Settings: Home – 5: Settings – 2: Settings – 1: General
Usually for calculus, angle should be set to Radian, calculation mode to Auto, display digits should be at least 6. Select Make Default.

ctrl: Use to access blue commands above keys.

Touch pad: Use to access pointer on screen.


Use ctrl-clear to delete current line.
Use Menu – 1: Actions – 5: Clear History to clear all lines.
ctrl-X, ctrl-C, and ctrl-V may be used to cut, copy, and paste, respectively.

Use the math button to the right of the 9 key to access a menu for limits, derivatives, integrals, and sums.
Use the trig button to the left of the 7 key to access trigonometric functions.
Use the \(\pi\) button to the left of the H key to access \(\pi\) and \(\infty\).
Use ctrl-enter to obtain numerical approximations instead of exact answers.

Graphs in a Document:
To add a graph to the document you are in, use the doc key below the Home button, 4: Insert – 4: Graphs.
Enter the expression to be graphed on the entry line at the bottom of the screen.
If entry line is not visible, open it by clicking on the double right arrow with the pointer.
You can also open the entry line using menu – 2: View – 7: Show Entry Line.
To clear all graphs, select menu – 1: Actions – 5: Delete All.
You can delete selected graphs using the double up or down arrows and ctrl – clear.
To change view window, select menu – 4: Window/Zoom – 1: Window Settings.

Toggling between Calculator and Graph: Use ctrl ▶ or ctrl ◄.

Toggling between Graph View and Graph plus Table View: Use ctrl – T (note, you must first click with the pointer on the graph side, when removing the table view).

Solving equations: Use the command solve (typed), enter the equation, and specify the variable to be solved for.
Example: solve(sin(x)=0,x)
Note: The answer \(x=n\pi\) means that \(x\) is an integer multiple of \(\pi\).

Naming a function or variable: Use sto→ (in blue above the var key above the 9 key).
Example: To create a function \(f\) such that \(f(x) = x^2\):
\(x^2\) sto→f(x)
To delete the function \(f\), use menu – 1: Actions – 3: Delete Variable f
You can also use menu – 1: Actions –4: Clear a – z to delete all one-letter variables and functions.

Common errors:
- Don’t confuse the negative sign (-) with the subtraction symbol -. 
- The letter e should not be used for the exponential function. Use the \(e^x\) key two buttons left of the 1 key.
- Don’t forget to use ctrl ▶ after a superscript or subscript to return to the normal level before typing the next symbol.