _____

Date _____



Problems

1. You and your friend are having a contest. Whoever gets the highest average on their math tests for one quarter wins. Your scores are 98, 89, 78, 98, and 100. Your friend's scores are 89, 89, 97, 90, and 100. Who is the winner?

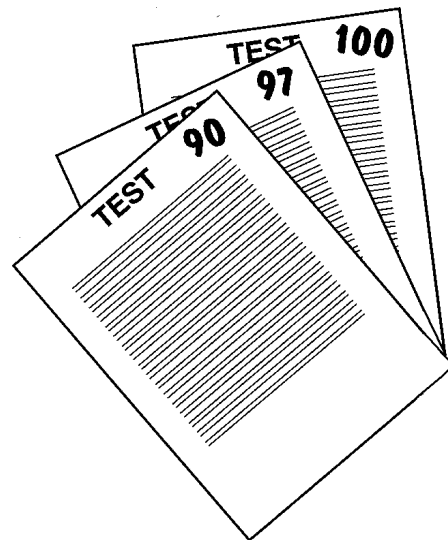
Your average _____

Your friend's average _____

2. Your friend took a test on the day you were absent and scored 95. What score do you need to get so that you are the winner?

Your friend's new average _____

The score you need _____



Heart Rates — 1-Variable Statistics

Overview

Students use the statistics functions of the TI-30X IIS calculator to investigate the effect of exercise on heart rate.

Math Concepts

- mean, minimum, maximum, and range

Materials

- TI-30X IIS
- stopwatch or a watch with a second hand
- student activity

Introduction

Students may be placed in smaller groups for this activity to minimize the amount of data to be entered. Ask students:

- *What do you think the average heart rate is for someone your age?*
- *What about after exercising?*

Activity

Have students complete the following investigation to check their estimations.

1. Have students check their resting heart rate by timing their pulse for 1 minute. (You could have them time for 10 seconds and then multiply by 6, but this could be the quietest minute of your day!)
2. Collect data on the chart. Enter each student's heart rate and a mark in the frequency column. As other students have the same heart rate, add another tally mark in the frequency column.
3. Enter the heart rate data into the TI-30X IIS.
 - a. Enter the first heart rate on the chart as the first **X** value, and the number of tallies for that heart rate as the frequency.
 - b. You must press \ominus between entries. For example, enter the first heart rate, and then press \ominus . Enter the first frequency, and then press \ominus .

For example, assume a class of 22 students:

| Rate | Students | Rate | Students |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 60 | 3 | 63 | 3 |
| 61 | 5 | 64 | 1 |
| 62 | 6 | 65 | 4 |

1. Press $\boxed{2nd}$ $\boxed{[STAT]}$ $\boxed{[ENTER]}$.
2. Press $\boxed{[DATA]}$ to enter the heart rates and frequencies.
X1=
3. Enter first heart rate and press \ominus .
FRQ=
4. Enter the first frequency and press \ominus .
5. Continue entering until you have entered all the heart rates and frequencies.

Heart Rates — 1-Variable Statistics (Continued)

4. Check the statistics calculations. After students display Σx (Sigma x), explain that Σx is the sum of all the heart rates. Ask students:

- *How many heartbeats were there in one minute?*
- *Is the average heart rate higher or lower than you expected?*

5. Now we will see the effect of some exercise on heart rate. Tell students:

If at any point during this portion of the activity you experience pain, weakness, or shortness of breath, stop immediately.

6. Have the students run in place for 2 minutes and then give them these instructions:

- Time your pulse for 1 minute.*
- Record your heart rate as before.*
- Enter the data into the calculator.*
- Compare the average heart rate after running with the resting heart rate.*

7. Now have the students do jumping jacks for 2 minutes. Instruct them to time their pulse for 1 minute again and record as before. Have them enter the data into the calculator again and calculate the average heart rate after jumping jacks. Compare to the other 2 averages.

8. How fit is the class? If the class (or individual) heart rate after jumping jacks is less than 90, then you are in great shape. If it is higher than 125, then you are in poor shape.

9. Instruct students to make a histogram of the 3 sets of data they collected. Ask students:

- *How are the histograms the same?*
- *How are they different?*
- *Is the data grouped the same, or is it more spread out in one graph compared to another?*

1. Press $\boxed{\text{STATVAR}}$.

n \bar{x} Sx σx
22.

n should equal the total number of student sampled.

2. Press \downarrow to \bar{x} to see the average heart rate.

n \bar{x} Sx σx
62.

3. Press $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ to Σx .

Σx Σx^2
1370.

Note: The numbers show the results for the example described above. Your students' results will vary depending on the size of group and the heart rate readings.

Heart Rates — 1-Variable Statistics

Name _____

Date _____



Problem

What do you think the average heart rate is for someone your age? What about after exercising?

Procedure

1. Use this table to record your class or group data (resting).

| Heartbeats per minute (resting) | Frequency |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

2. What is the class (group) average? _____
3. What is the total number of heartbeats for the minute? _____

Heart Rates — 1-Variable Statistics

Name _____

Date _____



4. Use this table to record your class or group data (running).

| Heartbeats per minute (running) | Frequency |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

5. What is the class (group) average? _____
6. What is the total number of heartbeats for the minute? _____



Heart Rates — 1-Variable Statistics

Name _____

Date _____



7. Use this table to record your class or group data (jumping).

| Heartbeats per minute (jumping) | Frequency |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

8. What is the class (group) average? _____

9. What is the total number of heartbeats for the minute? _____

10. How fit is the class? _____

Note: If the class (or individual) heart rate after jumping jacks is less than 90, then you are in great shape. If it is higher than 125, then you are in poor shape.

Heart Rates — 1-Variable Statistics

Name _____

Date _____



11. Now make a histogram for each of the 3 sets of data you collected.

Resting

Running

Jumping

12. How are the histograms the same? How are they different? _____

13. Is the data grouped the same or is it more spread out in one graph compared to another? _____

WNBA Stats — 2-Variable Statistics

Overview

Students use WNBA statistics to explore the relationship between 2 variables. They use the TI-30X IIS to compute the regression equation and evaluate some values.

Math Concepts

- 2-variable statistics

Materials

- TI-30X IIS
- pencils
- student activity

Activity

Present the following problem to students:

Do you think WNBA (Women's National Basketball Association) playing time (in minutes per game) is related to how many points a player scores? Do you think it is related to how many rebounds a player gets? Or is it related to the player's field goal percentage?

Procedure

1. Put the calculator in **STAT** mode and choose **2-VAR** statistics.

2. Using the table in the activity (page 26), enter the data. Enter points per game as the **X**-variable and minutes per game (playing time) as the **Y**-variable.

1. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ [STAT] and then \downarrow .
1-VAR 2-VAR
2. Press $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ to select **2-VAR**.

1. Press $\boxed{\text{DATA}}$.
X1=
2. Enter **10.1** (points per game for the first player, Rhonda Mapp).
X1=10.1
3. Press \ominus .
Y1=1
4. Enter **21.7** (minutes per game for Rhonda Mapp).
Y1=21.7
5. Press \ominus and enter data for the second player.
6. Enter data for each player in the table. Press \ominus after entering each data point.

WNBA Stats — 2-Variable Statistics (Continued)

3. Calculate the statistical data.

You may want to fix the decimal to 2 places before doing the statistical calculations.

Ask students:

- *What is the average points scored for the players shown?*
- *What is the average playing time?*
- *What is the total number of points scored per game for all the given players?*

You may want to discuss the other statistical variables and what they mean.

4. The form of the equation is $y = ax + b$. Write the equation for the line of best fit (round to the nearest hundredth).

$$1.56x + 7.02$$

5. The closer the correlation coefficient value is to 1 (or -1), the better the correlation between the two variables. Write the correlation coefficient.

$$r = .91$$

6. Now calculate how many minutes you would expect a player to play if she averages 15 points per game.

1. Press $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{[FIX]}$.
F0123456789

2. Press **2**.

1. Press $\boxed{[STATVAR]}$.
n \bar{x} Sx σ_x \bar{y}
12.00

2. Press \blacktriangleright to \bar{x} .
n \bar{x} Sx σ_x \bar{y}
9.33

3. Press $\blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright$ to \bar{y} .
n \bar{x} Sx σ_x \bar{y}
21.59

4. Press $\blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright$ to Σx .
Sy σ_y Σx
112.00

1. Press \blacktriangleright until you get to **a**. This is the slope of the line of best fit.

ΣXY a b r
1.56

2. Press \blacktriangleright to **b**. This is the y-intercept of the line.

ΣXY a b r
7.02

3. Press \blacktriangleright to **r**. This is the correlation coefficient.

ΣXY a b r
0.91

1. Press $\blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright$ to **y'**.
x' y'

2. Press $\boxed{[ENTER]}$.

3. Type **15** $\boxed{[]}$ and press $\boxed{[ENTER]}$.

y'(15)
30.44

WNBA Stats — 2-Variable Statistics (Continued)

7. Now calculate how many points you would expect a player to score if she plays 35 minutes a game.
8. Discuss the correlation as a class. Ask students:
 - *Are there other factors affecting the players' minutes per game besides points scored?*
 - *What about defense, rebounding, etc.?*

Extension

Now have students use the calculator to investigate the correlation of the other data in the chart such as the relation of field goal percentage to minutes per game, or rebounds per game to minutes per game. (Remember, since you have already entered the minutes in Y , you only need to enter the new data in X .)

Ask students:

Which 2 variables have the closest correlations? (That is, which have the correlation coefficient closest to 1 or -1?)

1. Press $\boxed{\text{STATVAR}}$.
 $n \bar{x} Sx \sigma x \bar{y}$
12.00
2. Press $\downarrow \downarrow$ to x' .
 $x' y'$
3. Press $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$.
4. Type **35** $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ and press $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$.
 $x'(35)$
17.92

WNBA Stats — 2-Variable Statistics

Name _____

Date _____



Problem

Do you think WNBA playing time (in minutes per game) is related to how many points a player scores? Do you think it is related to how many rebounds a player gets? Or is it related to the player's field goal percentage?

Procedure

Use the following table of data to explore the relationships of different pairs of data. Begin by entering the points per game as the x -variable and the minutes per game as the y -variable.

| Player | Field Goal Percentage | Points per Game | Rebounds per Game | Minutes per Game |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Rhonda Mapp | .506 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 21.7 |
| 2. Vicky Bullet | .441 | 13.3 | 6.5 | 31.6 |
| 3. Janeth Arcain | .426 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 21.9 |
| 4. Cynthia Cooper | .446 | 22.7 | 3.7 | 35 |
| 5. Elena Baranova | .420 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 33.6 |
| 6. Malgozata Dydek | .482 | 12.9 | 7.6 | 28 |
| 7. Heidi Burge | .509 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 16.7 |
| 8. Keri Chaconas | .297 | 4.8 | .8 | 13.2 |
| 9. Rebecca Lobo | .484 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 29.2 |
| 10. Coquese Washington | .294 | 1.9 | .9 | 8.1 |
| 11. Toni Foster | .467 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 13.6 |
| 12. Maria Stepanova | .426 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 6.5 |

WNBA Stats —

2-Variable Statistics

Name _____

Date _____



Extension

Use the calculator to investigate the correlation of the other data in the table such as the relation of field goal percentage to minutes per game, or rebounds per game to minutes per game. (Remember, since you have already entered the minutes per game in **Y**, you only need to enter the new data in **X**.)

1. What is the average field goal percentage?

2. Write the equation for the line of best fit.

3. Write the correlation coefficient.

4. What is the average number of rebounds per game?

5. Write the equation for the line of best fit.

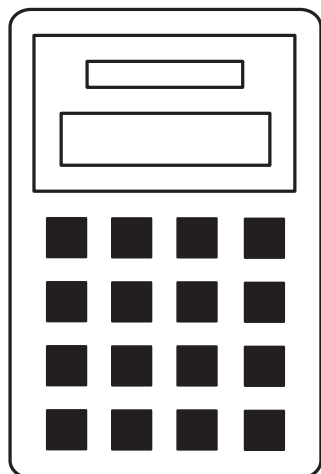
6. What is the total number of rebounds per game for all the given players?

7. Write the equation for the line of best fit.

8. Write the correlation coefficient.

9. Which 2 variables have the closest correlation? (That is, which have the correlation coefficient closest to 1 or -1?)





How to Use the TI-30X IIS

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Keys

1. **[ON]** turns on the calculator.
2. **[2nd]** turns on the **2nd** indicator and accesses the function shown above the next key you press.
3. **[2nd] [OFF]** turns off the calculator and clears the display.
4. **[ENTER]** completes the operation or executes the command.
5. **[2nd] [ANS]** recalls the most recently calculated result and displays it as **Ans**.
6. **[←]** and **[→]** move the cursor left and right to scroll the entry line. Press **[2nd] [←]** or **[2nd] [→]** to scroll to the beginning or end of the entry line.
[↑] and **[↓]** move the cursor up and down through previous entries. **[2nd] [↑]** or **[2nd] [↓]** scroll to the beginning or end of history.

7. **[2nd] [RESET]** displays the **RESET** menu.

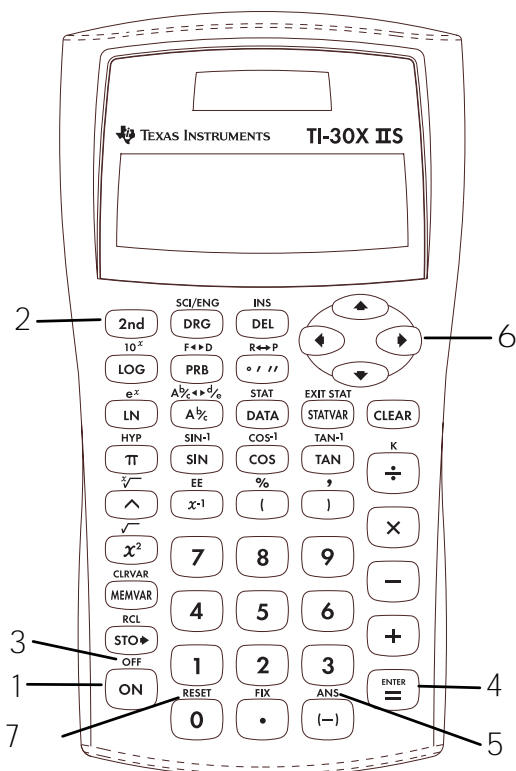
RESET: N Y

- Press **[ENTER]** when **N** (no) is underlined to return to the previous screen without resetting the calculator.
- Press **[ENTER]** when **Y** (yes) is underlined to reset the calculator. The message **MEM CLEARED** is displayed.

Note: Pressing **[ON]** and **[CLEAR]** **simultaneously** resets the calculator immediately. No menu or message is displayed.

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- Resetting the calculator:
 - Returns settings to their defaults: floating decimal (standard) notation and degree (**DEG**) mode.
 - Clears memory variables, pending operations, entries in history, statistical data, constants, and **Ans** (Last Answer).
- The entry line can contain up to 88 characters. When **←** or **→** appear in the display, the entry line contains more characters to the left or right. When **↑** or **↓** appear, more characters are located above or below the entry line.
- Press **[ON]** after Automatic Power Down™ (APD™). The display, pending operations, settings, and memory are retained.



Second, Off, Arrows, Equals

Enter 46 - 23. Change 46 to 41.
Change 23 to 26 and complete the operation. Enter 81 + 57 and complete the operation. Scroll to see your previous entries.

