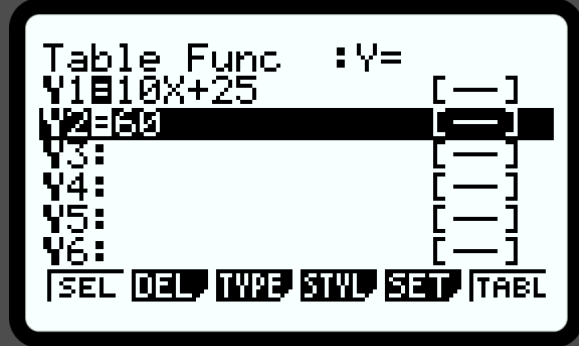
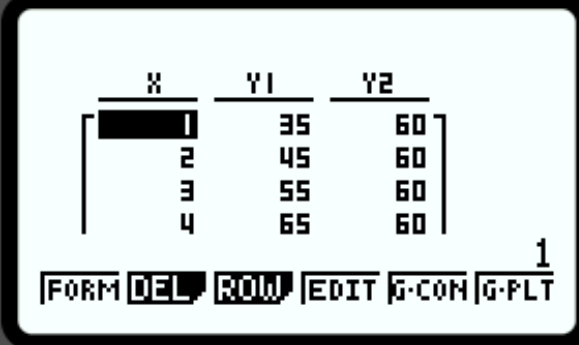
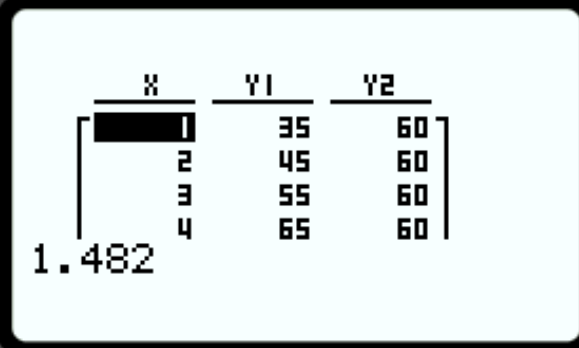
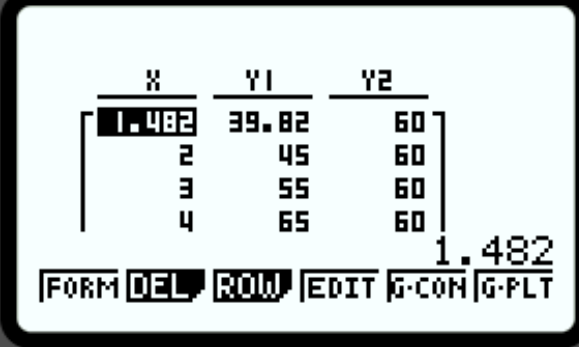


Unit 4: Functions	
Scientific Calculator Required	Lessons 15
Graphing Technology Recommended	Lessons 5 (optional activity), 8, 10, 14
Graphing Technology Required	Lessons 13, 15, 17, 18

Lesson 5a – Viewing the Table and Graphing Linear Equations.

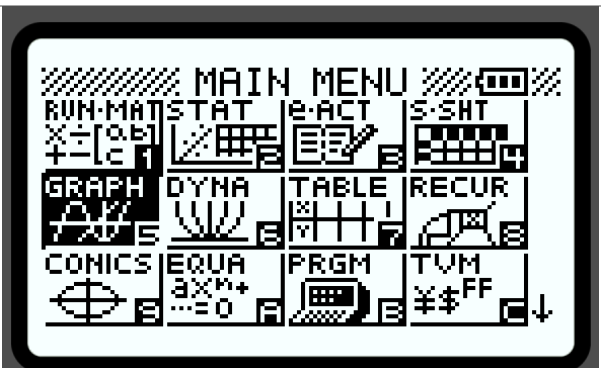
(Example: IM Optional Activity 5.3: Function Notation and Graphing Technology)

<p>1. This activity is a follow up to Lesson 5.2: Data Plans. Press MENU then 7 - .</p>	
<p>2. Type in the function $10x+25$ for Y1. Use the X,θ,T button to type in the variable “x” or use ALPHA then +. Press EXE when finished.</p>	

