

The **fx-991EX** numerically solves equations elegantly. It is accomplished with the help of the Natural Textbook Display™ in the Equation/Func mode. The Equation/Func mode uses Newton's method to find solutions to equations. The **fx-991EX** has the power to handle Simultaneous Equations with up to 4 unknowns and Polynomial Equations up to the 4th degree.

SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS

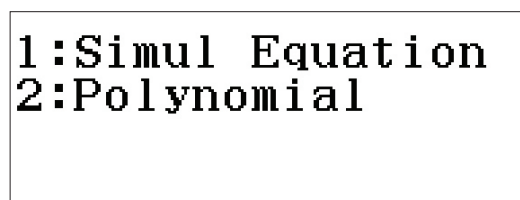
From the Main Menu, use the arrow keys to highlight the Equation/Func icon and press \square or press \leftarrow (A).



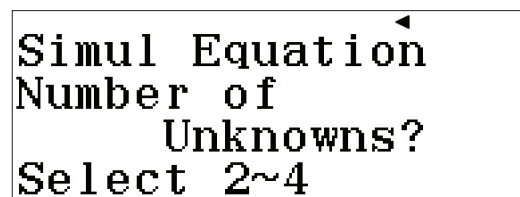
To solve the following system of simultaneous equations

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 \\ -4x + 6y = 12 \end{cases}$$

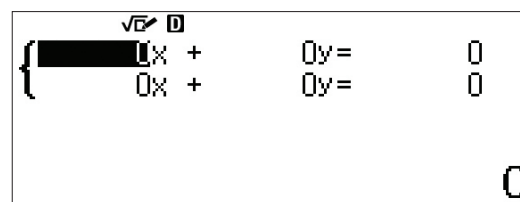
select \square (Simul Equation).



Choose the number of Unknowns. For this example, press \square (Unknowns).

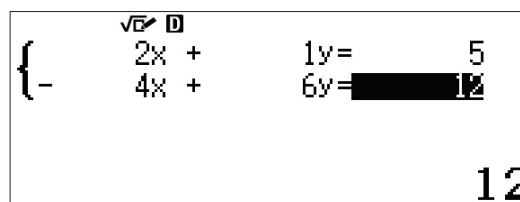


A 2x2 system of equations template is displayed. The template is in $Ax + BY = C$ form in which A, B and C can be any value. For fractional values, use the $\frac{\square}{\square}$ key.



Type in each value followed by the \square key.

Press \square \square \square \square , etc.



EQUATION/FUNC

To solve, press \square and use the arrow keys (\blacktriangledown \blacktriangle) to toggle between solutions.

$$x = \frac{9}{8}$$

The solutions are shown in natural display format. For decimal approximations, press \square .

$$y = \frac{11}{4}$$

To change the values in the system of equations without changing the type of equation or system, press \square .

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 1y = 5 \\ 4x + 6y = 12 \end{cases}$$

To change the type of equation or system size, press \square and select from the on-screen menus.

1: Simul Equation
2: Polynomial

Simul Equation
Number of
Unknowns?
Select 2~4

$$\begin{cases} 1x + 0y = 0 \\ 0x + 0y = 0 \end{cases}$$

The **fx-991EX** also solves inconsistent systems, both independent and dependent. Enter the displayed inconsistent and independent system

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ 2x + 3y = 8 \end{cases}$$

Press \square to see the solution.

No Solution

Enter the displayed inconsistent dependent system.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ 4x + 6y = 12 \end{cases}$$

Press \equiv to see the solution.

Infinite Solution

To input a larger system of simultaneous equation

$$\begin{cases} 1x + 1y + 1z = 9 \\ 3x + 2y - 1z = 8 \\ 3x + 1y + 2z = 1 \end{cases}$$

press OPTN $\mathbf{1}$ (Simul Equation) $\mathbf{3}$ (Unknowns).

$$\begin{cases} 1y + 1z = 9 \\ 2y - 1z = 8 \\ 1y + 2z = 1 \end{cases}$$

Enter the coefficients for each equation and press \equiv to solve.

$x = -\frac{34}{7}$

$y = \frac{85}{7}$

$z = \frac{12}{7}$

POLYNOMIAL EQUATIONS

The **fx-991EX** has the computing power to solve polynomial equations up to 4th degree.

To start solving polynomial equations, in the Equation/Func icon, press **OPTN** **2** (Polynomial).

1: Simul Equation
2: Polynomial

Select the degree of the polynomial. For this example, use a 3rd degree polynomial. Press **3** (Degree).

Polynomial
Degree?
Select 2~4

Fill out the template for a 3rd degree polynomial. Type in each coefficient followed by the **□** key.

ax^3+bx^2+cx+d
 $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i
 \square x^3+ $0x^2+$ $0x$
 $+$ 0
0

$$x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

Press **□** to solve the equation.

ax^3+bx^2+cx+d
 $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i
 $1x^3+$ $4x^2+$ $1x$
 -6
-6

Use the arrow keys (**▲** **▼**) to toggle through the solutions.

$ax^3+bx^2+cx+d=0$
 $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i \blacktriangledown
 $x_1 =$
1

$ax^3+bx^2+cx+d=0$
 $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i \blacktriangledown \blacktriangle
 $x_2 =$
-2

$ax^3+bx^2+cx+d=0$
 $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i \blacktriangle
 $x_3 =$
-3

The **fx-991EX** has the power to solve polynomials in the complex plane.

Press **OPTN** and change the type of polynomial to quadratic (**2**).

Polynomial
Degree?
Select 2~4

Enter the coefficients that appear in the displayed screen into the quadratic template, and press **EXE**.

ax^2+bx+c $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i
 \blacksquare $1x^2+$ $2x +$ 3
1

The solutions are displayed in simplified radical form including the imaginary unit.

$ax^2+bx+c=0$ $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i \blacktriangledown
 $x_1 =$
 $-1+\sqrt{2}i$

Press **▼** to see the second imaginary solution.

$ax^2+bx+c=0$ $\sqrt{\square}$ \square i $\blacktriangledown\blacktriangle$
 $x_2 =$
 $-1-\sqrt{2}i$