Bradford

Starting 89

The TI-89 is very dependent on its mode settings. Press the **MODE** key to bring up your mode screens. Change your mode settings to the ones on the following screens.

<u>́М</u>	ODE
F1 F2 F3 Pa9e 1 Pa9e 2 Pa9e	23
Graph Current Folder Display Disits Ansle Exponential Format Complex Format Vector Format Pretty Print	Function) (UDID) Float 12) Radian) It Normal) Real) Real) Rectangular)
(Enter=SAVE >	CESC=CANCEL >

M	DE
F1 F2 F3 Pa9e 1 Pa9e 2 Pa9e	3
 Split Screen Split 1 App Split 1 App 	FULL > Home > Tertasta
Control of the second of the s	PUN-FION F AUTO S DEC S
Enter=SAVE >	ESC=CANCEL
USE + AND + TO OPEN CHOICES	

MOL)E
F1 F2 F3 Page 1Page 2Page 3 Unit System Collog Bings Language Apps Desktop	ENG/US) .:84 ::5:4:1:3 5 English) DFF)
<u>Enter=SAVE</u>	



mth 93

All entries into the stack should be followed by hitting **ENTER**. This is how you let the calculator evaluate what you entered.

Basics

5 + 3	Performs addition.
10 - 7	Performs subtraction.
6*4	Performs multiplication.
5/4	Gives $\frac{5}{4}$.
9^{2}	Squares 9.
2^{10}	Raises 2 to the tenth power.
π	Returns the value of π by pushing 2nd \wedge \diamondsuit ENTER .
$\sqrt{(17)}$	Returns the square root $\sqrt{17}$.
$e^{(1.)}$	Gives the natural base by hitting \bigcirc \mathbf{X} keys.
-6	Gives negative six by hitting (-). Do Not use
-8*-4	Is the product of two negative numbers.
5 - 6/2 + 1	The calculator uses the order of operations from math.
(5-6)/(2+1)	The grouping symbols make the cal- culator do what's in the parentheses first.
$(3*4)^{\wedge}2$	This multiplies first.
clear the screen you press \mathbf{F}	1 8

To clear the screen you press $\begin{bmatrix} F1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \end{bmatrix}$.

The $\fbox{\label{eq:clears} CLEAR}$ key clears the input line.

Editing

(7-2)/6	Enter the expression.
ans(1)	Returns the previous answer by $2nd(-)$.
ans(1)*6	Gives $\frac{5}{6} * 6$.
$500^{*}(1.03)^{\wedge}5$	Gives the exponential function.
$40*x^{\wedge}2$	Gives the expression $40x^2$.
$500^{*}(1.03)^{\wedge}5$	Cursor up and highlight the previ-
	ous expression. Press ENTER to put it on the input line.
500*(1.03) ^10	
$500^*(1.03)^{10}$ $52500^*(1.03)^{10}$	put it on the input line. Edit the expression and evaluate

3

Menus

Many useful operations and functions are stored away in menus. The keys $\boxed{\mathsf{ESC}}$ or $\boxed{\mathsf{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\mathsf{ESC}}$ get you out of most menus.

$(512)^{(1/3)}$	Gives the cube root of 512.
$(1024)^{\wedge}(1/5)$	Gives the fifth root of 1024.
22/7	Returns the fraction.
$ ext{exact}(.625)$	Converts a decimal to a fraction. TYPE IT.

Scientific notation is written using the **EE** key.

8.72e6	Gives 8.72×10^6 by using EE key.
8.72e $6/100$	Does the operation.
2^63 .	Gives the answer in scientific nota- tion. Note the decimal point after 63.
2e999	This is a big number.
2e1000	This is a big number indeed.

When you see the $\boldsymbol{E},$ you are in scientific notation.

Catalog

There is a convenient list of many of the calculator's functions. It is called the **catalog**. Press the **CATALOG** key to bring up the catalog. You should see something like this.

F1 F2 F3 F3 F4 He1pBuilt-inF1ash AppsUser-Defined	
<pre></pre>	
EXPR	•

The catalog is in alphabetic order. To jump to a certain function press the first letter in the function name. The arrow keys move you up and down. **2nd** \bigtriangleup and **2nd** \bigtriangledown move you up and down by pages.

Suppose, you want to find the **exact** function. Press **E** to move to the functions beginning with E. Press **2nd** \bigtriangledown to move down.

Find the exact(, then press **ENTER**.

Get exact(.615)

On your own use the catalog to find

lcm(12,14)

lcm is the least common multiple function.

Done in $\mathbb{E}_{E}X$.