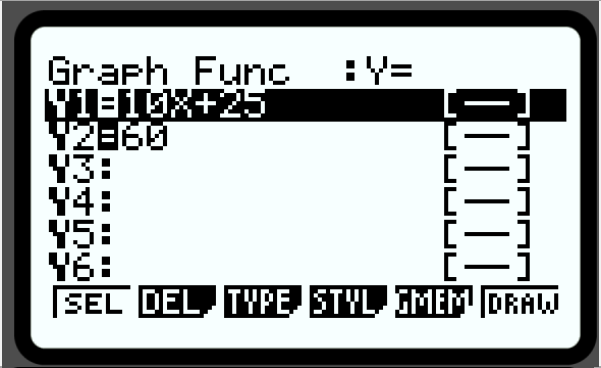
<p>3. Type in 60 for Y2. Again, press EXE to enter.</p>	 <p>Table Func :Y= Y1=10X+25 [—] Y2=60 [—] Y3: [—] Y4: [—] Y5: [—] Y6: [—] [SEL] [DEL] [TYPE] [STYL] [SET] [TABL]</p>															
<p>4. Press F6-TABL to see both tables for Y1 and Y2 displayed.</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y1</th> <th>Y2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>35</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>45</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>55</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>65</td><td>60</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[FORM] [DEL] [ROW] [EDIT] [G-CON] [G-PLT] 1</p>	X	Y1	Y2	1	35	60	2	45	60	3	55	60	4	65	60
X	Y1	Y2														
1	35	60														
2	45	60														
3	55	60														
4	65	60														
<p>5. The input values for the table are editable. The lesson asks to find the value of B(1.482). With an input value highlighted, type 1.482 as shown to the right.</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y1</th> <th>Y2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.482</td><td>35</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>45</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>55</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>65</td><td>60</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1.482</p>	X	Y1	Y2	1.482	35	60	2	45	60	3	55	60	4	65	60
X	Y1	Y2														
1.482	35	60														
2	45	60														
3	55	60														
4	65	60														
<p>6. Press EXE, now you can see the output value for Y1 and Y2 when the input is 1.482.</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>Y1</th> <th>Y2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.482</td><td>39.82</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>45</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>55</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>65</td><td>60</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[FORM] [DEL] [ROW] [EDIT] [G-CON] [G-PLT] 1.482</p>	X	Y1	Y2	1.482	39.82	60	2	45	60	3	55	60	4	65	60
X	Y1	Y2														
1.482	39.82	60														
2	45	60														
3	55	60														
4	65	60														

7. To see the graph of these functions, press

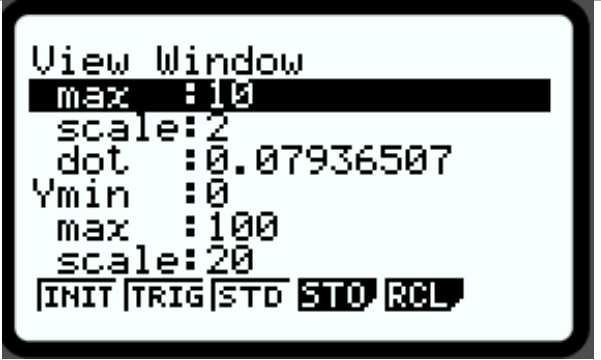
MENU then **5** - **GRAPH**.



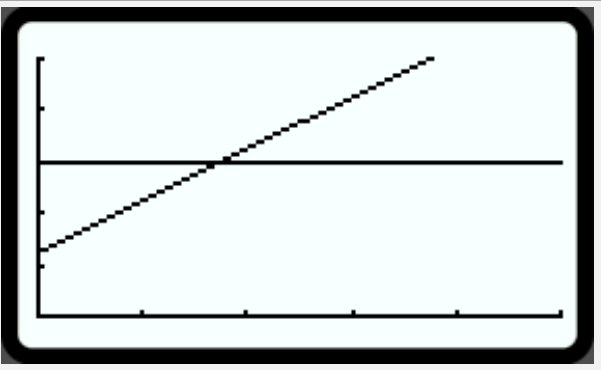
8. Any functions entered in the **Table App** are automatically entered into the **Graph App**. These functions are also stored for Y1 and Y2 in the **Run-Matrix App**. Press **F6** - **DRAW** to view the graphs.



9. To adjust the viewing window manually, press **SHIFT** then **F3** - **V-Window**. Change the values of **Xmin**, **max** and **scale** along with **Ymin**, **max**, and **scale** to the values shown to the right.


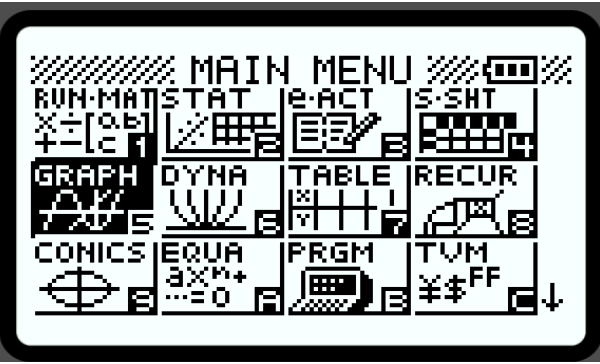
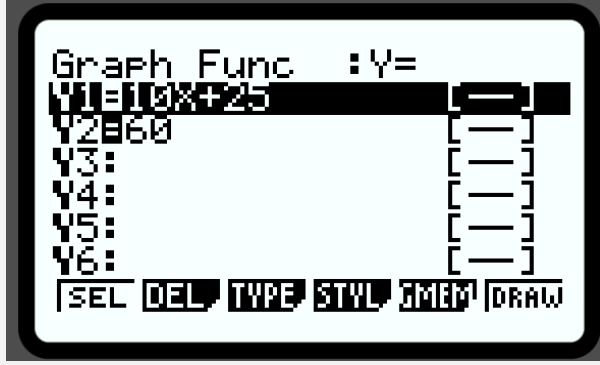

