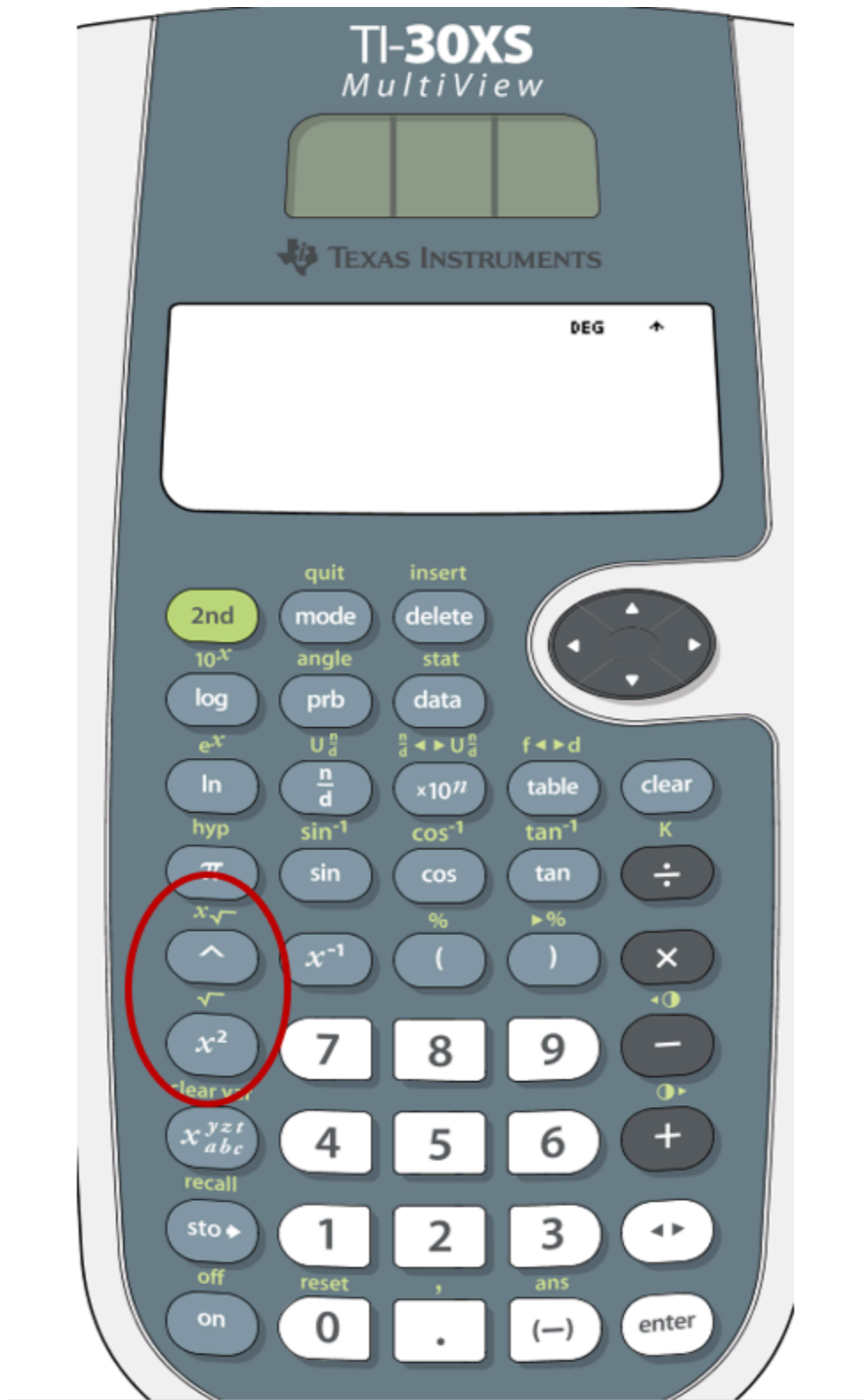



Powers and Roots on the TI 30xs

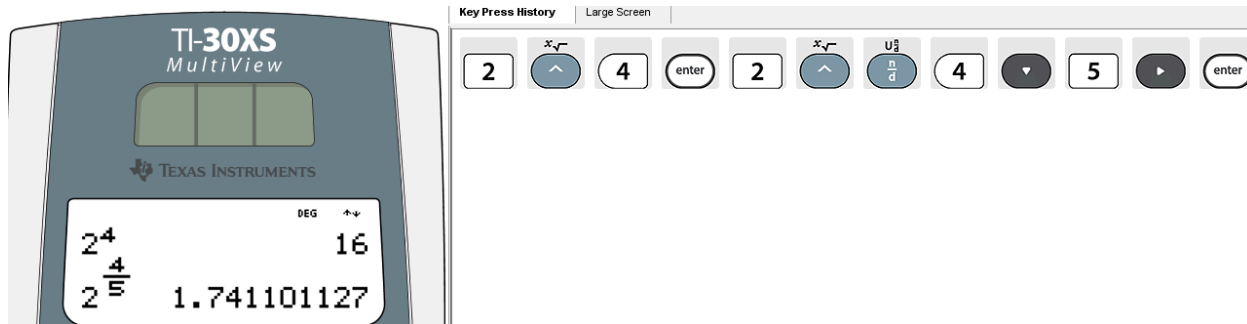


The power and root keys are found here. Note that x^{-1} is not a power key. It is an inverse key. See later in this document.

Entering Powers

Powers are exponents. To enter an exponent, you use the caret key .

1. Enter the base,
2. Press the caret key .
3. Enter the exponent and press enter.




