

Tips and Shortcuts for TI-89 and 92

Shortcut	Helpful ways to use it
F1 Copy will copy whatever expression is highlighted; F1 Paste will paste it to wherever the cursor is	If you have several expressions that are similar (for example 3 similar complicated denominators), paste them in and alter them accordingly
2 nd with the arrow keys jumps to beginning	When tracing a graph, hold down 2 nd and the left and right arrow keys will make the cursor will jump five times faster
The TI-92 has letter keys, and other TI's can use 2 nd ALPHA to lock the ALPHA key, but holding the ALPHA key also allows letters	Type in functions like <i>cos</i> (and <i>expand</i> (instead of using the pull-down menus and 2 nd key. With practice, typing is eventually faster than finding seldomly used functions.
Under CATALOG and under pull-down menus, function formats are usually shown in the lower left corner of the screen (there are exceptions). Brackets imply there are inputs that are not necessary but can be used.	If you are not sure of the order of inputs (for example, <i>when</i> (shows that the condition must come first and that the false and undefined results are not necessary) or if you are not sure what a function does (for example, <i>zeros</i> (says it needs an expression and a variable, implying it will find what values of the variable make the expression equal 0)
It is often easier to use the Home Screen	There are few things that can not be done from the Home Screen: <i>graph(x+1)</i> ENTER graphs equation <i>{ 1 , 2 , 3 } STO► y</i> will put a string of numbers into y; moreover, putting y into c1 will not only put 1,2 and 3 into the first three cells, but will update c1 whenever y is changed
Pull expressions and results down from the display screen using ▲ and ENTER	For an expression within another expression: pull down one, place the cursor and pull down the next
Using the colon allows several operations on one line, though only the last operation is displayed	<i>{ 1 , 2 , 3 } STO► x : { 2 , 4 , 6 } STO► y : x + y : x - y</i> displays <i>{-1 -2 -3}</i> (note that <i>x+y</i> is not displayed) This is useful if you need to do several sets of similar operations, you can retrieve
There is usually more than one way to do anything on a TI.	For example, the operation above could be done in a data table (store one set into c1, one set into c2 and have c3 be the sum), or also with the "such that" bar, <i>x - y x = { 1 , 2 , 3 } and y = { 2 , 4 , 6 }</i>