

Review for TI-73 Calculator

Calculator:

For Table: 2nd TABLE (Graph Button)

For Table Set: 2nd TBLSET* (Window Button)

For e: MATH|LOG|e^((make sure to close parentheses when using the "e")

For negatives or opposites: use the (-) button at the bottom of the calculator.

Equal Sign: 2nd Text (MATH button)

*In TBLSET:

TblStart is where you want your table to start

Δ Tbl is what increments you want your table to go by

Solver: MATH, down arrow 5 times and hit enter. This is used to solve any equation. Enter the equation in the top line. Enter a guess in the second line. Move to the bottom (Solve: X) and hit enter to get the solution.

Note: if there is more than one solution to the equation, you need to enter a guess near the other solution and repeat the process (no need to retype the equation).

Graphing:

To input a function: use Y=

To see the graph: use GRAPH

To change the viewing window of the graph: WINDOW. *Hints for setting the window:* Choose Xmin and Xmax (horizontal span) according to the reasonable values for x. Then look at the TABLE for the function to determine a suitable vertical span (Ymin and Ymax).

TRACE allows you to scroll through specific points of your graph.

ZOOM ZStandard: sets a standard viewing window shown at the right.

Xmin sets the left edge of the window. Xmax sets the right edge of the window. Ymin sets the bottom edge of the window. Ymax sets the top edge of the window.

If you know x (the input), and want to find y (the output):

- Use TABLE, or
- Use Y1(the value): 2nd VARS (APPS button) then type the parentheses and the number (for example Y1(5))
- TRACE. Note: in TRACE mode you may type an x-value.

If you know y (the output), and want to find x (the input):

- Use Solver... (see above). Note: this is the only universal way to get an exact answer. Also note there *may be more than one answer*. If so, run solver twice (with a different guess).
- The following may or may not work (but they give you an estimate)
 - TABLE
 - TRACE

Home Screen: 2nd QUIT (mode button) to get you back to your home screen

DO NOT be afraid to hit the enter button, by selecting it, it does the command you are on top of

Function Notation:

Function notation is a way of showing what happens to an input in a function. If we have a function f , the function notation would be $f(x) = 3x - 5$. So if we want to know the value of the function at 7, we would write it as $f(7) = 3(7) - 5$. $f(7) = 16$. Think of the $f(7)$ as your output (which is 16) or your "y" and your x as your input (which is 7). Thus for our $f(7)$, since the 7 is in the position for the x, we replace the x with the 7 every time we see an x. Also, another way of thinking of the function notation is that the x is the independent variable and the $f(x)$ as the dependent variable.