You can enter fractional exponents by using the fraction key after you press the caret key.

The method above works for any exponent. If you are squaring the base, you can use


the square key.

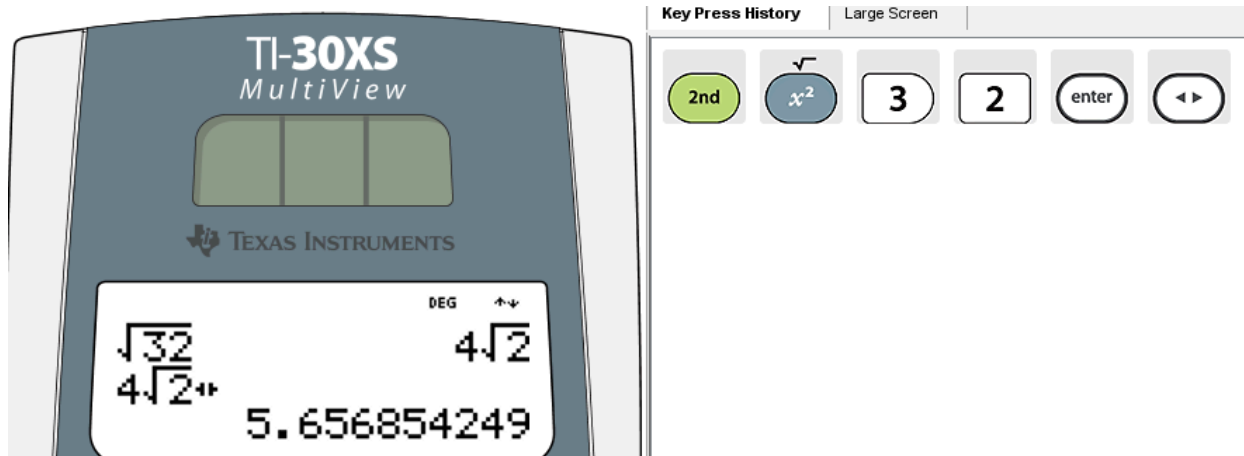


Square Roots and Simplifying Square Roots

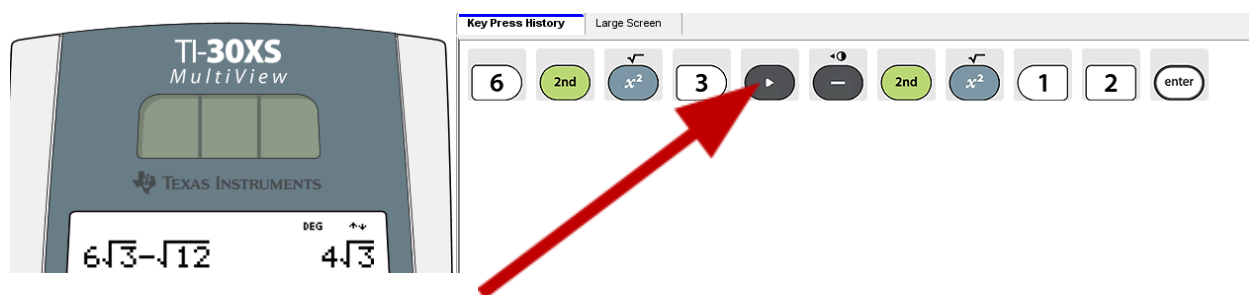
Use the square root key  [2nd x^2] to enter a square root. The answer will be returned in simplest form.



