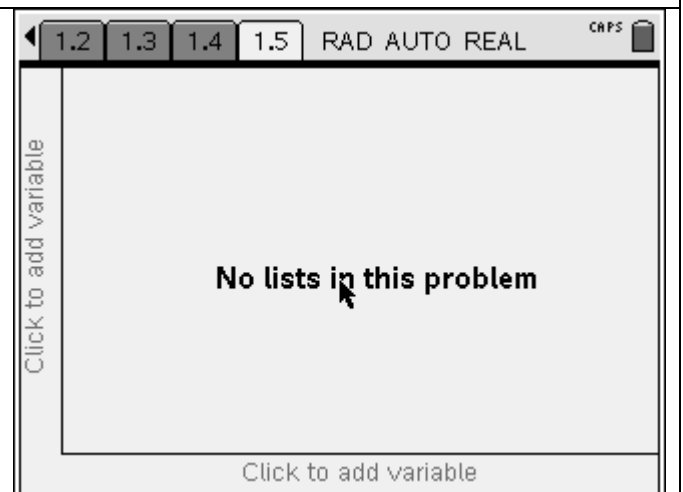


Continue in the following fashion:

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



You have now created a document. Note the tabs at the top of your viewing window. These indicate problem 1 page 1 through problem 1 page 5.

To navigate through the document press

◀ to move to the previous page and

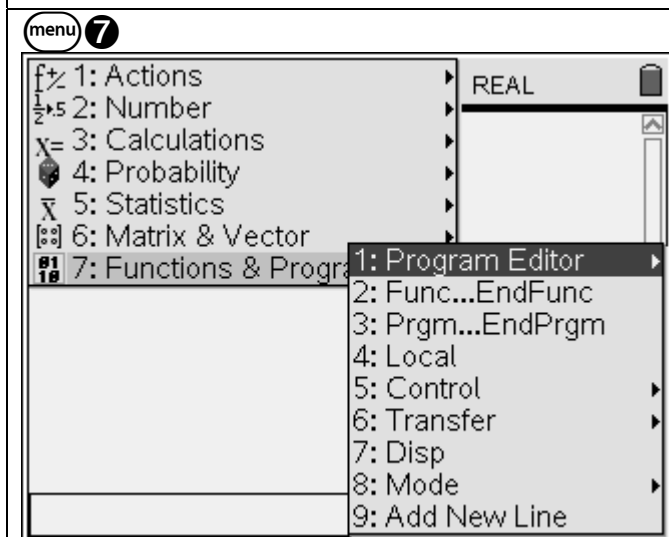
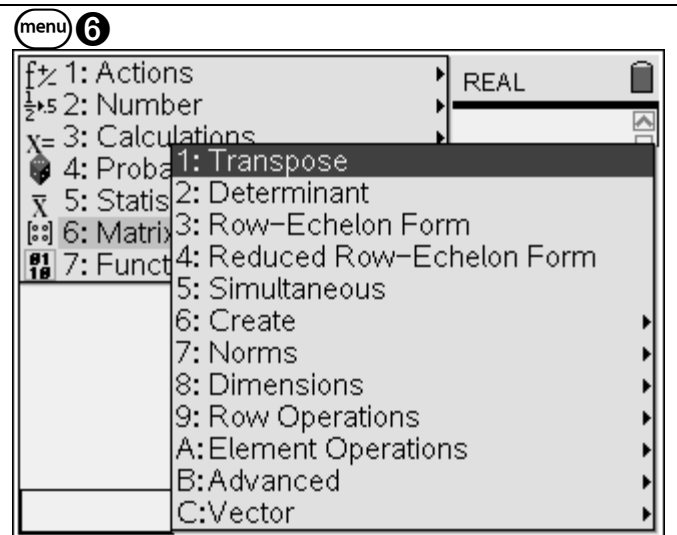
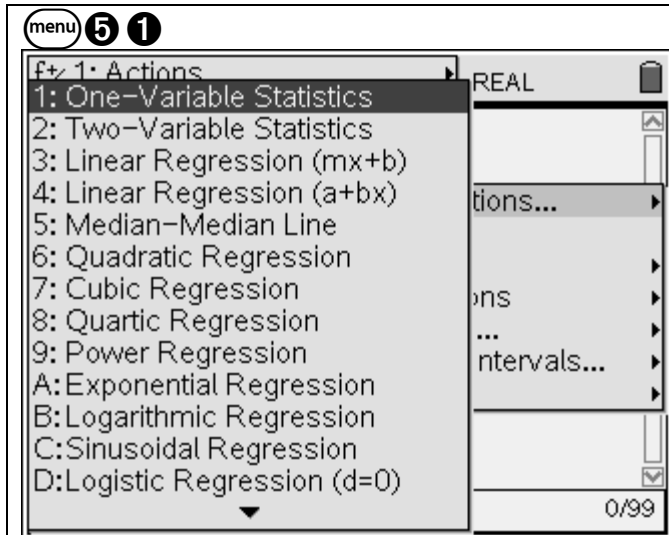
▶ to move to the next page.

Calculator Application page:

Move to a Calculator page

The screenshots illustrate the following menu navigation sequence:

- Menu 1:** Shows the main menu with '1: Actions' selected. A secondary menu is open showing '1: Define', '2: Recall Definition...', '3: Delete Variable', '4: Clear a-z...', '5: Clear History', '6: Insert Comment', and '7: Library'.
- Menu 2:** Shows the main menu with '2: Number' selected. A secondary menu is open showing '1: Convert to Decimal', '2: Factor', '3: Least Common Multiple', '4: Greatest Common Divisor', '5: Remainder', '6: Fraction Tools', '7: Number Tools', and '8: Complex Number Tools'.
- Menu 3:** Shows the main menu with '3: Calculations' selected. A secondary menu is open showing '1: Numerical Solve', '2: Numerical Function Minimum', '3: Numerical Function Maximum', '4: Numerical Derivative', '5: Numerical Integral', and '6: Finance Solver'.
- Menu 4:** Shows the main menu with '4: Probability' selected. A secondary menu is open showing '1: Factorial (!)', '2: Permutations', '3: Combinations', '4: Random', and '5: Distributions...'.
- Menu 5:** Shows the main menu with '5: Statistics' selected. A secondary menu is open showing '1: Stat Calculations...', '2: Stat Results', '3: List Math', '4: List Operations', '5: Distributions...', '6: Confidence Intervals...', and '7: Stat Tests...'.



Graphs & Geometry Application page:

Open a Graphs & Geometry page

menu 1

- 1: Action
- 2: View
- 3: Graph
- 4: Window
- 5: Trace
- 6: Points & Lines
- 7: Measurement
- 8: Shapes
- 9: Construction
- A: Transformation

menu 2

- 1: Actions
- 2: View
- 3: Graph Type
- 4: Window
- 5: Trace
- 6: Points & Lines
- 7: Measurement
- 8: Shapes
- 9: Construction
- A: Transformation

menu 3

- 1: Actions
- 2: View
- 3: Graph Type
- 4: Window
- 5: Trace
- 6: Points & Lines
- 7: Measurement
- 8: Shapes
- 9: Construction
- A: Transformation

