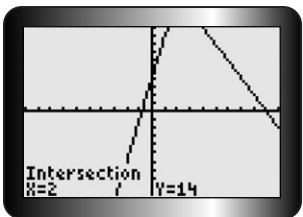
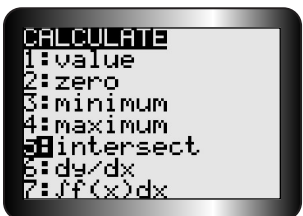


Note: In the case of linear regression, if r is not displayed, turn on the diagnostics function. Press **2nd** **0** and scroll down to **DiagnosticOn**. Press **ENTER** twice. Repeat steps 4 to 6.

6. Plot the curve.

Press **GRAPH**

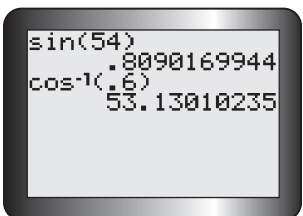
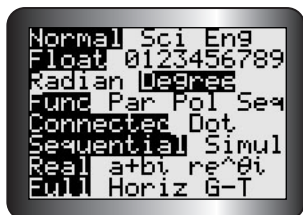
B-12 Finding the Points of Intersection of Two Functions



1. **Enter both functions into the equation editor.** In this case we will use $y = 5x + 4$ and $y = -2x + 18$.
2. **Graph both functions.** Press **GRAPH**. Adjust the window settings until the point(s) of intersection are displayed.
3. **Use the intersect operation.**
Press **2nd** **TRACE** **5**.
4. **Determine a point of intersection.** You will be asked to verify the two curves and enter a guess (optional) for the point of intersection. Press **ENTER** after each screen appears.

The point of intersection is exactly (2, 14).
5. **Determine any additional points of intersection.** Press **TRACE** and move the cursor close to the other point you wish to identify. Repeat step 4.

B-13 Evaluating Trigonometric Ratios and Finding Angles



1. **Put the calculator in degree mode.**
Press **MODE**. Scroll down and across to Degree. Press **ENTER**.
2. **Use the **SIN**, **COS**, or **TAN** key to calculate trigonometric ratios.**
To find the value of $\sin 54^\circ$, press **SIN** **5** **4** **)** **ENTER**.
3. **Use \sin^{-1} , \cos^{-1} , or \tan^{-1} to calculate angles.**
To find the angle whose cosine is 0.6, press **2nd** **COS** **.** **6** **)** **ENTER**.