

Calculator Keystroke Guide

Chapter 5

Essential keystroke sequences (Casio graphics calculator) are presented below for the most significant activities and examples found in this chapter that require or suggest the use of a graphics calculator.

LESSON 5.1

EXAMPLE

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List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4
1	15		
2	20		
3	25		
4	30		
5	35		

3 Use your graphics calculator to list the ordered pairs and plot the corresponding points.

From Main Menu, select STAT (2).

Enter the data:

(List 1) 1 2 3 and so on through List 1 and List 2.

Create a graph:

(GRAPH) (SET)(StatGraph1) (Graph Type:)

(Scatter) (XList:) (List 1) (YList:)

(List 2) (Frequency:) (1) (Mark Type:)

(□) (GPH1)

Activity

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For Step 1, graph the point A (3,6).

From Main Menu, select STAT (2).

Use a manual viewing window [-5, 10] by [-10, 10]:

SET UP
 [SHIFT] [MENU] (Stat Wind:) [F2] (Manual) [EXIT] [SHIFT] [F3] V-Window

Enter the window parameters, then press [EXIT].

Graph the point:

(List 1) 3 [EXE] (List 2) 6 [EXE]
 [F1] (GRAPH) [F6] (SET)(StatGraph1) [v] (Graph Type:)
 [F1] (Scatter) [v] (XList:) [F1] (List 1) [v] (YList:)
 [F2] (List 2) [v] (Frequency:) [F1] (1)
 [v] (Mark Type:) [F1] (□) [EXIT] [F1] (GPH1)

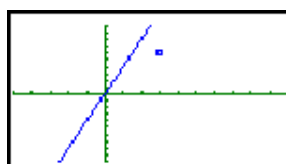
Save this picture and select it as a background in the graph menu:

[OPTN] [F1] (PICT) [F1] (STO) [F1] (Pic1) [MENU] 5(GRAPH) [SHIFT]
 SET UP
 [MENU] [v] [v] [v] [v] [v] (Background) [F2] (PICT) [F1] [EXIT]

For Step 2, enter the equation $y = mx$ and substitute values for m , starting with 4, until you find a line that intersects point A. For example, graph $m = 4$:

(Y1) 4 [X,θ,T] [EXE] [EXE]

For Step 3, use a similar keystroke sequence to graph the other given points.



LESSON 5.4

Activity

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For Step 1, graph the equations $y = 2x$, $y = 2x + 3$, $y = 2x + 5$, and $y = 2x - 3$ on the same screen.

From Main Menu, select GRAPH (5).

To format the *standard viewing window* [-10, 10] by [-10, 10]:

V-Window
 [SHIFT] [F3] [F3] (STD) [EXIT]

Enter the equations:

(Y1:) 2 [X,θ,T] [EXE] (Y2:) 2 [X,θ,T] + 3 [EXE]

(Y3:) 2 [X,θ,T] + 5 [EXE] (Y4:) 2 [X,θ,T] - 3 [EXE] [EXE]

For Step 4, use a similar keystroke sequence to graph $y = 2x - 4$.

LESSON 5.5

E X A M P L E 2

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Enter the equation from Example 2 in a graphics calculator.

(First rewrite the equation in slope-intercept form, $y = -2x + 300$.)

Use viewing window [-10, 200] by [-10, 350].

Graph the equation:

(Y1:) [-] 2 [X,θ,T] + 300 [EXE] [EXE]

