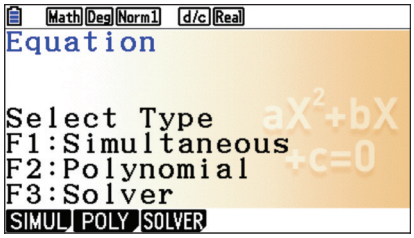
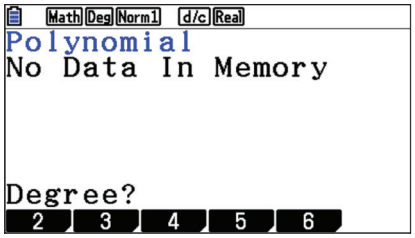
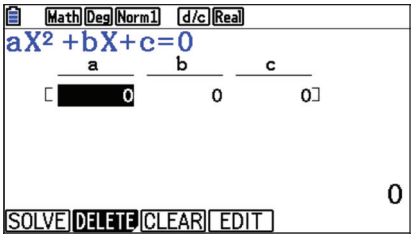
EQUATION

1. The equation $-2x^2 + 40x = 150$ was previously solved in the Graph menu. It can also be solved in the Equation menu by transforming it to $-2x^2 + 40x - 150 = 0$.

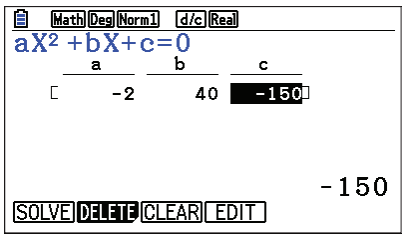
Press MENU X,θ,T (A). (It is not necessary to push ALPHA.) To solve polynomial equations, press F2 (POLY). Press F1 (2) for a second degree polynomial.

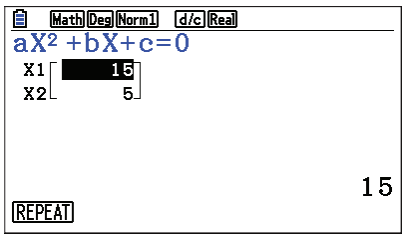


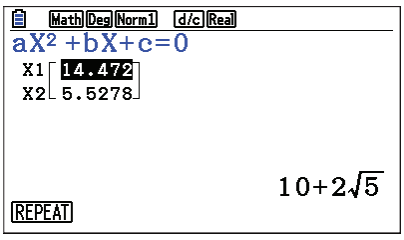




Enter the 3 coefficients, pressing EXE after each one. Note, equations must be in standard form to solve. To solve, press F1 (SOLVE). Both solutions are displayed. Note, when solutions are not rational, both a decimal and an exact solution are displayed. The third screenshot displays the solutions to $-2x^2 + 40x - 160 = 0$.

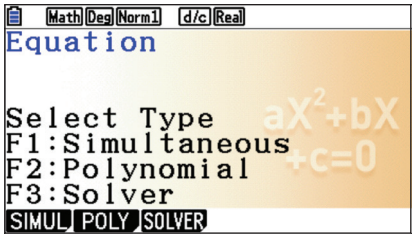


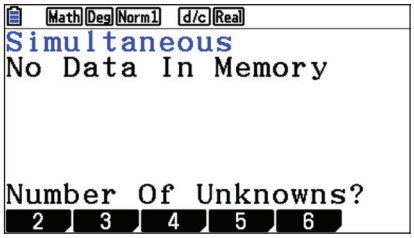


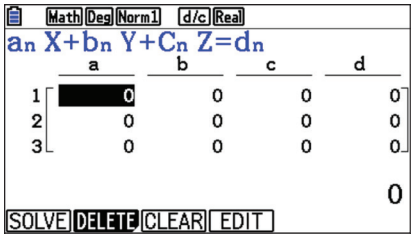


2. Solve the system $\begin{cases} a + 4b - 5c = 23 \\ 2a - b + 6c = 5 \\ 3a + 7b + c = 32 \end{cases}$.

The Equation menu can also be used to solve linear systems. Within the Equation menu, press SHIFT EXIT **(QUIT)**. Press F1 (SIMUL), then F2 (3).







Enter all 12 values, pressing EXE after each one. To solve this system, press F1 (SOLVE).