Press

Display

46 $\boxed{-}$ 23

46-23
DEG

\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow 1
 \rightarrow \rightarrow 6 $\boxed{=}$

41-26
15.
DEG

81 $\boxed{+}$ 57 $\boxed{=}$

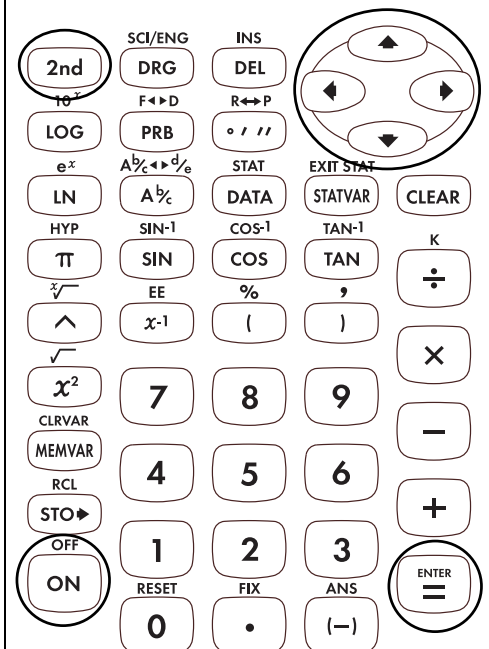
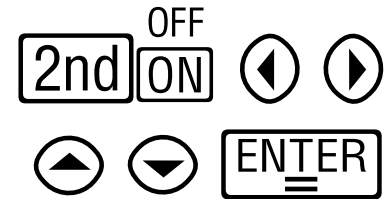
81+57
138.
DEG

$\boxed{2nd}$ \boxed{OFF} \boxed{ON} \boxed{ON}

\blacksquare
DEG

\uparrow \uparrow \downarrow

81+57
DEG



Reset

Reset the calculator.

Press

Display

2nd ^{RESET}**0**

RESET: N Y
DEG



RESET: N Y
DEG

ENTER

MEM CLEARED
DEG

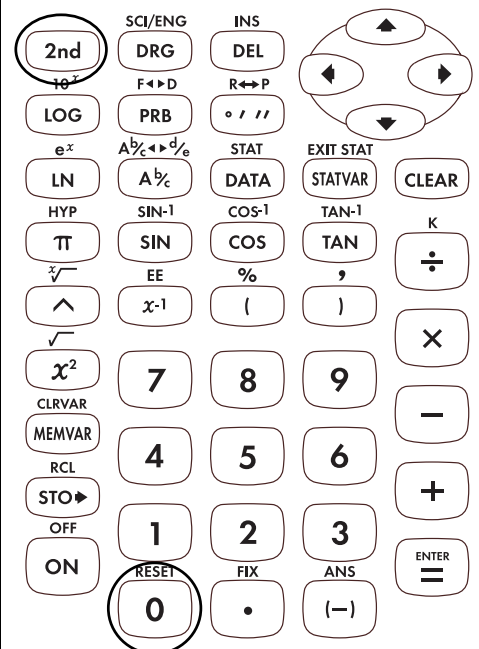
CLEAR

/
DEG

Pressing **ON** and **CLEAR** at the same time also resets the calculator immediately. No menu or message is displayed.

Using **2nd** ^{RESET}**0** or **ON** and **CLEAR** returns all settings to their defaults and clears the memory.

2nd ^{RESET}**0**



Last Answer (Ans)

Use Last Answer (**Ans**) to calculate $(2+2)^2$.

Press

Display

2 **+** 2 **ENTER**

2+2 ↑
4.
DEG

2nd^{ANS} **(-)** **x²**
ENTER

Ans² ↑
16.
DEG

2nd^{ANS} **(-)**

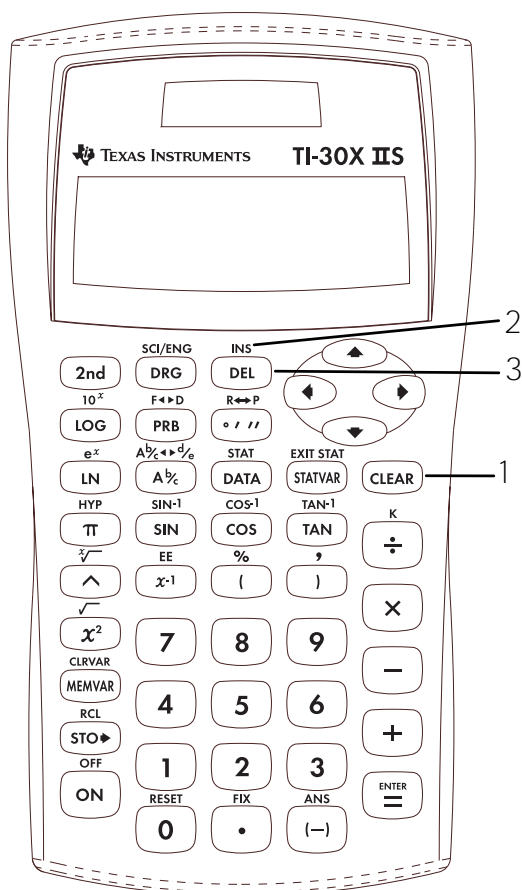


Keys

1. **CLEAR** clears characters and error messages. Once the display is clear, it moves the cursor to the most recent entry.
2. **2nd** **INS** lets you insert a character at the cursor.
3. **DEL** deletes the character at the cursor. Hold **DEL** down to delete all characters to the right. Then, each time you press **DEL**, it deletes 1 character to the left of the cursor.

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- Pressing **CLEAR** does not affect the memory, statistical registers, angle units, or numeric notation.



Delete and Insert

Enter $4569 + 285$, and then change it to $459 + 2865$. Complete the problem.

Press

Display

4569 $\boxed{+}$ 285

4569+285

DEG

$\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow$
 $\leftarrow \boxed{\text{DEL}}$

459+285

DEG

$\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$
^{INS}
 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{DEL}} 6$

459+2865

DEG

$\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

459+2865 [↑]

3324.
 DEG

$\boxed{\text{DEL}}$ $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ ^{INS} $\boxed{\text{DEL}}$



Clear

Enter 21595.
 Clear the 95.
 Clear the entry.

Press

Display

21595



  **CLEAR**
 (Clear to right)



CLEAR
 (Clear entry)



CLEAR

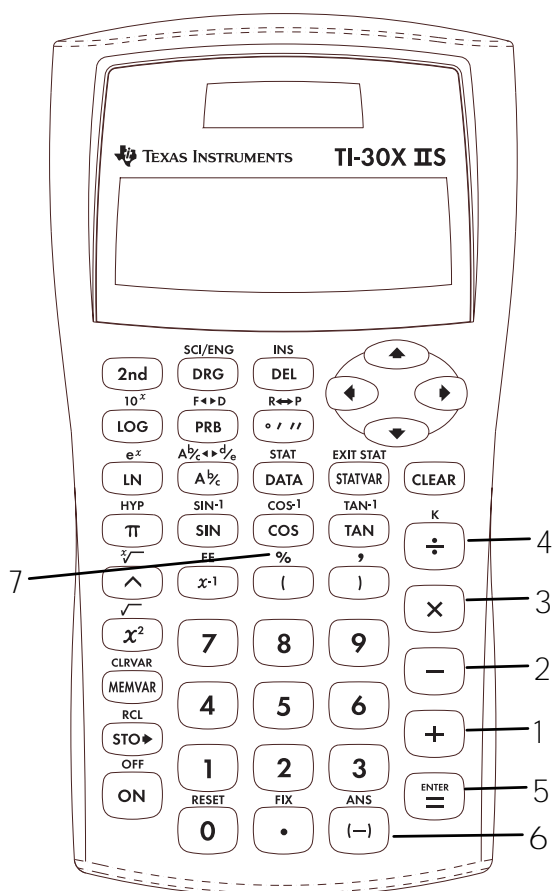


Keys

1. $\boxed{+}$ adds.
2. $\boxed{-}$ subtracts.
3. $\boxed{\times}$ multiplies.
4. $\boxed{\div}$ divides.
5. $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ completes the operation or executes the command.
6. $\boxed{(-)}$ lets you enter a negative number.
7. $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\%]}$ changes a real number to a percent.

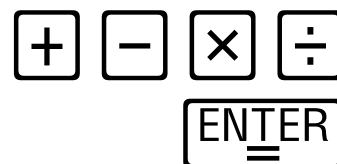
Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- The TI-30X IIS allows implied multiplication.
Example: $3(4+3) = 21$
- Do not confuse $\boxed{(-)}$ with $\boxed{-}$. $\boxed{-}$ allows subtraction.
- Results of percent calculations display according to the decimal notation mode setting.



Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide, Equals

Find: $2 + 54 - 6 =$
 $16 \times 21 =$
 $78 \div 2 =$
 $12 \times (5 + 6) =$



| Press | Display |
|---|---------------------------|
| 2 $\boxed{+}$ 54 $\boxed{-}$ 6 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | $2+54-6$ 50. DEG |
| 16 $\boxed{\times}$ 21 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | $16*21$ 336. DEG |
| 78 $\boxed{\div}$ 2 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | $78/2$ 39. DEG |
| 12 $\boxed{\times}$ $\boxed{(}$ 5 $\boxed{+}$ 6 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | $12*(5+6)$ 132. DEG |



Negative Numbers

The temperature in Utah was -3°C at 6:00 a.m. By 10:00 a.m. the temperature had risen 12°C . What was the temperature at 10:00 a.m.?



Press

Display

3 12

$-3+12$ ↑
9.
DEG



Percent

Mike makes \$80 per week. He saves 15% of his earnings. How much does Mike save per week?

Press

Display

15

15
DEG

$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{\%} \boxed{\times} 80$
 \boxed{ENTER}

15%*80 ↑
12.
DEG

$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{\%}$



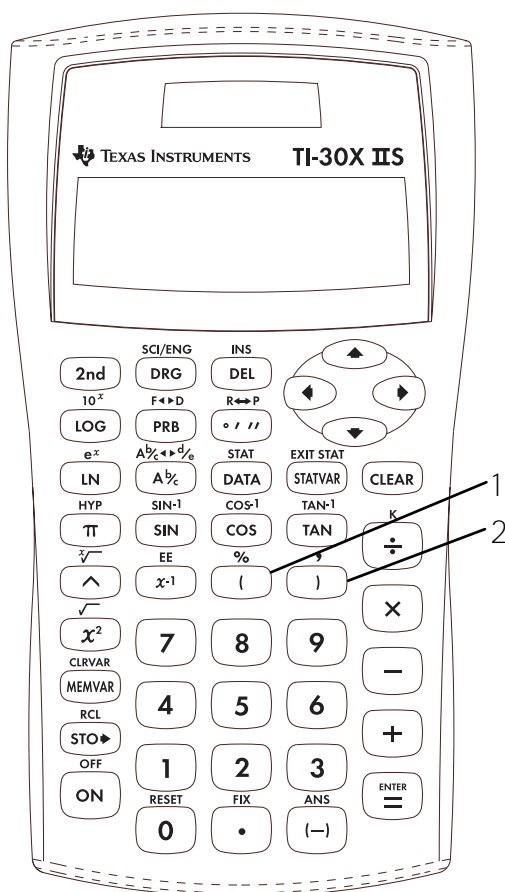
Keys

1. $\boxed{}$ opens a parenthetical expression.
2. $\boxed{}$ closes a parenthetical expression.

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- The transparency master showing the Equation Operating System (EOS™) demonstrates the order in which the TI-30X IIS completes calculations.
- Operations inside parentheses are performed first. Use $\boxed{}$ $\boxed{}$ to change the order of operations and, therefore, change the result.

Example: $1 + 2 \times 3 = 7$
 $(1 + 2) \times 3 = 9$



| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 (first) | Expressions inside () |
| 2 | Functions that need a) and precede the expression, such as the SIN, LOG, or $\text{2nd} \overset{R \leftrightarrow P}{\text{DMS}}$ menu items |
| 3 | Functions entered after the expression, such as x^2 and angle unit modifiers ($^\circ$, ', ", r, g) |
| 4 | Fractions |
| 5 | Exponentiation (\wedge) and roots ($\text{2nd} \sqrt{x}$) |
| 6 | Negation ($(-)$) |
| 7 | Permutations (nPr) and combinations (nCr) |
| 8 | Multiplication, implied multiplication, and division |
| 9 | Addition and subtraction |
| 10 | Conversions ($\text{2nd} \overset{Ab/c \leftrightarrow d/e}{A b/c}$, $\text{2nd} \overset{F \leftrightarrow D}{PRB}$, and \blacktriangleright DMS) |
| 11 (last) | ENTER completes all operations and closes all open parentheses. |

Order of Operations

$$1 + 2 \times 3 =$$

Press

Display

1 $\boxed{+}$ 2 $\boxed{\times}$ 3
 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$1+2*3$ ↑
7.
 DEG

$$(1 + 2) \times 3 =$$

Press

Display

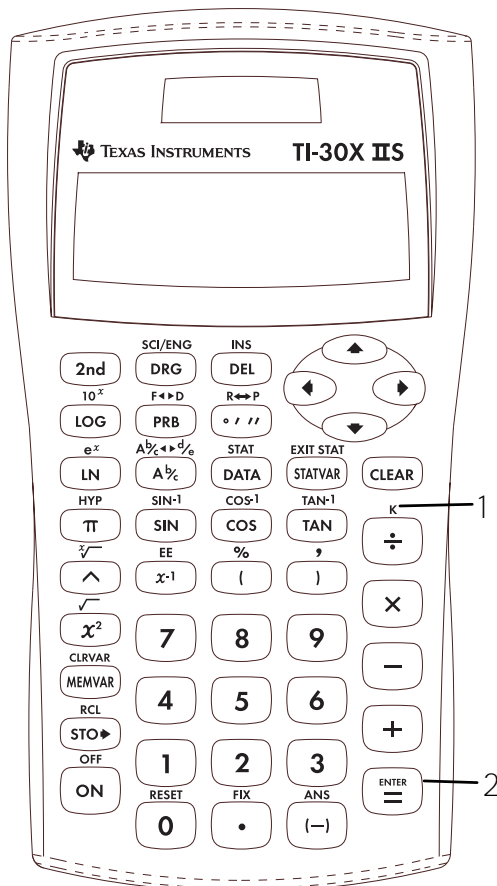
$\boxed{(}$ 1 $\boxed{+}$ 2 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{\times}$
 3 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$(1+2)*3$ ↑
9.
 DEG



Keys

1. **2nd** [**K**] turns on the constant mode and lets you define a constant. A **K** displays when the constant mode is on.
2. **ENTER** places the contents of **K** at the end of the expression in the display.



Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- All functions, except statistics, work in constant mode.
- To enter a constant:
 1. Press **2nd** [**K**]. If a constant is already stored, press **CLEAR** to clear it.
 2. Enter your constant (any set of operations, functions, and values).
 3. Press **ENTER** to turn on the constant mode. **K** appears in the display.
 4. Press **CLEAR** to clear the display.
 5. Enter an initial value. If you do not enter a value, 0 is assumed, and **Ans** will appear in the display.
 6. Press **ENTER** to place the contents of **K** at the end of the expression and evaluate it.
 7. Continue pressing **ENTER** to repeat the constant.

The result is stored in **Ans**, which is displayed, and the constant is used to evaluate the new expression.

Constant

Three people babysit for \$3.25 each per hour. First person works 16 hours. Second person works 12 hours. Third person works 17 hours. How much did each person earn?

Press

Display

$\boxed{2nd} \overset{K}{\boxed{\div}}$

$K =$
DEG

$\boxed{\times} 3.25 \boxed{=}$

$K = *3.25$
DEG K

\boxed{CLEAR}

\blacksquare ↑
DEG K

16 $\boxed{=}$

$16*3.25$ ↑
 $52.$
DEG K

12 $\boxed{=}$

$12*3.25$ ↑
 $39.$
DEG K

17 $\boxed{=}$

$17*3.25$ ↑
 55.25
DEG K

$\boxed{2nd} \overset{K}{\boxed{\div}}$

\blacksquare ↑
DEG K

(Constant mode is off.)

