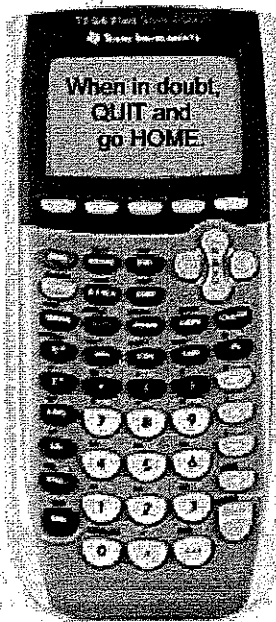


Save This Sheet!

TI-83+/84+ Quick Reference Sheet

Algebra 2 Level



Calculator ID #:
Choose 2nd MEM,
#1 About
ID****_****_****

To Graph Lines (functions):

1. Enter equation in Y=.
2. Use ZOOM #6 (will give standard 10 x 10 window).
3. Use GRAPH to display graph.
4. Use WINDOW (to create your own screen settings).
5. Use TRACE to move spider on graph – arrow up/down between graphs

To Find Intersection Pts:

1. Graph both equations.
 2. Use CALC menu (2nd TRACE)
Choose #5 Intersect
 3. Move near the intersect location.
 4. Simply press <ENTER> 3 times to reveal the answer.
- If you are looking for more than one intersection point, you must repeat this process.*

Logs and Exponents:

1. The LOG key is log base 10.
2. To enter: $\log_4 64$ use $\frac{\log 64}{\log 4}$
2. $27^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is $27^{(1/3)}$ remember ()

Summations: $\sum_{k=2}^7 (2k+2)$

Enter sum(seq(2x+2, x, 2, 7, 1))

- 2nd STAT(LIST) – MATH - #5 sum
 - 2nd STAT(LIST) – OPS - #5 seq
- The format for seq: *expression, variable, starting value, ending value, increment.*

To Get Statistical Information:

1. Place data in Lists: STAT → EDIT
2. Engage 1-Variable Statistics: STAT → CALC #1 1-VAR STATS
3. On Home Screen indicate list containing the data: 1-VAR STATS L₁
 - \bar{x} = mean
 - s_x = the sample standard deviation
 - σ_x = the population standard deviation
 - n = the sample size (# of pieces of data)
 - Q₁ = data at the first quartile
 - med = data at the median (second quartile)
 - Q₃ = data at the third quartile

To see $\sqrt{-25} = 5i$, use $a + bi$ mode.

Check Inverse:

Enter your algebraic inverse in Y1. Graph. Use DRAW #8DrawInv to verify it is correct.

To Get Scatter Plots and Regressions

(Linear, Quadratic, Exponential, Power, etc):

1. Place data in Lists: STAT → EDIT
2. Graph scatter plot: STAT PLOT #1 <ENTER> Choose ON.
Choose the symbol for scatter plot, choose L₁, L₂, choose mark
3. To graph, choose: ZOOM #9
4. To get regression equation: STAT → CALC #4 Lin Reg(ax+b)
(or whichever regression is needed)
5. On Home Screen: LinReg(ax+b) L₁, L₂, Y₁
6. to see graph – GRAPH

Functions:

$$Y_1 = f(x) \text{ and } Y_2 = g(x)$$

$$(f + g)(x) \rightarrow Y_3 = Y_1 + Y_2$$

$$(f - g)(x) \rightarrow Y_3 = Y_1 - Y_2$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) \rightarrow Y_3 = Y_1 Y_2$$

$$(f / g)(x) \rightarrow Y_3 = Y_1 / Y_2$$

Composition:

$$(f \circ g)(x) \rightarrow Y_3 = Y_1(Y_2)$$

To get Y₁ on the calculator screen:
VARS → Y-VARS Choose FUNCTION, Y₁

USING THE GRAPHING CALCULATOR

I. Getting Started:

1. Hit *MODE* button and be sure that everything is highlighted to the left.
2. Hit *ZOOM* button and choose: 6.ZStandard (this will use the standard graph window of $-10 < x < 10$ and $-10 < y < 10$...like the one on the wall in my room)
3. Hit *Y=* button and delete out any entries (be sure to scroll down past Y7 because there are 3 more 'off' the screen and hooligans like to hide things in there to mess you up...)
4. Hit 2^{ND} button and then *Y=* button and choose 4.PlotsOff (Be sure to hit enter twice!!! Until you see 'Done').
5. Hit 2^{nd} button and then *WINDOW* button for *TBLSET* and make sure Indpnt and Depnd are both set to AUTO. (You most likely want $\Delta Tbl = 1$...this is what the x-values of your T-chart will count by...)
6. Hit 2^{ND} button and then *ZOOM* button and be sure that everything is highlighted to the left.

II. Entering Equations:

1. ****All equations must be solved for Y or they CANNOT be entered. ****So make sure it is written as Y=.....****

2. Rule of thumb for fractions is to keep them in a set of parentheses so if for example your equation is $Y = -\frac{2}{3}X + 6$, it will be entered as $Y = (-\frac{2}{3})X + 6$. This is because the calculator actually understands the order of operations so you must remember that. For a basic computation problem like: $\frac{5-2}{-3+4}$, you must enter it as: $(5-2)/(-3+4)$

3. The *X* button is NOT green, it is the one next to the green one: *X,T,θ,n*.

4. Hit the *GRAPH* button and you can see it. (As long as it fits on the screen. If you equation has a Yintercept (b) of 50 then it would be too high up to show it so you have to adjust the *WINDOW*)

5. Hit the 2^{ND} button and then hit *GRAPH* button for *TABLE*. This will show you a list of points that exist on your graph. (You can scroll up and down with the arrows as far as you like....believe me it works, no need to test it....)