menu 4

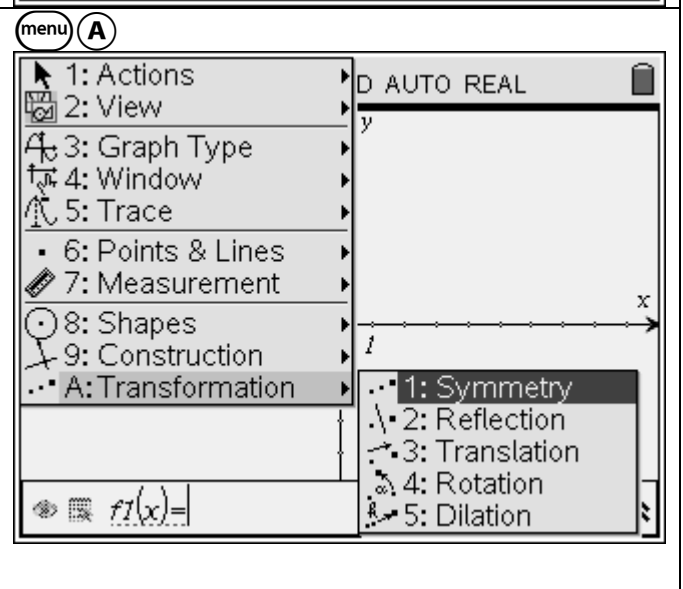
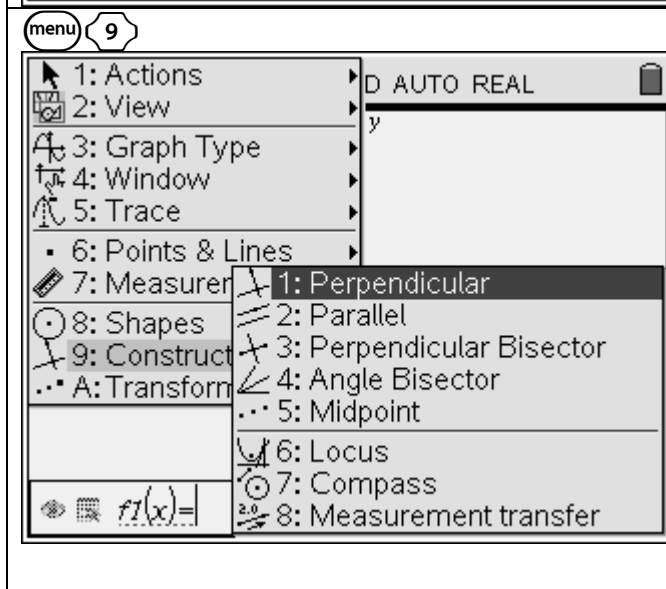
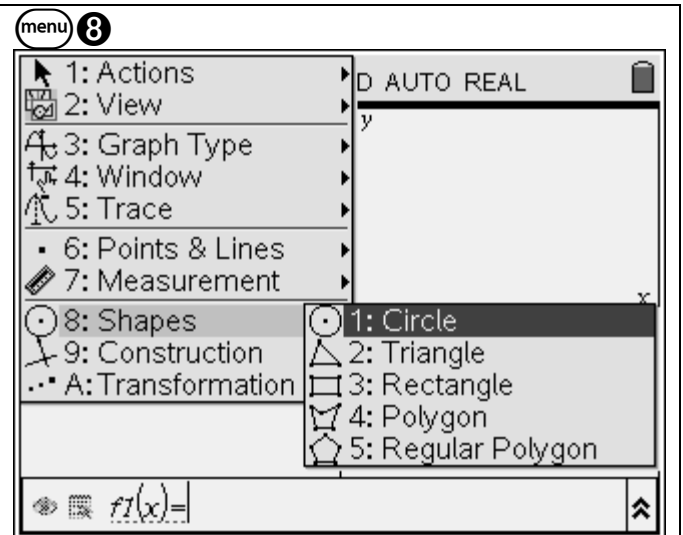
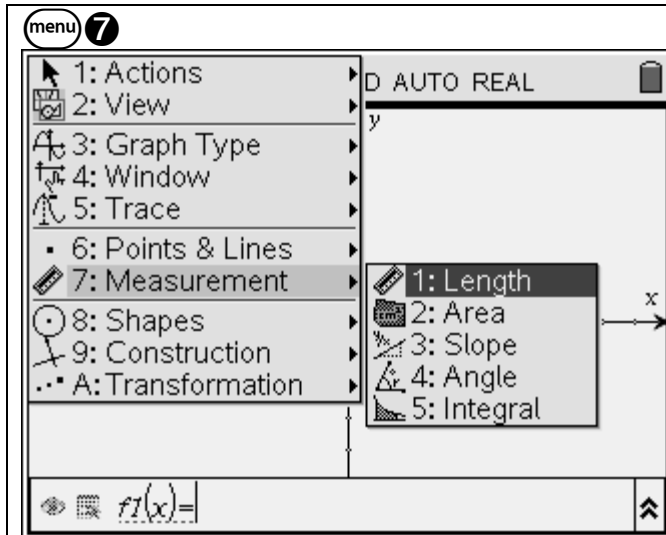
- 1: Actions
- 2: View
- 3: Graph Type
- 4: Window
- 5: Trace
- 6: Points & Lines
- 7: Measurement
- 8: Shapes
- 9: Construction
- A: Transformation

menu 5

- 1: Actions
- 2: View
- 3: Graph Type
- 4: Window
- 5: Trace
- 6: Points & Lines
- 7: Measurement
- 8: Shapes
- 9: Construction
- A: Transformation

menu 6

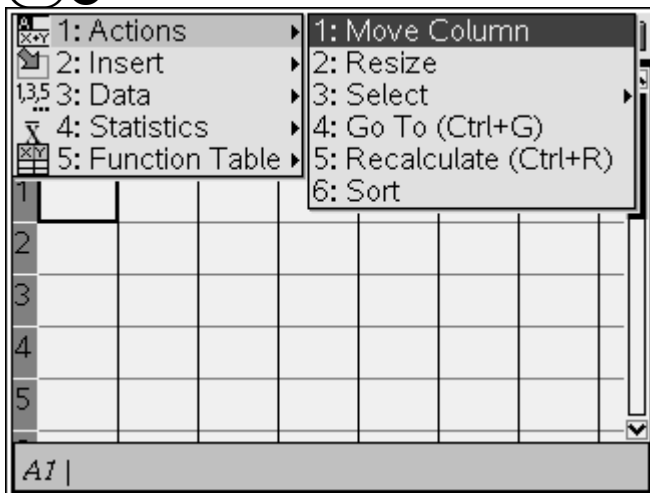
- 1: Actions
- 2: View
- 3: Graph Type
- 4: Window
- 5: Trace
- 6: Points & Lines
- 7: Measurement
- 8: Shapes
- 9: Construction
- A: Transformation



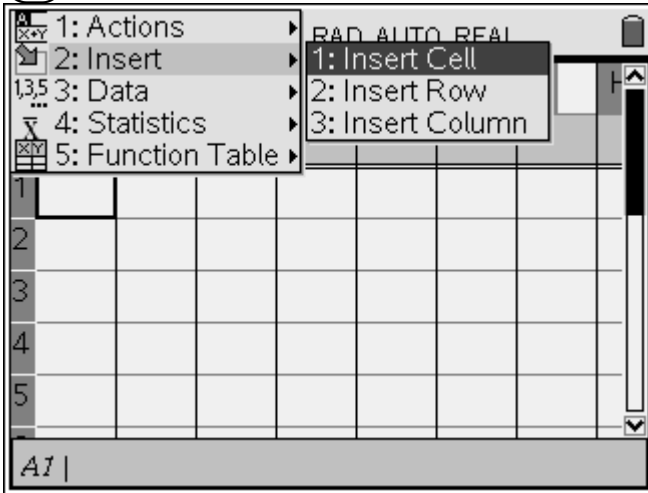
Lists & Spreadsheets Application page:

Open a Lists & Spreadsheets page

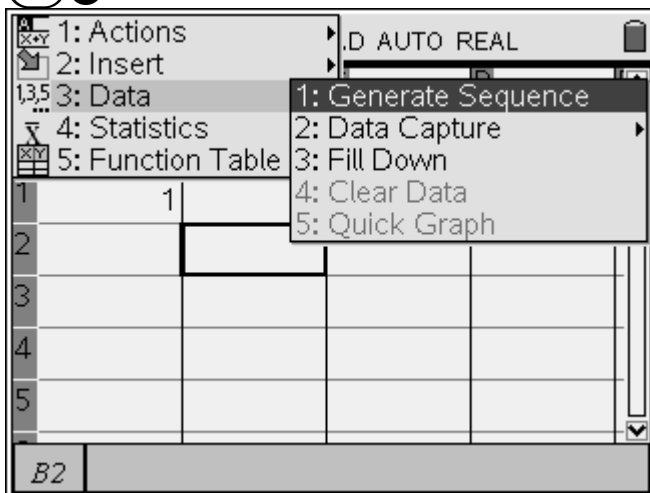
menu 1



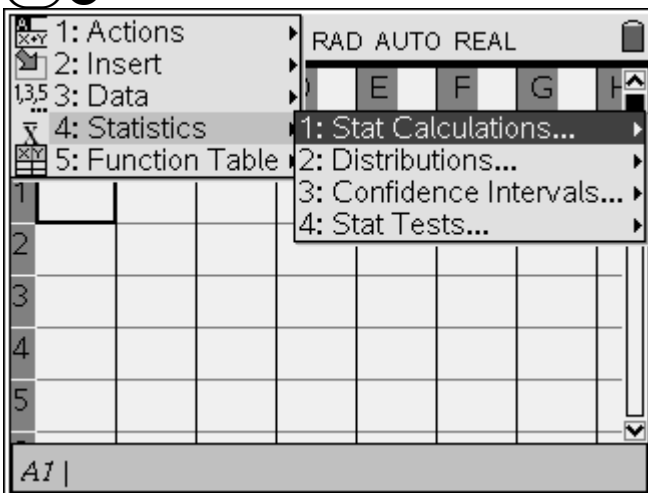
menu 2



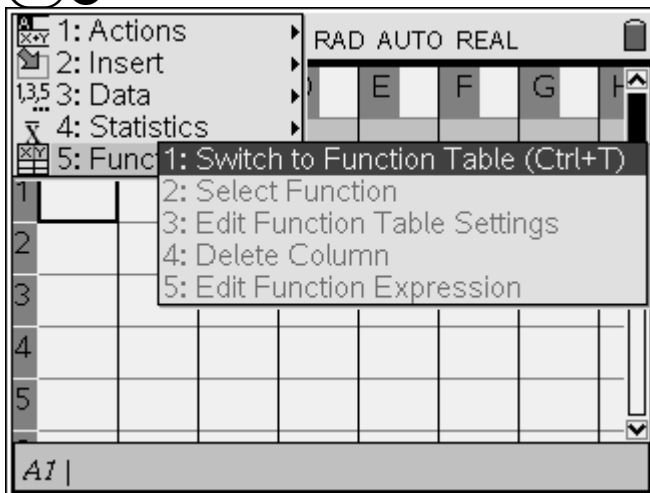
menu 3



menu 4



menu 5



Notes Application page:

Open a Notes application page

menu 1

1: Templates | 1: Q&A | REAL

2: Insert | 2: Proof

3: Format | 3: Default

4: Actions

menu 2

1: Templates | RAD AUTO REAL

2: In | 1: Math Expression Box (Ctrl+M)

3: F | 2: Shape

4: A | 3: Comment

menu 3

1: Templates | RAD AUTO REAL

2: Insert

3: Format | 1: Bold

4: Actions | 2: Italic

3: Underline

4: Subscript

5: Superscript

menu 4

1: Templates | RAD AUTO REAL

2: Insert

3: Format

4: Actions | 1: Evaluate Selection

2: Evaluate

3: Hide Answer

Data & Statistics Application page:

Open a Data Statistics page

menu 1

Click to add variable

- 1: Plot Type
- 2: Plot Properties
- 3: Actions
- 4: Analyze
- 5: Window/Zoom

- 1: Dot Plot
- 2: Box Plot
- 3: Histogram
- 4: Normal Probability Plot
- 5: Scatter Plot
- 6: XY Line Plot
- 7: Dot Chart
- 8: Bar Chart
- 9: Pie Chart

Click to add variable

menu 2

Click to add variable

- 1: Plot Type
- 2: Plot Properties
- 3: Actions
- 4: Analyze
- 5: Window/Zoom

- 1: Connect Data Points
- 2: Histogram Properties
- 3: Extend Box Plot Whiskers
- 4: Add X Variable
- 5: Remove X Variable
- 6: Add Y Variable
- 7: Remove Y Variable
- 8: Force Numeric X
- 9: Force Numeric Y
- A: Clear All

Click to add variable

menu 3

Click to add variable

- 1: Plot Type
- 2: Plot Properties
- 3: Actions
- 4: Analyze
- 5: Window/Zoom

- 1: Remove
- 2: Hide Text
- 3: Insert Text
- 4: Insert Slider
- 5: Select All Points

No lists in this problem

Click to add variable

menu 4

Click to add variable

- 1: Plot Type
- 2: Plot Properties
- 3: Actions
- 4: Analyze
- 5: Window/Zoom

- 1: Remove
- 2: Add Movable Line
- 3: Lock Intercept at Zero
- 4: Plot Function
- 5: Shade Under Function
- 6: Regression
- 7: Residuals
- 8: Plot Value
- 9: Show Normal PDF
- A: Graph Trace

Click to add variable

menu 5

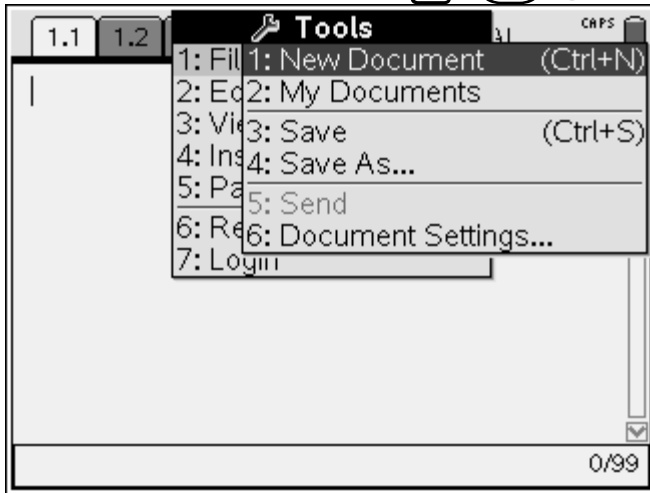
Click to add variable

- 1: Plot Type
- 2: Plot Properties
- 3: Actions
- 4: Analyze
- 5: Window/Zoom

- 1: Window Settings
- 2: Zoom - Data
- 3: Zoom - In
- 4: Zoom - Out

Click to add variable

To Save the Document:



3 (note the shortcut Ctrl+S)

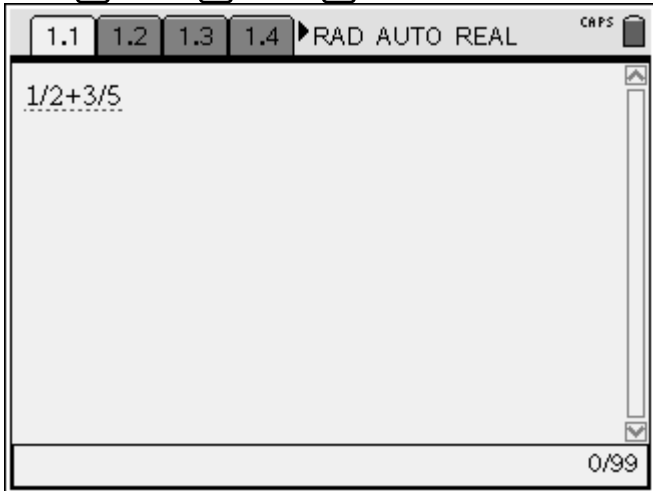


TAB to OK then OR

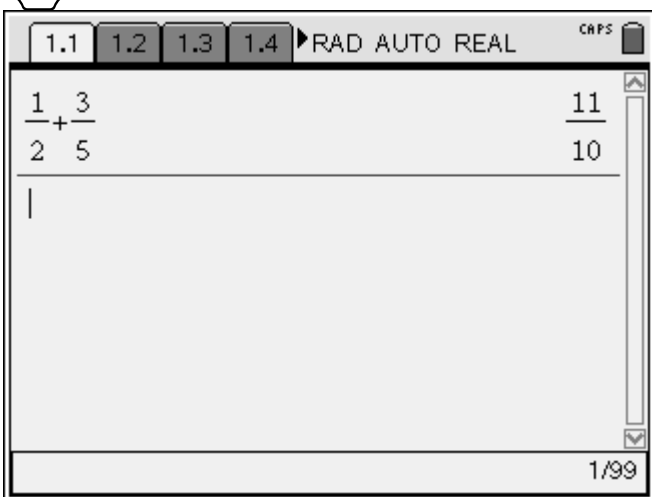
Working on a calculator Application page

Entering fractions:

