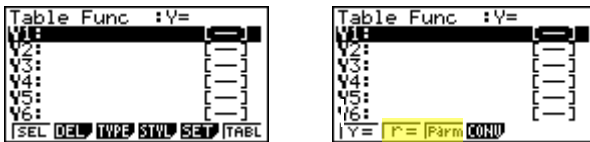


TABLE

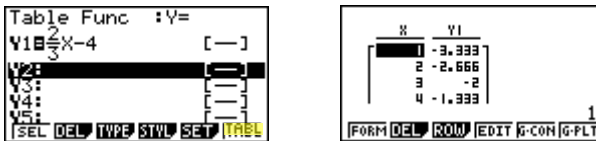
This section is an overview of the TABLE Icon. To select this icon, you may highlight it and press **EXE** or press **7**.

The initial screen allows immediate input of functions that are set equal to 0. To change the type of expression to be entered, press **F3** (TYPE) and select **F2** (r=) for polar coordinates, **F3** (Param) for parametric functions or **F4** (CONV) to convert a previously entered function to an inequality.

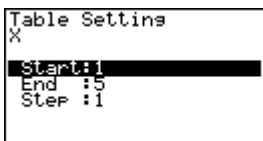


1. To see a table for the function $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 4$, highlight **Y1:** and input the following:

• **$\frac{a}{b}$** **2** **▼** **3** **▶** **X,θ,T** **=** **4** **EXE** **F6**



2. The default setting for tables is: X starts at 1, ends at 5, and increases by increments of 1. You change this by pressing **EXIT** or **F1** (FORM) to return to the initial screen and then select **F5** (SET).

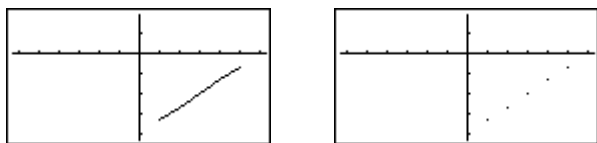



3. However, you can enter a number anywhere in the x-column of the table and press **EXE** to see the corresponding y-value (including fractions, decimals, even π). You can insert and delete rows in this view by pressing **F3** (ROW). This is a quick way to custom make tables.



TABLE

4. From the table view screen, you can press **F5** (G-CON) to see a connected plot linear graph or **F6** (G-PLT) to see a plot graph for the function you entered.



5. To see a split screen of your table and graph, press **SHIFT** **MENU** to enter the SET UP menu for the TABLE icon. Scroll down to Dual Screen, select **F1** (T + G), **EXIT**, then **F6** .

If you manually entered values to the previous table that you still want displayed, you can re-enter them here, then press **EXE** to see the graph of that table.

To generate a differential number table, press **SHIFT** **MENU** to enter the SET UP menu for the TABLE icon and **▼** to Derivative, select **F1** (On), **EXIT**, and then **F6**.

6. For this example, enter Y1: $3x^2 - 2$ and Y2: x^2 then **F6** to view the differential number table.

Note: Locating the cursor at a differential coefficient displays “dy/dx” in the top line, which indicates differential.