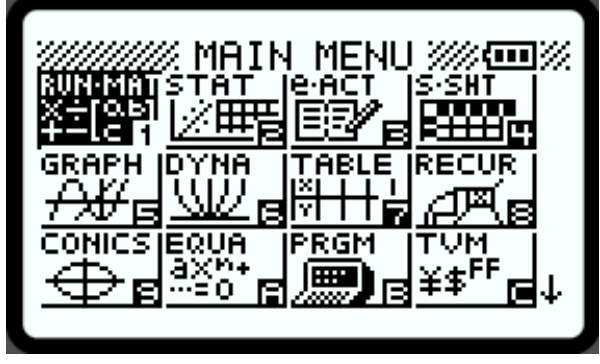





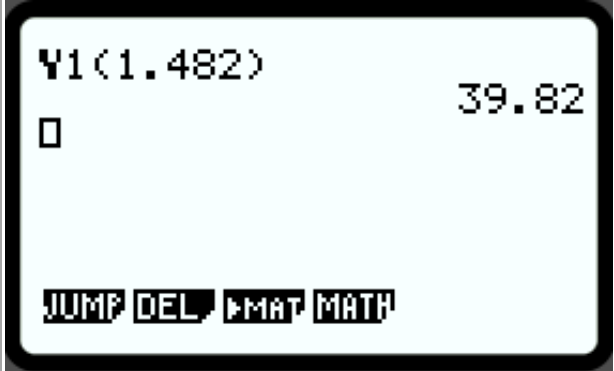
10. Press **EXIT** to return to the **Graph Function** screen shown in **Step 8** above. Next press **F6** - **DRAW** to view the graph. Remember, the **Trace** function of graph can also be used to determine the output for a desired input of a function.



Lesson 5b – Using Function Notation in the Run/Matrix App.

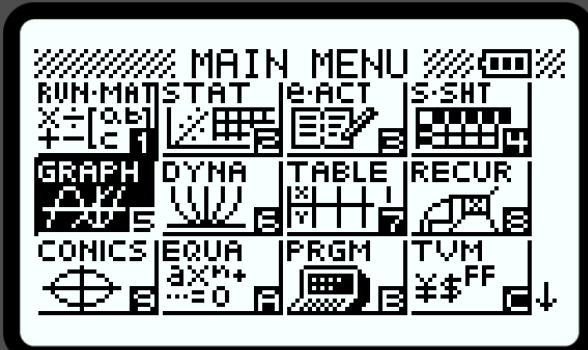
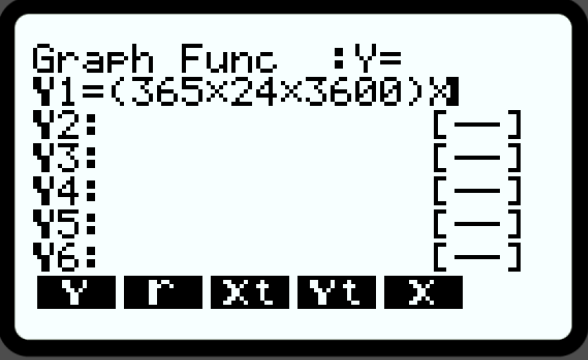
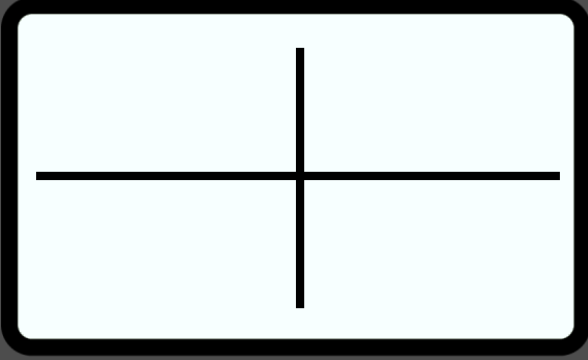
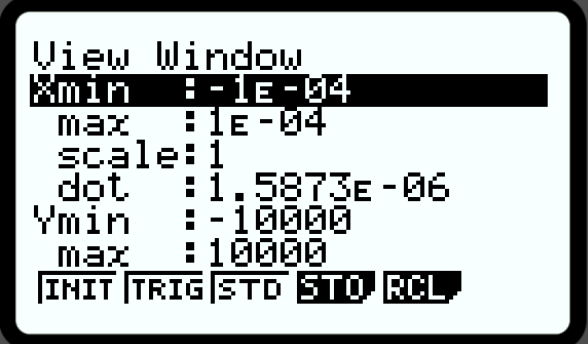
(Example: IM Optional Activity 5.3: Function Notation and Graphing Technology)