1. Press the  [2nd x^2].
2. Enter the radicand and press enter.
3. Use the toggle key to get the decimal equivalent.




36) $6\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



NOTE: You have to use the right arrow after entering the 3 to out from under the radical symbol in order to enter the rest of the example.

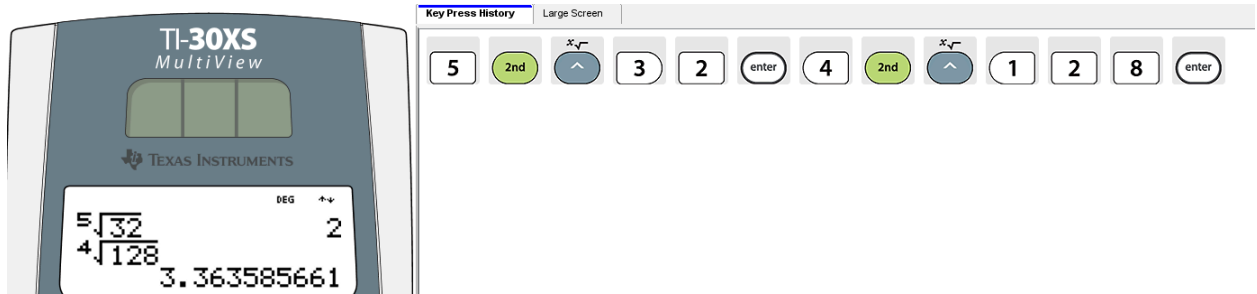
Higher Power Roots

Use the  key (2nd carat) to find higher power roots.

1. Enter the index.

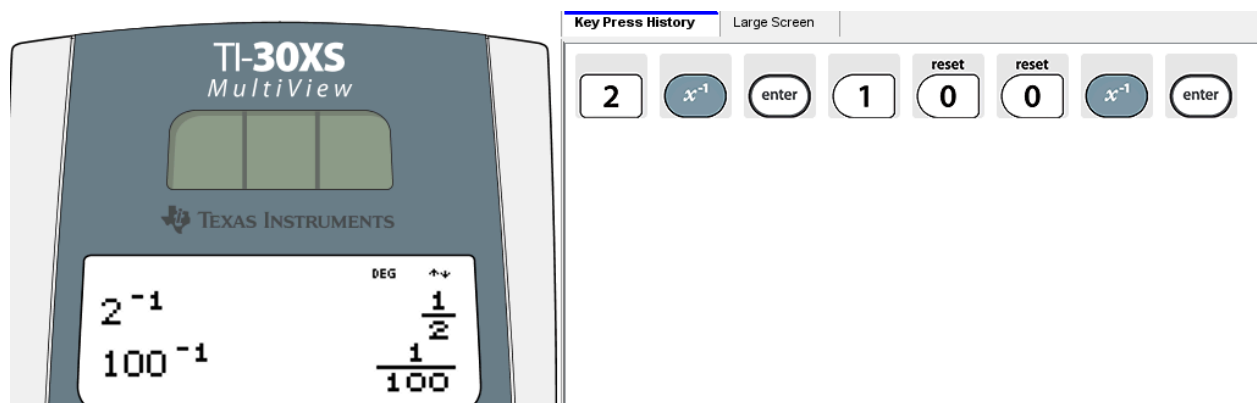
2. Press the 

3. Enter the radicand and press enter.



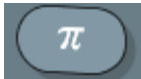
Inverses

As noted before, the x^{-1} key is the inverse key. So $2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$.



You could use the toggle key to get the decimal equivalent of each expression.

π

For geometry problems, unless otherwise specified, use the  instead of the decimal or fractional estimations.

Example:

What is the area of a circle if the radius is 12 cm?

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = \pi * 12^2$$