$\boxed{2nd} \overset{K}{\boxed{\div}}$



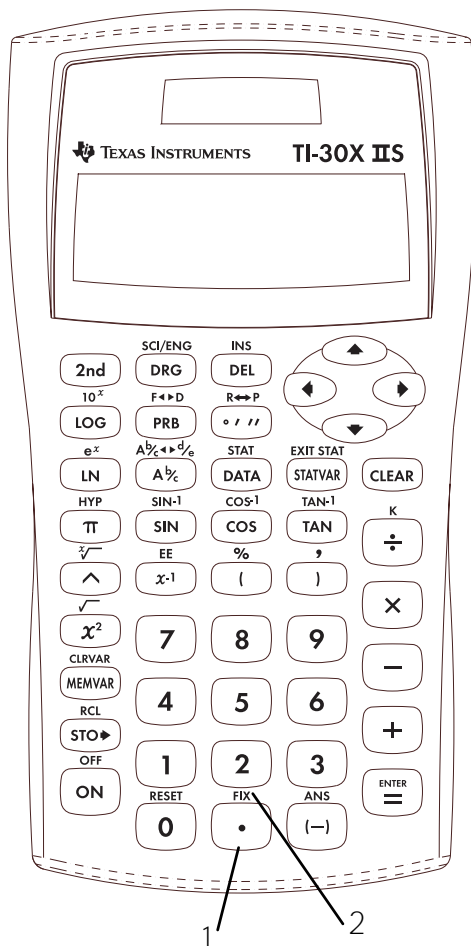
Keys

1. \square enters a decimal point.
2. 2^{nd} [FIX] displays the following menu, which lets you set the number of decimal places.

F 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

F Sets floating decimal (standard) notation.

0-9 Sets the number of decimal places.



Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- 2^{nd} [FIX] \square removes the setting and returns to standard notation (floating decimal).
- The **FIX** setting affects all decimal results and the mantissa of scientific and engineering notation results.
- The TI-30X IIS automatically rounds the result to the number of decimal places selected. For example, when the decimal is set to 2 places, 0.147 becomes 0.15 when you press \square . The TI-30X IIS also rounds or pads resulting values with trailing zeros to fit the selected setting. For example, when the decimal is set to 5 places, 0.147 becomes 0.14700 when you press \square .
- All results are displayed to the **FIX** setting until you clear the setting by either pressing 2^{nd} [FIX] \square or selecting F (floating) on the decimal notation menu. Resetting the calculator also clears the **FIX** setting.
- After pressing 2^{nd} [FIX], you can select the number of decimal places in 2 ways:
 - Press \uparrow or \downarrow to move to the number of decimal places you want, and then press \square , or
 - Press the number key that corresponds to the number of decimal places you want.
- **FIX** affects only the results, not the entry.

Decimal, FIX

Round 12.345 to the hundredths place, to the tenths place, and then cancel the **FIX** setting.

Press

Display

12 \square 345

12.345
DEG

\square ^{FIX}
2nd \square

F0123456789
DEG

\blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright

F0123456789
DEG

ENTER

12.345
FIX DEG

ENTER

12.345 12.35 ↑
FIX DEG

\square ^{FIX}
2nd \square 1

12.345 12.3 ↑
FIX DEG

\square ^{FIX}
2nd \square \square

12.345 12.345 ↑
DEG

\square ^{FIX}
2nd \square



Keys

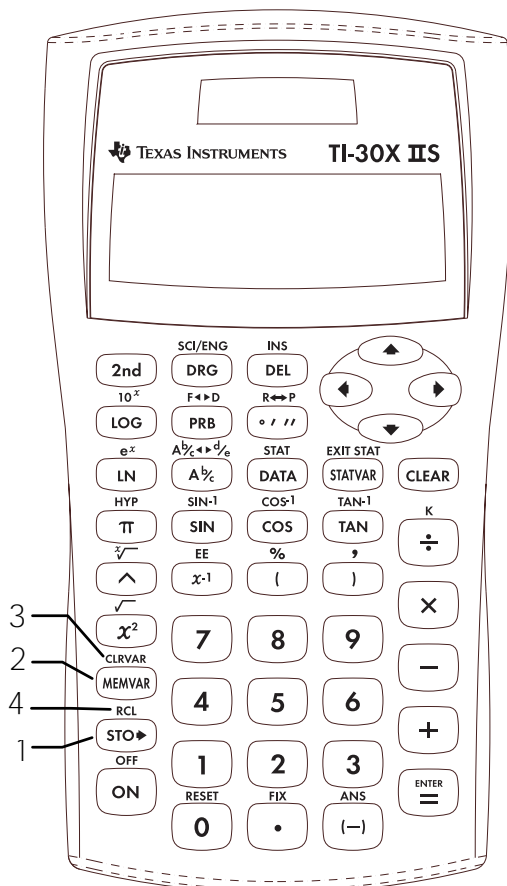
1. **[STO▶]** displays the following menu of variables.
A B C D E Lets you select a variable in which to store the displayed value. The new variable replaces any previously stored value.
2. **[MEMVAR]** displays the following menu of variables.
A B C D E Lets you view the stored value before pasting it in variable form to the display.

rand Lets you set a seed value for random integers.

3. **[2nd] [CLRVAR]** clears all variables.
4. **[2nd] [RCL]** displays the following menu of variables.
A B C D E Lets you view the stored value before pasting it to the display.

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- You can store a real number or an expression that results in a real number to a memory variable.
- When you select a variable using **[MEMVAR]**, the variable name (A, B, C, D, or E) is displayed on the entry line.
- When you select a variable using **[2nd] [RCL]**, the value of the stored variable is displayed on the entry line.
- Resetting the calculator clears all memory variables.
- For more about **rand**, see Chapter 11, Probability (page 68).



Store, Memory Variable, Clear Variable

Test scores: 96, 76, 85.

Weekly scores: 92, 83, 97, and 86.

Find the average of test and weekly scores. Find the final average.

Press

Display

96 $\boxed{+}$ 76 $\boxed{+}$
85 $\boxed{=}$

96+76+85 \uparrow
257.
DEG

$\boxed{\div}$ 3 $\boxed{=}$

Ans/3 \uparrow
85.66666667
DEG

$\boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright}$ $\boxed{=}$

Ans \rightarrow A \uparrow
85.66666667
DEG

92 $\boxed{+}$ 83 $\boxed{+}$
97 $\boxed{+}$ 86 $\boxed{=}$

92+83+97+86 \uparrow
358.
DEG

$\boxed{\div}$ 4 $\boxed{=}$

Ans/4 \uparrow
89.5
DEG

$\boxed{+}$ $\boxed{\text{MEMVAR}}$
 $\boxed{=}$ $\boxed{=}$

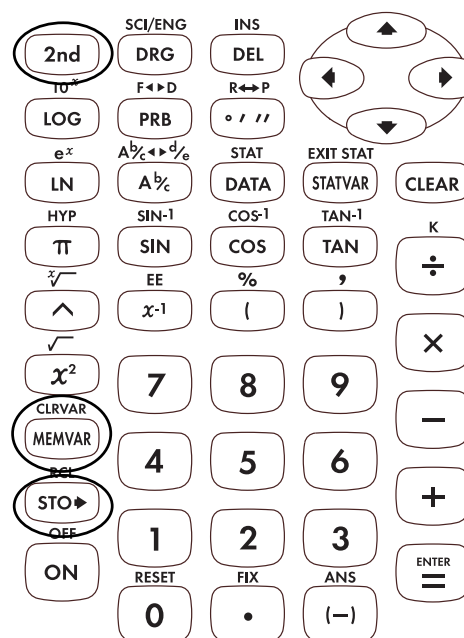
Ans+A \uparrow
175.1666667
DEG

$\boxed{\div}$ 2 $\boxed{=}$

Ans/2 \uparrow
87.58333333
DEG

$\boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright}$ $\boxed{\text{MEMVAR}}$

$\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ CLRVAR
 $\boxed{\text{MEMVAR}}$



Store, Recall

Which would be the better buy:
3 cassette tapes for \$7.98, or
4 cassette tapes for \$9.48?

Press

Display

7 \square . \square 98 \square \div 3

\square ENTER

7.98/3
2.66
DEG

\square STO \square ENTER

Ans \rightarrow A
2.66
DEG

9 \square . \square 48 \square \div 4

\square ENTER

9.48 / 4
2.37
DEG

\square STO \square \square ENTER

Ans \rightarrow B
2.37
DEG

View the first price again.

\square RCL
 \square 2nd \square STO \square

A B C D E
2.66
DEG

View the second price again.

\square

A B C D E
2.37
DEG

\square STO \square
RCL
 \square 2nd \square STO \square



Store, Recall

| Shop | Purchases | Qty | Cost |
|------|------------|-----|-------------|
| A | shirts | 2 | \$13.98 ea. |
| B | ties | 3 | \$7.98 ea. |
| C | belt | 1 | \$6.98 |
| | suspenders | 1 | \$9.98 |

How much did you spend at each shop, and how much did you spend altogether?

Press

Display

2 \times 13 \square 98

ENTER

2*13.98 \uparrow
27.96
DEG

STO

\rightarrow A B C D E \rightarrow
DEG

ENTER

Ans \rightarrow A \uparrow
27.96
DEG

3 \times 7 \square 98

ENTER

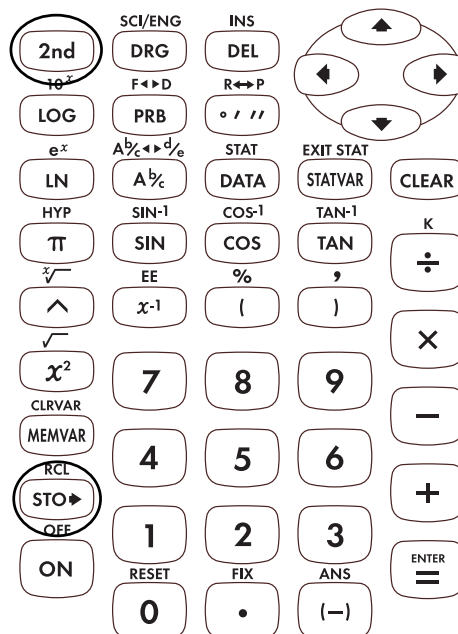
3*7.98 \uparrow
23.94
DEG

Continued

STO

RCL

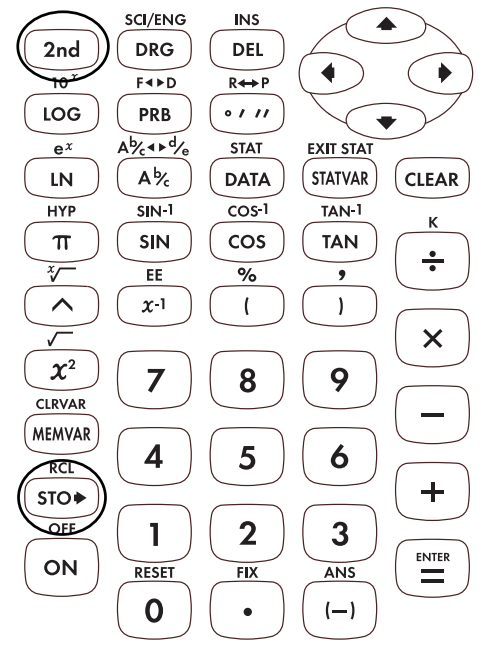
2nd **STO**



Store, Recall (Continued)

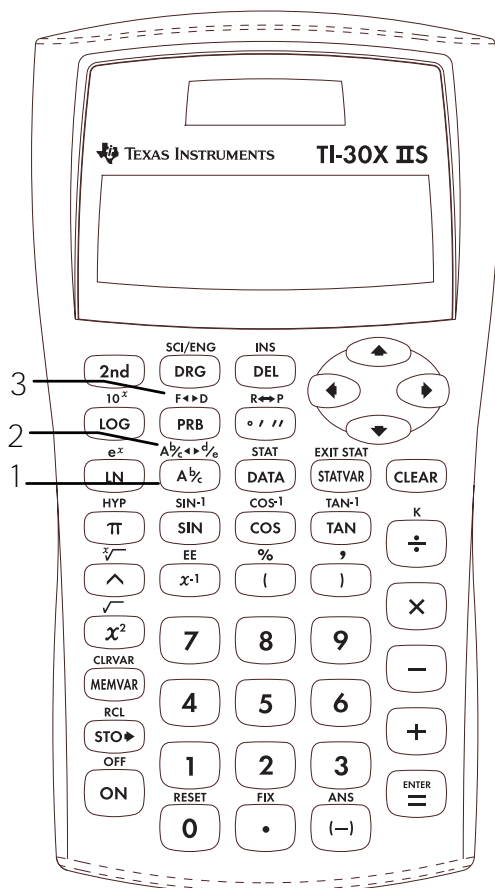
| Press | Display |
|--|---------------------------------|
| $\boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright} \blacktriangleright \boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | <i>Ans</i> →B ↑ 23.94 DEG |
| 6 $\boxed{\cdot}$ 98 $\boxed{+}$ 9 $\boxed{\cdot}$ 98 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | 6.98+9.98 ↑ 16.96 DEG |
| $\boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright} \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | <i>Ans</i> →C ↑ 16.96 DEG |
| RCL $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{+}$ | 27.96+ ↑ DEG |
| RCL $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright} \blacktriangleright$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{+}$ | ←.96+23.94+ ↑ DEG |
| RCL $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright} \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | 27.96+23.94 → ↑ 68.86 DEG |

$\boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright}$
RCL
 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{STO}\blacktriangleright}$



Keys

1. $\boxed{A\frac{b}{c}}$ lets you enter mixed numbers and fractions.
2. $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{A\frac{b}{c} \leftrightarrow d/e}$ converts a simple fraction to a mixed number or a mixed number to a simple fraction.
3. $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{F \leftrightarrow D}$ converts a fraction to its decimal equivalent or changes a decimal to its fractional equivalent, if possible.

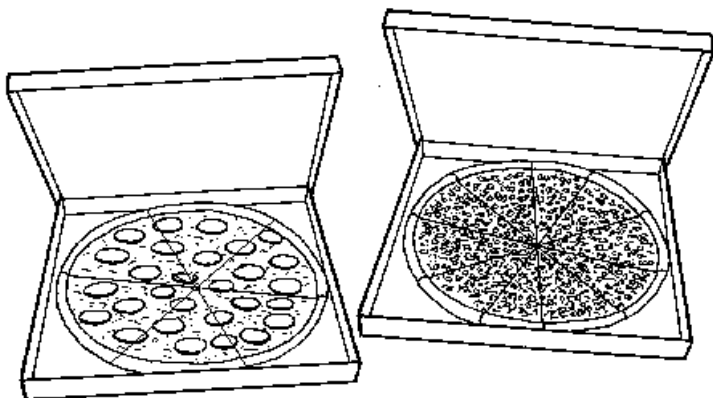


Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- To enter a mixed number or a fraction, press $\boxed{A\frac{b}{c}}$ between the whole number and the numerator and between the numerator and the denominator.
- You can enter a fraction or mixed number anywhere you can enter a decimal value.
- You can use fractions and decimals together in a calculation.
- Fractional results and entries are automatically reduced to their lowest terms.
- Fractional calculations can show fractional or decimal results.
 - When possible, calculations involving 2 fractions or a fraction and any integer will display fractional results.
 - Calculations involving a fraction and a decimal will always display results as decimals.
- For a mixed number, the whole number can be up to 3 digits, the numerator can be up to 3 digits, and the denominator can be any number through 1000.
- For a simple fraction, the numerator can be up to 6 digits and the denominator can be any number through 1000.

Fractions

At the party, you ate $\frac{5}{6}$ of the pepperoni pizza and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the sausage pizza. How much pizza did you eat?



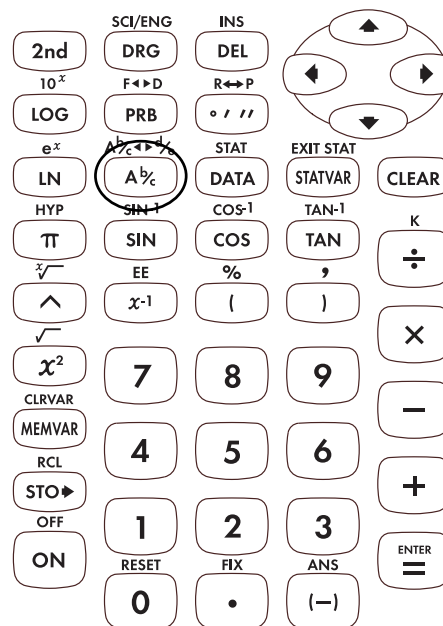
Press

Display

5 $\boxed{A\frac{b}{c}}$ 6 $\boxed{+}$ 1
 $\boxed{A\frac{b}{c}}$ 10 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

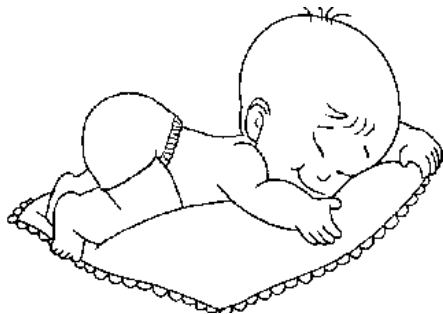
5,6+1,10 [†]
 $\frac{14}{15}$
 DEG

$\boxed{A\frac{b}{c}}$



Mixed Numbers

A baby weighed $4 \frac{3}{8}$ pounds at birth. In the next 6 months, she gained $2 \frac{3}{4}$ pounds. How much does she weigh?