<p>1. Function notation can be used in the Run-Matrix App to evaluate a function after defining the function within the Graph App or Table App. Press MENU, then 5 – .</p>	
<p>2. Enter function $B(x)$ into Y1. Press EXE.</p>	
<p>3. Press MENU, then 1 –  to change to the Run-Matrix App.</p>	
<p>4. Press the VARs button to see the menu shown.</p>	

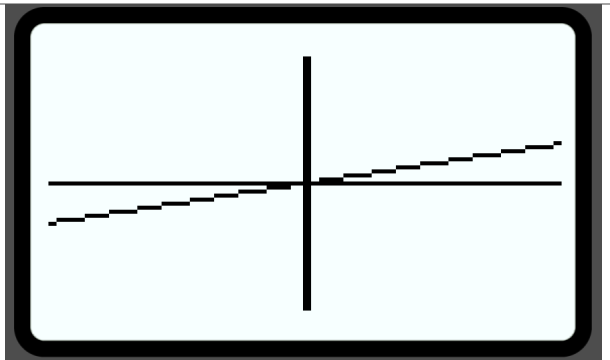
<p>5. Now press F4 – GRPH to see the function type options.</p>	
<p>6. Press F1 – Y. Notice that this “Y” is different than the “Y” obtained by using the ALPHA key.</p>	
<p>7. Now, to evaluate $B(x) = Y1$ when $x = 1.482$, we need to enter Y1(1.482). Finish entering this and press EXE. We can now see that Option B phone plan will cost \$39.82 when 1.482 Gb of data is used in a month.</p>	

Lesson 8 - Graphing Linear Equations and Adjusting the Window.

(Example: IM Lesson 8.2: Raising the Flag (Part 1) Are you ready for more?)

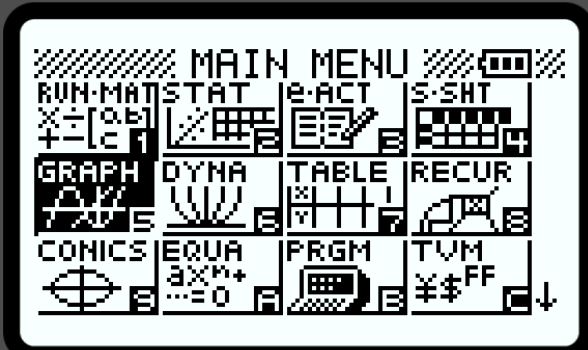
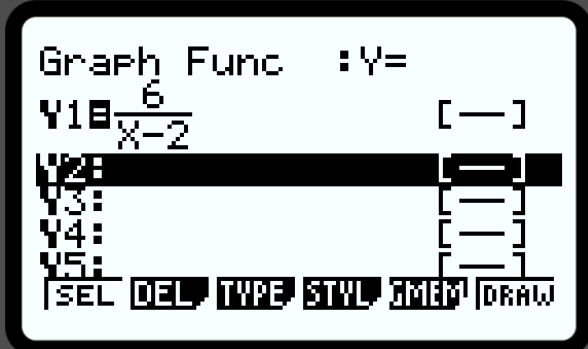
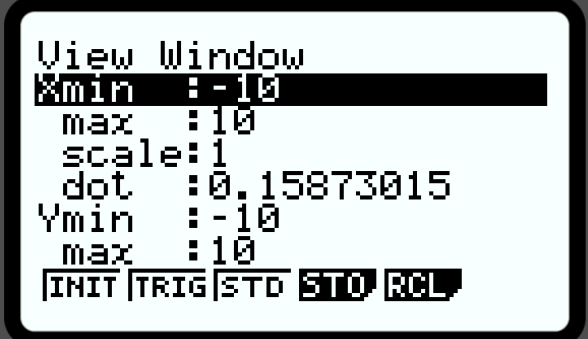
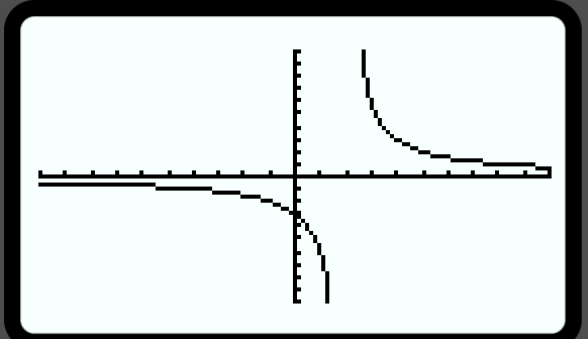
<p>8. Press MENU, then 5 - GRAPH.</p>	
<p>9. Type in the function $(365 \times 24 \times 3600)x$ in Y1. Then press EXE followed by F6 - DRAW.</p>	
<p>10. If you see a blank graph you will need to adjust the view window. To adjust the window, press F3 - V-Window.</p>	
<p>11. The graph is a slanted line when the x-axis is scaled from -0.0001 to 0.0001 years and the y-axis is scaled to ten thousand in both directions. When you type -0.0001, the calculator will show the value in scientific notation so it may look like -1E-04 when you press EXE.</p>	