- ① ② ③ ⑤



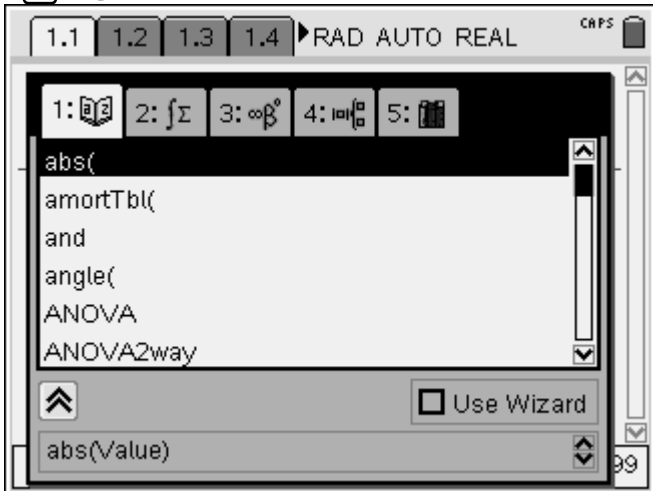
enter



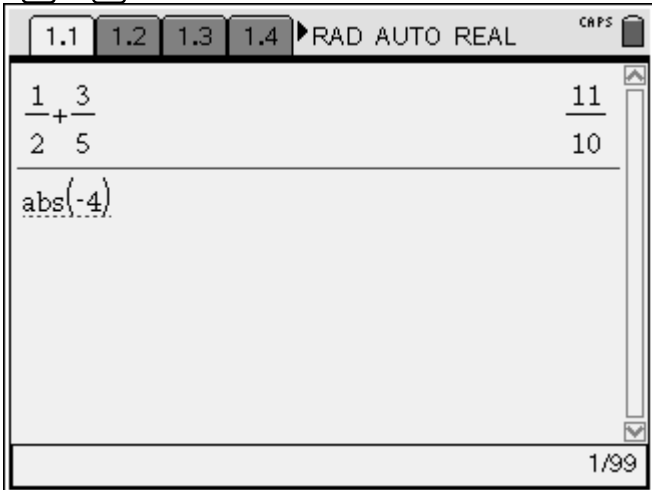
Interesting appearance ... no?

What about absolute value?

- ①



enter ans (-) ④



What happens when you press

enter ?

It is a thing of beauty!

1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 ▶ RAD AUTO REAL CAPS

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5}$	11
$ -4 $	4

2/99

How about some logarithms?

1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 ▶ RAD AUTO REAL CAPS

4

1: $\frac{\square}{\square}$ 2: $\int \square$ 3: ∞^{\square} 4: \log_{\square} 5: \log_{\square}

log to any base

Use Wizard

3/99

Let's have some fun ... pick any three digits and enter them on your screen repeat the digits to form a 6 digit number with a repeated block of 3. Such as:

1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 ▶ RAD AUTO REAL CAPS

521521

0/99

Does this look like MathType?

Now divide by 7 then divide by 11 and divide by 13

1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 ▶ RAD AUTO REAL CAPS

$\frac{521521}{7}$	74503
$\frac{74503}{11}$	6773
$\frac{6773}{13}$	521

3/99

Well that is curious? It begs the question .. why?

Enter successively the following:

11^0	1
11^1	11
11^2	121
11^3	1331
11^4	14641

Looking for patterns ... the left column is interesting but what about the right side of your screen?
Pascal anyone?

menu **1** **1**

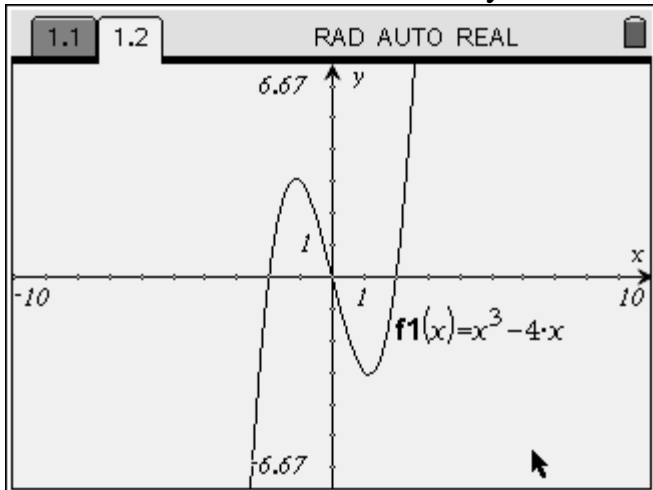
Let's define $f1(x) = x^3 - 4x$

ctrl (to a Graphs & Geometry page) ▲

enter

ctrl **G** (control gone)

You have now removed the entry line.



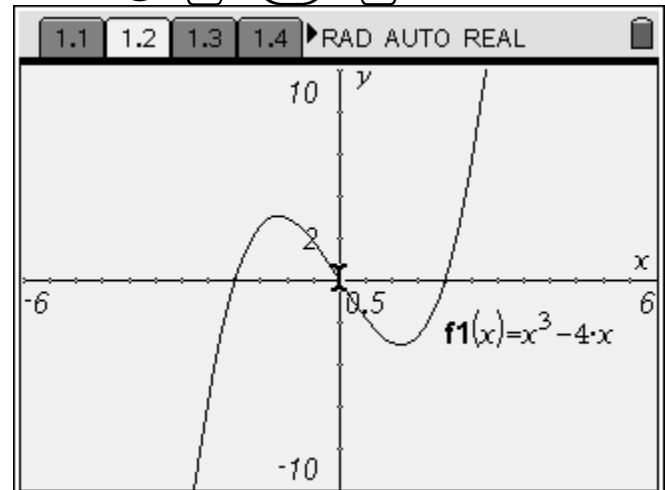
Press **menu** **4** **1** for Window Settings

Enter **ans** **(-)** **6** **tab**

Enter **6** **tab** then **tab** again

Enter **ans** **(-)** **1** **0** **tab**

Enter **1** **0** **tab** **enter**

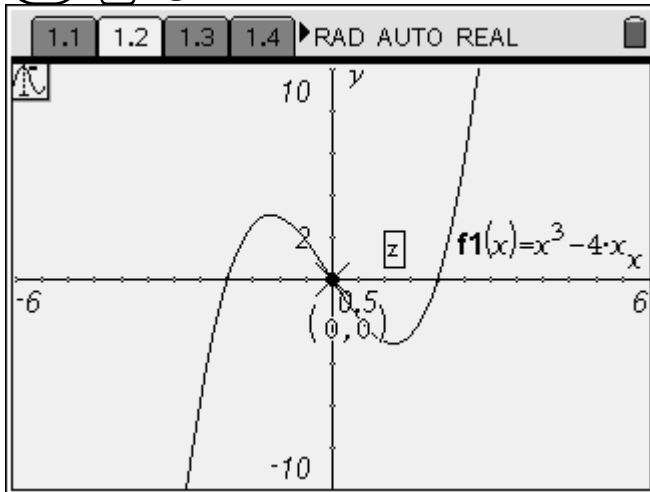


We now have a closer look at our function sacrificing aspect ratio.