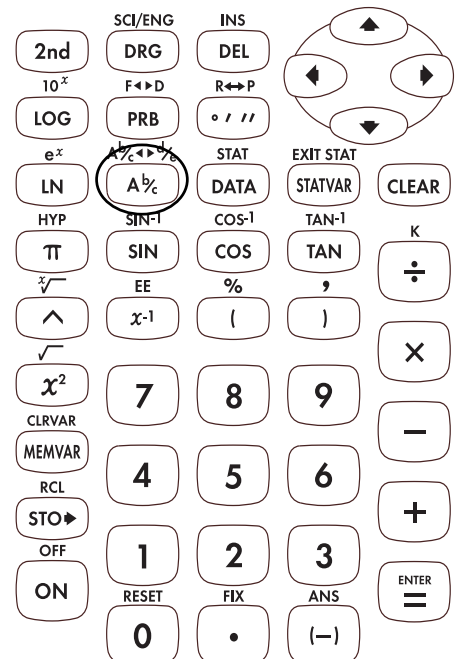
A_b/c

Press

Display

4 **A_b/c** 3 **A_b/c**
 8 **+** 2 **A_b/c** 3
A_b/c 4 **ENTER**

4,3,8+2,3,4[†]
7 1/8
 DEG



Mixed Number to Fraction, Fraction to Mixed Number

Sam is making his birthday cake. The recipe calls for $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour. He has only a $\frac{1}{2}$ -cup measuring cup. To find out how many times Sam must use his measuring cup, change the mixed number to a fraction.

$$3 \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} = 7$$



Press

Display

3 $\boxed{\text{Ab/c}}$ 1 $\boxed{\text{Ab/c}}$ 2

3 1/2
DEG

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{Ab/c} \leftrightarrow \text{d/e}}$ $\boxed{\text{Ab/c}}$

3 1/2 \rightarrow $\boxed{\text{Ab/c} \leftrightarrow \text{d/e}}$
DEG

$\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

3 1/2 \rightarrow $\boxed{\text{Ab/c} \leftrightarrow \text{d/e}}$ \uparrow
7/2
DEG

Show the mixed number again.

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{Ab/c} \leftrightarrow \text{d/e}}$ $\boxed{\text{Ab/c}}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

ANS \rightarrow $\boxed{\text{Ab/c} \leftrightarrow \text{d/e}}$ \uparrow
3 1/2
DEG

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{Ab/c} \leftrightarrow \text{d/e}}$ $\boxed{\text{Ab/c}}$



Fraction to Decimal

Juan swims 20 laps in 5.72 minutes. Mary swims 20 laps in $5 \frac{3}{4}$ minutes. Change Mary's time to a decimal to determine who swims faster.

Press

Display

5 $\boxed{\text{Ab/c}}$ 3 $\boxed{\text{Ab/c}}$

5 3 4 $\boxed{\text{F}\leftrightarrow\text{D}}$
DEG

4 $\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{PRB}}$

5 3 4 $\boxed{\text{F}\leftrightarrow\text{D}}$ \uparrow
5.75
DEG

$\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$\boxed{\text{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\text{PRB}}$ $\text{F}\leftrightarrow\text{D}$



Decimal to Fraction

Change 2.25 to its fractional equivalent.

Press

Display

2 \square 25

\square $\overset{F \leftrightarrow D}{\text{PRB}}$ \square ENTER

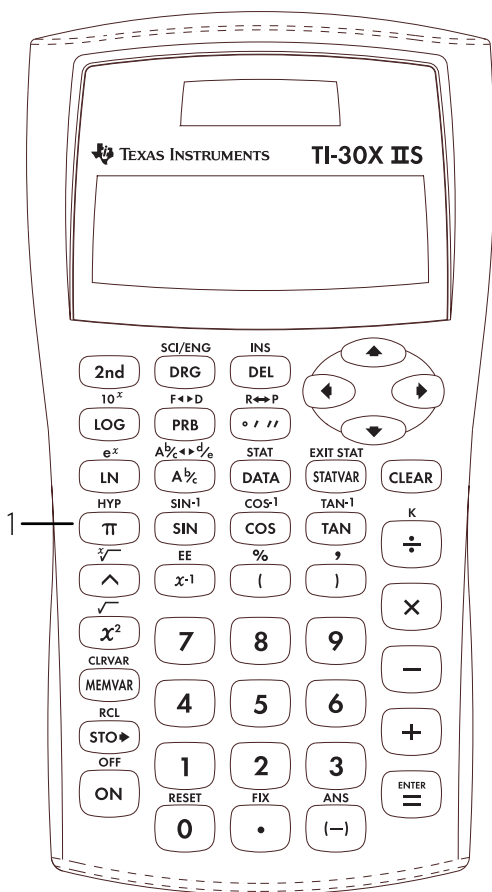
2.25 \rightarrow F \leftrightarrow D \uparrow
2 $\frac{1}{4}$
DEG

$\overset{F \leftrightarrow D}{\square}$ \square PRB



Keys

1. π displays the value of pi rounded to 10 digits (3.141592654).



Notes

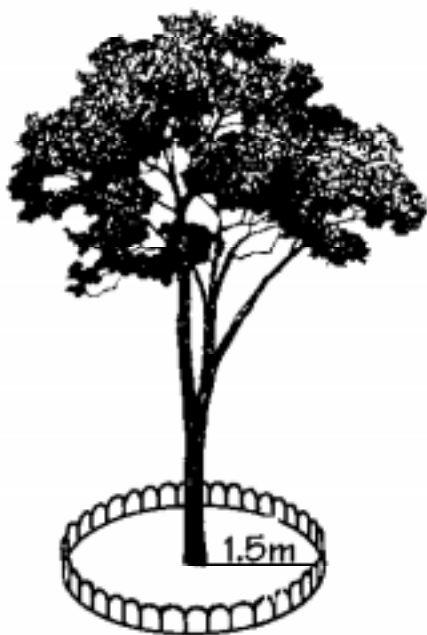
- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- Internally, pi is stored to 13 digits (3.141592653590).
- After pressing 2nd [FIX], you can select the number of decimal places in 2 ways:
 - Press \leftarrow or \rightarrow to move to the number of decimal places you want, and then press ENTER , or
 - Press the number key that corresponds to the number of decimal places you want.

The transparency masters show both ways.

Circumference

Use this formula to find the amount of border you need if you want to put a circular border all the way around the tree.

$$C = 2\pi r = 2 \times \pi \times 1.5\text{m}$$

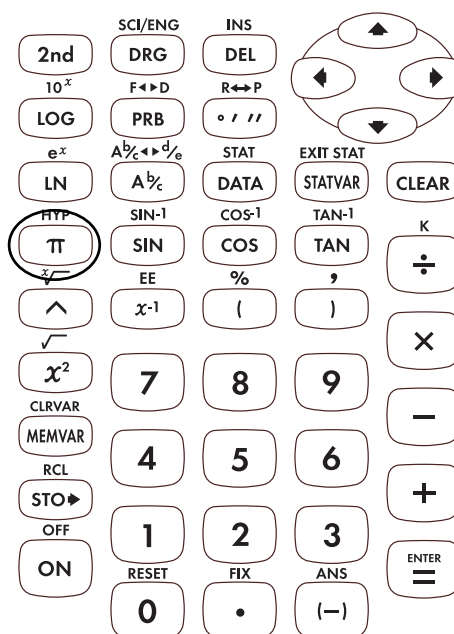


Press

2 \times π \times 1.5
 ENTER

Display

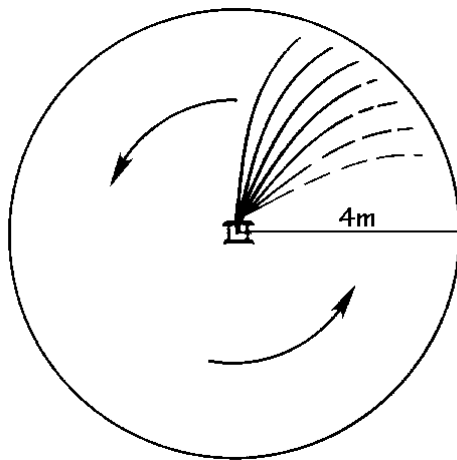
2* π *1.5
9.424777961
DEG



Area

Use this formula to find how much of a lawn would be covered by the sprinkler. Round your answer to the nearest whole number, and then return to floating decimal mode.

$$A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times 4^2$$



Press

Display

π \times 4 x^2
 ENTER

$\pi \times 4^2$
 50.26548246
 DEG

FIX
 2nd \cdot \blacktriangleright

F $\text{\textcircled{0}}$ 123456789
 DEG

ENTER

$\pi \times 4^2$
 50.
 FIX DEG

FIX
 2nd \cdot \cdot

$\pi \times 4^2$
 50.26548246
 DEG



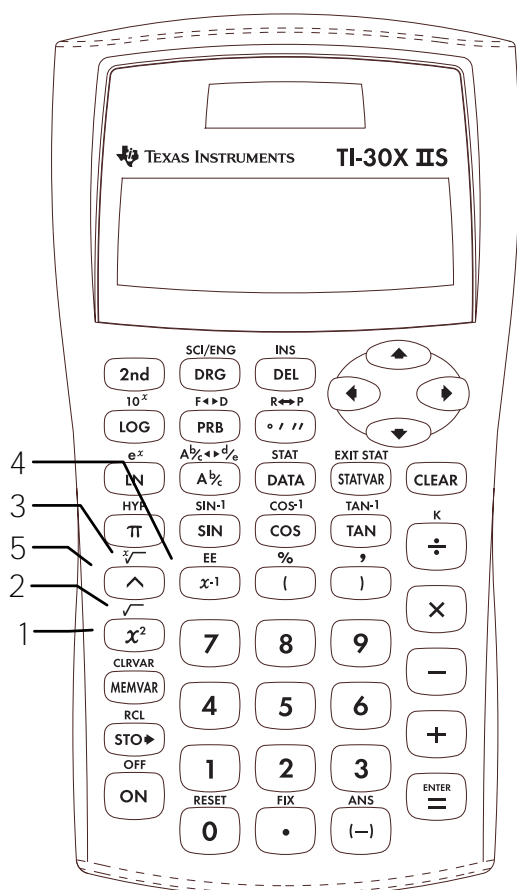
Keys

1. x^2 squares the value.
2. 2^{nd} $\sqrt{}$ calculates the square root.
3. 2^{nd} $\sqrt[x]{}$ calculates the specified root (x) of the value.
4. x^{-1} calculates the reciprocal.
5. \wedge raises a value to a specified power.

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- To use \wedge , enter the base, press \wedge , and then enter the exponent.
- The base (or mantissa) and the exponent may be either positive or negative. Refer to Domain under Error Messages in Appendix C (page C-1) for restrictions.
- The result of calculations with \wedge must be within the range of the TI-30X IIS.
- A sign change takes precedence over exponents.

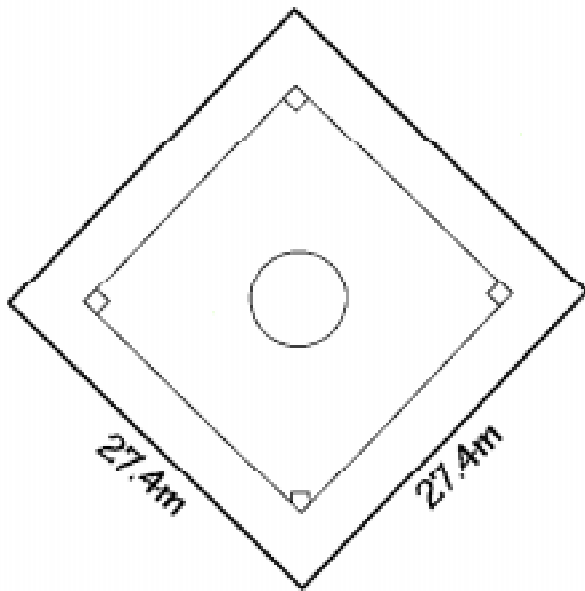
Example: $-5^2 = -25$
 $(-5)^2 = 25$



Squares

Use this formula to find the size of the tarpaulin needed to cover the entire baseball infield.

$$A = x^2 = 27.4^2$$



Press

27.4 x^2 ENTER

or

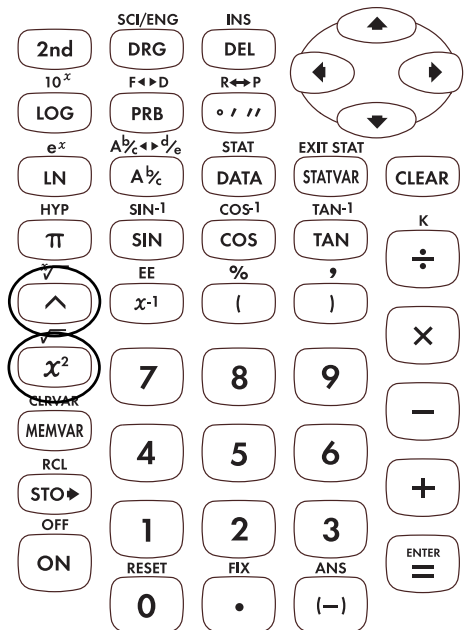
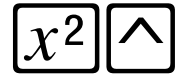
27.4 \wedge 2

ENTER

Display

27.4² ↑
750.76
DEG

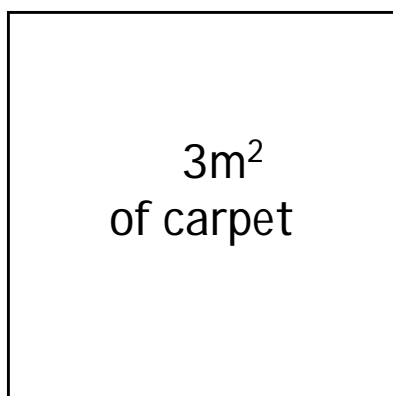
27.4[^]2 ↑
750.76
DEG



Square Roots

Use this formula to find the length of the side of a square clubhouse if 3m² of carpet would cover the floor. Round your answer to 0 decimal places.

$$L = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3}$$



$$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{x^2}$$

Press

Display

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{x^2} 3 \boxed{)}$
 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$\sqrt{(3)}$
 1.732050808
 DEG

FIX
 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\cdot}$ $\boxed{\blacktriangleright}$
 $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

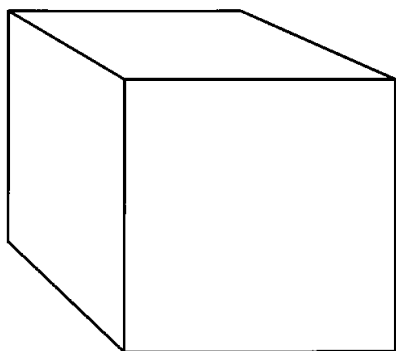
$\sqrt{(3)}$
 FIX 2.
 DEG

SCI/ENG INS
 DRG DEL
 F \leftrightarrow D R \leftrightarrow P
 LOG PRB ° / //
 e^x A^{b/c} ↔ d/e STAT EXIT STAT
 LN A^{b/c} DATA STATVAR CLEAR
 HYP SIN-1 COS-1 TAN-1 K
 π SIN COS TAN ÷
 $\sqrt{\square}$ EE % ,
 ^ x⁻¹ ()
 $\sqrt{\square}$ 7 8 9 ×
 CLRVAR 4 5 6 -
 MEMVAR RCL STO \blacktriangleright +
 OFF 1 2 3 ENTER
 ON 0 . (-) =

Cubes

Use this formula to find the volume of a cube with sides 2.3 meters long. Change your answer to a fraction.

$$V = L^3 = 2.3^3$$



Press

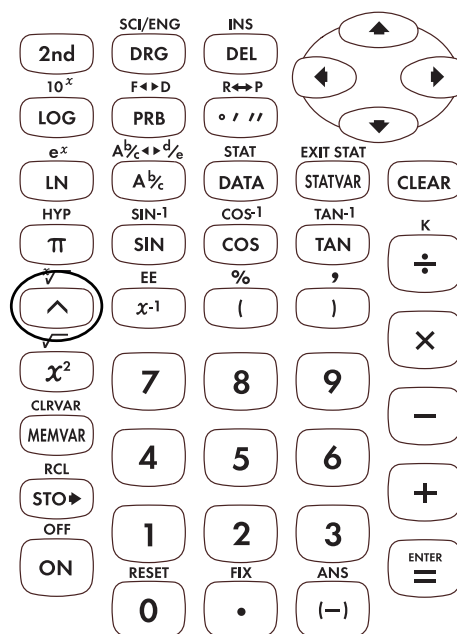
Display

2 \square 3 \square 3
 \square

2.3^3 ↑
 12.167
 DEG

\square F↔D
 \square \square
 \square

Ans/F↔D ↑
 12.167/1000
 DEG



Powers

Fold a piece of paper in half, in half again, and so on until you cannot physically fold it in half again. How many sections would there be after 10 folds? After 15 folds?



