mth 93

Features of the Stack

All entries into the stack should be followed by hitting $\boxed{\mathsf{ENTER}}$. This is how you let the calculator evaluate what you entered.

Editing

To do basic editing we use the arrow keys and backspace, \leftarrow

(7-2)/6 Enter the expression.

ans(1) Returns the previous answer by

2nd ((-)).

ans(1)*6 Gives $\frac{5}{6} * 6$.

 $500*(1.03)^5$ Gives the exponential function.

 $40 * x^2$ Gives the expression $40x^2$.

 $500*(1.03)^5$ Cursor up and highlight the previ-

ous expression. Press (ENTER) to

put it on the input line.

 $500*(1.03)^{10}$ Edit the expression and evaluate

the new expression.

 $52500*(1.03)^10$ Use arrow key to insert 25 into the

previous expression.

F1 8 clears the screen.

Menus

Many useful operations and functions are stored away in menus. The keys [ESC] or [2nd] [ESC] get you out of most menus.

 $(512)^{\wedge}(1/3)$ Gives the cube root of 512.

 $(1024)^{\wedge}(1/5)$ Gives the fifth root of 1024.

22/7 Returns the fraction.

exact(.625) Converts a decimal to a fraction.

TYPE IT.

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

8.72 ϵ 6 Gives 8.72×10^6 by using **EE** key.

8.72 = 6/100 Does the operation.

 $2^{\wedge}63$. Gives the answer in scientific nota-

tion. Note the decimal point after

63.

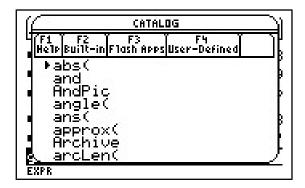
2E999 This is a big number.

2E1000 This is a big number indeed.

When you see the 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.



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. $\boxed{\mathbf{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\Delta}$ and $\boxed{\mathbf{2nd}}$ $\boxed{\nabla}$ 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 $\boxed{2nd}$ $\boxed{\nabla}$ 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 T_FX.