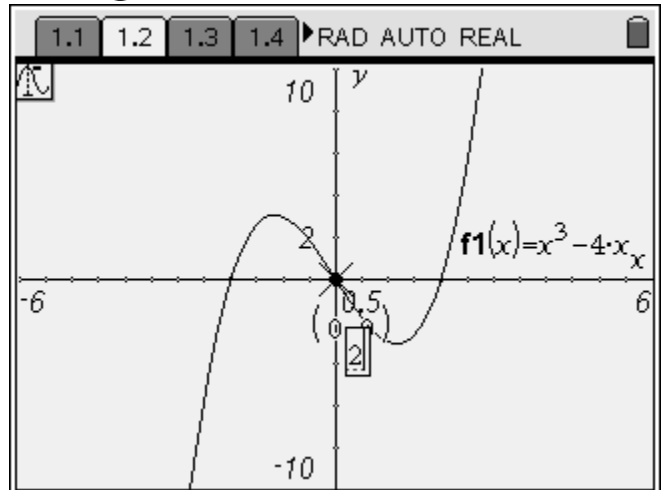
Trace on the function $f1(x)$

Find the zeroes

menu 5 1

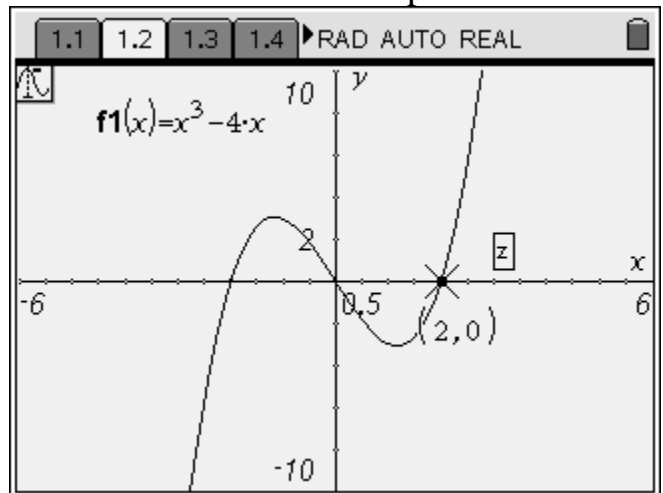
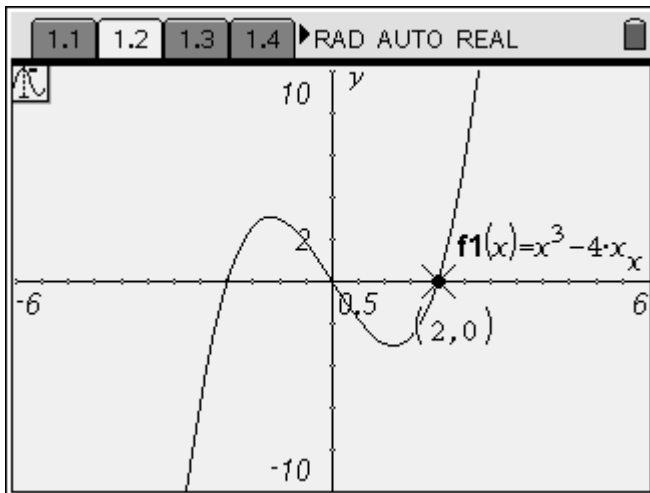


Press 2

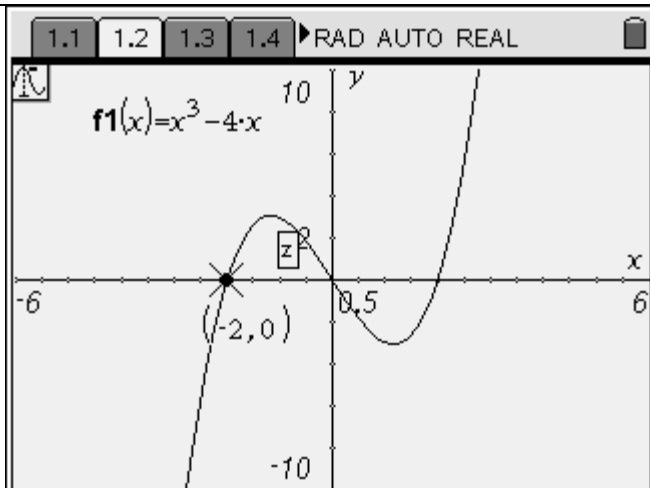


Now press enter

Move to the right, off the point (2,0) and then move back left to the point:

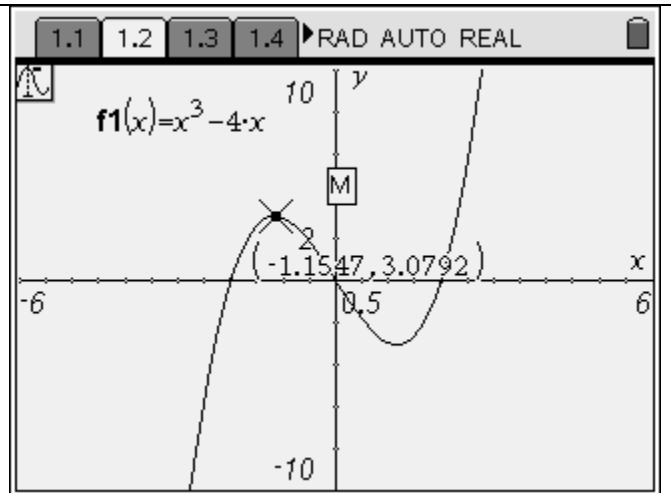


Now that "z" for zero has appeared
Repeat for -2



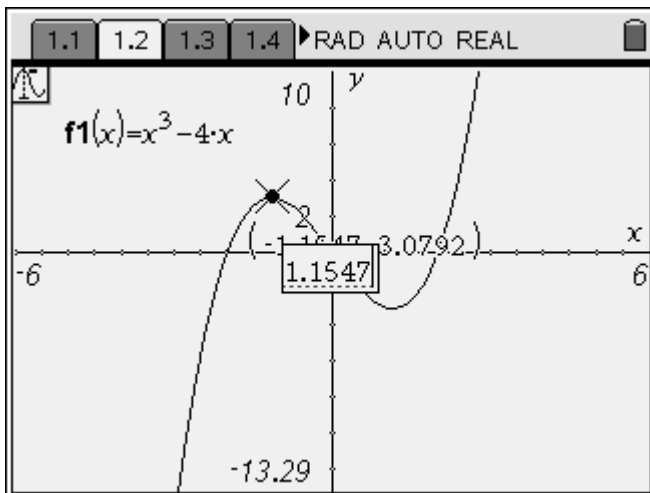
Are there any other important points on this curve?

Scroll toward the apparent relative maximum by using the right arrow on your Nav Pad.



Notice the capital M.

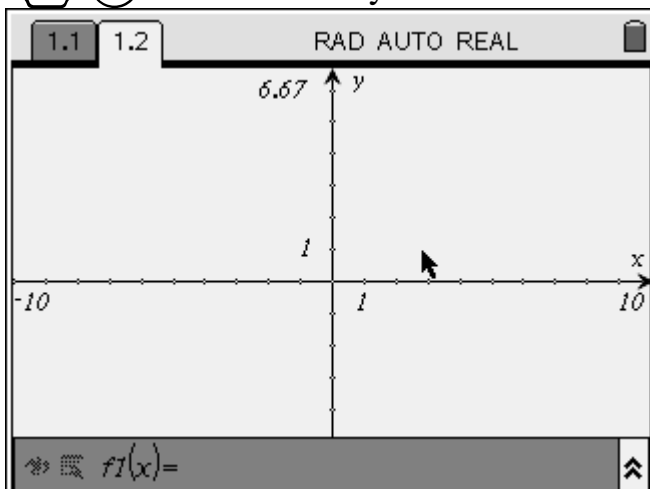
Since our function is symmetric about the origin if the abscissa of the Max is -1.1547 then abscissa of the Min must be 1.1547



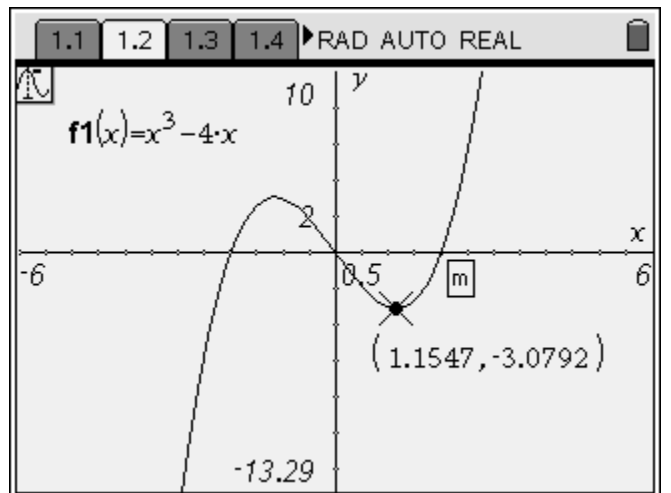
Now press enter

Clear f1(x) and return to a standard window menu 4 5

ctrl G to remove entry line



Scroll off and then back to the point whose abscissa is 1.1547



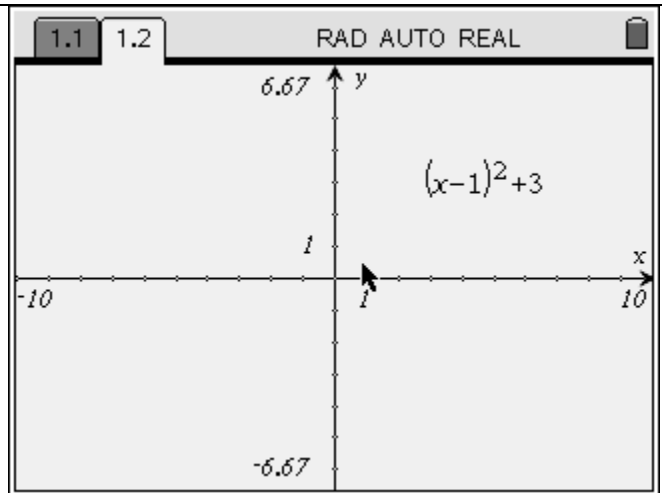
Notice the lower case m.

menu 1 6 for Text.