12. Once you adjust the window, press **EXIT** then press **F6** – **DRAW**. You should see the graph shown to the right.

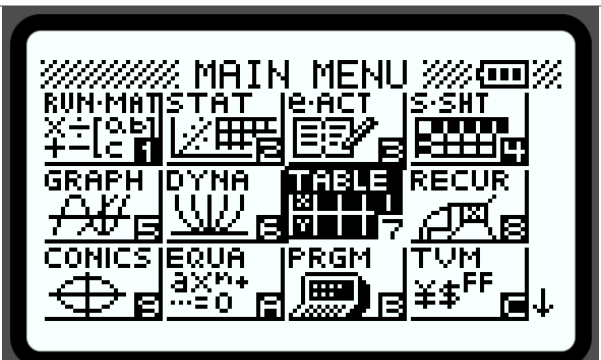


Lesson 10 - Graphing Function and Viewing the Table (Std Window).

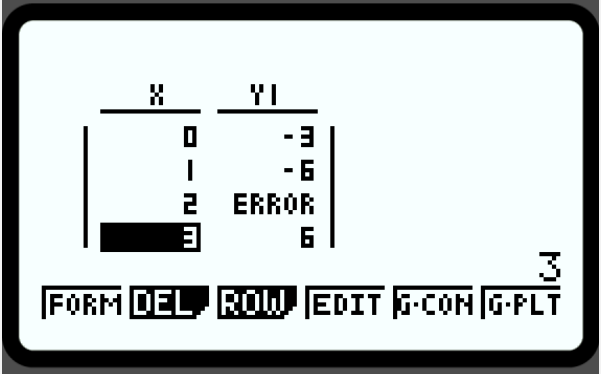
(Example: IM Optional Activity 10.4: What Could Be the Trouble?)

<p>1. Press MENU, then 5 - GRAPH.</p>	
<p>2. To enter the function $\frac{6}{x-2}$ for Y1, press the fraction button □. Enter the "6" in the numerator, then arrow down (▼) to enter the denominator "x - 2". Press EXE when finished and then F6 - DRAW to view the graph.</p>	
<p>3. If you may need to adjust your viewing window. Press F3 - V-Window then again F3 - STD to view in the standard viewing window. The window settings will be automatically changed to match those shown to the right.</p>	
<p>4. Press either EXE or EXIT to return to the graph entry window and then F6 - DRAW to see the graph plotted in the standard window.</p>	

5. To view the table press MENU , 7 - TABLE .
The function entered in Y1 in the **Graph App** will be Y1 in the **Table App**.