Press

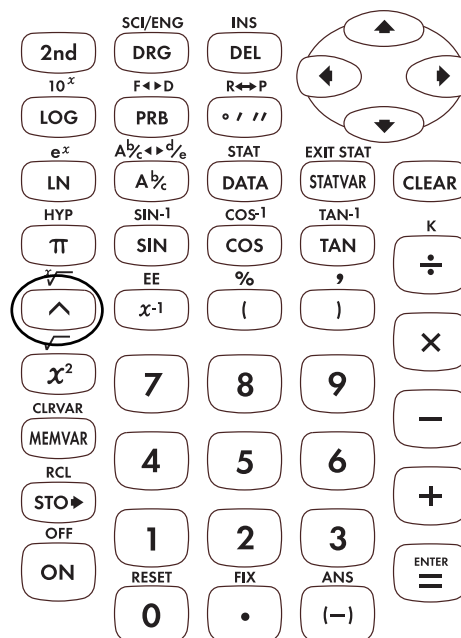
Display

2 10

2^{10} ↑
1024.
DEG

2 15

2^{15} ↑
32768.
DEG






Roots

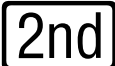

If the volume of a cube is 125 cm^3 ,
what is the length of each side?

Press

Display

3   125



5.
DEG



Reciprocals

The chart below shows the amount of time spent building model ships.

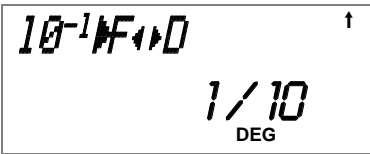
| <u>Ships</u> | <u>Time Spent Building</u> | <u>Portion Completed Per Hour</u> |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sailing | 10 hrs. | ? |
| Steam | 5 hrs. | ? |
| Luxury | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. | ? |

How much of each model was completed per hour?

Press Display

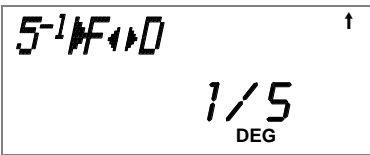
Sailing ship:

10 x^{-1} **2nd** **PRB** **F \leftrightarrow D** **ENTER**



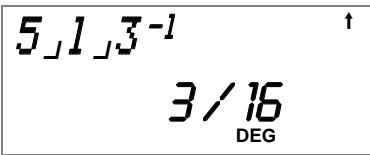
Steam ship:

5 x^{-1} **2nd** **PRB** **F \leftrightarrow D** **ENTER**



Luxury liner:

5 **Ab/c** 1 **Ab/c** 3 x^{-1} **ENTER**



x^{-1}



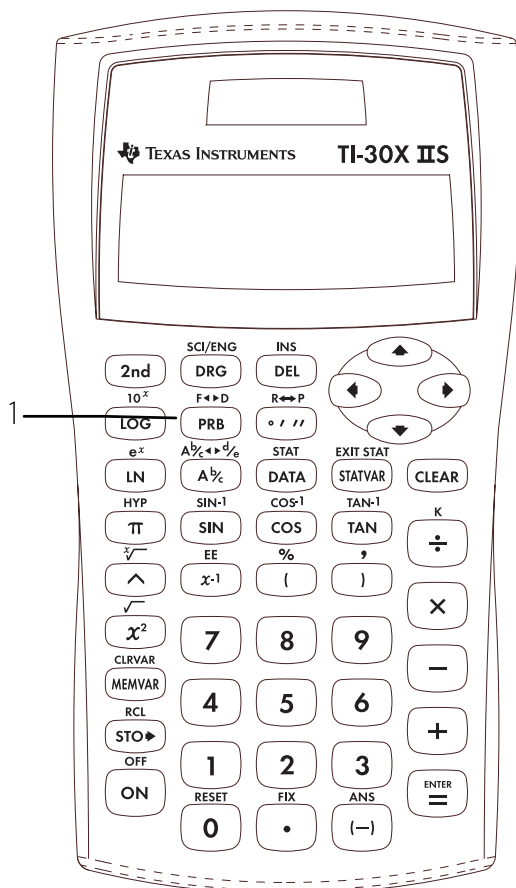
Keys

1. **PRB** displays the following menu of functions.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| nPr | Calculates the number of possible permutations. |
| nCr | Calculates the number of possible combinations. |
| ! | Calculates the factorial. |
| RAND | Generates a random 10-digit real number between 0 and 1. |
| RANDI | Generates a random integer between 2 numbers that you specify. |

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- A *combination* is an arrangement of objects in which the order is not important, as in a hand of cards.
- A *permutation* is an arrangement of objects in which the order is important, as in a race.
- A *factorial* is the product of all the positive integers from 1 to n , where n is a positive whole number ≤ 69 .
- To control a sequence of random numbers, you can store (**STO**) an integer to **RAND** just as you would store values to memory variables. The seed value changes randomly when a random number is generated.
- For **RANDI**, use a comma to separate the 2 numbers that you specify.



Combination (nCr)

You have space for 2 books on your bookshelf. You have 4 books to put on the shelf. Use this formula to find how many ways you could place the 4 books in the 2 spaces.

$$4 \text{ nCr } 2 = x$$



A B C D

AB and BA
count as only
1 combination.

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| AB | AC | AD |
| BA | BC | BD |
| CA | CB | CD |
| DA | DB | DC |

Press

Display

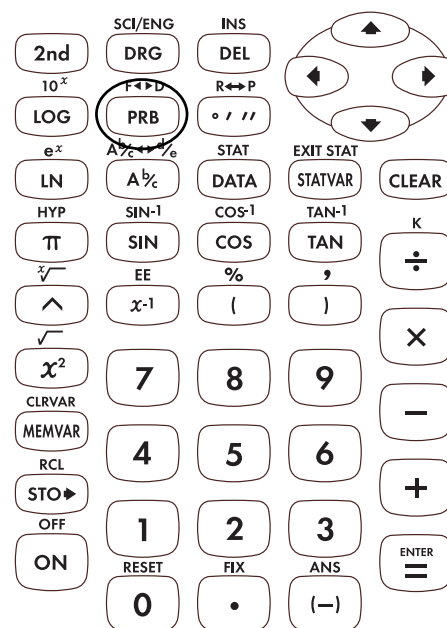
4 **PRB** **▶**

nPr *nCr* ! →
DEG

2 **ENTER**

4 *nCr* 2 ↑
6.
DEG

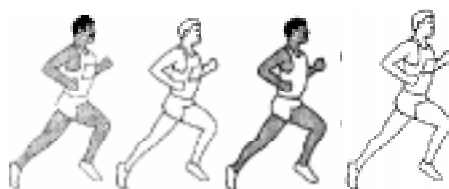
PRB



Permutation (nPr)

Four different people are running in a race. Use this formula to find how many different ways they can place 1st and 2nd.

$$4 \text{ nPr } 2 = x$$



A B C D

AB and BA ————— AB AC AD
 count as 2 BA BC BD
 permutations. CA CB CD
 DA DB DC

Press

Display

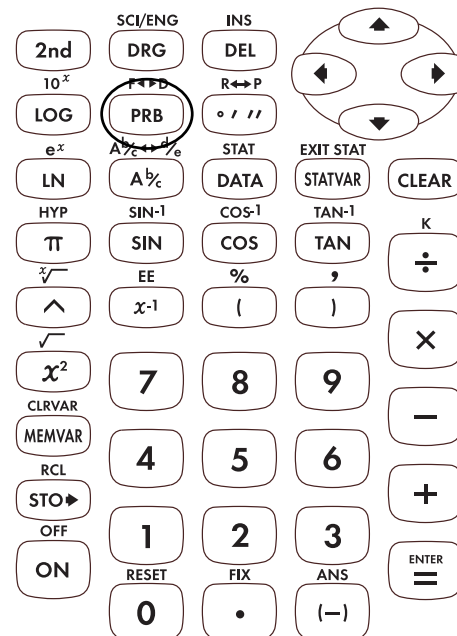
4 **PRB**

nPr *nCr* ! →
 DEG

2 **ENTER**

4 *nPr* 2 ↑
 12.
 DEG

PRB



Factorial (!)

Using the digits 1, 3, 7, and 9 only one time each, how many 4-digit numbers can you form?

$$4! = x$$

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| A | B | C | D |

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ABCD | ABDC | ACBD | ACDB | ADBC | ADCB |
| BACD | BADC | BCAD | BCDA | BDCA | BDAC |
| CABD | CADB | CBAD | CBDA | CDAB | CDBA |
| DABC | DACB | DBAC | DBCA | DCAB | DCBA |

Press

Display

4 **PRB** \rightarrow \rightarrow

nPr *nCr* **!** \rightarrow
 DEG

ENTER **ENTER**

4! \uparrow
24.
 DEG

PRB



Random (RAND)

Generate a sequence of random numbers.

Press

Display

PRB \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright

\leftarrow **RAND** **RANDI**
DEG

ENTER **ENTER**

RAND \uparrow
0.839588694
DEG

ENTER

RAND \uparrow
0.482688185
DEG

Results will vary.

PRB



Random (RAND)

Set 1 as the current seed and generate a sequence of random numbers.

Press

Display

1 **STO▶** **◀**

← rand
310000.
DEG

ENTER

1→rand ↑
1.
DEG

PRB **▶** **▶** **▶**

ENTER **ENTER**

RAND ↑
0.000018633
DEG

ENTER

RAND ↑
0.745579721
DEG

PRB



Random Integer (RAND)

Generate a random integer from 2 through 10.

Press

Display

PRB \leftarrow

\leftarrow *RAND* *RANDI*
DEG

ENTER 2 **2nd** **)**

\leftarrow *RANDI*(2, 10)
DEG

10 **)**

ENTER

RANDI(2, 10) \rightarrow 1
3.
DEG

Results will vary.

PRB



Keys

- [2nd] [STAT]** displays a menu from which you can select 1-VAR, 2-VAR or CLRDATA.

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1-VAR | Analyzes data from 1 set of data with 1 measured variable— x . |
| 2-VAR | Analyzes paired data from 2 sets of data with 2 measured variables— x , the independent variable, and y , the dependent variable. |
| CLRDATA | Clears data values without exiting STAT mode. |
- [DATA]** lets you enter data points (x for 1-VAR stats; x and y for 2-VAR stats).

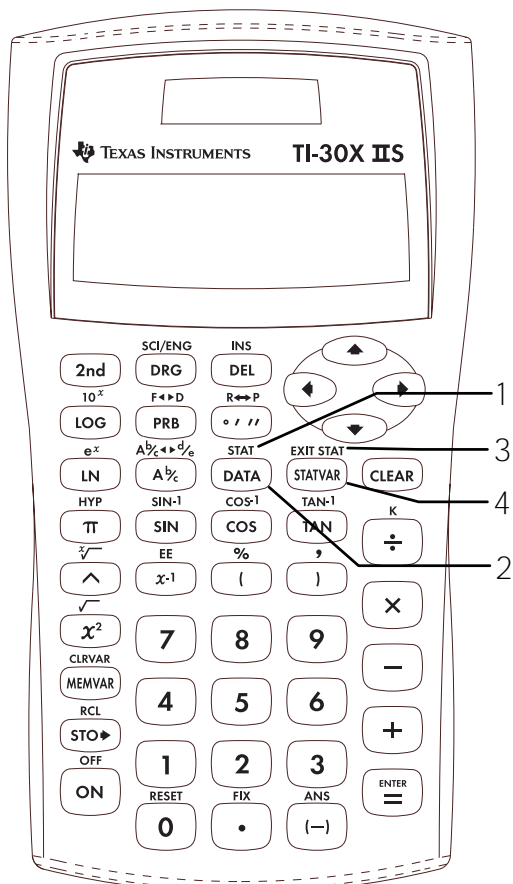
- [2nd] [EXIT STAT]** displays the following menu that lets you clear data values and exit STAT mode.

EXIT ST: Y N

- Press **[ENTER]** when **Y** (yes) is underlined to clear data values and exit STAT mode.
- Press **[ENTER]** when **N** (no) is underlined to return to the previous screen without exiting STAT mode.

- [STATVAR]** displays the menu of variables with their current values.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| n | Number of x (or x,y) data points. |
| \bar{x} or \bar{y} | Mean of all x or y values. |
| S_x or S_y | Sample standard deviation of x or y . |
| σ_x or σ_y | Population standard deviation of x or y . |
| Σx or Σy | Sum of all x values or y values. |
| Σx^2 or Σy^2 | Sum of all x^2 values or y^2 values. |
| Σxy | Sum of $(x \times y)$ for all xy pairs in 2 lists. |
| a | Linear regression slope. |
| b | Linear regression y -intercept. |
| r | Correlation coefficient. |



Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- To save the last data point or frequency value entered, you must press **[ENTER]** or **[DOWNSHIFT]**.
- You can change data points once they are entered.

Entering 1-VAR Stat Data

Five students took a math test. Using their scores, enter the data points—85, 85, 97, 53, 77.

Press

Display

2nd **STAT DATA**

1-VAR 2-VAR →
DEG

ENTER **DATA**

$X_1=$ ↑
STAT DEG

85

$X_1=85$ ↑
STAT DEG

⏴

FRQ=1 ↑
STAT DEG

2

FRQ=2 ↑
STAT DEG

⏴ 97

$X_2=97$ ↑
STAT DEG

⏴ ⏴ 53

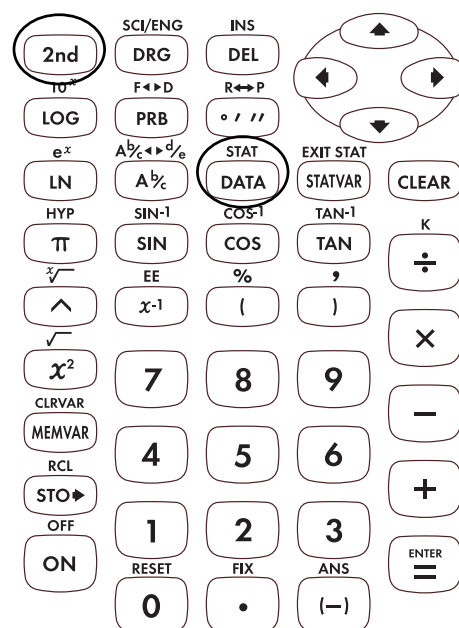
$X_3=53$ ↑
STAT DEG

⏴ ⏴ 77 **ENTER**

$X_4=77$ ↑
STAT DEG 77

Continued

2nd **STAT DATA** **DATA**



Viewing the Data (Continued)

Find the number of data points (n), the mean (\bar{x}), the sample standard deviation (Sx), the population standard deviation (σx), the sum of the scores (Σx), and the sum of the squares (Σx^2).