Now move the cursor into an "open" area and press enter

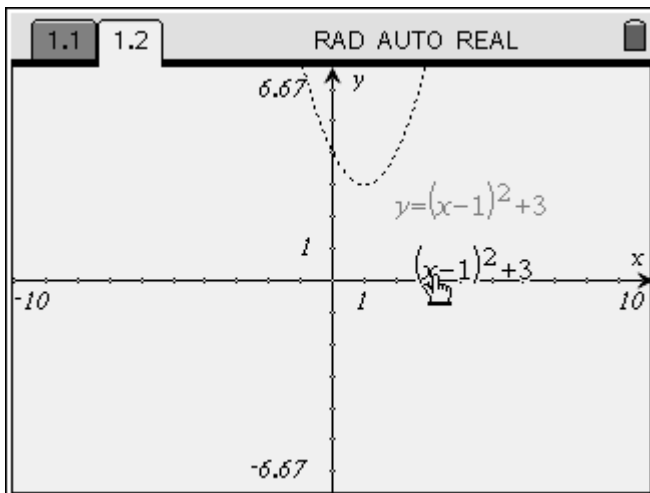
In this text box enter the expression

$(x-1)^2 + 3$ and press enter

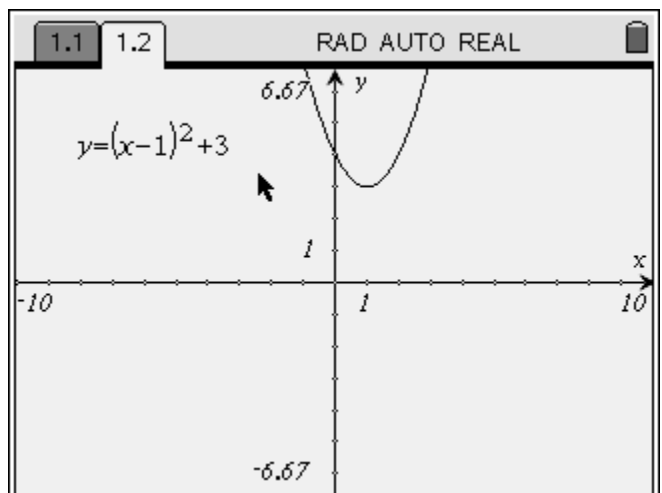


Note the text box tool in the upper left corner of your viewing window
 Press **(esc)** to exit the tool

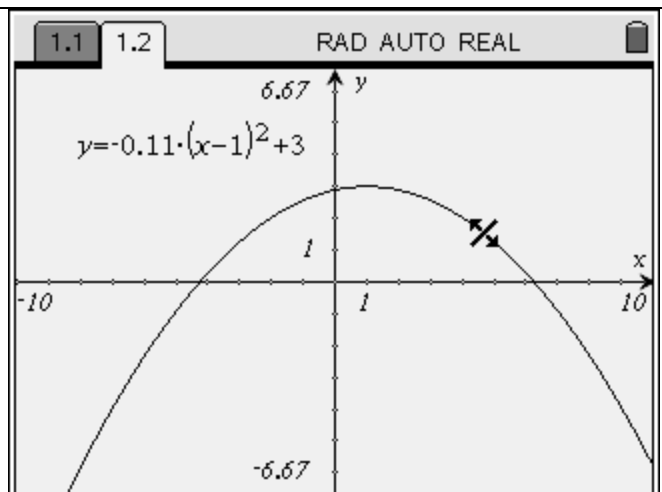
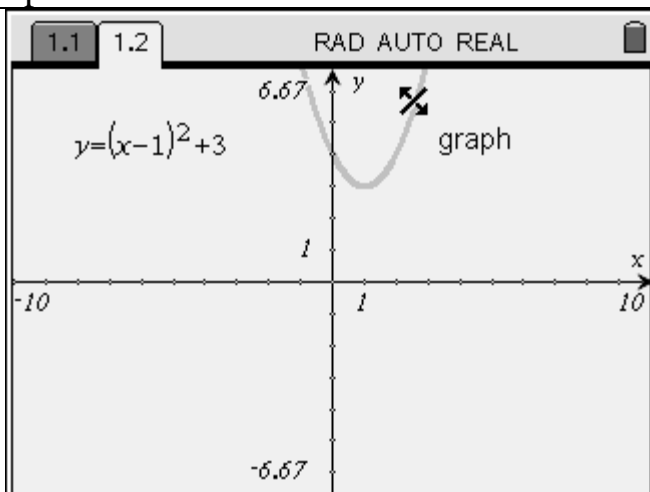
Move the cursor over the expression and press **(ctrl)** **(⌘)** and drag the expression to either axis




Press **(enter)** and drag the equation to an open area




Now position the cursor at an extremity of the graph

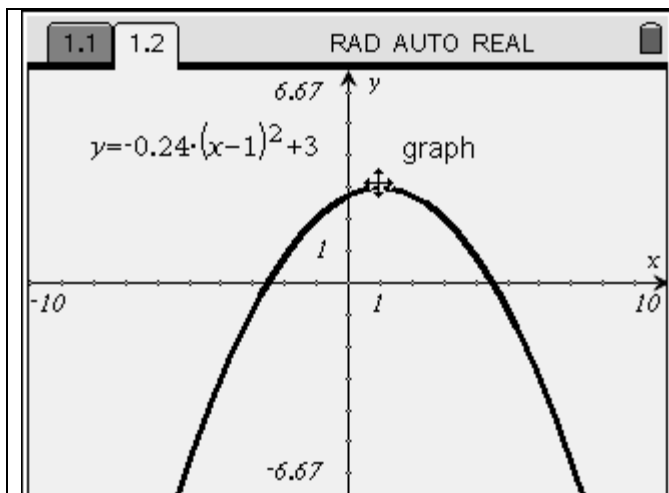


Note the new look cursor

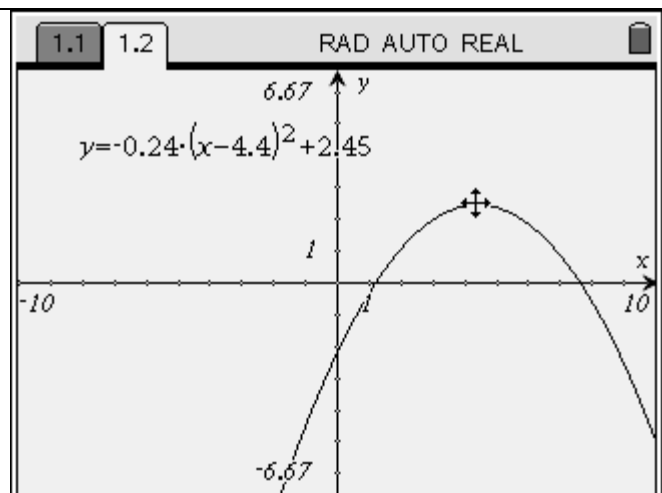
Press **ctrl**  to grab the graph now move the cursor and watch the dynamic on the screen

What changes? What remains the same?

Press **esc**  now move the cursor closer to the turning point and take note of the new look for the cursor.