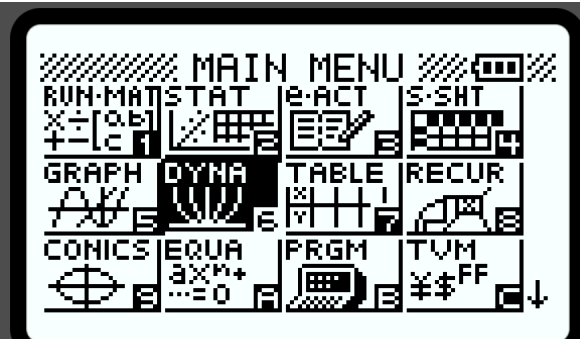

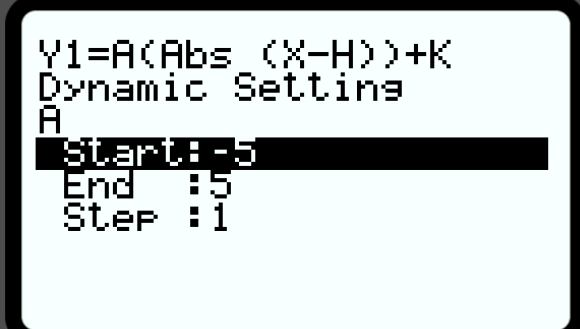
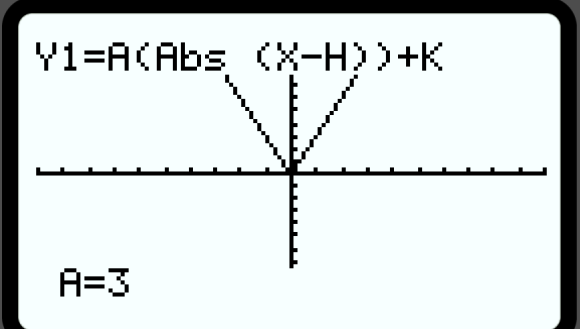


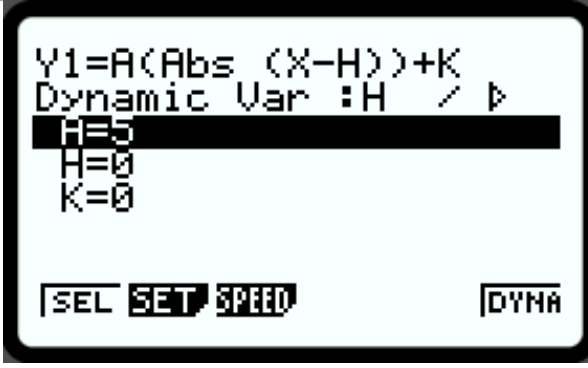
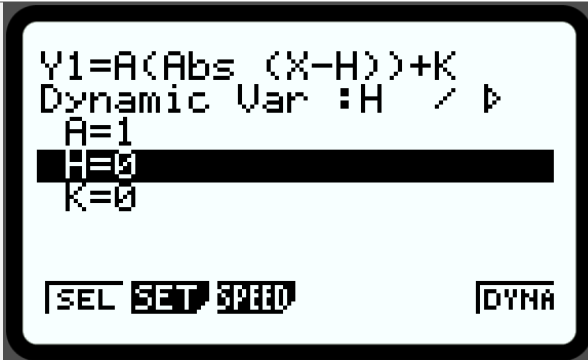
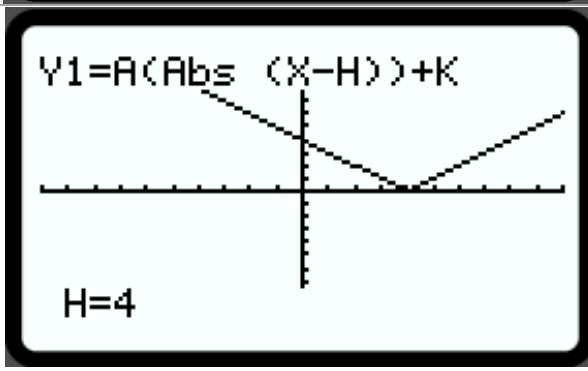
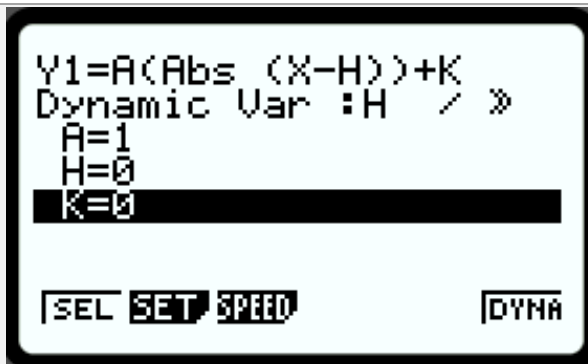
6. Press F6 - TABL to see the table. Since 2 is not part of the domain of this function, it's output shows "ERROR" in the table.



Lesson 14 - Using Dynamic Mode to Graph Absolute Value Functions.