STATVAR

Press

Display

STATVAR

n \bar{x} Sx σx →
STAT 5.
DEG

▶

n \bar{x} Sx σx →
STAT 79.4
DEG

▶

n \bar{x} Sx σx →
STAT 16.39512123
DEG

▶

n \bar{x} Sx σx →
STAT 14.66424222
DEG

▶

Σx Σx^2
STAT 397.
DEG

▶

Σx Σx^2
STAT 32597.
DEG

Continued



Removing Data Points (Continued)

Return to the first data point.
 Display the lowest score, drop it,
 and then find the new mean (\bar{x}).
 Clear all data by exiting **STAT** mode.

| Press | Display |
|---|---|
| DATA | $X_1=85$ STAT DEG |
| \blacktriangledown \blacktriangledown \blacktriangledown \blacktriangledown | $X_3=53$ STAT DEG |
| \blacktriangledown 0 ENTER | $FRQ=0$ STAT DEG |
| STATVAR \blacktriangleright | n \bar{x} Sx σx STAT DEG 86. |
| 2nd EXIT STAT STATVAR | EXIT ST: Y N STAT DEG |
| ENTER | DEG |

2nd **EXIT STAT**
STATVAR

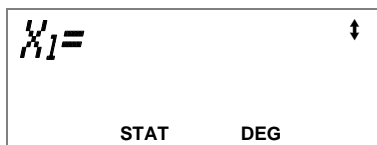
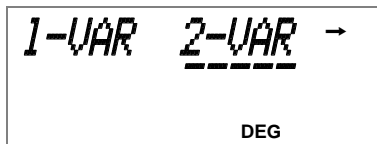


Entering 2-VAR Stat Data

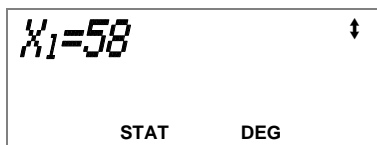
The table below shows the number of pairs of athletic shoes sold by a small shoe store. Enter this data as the data points.

| Month | Total No.(x) | Brand A (y) |
|-------|--------------|-------------|
| April | 58 (x1) | 35 (y1) |
| May | 47 (x2) | 28 (y2) |

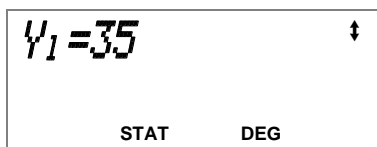
Press Display



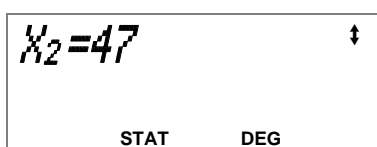
58



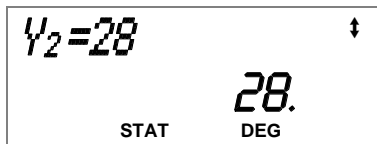
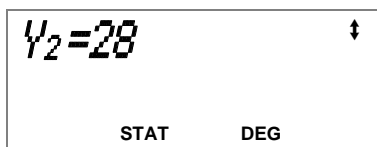
35



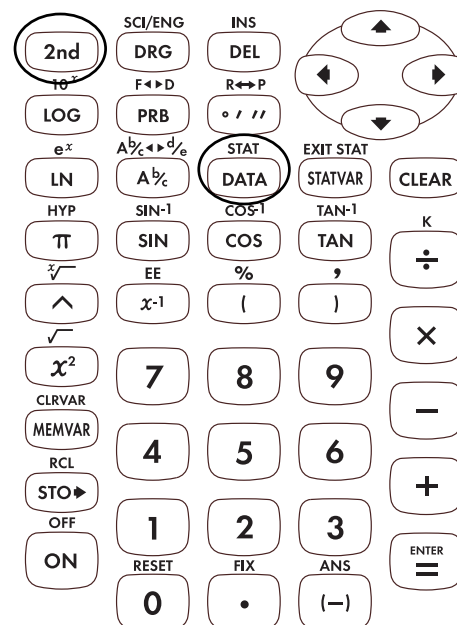
47



28



Continued



Viewing the Data (Continued)

If the store sells 32 pairs of shoes in June, predict the June sales of Brand A. When finished, exit **STAT** mode and clear all data points.

Press

Display

STATVAR 

\bar{x} \bar{y}
STAT DEG

ENTER 32 **)**

\bar{y} (32)
18.45454545
STAT DEG

ENTER

EXIT STAT
2nd **STATVAR**

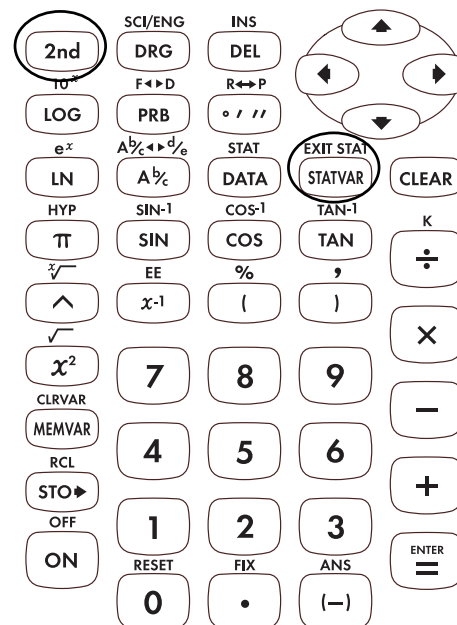
EXIT ST: \bar{y} N
STAT DEG

ENTER

|
DEG

STATVAR

EXIT STAT
2nd **STATVAR**

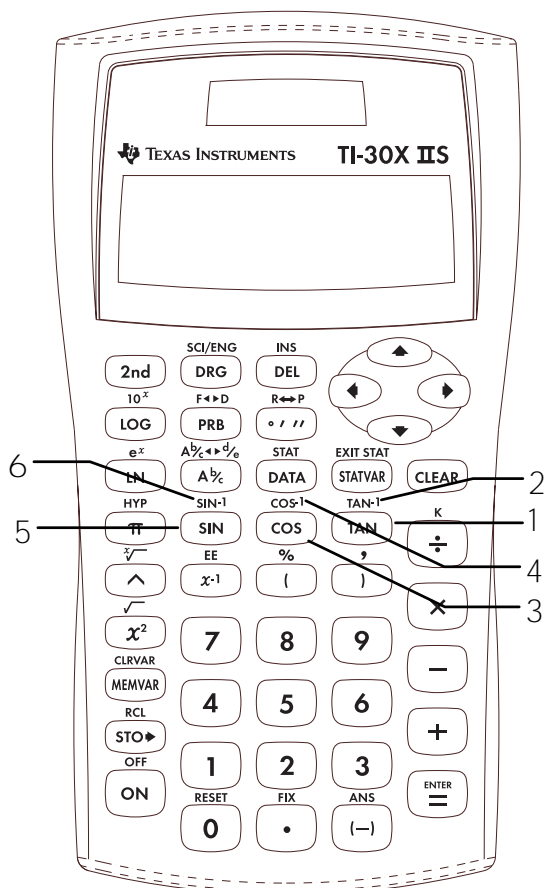


Keys

1. **TAN** calculates the tangent.
2. **2nd** **[TAN⁻¹]** calculates the inverse tangent.
3. **COS** calculates the cosine.
4. **2nd** **[COS⁻¹]** calculates the inverse cosine.
5. **SIN** calculates the sine.
6. **2nd** **[SIN⁻¹]** calculates the inverse sine.

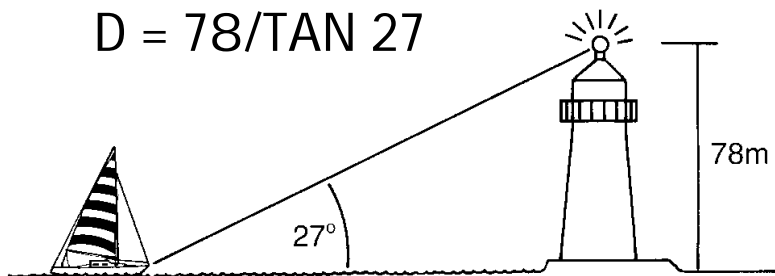
Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- Before starting a trigonometric calculation, be sure to select the appropriate angle mode setting (**degree**, **radian**, or **gradient**—See Chapter 16, Angle Settings and Conversions). The calculator interprets values according to the current angle-unit mode setting.
- **)** ends a trig function.



Tangent

Use this formula to find the distance from the lighthouse to the boat. Round your answer to the nearest whole number, and then return to floating decimal mode.



Press

Display

78 \div **TAN**
27 $)$ **ENTER**

$78/\tan (27)$ ↑
153.0836194
DEG

2nd **FIX** **→**

$F_{0}123456789$
DEG

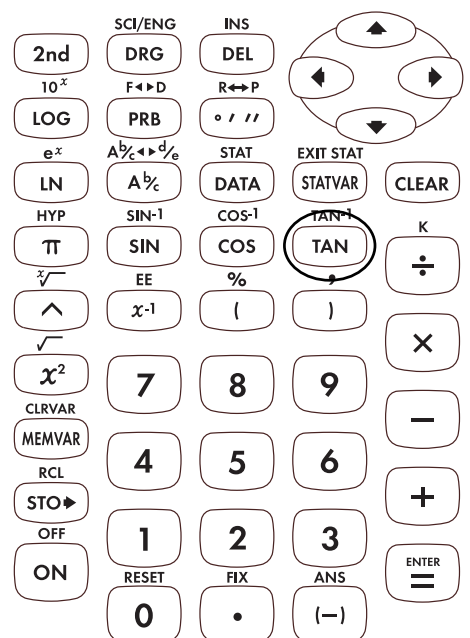
ENTER

$78/\tan (27)$ ↑
FIX 153.
DEG

2nd **FIX** **□**

$78/\tan (27)$ ↑
153.0836194
DEG

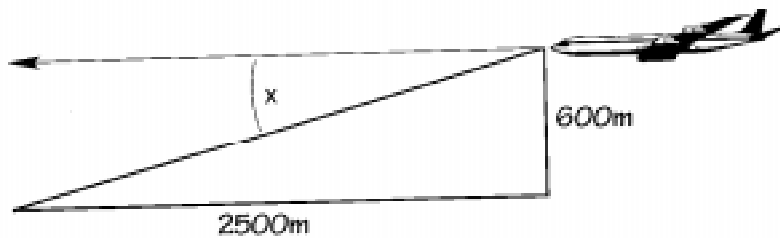
TAN



Inverse Tangent

Use this formula to find the angle of depression. Round your answer to the nearest tenth, and then return to floating decimal mode.

$$\text{TAN } x = 600/2500$$



Press

Display

2nd $\overset{\text{TAN}^{-1}}{\text{TAN}}$ 600 \div
2500 $)$ ENTER

$\text{tan}^{-1}(600/2500) \rightarrow \uparrow$
13.49573328
DEG

2nd $\overset{\text{FIX}}{\cdot}$ \rightarrow \rightarrow

F0 123456789
DEG

ENTER

$\text{tan}^{-1}(600/2500) \rightarrow \uparrow$
13.5
FIX DEG

2nd $\overset{\text{FIX}}{\cdot}$ \square

$\text{tan}^{-1}(600/2500) \rightarrow \uparrow$
13.49573328
DEG

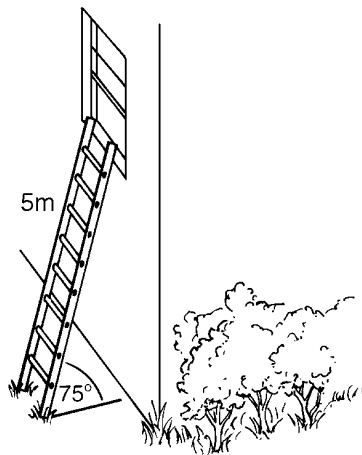
2nd $\overset{\text{TAN}^{-1}}{\text{TAN}}$



Cosine

Use this formula to find how far the base of the ladder is from the house. Round your answer to the nearest whole number, and then return to floating decimal mode.

$$D = 5 \times \text{COS } 75$$



COS

Press

Display

5 \times **COS**
75 $)$ **ENTER**

5*cos (75) ↑
1.294095226
DEG

2nd ^{FIX} \cdot \blacktriangleright

F0123456789
DEG

ENTER

5*cos (75) ↑
FIX 1.
DEG

2nd ^{FIX} \cdot \cdot

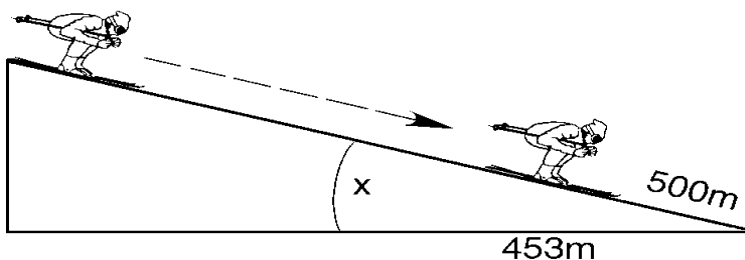
5*cos (75) ↑
1.294095226
DEG



Inverse Cosine

Use this formula to find the angle of the ski jump. Round your answer to the nearest tenth, and then return to floating decimal mode.

$$\cos x = 453/500$$



Press

Display

$\boxed{2^{\text{nd}}}$ $\overset{\text{COS}^{-1}}{\boxed{\text{COS}}}$ 453 $\boxed{\div}$
500 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

cos⁻¹(453/500) → ↑
25.04169519
DEG

$\boxed{2^{\text{nd}}}$ $\overset{\text{FIX}}{\boxed{\cdot}}$ $\boxed{\rightarrow}$ $\boxed{\rightarrow}$

F0 123456789
DEG

$\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

cos⁻¹(453/500) → ↑
25.0
DEG

$\boxed{2^{\text{nd}}}$ $\overset{\text{FIX}}{\boxed{\cdot}}$ $\boxed{\cdot}$

cos⁻¹(453/500) → ↑
25.04169519
DEG

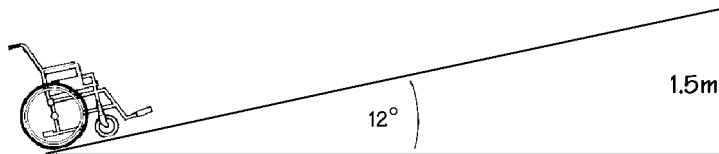
$\boxed{2^{\text{nd}}}$ $\overset{\text{COS}^{-1}}{\boxed{\text{COS}}}$



Sine

Use this formula to find the length of the ramp. Round your answer to the nearest whole number, and then return to floating decimal mode.

$$D = 1.5 / \sin 12$$



SIN

Press

Display

1 \square . 5 \square \div \square SIN
12 \square) \square ENTER

1.5/sin (12) \rightarrow \uparrow
7.214601517
DEG

FIX
2nd \square . \square \rightarrow

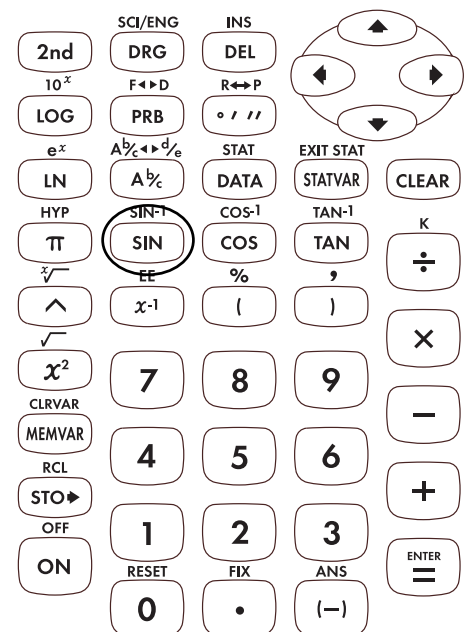
F 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
DEG

ENTER

1.5/sin (12) \rightarrow \uparrow
7.
FIX DEG

FIX
2nd \square . \square .