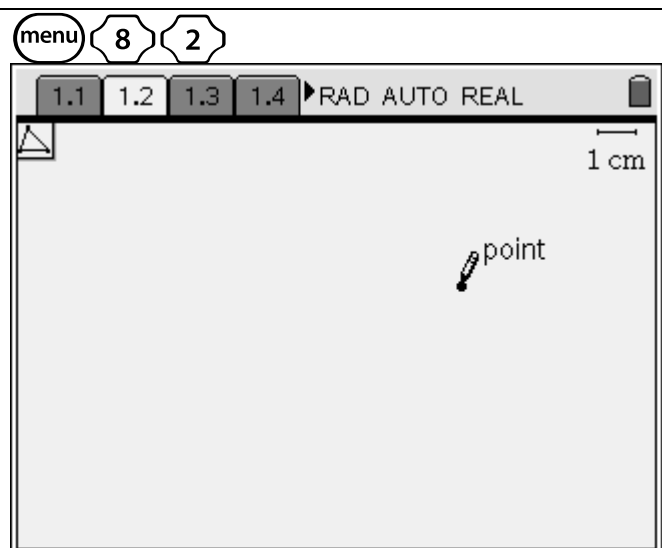
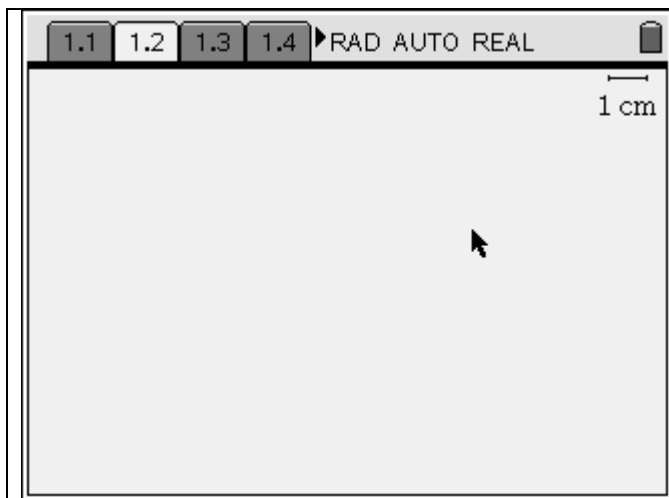


Now when we grab the curve a translation will take place.

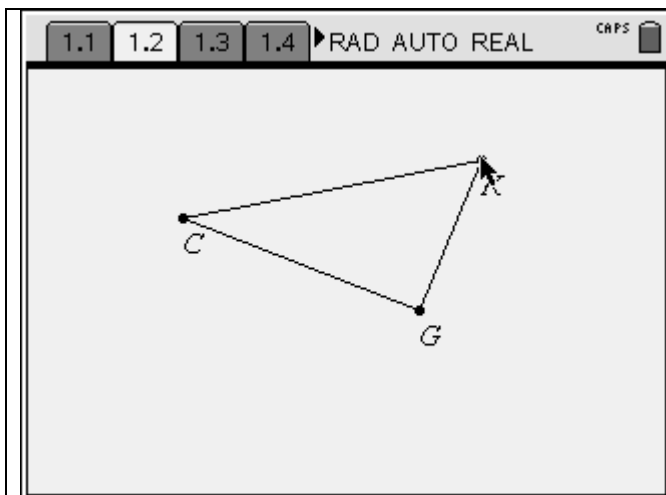


What changes? What remains the same?

Working in a Plane Geometry View ... press **menu**  

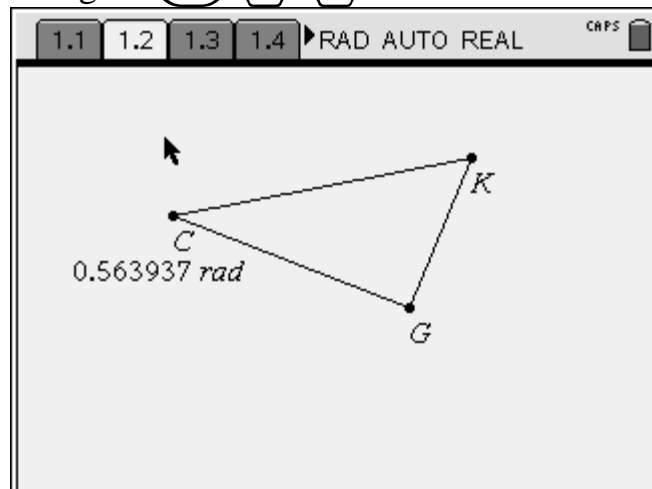


Draw the triangle with vertices K, G, C.

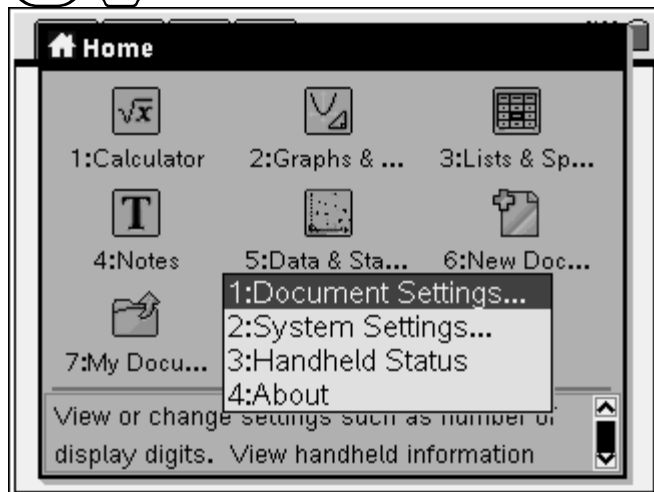


You may need to reposition a label. Click and drag to a desired placement.

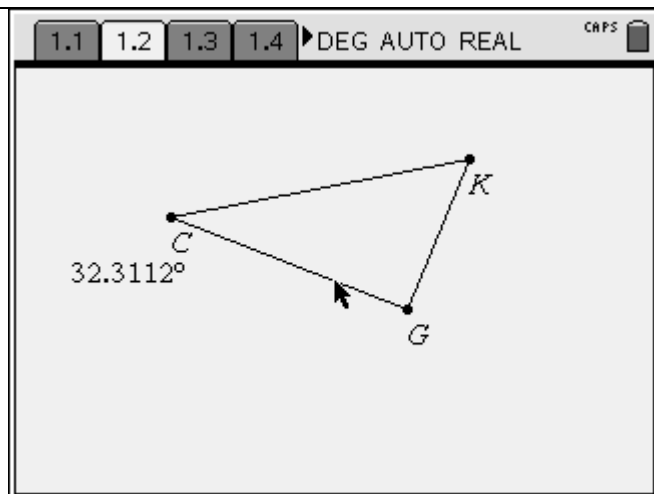
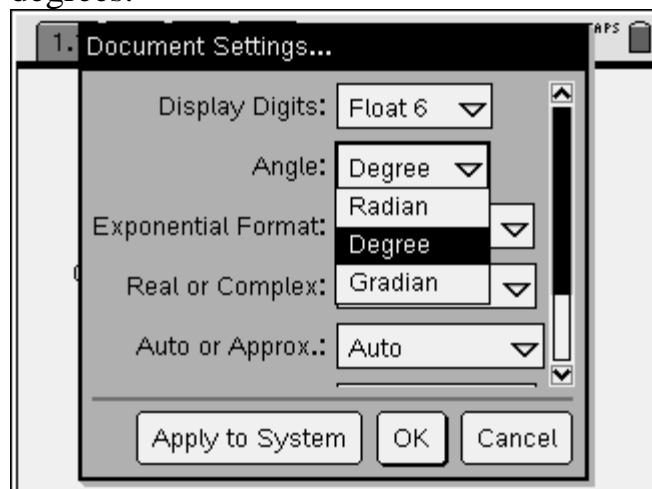
Now measure the three angles of the triangle. (menu) 7 4



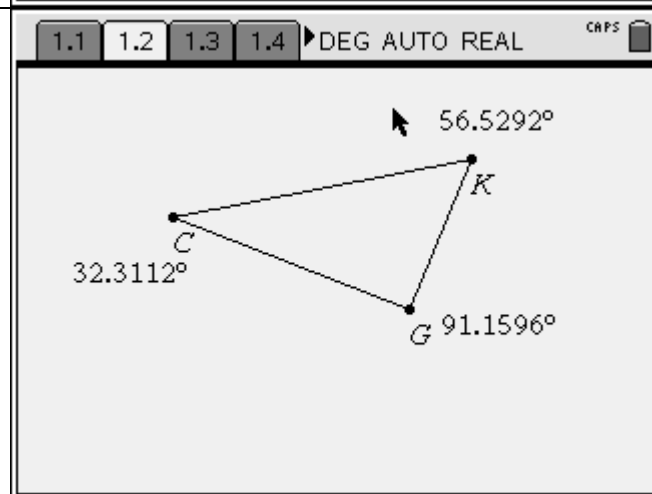
Oops radians we need to change the document settings to degrees