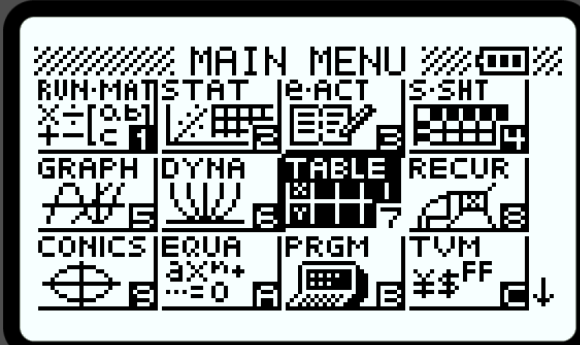
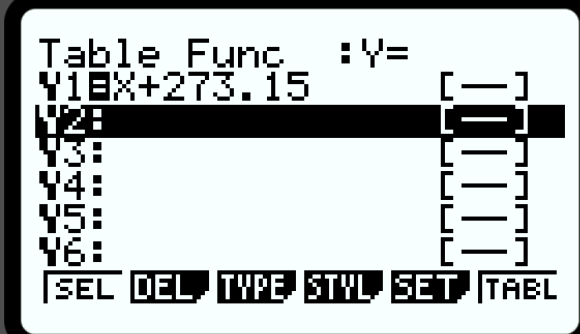
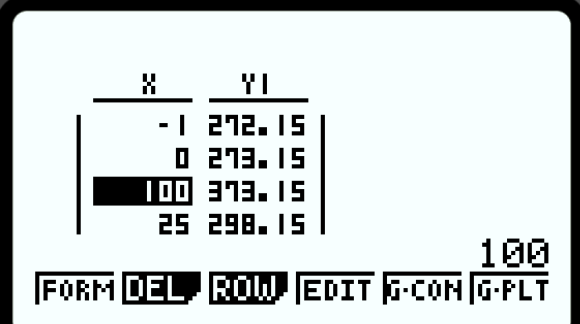
(Example: IM Lesson 14.3: Moving Graphs Around)

<p>1. To see how the “a”, “h”, and “k” values of the absolute value function affect the graph, we can go to the Dynamic Graph App.</p> <p>Press [MENU] then [6] – DYNA.</p>	
<p>2. Type the general form of an absolute value; $a x - h + k$, for Y1. The parameters “a”, “h”, and “k” are entered using the [ALPHA] button. To obtain the absolute value bars, press the [OPTN] button. Then press [F5] – NUM and [F1] – Abs for Absolute value.</p>	
<p>3. Once the function is typed in for Y1, press [F4] – VAR, then [F2] – SET. Then set the following numbers:</p> <p>Start: -5 End: 5 Step: 1</p>	
<p>4. From the SET menu press [EXIT] then press [F6] – DYNA. This will allow you to watch what happens when the “a” value changes from -5 to 5 by steps of 1.</p>	

<p>5. To exit the graph press the AC/ON button, then EXIT. You will be back at the main screen to change what variable you want to see next. Set “A” back to 1 if it is a different value. Highlight A= and type in 1. Press EXE. This will move the highlight to H=0.</p>	
<p>6. To see the effects of “h” changing, press the down arrow and highlight “h”. Then press F1 – SEL.</p> <p>Note: The Start, End, and Step values will remain the same as set in Step 3; -5, 5, and 1; respectively. To alter these values, press F2 – SET. Then press EXE.</p>	
<p>7. Now, press F6 – DYNA. You will see the graph sliding horizontally as the value of “h” is changing. Again, to exit the graph press the AC/ON button, then EXIT. You will be back at the main screen to select the next variable, “k”.</p>	
<p>8. Set “H” back to 0 if it is a different value. Highlight H= and type in 0. Press EXE. This will move the highlight to K=0, as shown to the right. Then press F1 – SEL.</p> <p>9. This will change the Dynamic Var to :K. Now, press F6 – DYNA to view the effect changing “k” has on the graph. Once finished, press the AC/ON button to end, and then EXIT.</p>	


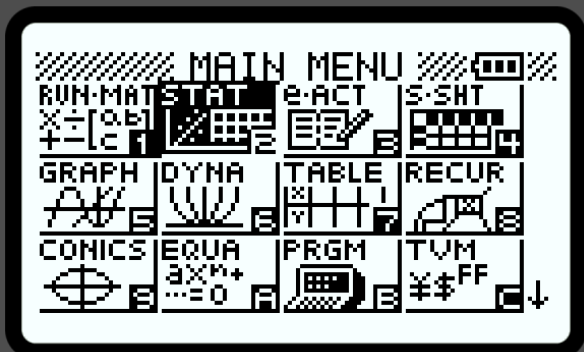
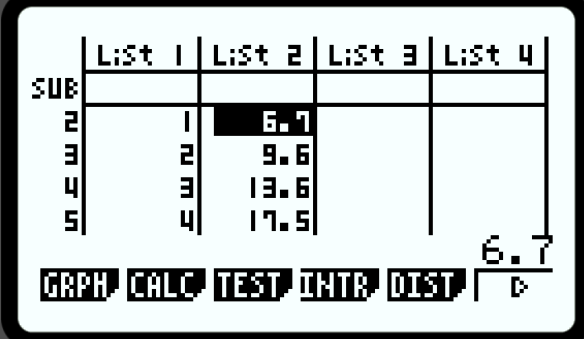
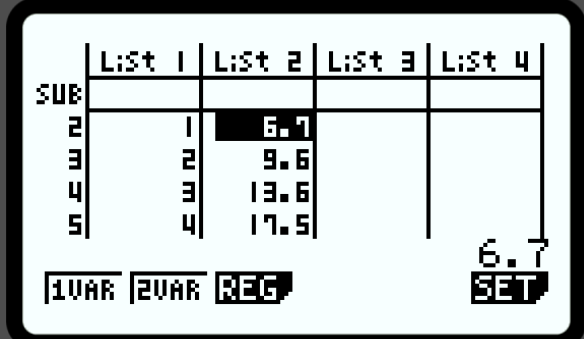
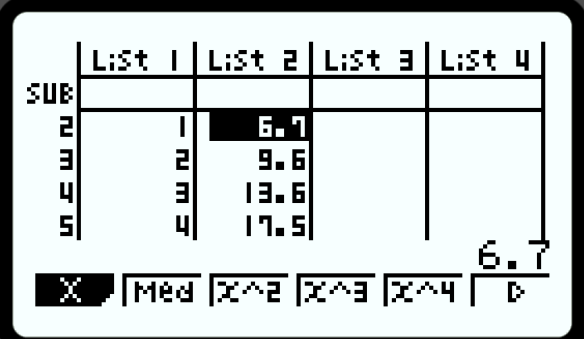
Lesson 15 – Editing Inputs in a Table.