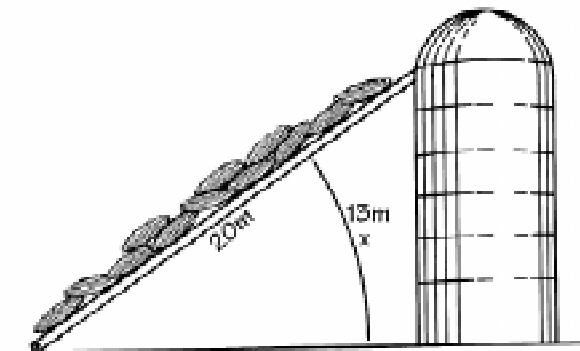
1.5/sin (12) \rightarrow \uparrow
7.214601517
DEG



Inverse Sine

Use this formula to find the angle of the conveyor belt. Round your answer to the nearest tenth, and then return to floating decimal mode.

$$\sin x = 13/20$$



$$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \overset{\text{SIN}^{-1}}{\boxed{\text{SIN}}}$$

Press

Display

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \overset{\text{SIN}^{-1}}{\boxed{\text{SIN}}} 13 \boxed{\div}$
 $20 \boxed{)} \boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$\sin^{-1}(13/20) \rightarrow \uparrow$
 40.54160187
 DEG

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \overset{\text{FIX}}{\boxed{\cdot}} \rightarrow \rightarrow$

F0 123456789
 DEG

$\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$\sin^{-1}(13/20) \rightarrow \uparrow$
 40.5
 FIX DEG

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \overset{\text{FIX}}{\boxed{\cdot}} \boxed{\cdot}$

$\sin^{-1}(13/20) \rightarrow \uparrow$
 40.54160187
 DEG



Keys

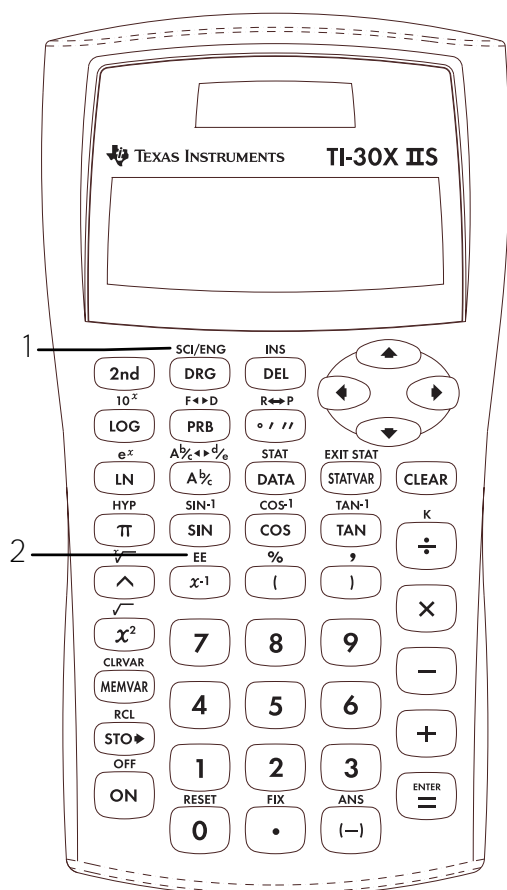
1. **2nd** **[SCI/ENG]** displays the following numeric notation mode menu.

| | |
|------------|--|
| FLO | Restores standard mode (floating decimal). |
| SCI | Turns on scientific mode and displays results as a number from 1 to 10 ($1 \leq n < 10$) times 10 to an integer power. |
| ENG | Turns on engineering mode and displays results as a number from 1 to 1000 ($1 \leq n < 1000$) times 10 to an integer power. The integer power is always a multiple of 3. |

2. **2nd** **[EE]** lets you enter and calculate the exponent.

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- You can enter a value in scientific notation regardless of the numeric notation mode setting. For a negative exponent, press **(-)** before entering it.
- Results requiring more than 10 digits are automatically displayed in scientific notation.
- For the decimal notation mode, refer to **2nd** **[FIX]** in Chapter 6, Decimals and Decimal Places.
- These modes (**FLO**, **SCI**, and **ENG**) affect *only* the display of results.



Engineering, Scientific, Floating Decimal

Enter 12543, which will be in floating decimal notation (default), and alternate between scientific and engineering notations.

| Press | Display |
|--|---------|
| 12543 | |
| 2nd SCI/ENG DRG \blacktriangleright | |
| ENTER ENTER | |
| 2nd SCI/ENG DRG \blacktriangleright | |
| ENTER | |
| 2nd SCI/ENG DRG \blacktriangleright | |
| ENTER | |
| 2nd SCI/ENG DRG \blacktriangleright | |
| ENTER | |

2nd SCI/ENG DRG



Exponent

The Earth is 1.496×10^8 kilometers from the Sun. Jupiter is 7.783×10^8 kilometers from the Sun. Enter the numbers in scientific notation and determine how far away the Earth is from Jupiter.

Press

Display

7 \square 783

\square $\overset{EE}{x^{-1}}$ 8

\square 1 \square 496

\square $\overset{EE}{x^{-1}}$ 8

\square
 \square

7.783E8-1.4 \rightarrow \uparrow
628700000.
DEG

\square $\overset{EE}{x^{-1}}$

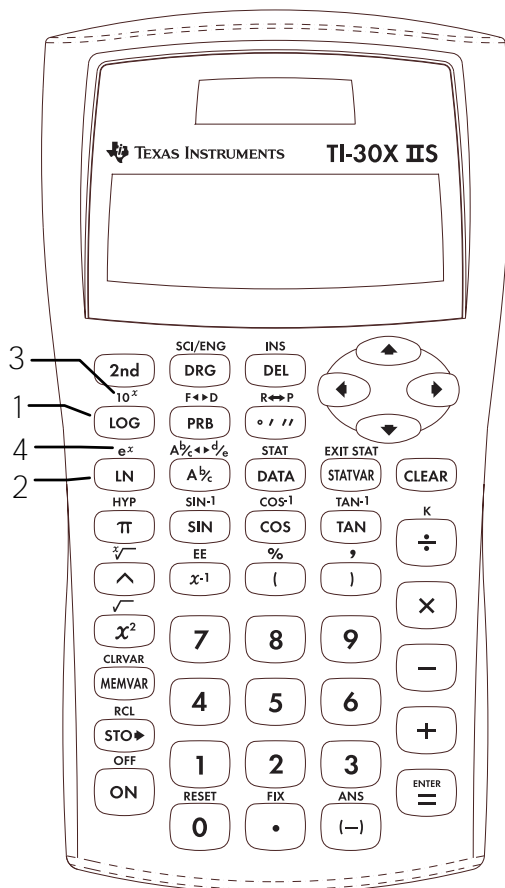


Keys

1. **LOG** calculates the common logarithm (base 10).
2. **LN** calculates the natural logarithm (base e , where $e = 2.718281828459$).
3. **2nd** **[10^x]** calculates the common antilogarithm (10 raised to the power of the value).
4. **2nd** **[e^x]** calculates the natural antilogarithm (e raised to the power of the value).

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- **)]** ends a logarithmic function.



Common Logarithm, Natural Logarithm

Find $\log 23$ rounded to 4 decimal places. Then find $\ln 23$ rounded to 4 decimal places and return to floating decimal notation.

| Press | Display |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| LOG 23) ENTER | $\log (23)$ ↑ 1.361727836 DEG |
| 2nd ^{FIX} . | $\underline{F}0123456789$ DEG |
| 4 | $\log (23)$ ↑ 1.3617 FIX DEG |
| LN 23) ENTER | $\ln (23)$ ↑ 3.1355 FIX DEG |
| 2nd ^{FIX} . . | $\ln (23)$ ↑ 3.135494216 DEG |

LOG **LN**



Common Antilogarithm, Natural Antilogarithm

Find antilog 3.9824 rounded to 4 decimal places. Then find antiln 3.9824 rounded to 4 decimal places. When finished, return to floating decimal notation.

Press

Display

10^x
 $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{LOG} 3 \boxed{\cdot}$
 9824 $\boxed{)}$ \boxed{ENTER}

$10^{(3.9824)}$ ↑
 9602.846792
 DEG

FIX
 $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{\cdot}$

$F0123456789$
 DEG

4

$10^{(3.9824)}$ ↑
 9602.8468
 FIX DEG

e^x
 $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{LN} 3 \boxed{\cdot}$
 9824 $\boxed{)}$ \boxed{ENTER}

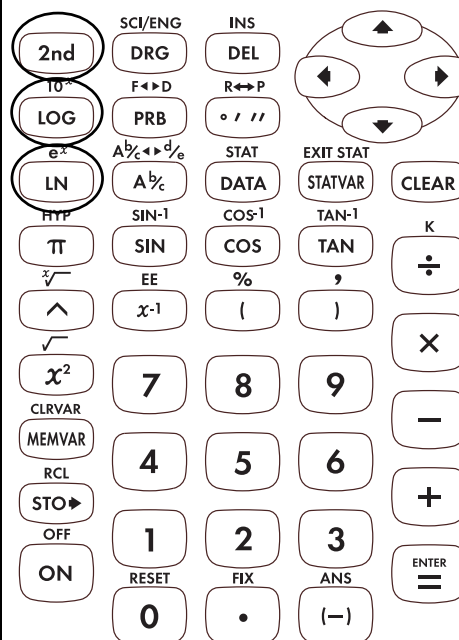
$e^{(3.9824)}$ ↑
 53.6456
 FIX DEG

FIX
 $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{\cdot} \boxed{\cdot}$

$e^{(3.9824)}$ ↑
 53.64562936
 DEG

10^x
 $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{LOG}$

e^x
 $\boxed{2nd} \boxed{LN}$



Keys

1. **DRG** displays the following menu that lets you change the angle mode setting to **DEG**, **RAD**, and **GRD** without affecting the value in the display.

DEG Sets degree mode.
RAD Sets radian mode.
GRD Sets gradient mode.

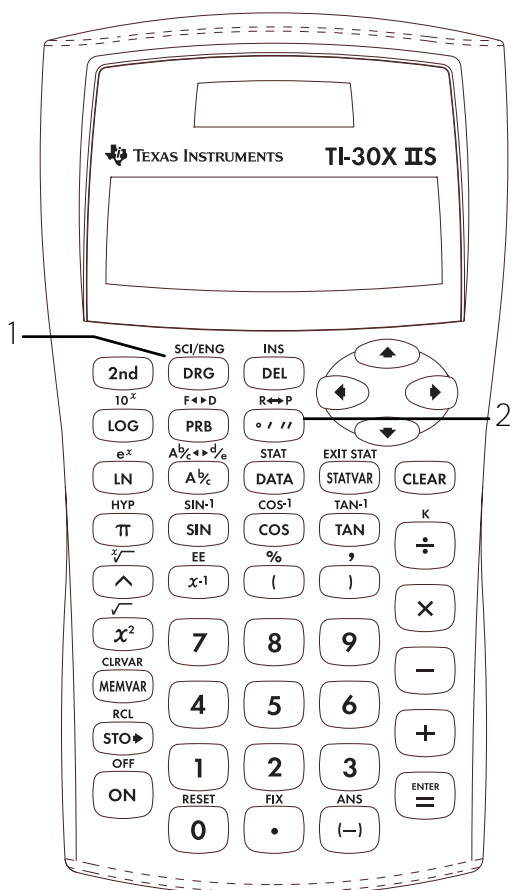
The default setting is **DEG**.

2. **◻^{o'}** displays a menu that lets you specify the unit of an angle.

- Specifies degrees.
- ' Specifies minutes.
- " Specifies seconds.
- r Specifies radians.
- g Specifies gradients.
- DMS** Lets you convert an angle from decimal degrees to **DMS** notation.

Notes

- The examples on the transparency masters assume all default settings.
- Angles with a trig function ignore the angle mode setting and display results in the original unit. Otherwise, angles (without a trig function) are converted and displayed according to the angle mode setting.
- You enter decimal-degree angles the same as you would any other number.
- For decimal/**DMS** conversions, the calculator interprets all values as degrees, regardless of the angle-unit setting.
- **DMS** angles are entered as $^{\circ}$ (degrees), $'$ (minutes), and $''$ (seconds).




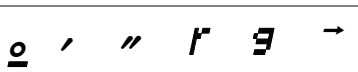
Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds to Decimal

You watched 2 videos that were 2:05 (2 hours and 5 minutes) and 1:46 (1 hour and 46 minutes) in length. How long did you watch videos?

Press

Display

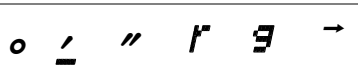
2 


DEG



2°
DEG

5  


DEG

  1 

2° 5' + 1°
DEG



46  

2° 5' + 1° 46' ↑
3.85
DEG

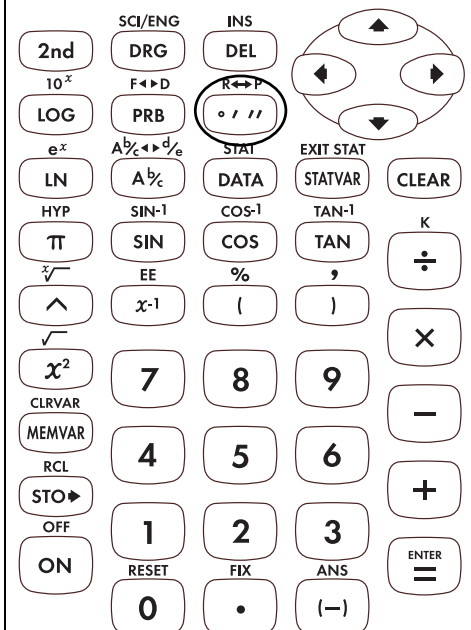
 

← DMS
DEG

Ans → DMS ↑
3° 51' 0"
DEG



Fraction to Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds

How much is $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour in hours, minutes, and seconds?



Press

Display

2 $\frac{A}{b/c}$ 3

2.3
DEG



\leftarrow DMS
DEG



2.3 \rightarrow DMS \uparrow
0° 40' 0"
DEG



Degrees, Radians, Gradients

Calculate the sine of 30 in degrees, radians, and gradients.

DRG

Press

Display

SIN 30 **)**
ENTER

sin(30) ↑
0.5
DEG

DRG **▶**

DEG RAD GRD
DEG

ENTER **ENTER**

sin(30) ↑
-0.988031624
RAD

DRG **▶**

DEG RAD GRD
RAD

ENTER **ENTER**

sin(30) ↑
0.4539905
GRAD



Keys

1. $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{R\leftrightarrow P}$ displays the following menu that lets you convert rectangular coordinates (x,y) to polar coordinates (r,θ) or vice versa.

$\boxed{R\rightarrow Pr}$ Converts rectangular coordinate to polar coordinate r .

$\boxed{R\rightarrow P\theta}$ Converts rectangular coordinate to polar coordinate θ .

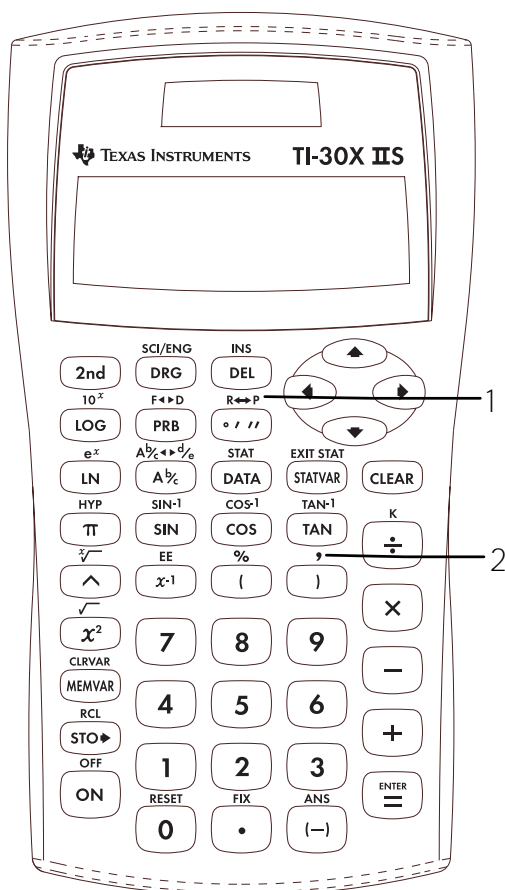
$\boxed{P\rightarrow Rx}$ Converts polar coordinate to rectangular coordinate x .