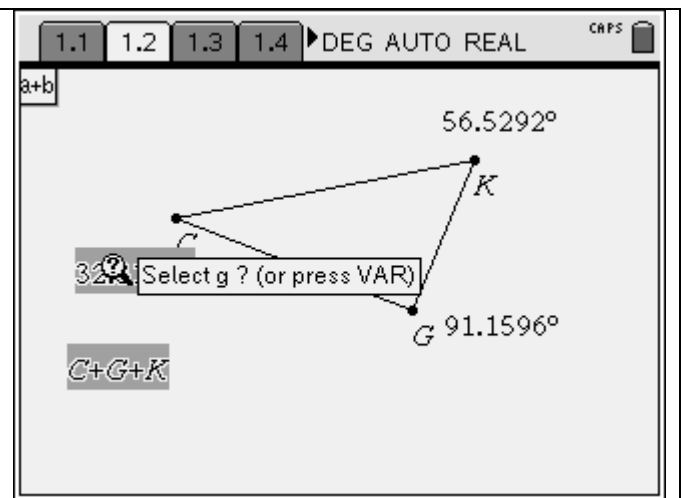
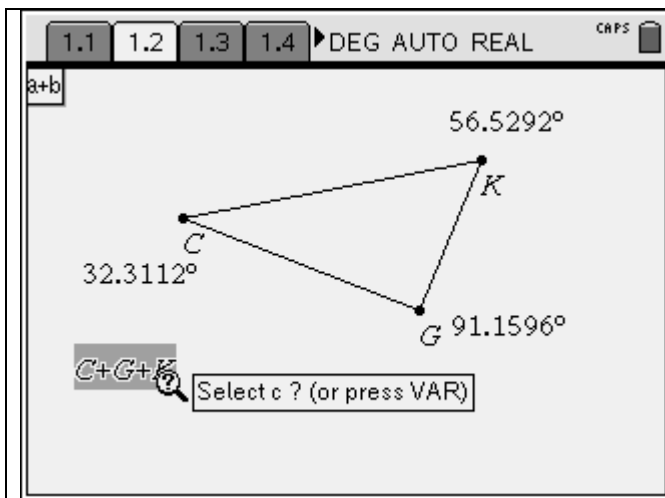
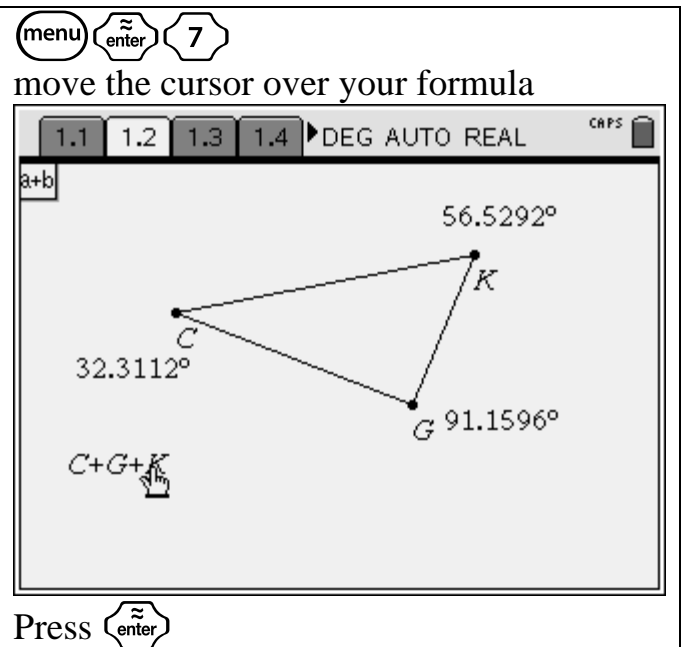
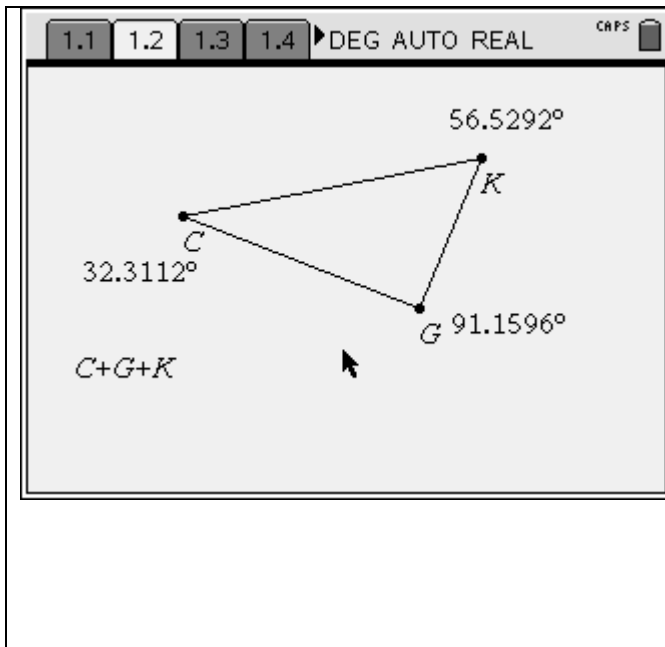
Open the document settings and change to degrees.



Now continue to find the measures of the remaining angles



Now open a text box and create a formula for the sum of the angles

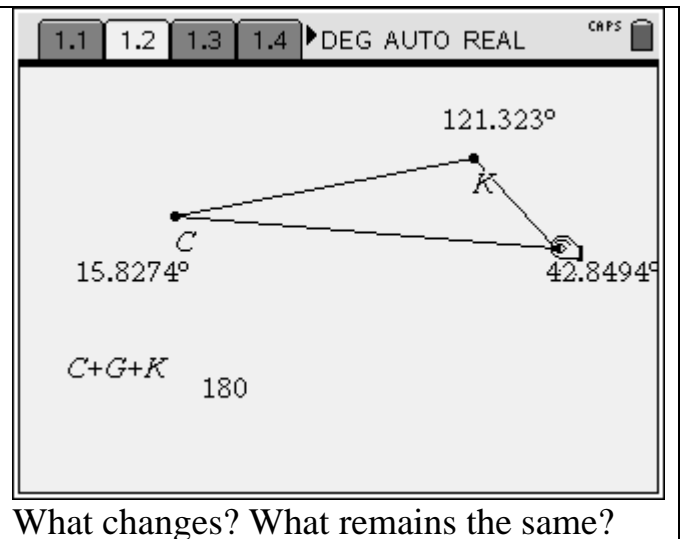
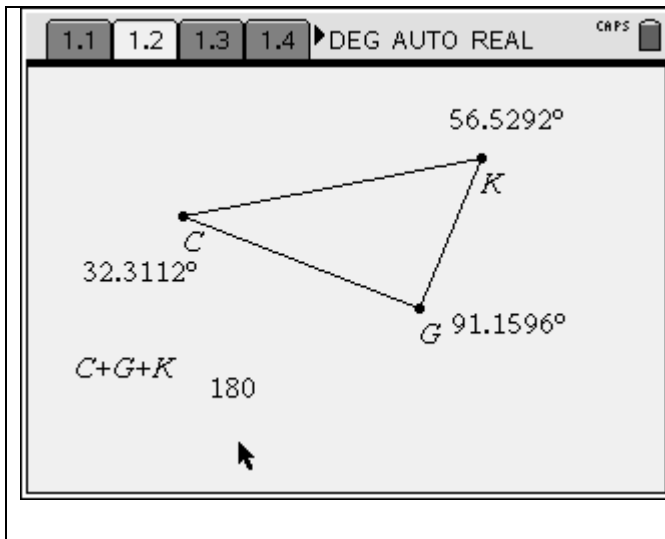


Note that you are to select C, move the cursor to the number associated with C and press enter

Note that you are now asked for the number associated with G. Cursor over this value and continue for the final value

Once you have selected every variable in your formula the formula will be calculated. Now drag the result to an appropriate placement on your screen.

Select any vertex and drag the figure to investigate many different triangles



What changes? What remains the same?