(Example: IM Lesson 15.4: Cool Down- To and From Kelvin)

<p>1. To fill out a table from a function rule, press MENU, and then 7 \rightarrow TABLE.</p>	
<p>2. In Y1, type in $x+273.15$; the conversion of “x” degree Celsius (°C) into equivalent “y” degree Kelvin (°K).</p>	
<p>3. To see the output when $x=100$, click on any x value in the table, then type 100 then EXE. The calculator will show the 100 in the table and the corresponding “Y1” value that the function will produce so you do not have to scroll down the entire table.</p>	

Lesson 17 – Using Linear Regression to Find Line of Best Fit.

(Example: IM Lesson 17.3: Phones in Homes)

<p>1. Press MENU then 2 -  to go to the Stats App.</p>																															
<p>2. Insert the data from the table under List 1 and List 2.</p>	 <table border="1" data-bbox="852 758 1377 961"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>List 1</th> <th>List 2</th> <th>List 3</th> <th>List 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SUB</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>6.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>9.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>13.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>17.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4	SUB					2	1	6.7			3	2	9.6			4	3	13.6			5	4	17.5		
	List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4																											
SUB																															
2	1	6.7																													
3	2	9.6																													
4	3	13.6																													
5	4	17.5																													
<p>3. To find the equation of the line of best fit for this data, press F2 – CALC.</p>	 <table border="1" data-bbox="852 1121 1377 1325"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>List 1</th> <th>List 2</th> <th>List 3</th> <th>List 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SUB</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>6.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>9.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>13.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>17.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4	SUB					2	1	6.7			3	2	9.6			4	3	13.6			5	4	17.5		
	List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4																											
SUB																															
2	1	6.7																													
3	2	9.6																													
4	3	13.6																													
5	4	17.5																													
<p>4. Now, press F3 – REG for the Regression function keys; shown to the right.</p>	 <table border="1" data-bbox="852 1484 1377 1688"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>List 1</th> <th>List 2</th> <th>List 3</th> <th>List 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SUB</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>6.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>9.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>13.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>17.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4	SUB					2	1	6.7			3	2	9.6			4	3	13.6			5	4	17.5		
	List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4																											
SUB																															
2	1	6.7																													
3	2	9.6																													
4	3	13.6																													
5	4	17.5																													

5. Next, press **[F1]**– **X** for a **Linear Regression**, then **[F1]**– **aX+b**.

	List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4
SUB				
2	1	6.7		
3	2	9.6		
4	3	13.6		
5	4	17.5		

6.7

[aX+b] **[a+bX]**

6. From this screen, you can see the “**a**” value which is the **slope** of the line of best fit. The “**b**” value is the **y-intercept** of the line of best fit.

The equation for the line of best fit would be $y = 3.7x + 3.3$ (rounded to the tenths place). The **r-value** is also displayed, indicating a strong, positive correlation for the data.

```

LinearReg(ax+b)
  a = 3.65428571
  b = 3.28095238
  r = 0.99118155
  r^2 = 0.98244086
  MSe = 1.04419047
y = ax + b
    
```

[COPY]

7. If predictions using this regression model were needed, press **[F6]**– **COPY** to insert this line of best fit into the **Graph/Table Apps**. Here, the equation can be edited to round to the appropriate decimal places.

```

Graph Func : Y=
Y1 3.65428571X+3[—]
Y2: [—]
Y3: [—]
Y4: [—]
Y5: [—]
Y6: [—]
    
```

[SEL] **[DEL]** **[TYPE]** **[STYL]** **[MEM]** **[DRAW]**