$\boxed{P\rightarrow Ry}$ Converts polar coordinate to rectangular coordinate y .

2. $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{,}$ enters a comma.

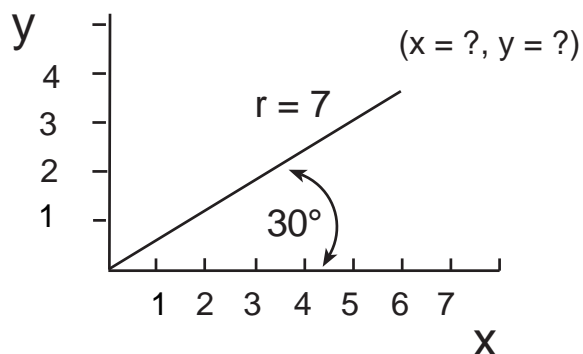
Notes

- The example on the transparency master assumes all default settings.
- Before starting calculations, set angle mode as necessary.



Polar to Rectangular

Convert the polar ordered pair (7,30) to rectangular using the DEG ($^{\circ}$) angle unit.



Press

Display

$\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\overset{\text{R}\leftrightarrow\text{P}}{\boxed{\circ//}}$ \rightarrow \rightarrow

$\leftarrow \underline{\text{P}\rightarrow\text{R}x} \quad \text{P}\rightarrow\text{R}y$
DEG

$\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ 7 $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\boxed{)}$
30 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$\text{P}\rightarrow\text{R}x(7,30)$ \uparrow
6.062177826
DEG

$\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\overset{\text{R}\leftrightarrow\text{P}}{\boxed{\circ//}}$ \leftarrow

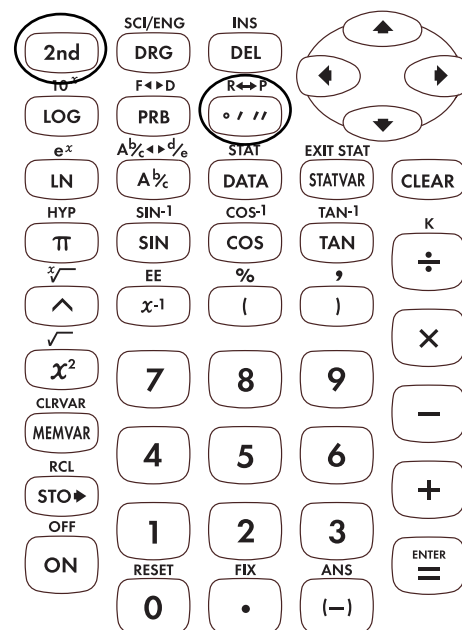
$\leftarrow \text{P}\rightarrow\text{R}x \quad \underline{\text{P}\rightarrow\text{R}y}$
DEG

$\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ 7 $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\boxed{)}$
30 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$

$\text{P}\rightarrow\text{R}y(7,30)$ \uparrow
3.5
DEG

The rectangular ordered pair is 6.062177826,3.5.

$\boxed{2\text{nd}}$ $\overset{\text{R}\leftrightarrow\text{P}}{\boxed{\circ//}}$

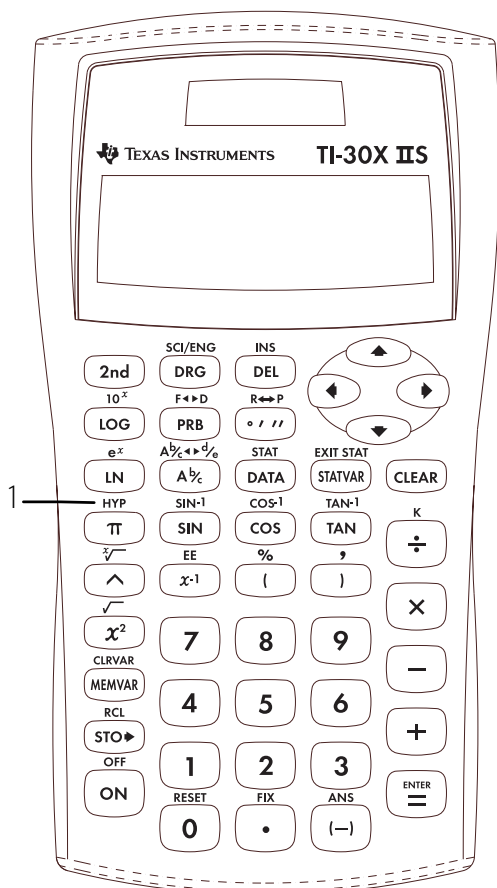


Keys

1. **[2nd] [HYP]** accesses the hyperbolic (**sinh**, **cosh**, **tanh**) function of the next trig key that you press.

Notes

- The example on the transparency master assumes all default settings.
- Hyperbolic calculations are not affected by the angle mode setting—whether or not the calculator is in **RAD** (radian), **GRD** (gradient), or **DEG** (degree) modes.



Sine, Cosine, Tangent

Find the hyperbolic sine (sinh), cosine (cosh), and tangent (tanh) of 5.

Press

Display

$\boxed{2^{nd}}$ $\overset{HYP}{\boxed{\pi}}$ \boxed{SIN} 5
 $\boxed{)}$ \boxed{ENTER}

$\sinh(5)$ ↑
 74.20321058
 DEG

$\boxed{2^{nd}}$ $\overset{HYP}{\boxed{\pi}}$ \boxed{COS} 5
 $\boxed{)}$ \boxed{ENTER}

$\cosh(5)$ ↑
 74.20994852
 DEG

$\boxed{2^{nd}}$ $\overset{HYP}{\boxed{\pi}}$ \boxed{TAN} 5
 $\boxed{)}$ \boxed{ENTER}





































$\tanh(5)$ ↑
 0.999909204
 DEG

$\boxed{2^{nd}}$ $\overset{HYP}{\boxed{\pi}}$



Quick Reference to Keys

A

| KEY | FUNCTION |
|---|--|
|     | <p>Moves the cursor left and right so you can scroll the entry line. Press 2nd  or 2nd  to scroll to the beginning or end of the entry line.</p> <p>Moves the cursor up and down so you can see previous entries. Press 2nd  or 2nd  to scroll to the beginning or end of the history.</p> |
|     | Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides. |
|           | Enters the digits 0 through 9. |
|  | Opens a parenthetical expression. |
|  | Closes a parenthetical expression. |
|  | Calculates the reciprocal. |
|  | Squares the value. |
|  | Enters the value of pi rounded to 10 digits (3.141592654). |
|  | Enters a decimal point. |
|  | Indicates the value is negative. |
|  | Raises a value to a specified power. |
|  | <p>Displays the following menu that lets you specify the unit of an angle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° Specifies degrees. ' Specifies minutes. " Specifies seconds. r Specifies radians. g Specifies gradients. <p>►DMS Lets you convert an angle from decimal degrees to DMS notation.</p> |
|  | Turns on the 2nd indicator and accesses the function shown above the next key that you press. |
|   | Calculates the common antilogarithm (10 raised to the power of the value). |
|   | Calculates the square root. |

Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

A

| KEY | FUNCTION |
|---|---|
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\%]}$ | Changes a real number to percent. Results display according to the decimal notation mode setting. |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[,]}$ | Enters a comma. |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\sqrt{x}]}$ | Calculates the specified root (x) of the value. |
| $\boxed{A\frac{b}{c}}$ | Lets you enter mixed numbers and fractions. |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[A\frac{b}{c} \leftrightarrow d/e]}$ | Converts a simple fraction to a mixed number or a mixed number to a simple fraction. |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{ANS}]}$ | Recalls the most recently calculated result, displaying it as Ans . |
| $\boxed{\text{CLEAR}}$ | Clears characters and error messages on the entry line. Once the display is clear, it moves the cursor to the last entry in history. |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{CLRVAR}]}$ | Clears all memory variables. |
| $\boxed{\text{COS}}$ | Calculates the cosine. |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{COS}^{-1}]}$ | Calculates the inverse cosine. |
| $\boxed{\text{DATA}}$ | Lets you enter the statistical data points (x for 1-VAR stats; x and y for 2-VAR stats). |
| $\boxed{\text{DEL}}$ | Deletes the character at the cursor. If you hold $\boxed{\text{DEL}}$ down, it deletes all characters to the right. Then each time you press $\boxed{\text{DEL}}$, it deletes 1 character to the left of the cursor. |
| $\boxed{\text{DRG}}$ | <p>Displays the following menu that lets you change the Angle mode to degrees (°), radians (r), or gradients (g), and then back to degrees without affecting the value in the display.</p> <p>DEG Sets degree mode.</p> <p>RAD Sets radian mode.</p> <p>GRD Sets gradient mode.</p> <p>When you turn on the TI30X IIS, it is always in the DEG mode.</p> |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[e^x]}$ | Calculates the natural antilogarithm (e raised to the power of the value). |
| $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{EE}]}$ | Lets you enter and calculate the exponent. |
| $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ | Completes the operation or executes the command. |

Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

A

| KEY | FUNCTION |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 2nd [EXIT STAT] | <p>Displays the following menu that lets you clear data values and exit STAT mode.</p> <p>EXIT ST: Y N</p> <p>Press ENTER when Y (yes) is underlined to clear data values and exit STAT mode.</p> <p>Press ENTER when N (no) is underlined to return to the previous screen without exiting STAT mode.</p> |
| 2nd [F \leftrightarrow D] | <p>Converts a fraction to its decimal equivalent or converts a decimal to its fractional equivalent, if possible.</p> |
| 2nd [FIX] | <p>Displays the following menu that lets you set the number of decimal places.</p> <p>F 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>F Sets floating decimal (standard) notation.</p> <p>0-9 Sets number of decimal places.</p> |
| 2nd [HYP] | <p>Accesses the hyperbolic (sinh, cosh, tanh) function of the next trig key that you press.</p> |
| 2nd [INS] | <p>Lets you insert a character at the cursor.</p> |
| 2nd [K] | <p>Turns on the constant mode and lets you define a constant.</p> |
| [LN] | <p>Calculates the natural logarithm (base e, where $e = 2.718281828459$).</p> |
| [LOG] | <p>Calculates the common logarithm (base 10).</p> |
| [MEMVAR] | <p>Displays the following menu of variables.</p> <p>A B C D E Lets you view the stored value before pasting it to the display.</p> |
| 2nd [OFF] | <p>Turns off the calculator and clears the display.</p> |
| [ON] | <p>Turns on the calculator.</p> |

Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

A

| KEY | FUNCTION |
|----------------------|--|
| PRB | <p>Displays the following menu of functions.</p> <p>nPr Calculates the number of possible permutations.</p> <p>nCr Calculates the number of possible combinations.</p> <p>! Calculates the factorial.</p> <p>RAND Generates a random 10-digit real number between 0 and 1.</p> <p>RANDI Generates a random integer between 2 numbers that you specify. Separate the 2 numbers with a comma.</p> |
| 2nd [RCL] | Recalls the stored values to the display. |
| 2nd [RESET] | <p>Displays the RESET menu.</p> <p>RESET: N Y</p> <p>Press ENTER when N (no) is underlined to return to the previous screen without resetting the calculator.</p> <p>Press ENTER when Y (yes) is underlined to reset the calculator. The message MEM CLEARED is displayed.</p> <p>Also, press ON and CLEAR simultaneously to reset the calculator immediately. No menu or message is displayed.</p> |
| 2nd [R↔P] | <p>Displays the following menu that lets you convert rectangular coordinates (x,y) to polar coordinates (r,θ) or vice versa.</p> <p>R→Pr Converts rectangular coordinate to polar coordinate r.</p> <p>R→Pθ Converts rectangular coordinate to polar coordinate θ.</p> <p>P→Rχ Converts polar coordinate to rectangular coordinate χ.</p> <p>P→Ry Converts polar coordinate to rectangular coordinate y.</p> |
| 2nd [SCI/ENG] | <p>Displays the following numeric notation mode menu.</p> <p>FLO Restores standard mode (floating decimal).</p> <p>SCI Turns on scientific mode and displays results as a number from 1 to 10 ($1 \leq n < 10$) times 10 to an integer power.</p> <p>ENG Turns on engineering mode and displays results as a number from 1 to 1000 ($1 \leq n < 1000$) times 10 to an integer power. The integer power is always a multiple of 3.</p> |





Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

A

| KEY | FUNCTION |
|---------------------------------|--|
| SIN | Calculates the sine. |
| 2nd [SIN ⁻¹] | Calculates the inverse sine. |
| 2nd [STAT] | Displays the following menu from which you can select 1-VAR , 2-VAR , or CLRDATA . 1-VAR Analyzes data from 1 set of data with 1 measured variable— x . 2-VAR Analyzes paired data from 2 sets of data with 2 measured variables— x , the independent variable, and y , the dependent variable. CLRDATA Clears data values without exiting STAT mode. |
| STATVAR | Displays the following menu of stat variables with their current values. n Number of x (or x,y) data points. \bar{x} or \bar{y} Mean of all x or y values. S_x or S_y Sample standard deviation of x or y . σ_x or σ_y Population standard deviation of x or y . Σx or Σy Sum of all x values or y values. Σx^2 or Σy^2 Sum of all x^2 values or y^2 values. Σxy Sum of $(x \times y)$ for all xy pairs in 2 lists. a Linear regression slope. b Linear regression y -intercept. r Correlation coefficient. |
| STO ► | Displays the following menu of variables. A B C D E Lets you select a variable in which to store the displayed value. The new variable replaces any previously stored value. rand Lets you set a seed value for random integers. |
| TAN | Calculates the tangent. |
| 2nd [TAN ⁻¹] | Calculates the inverse tangent. |

Display Indicators

B

| INDICATOR | MEANING |
|-----------------------|--|
| 2nd | 2nd function. |
| HYP | Hyperbolic function. |
| FIX | Fixed-decimal setting. |
| SCI, ENG | Scientific or engineering notation. |
| STAT | Statistical mode. |
| DEG, RAD, GRAD | Angle mode (degrees, radians, or gradients). |
| K | Constant mode. |
| x¹⁰ | Precedes the exponent in scientific or engineering notation. |
| ↑ ↓ | An entry is stored in history before and/or after the active screen. Press  and  to scroll. |
| ← → | An entry or menu displays beyond 11 digits. Press  or  to scroll. |

Error Messages

C

| MESSAGE | MEANING |
|-----------------------|--|
| ARGUMENT | A function does not have the correct number of arguments. |
| DIVIDE BY 0 | You attempted to divide by 0. In statistics, $n = 1$. |
| DOMAIN | You specified an argument to a function outside the valid range. For example: For $x\sqrt{\quad}$ — $x = 0$ or $y < 0$ and x is not an odd integer. For y^x — y and $x = 0$; $y < 0$ and x is not an integer. For \sqrt{x} — $x < 0$. For LOG or LN — $x \leq 0$. For TAN — $x = 90^\circ, -90^\circ, 270^\circ, -270^\circ, 450^\circ$, etc. For SIN⁻¹ or COS⁻¹ — $ x > 1$. For nCr or nPr — n or r are not integers ≥ 0 . For $x!$ — x is not an integer between 0 and 69. |
| EQUATION LENGTH ERROR | An entry exceeds the digit limits (88 for entry line and 47 for statistics or constant entry lines); for example, combining an entry with a constant that exceeds the limit. |
| FRQ DOMAIN | FRQ value (in 1-variable statistics) < 0 or > 99 , or not an integer. |
| OVERFLOW | $ \theta \geq 1E10$, where θ is an angle in a trig, hyperbolic, or R►Pr function. |
| STAT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You pressed [STATVAR] with no defined data points. You pressed [DATA], [STATVAR], or [2nd] [EXIT STAT] when not in STAT mode. Statistical analyses do not have at least 2 data points ($n > 1$). |
| SYNTAX | The command contains a syntax error—entering more than 23 pending operations, 8 pending values, or having misplaced functions, arguments, parentheses, or commas. |

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