

Quick Reference to Keys

A

Key	Function
$\leftarrow \rightarrow$	Moves the cursor left and right so you can scroll the entry line. Press 2nd \leftarrow or 2nd \rightarrow to scroll to the beginning or end of the entry line.
$\uparrow \downarrow$	Moves the cursor up and down so you can see previous entries. Press 2nd \uparrow or 2nd \downarrow to scroll to the beginning or end of the history.
$+$ $-$ \times \div	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides.
0 $-$ 9	Enters the digits 0 through 9.
$($	Opens a parenthetical expression.
$)$	Closes a parenthetical expression.
x^{-1}	Calculates the reciprocal.
x^2	Squares the value.
π	Enters the value of pi rounded to 10 digits (3.141592654).
\cdot	Enters a decimal point.
$(-)$	Indicates the value is negative.
\wedge	Raises a value to a specified power.
$\square \text{ } ^{\circ} \text{ } ' \text{ } ''$	Displays the following menu that lets you specify the unit of an angle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \circ Specifies degrees. r Specifies radians. g Specifies gradients. DMS Specifies degrees ($^{\circ}$), minutes ($'$), and seconds ($''$). It also lets you convert an angle from decimal degrees to DMS notation.
2nd	Turns on the 2nd indicator and accesses the function shown above the next key that you press.
2nd $[10^x]$	Calculates the common antilogarithm (10 raised to the power of the value).
2nd $[\sqrt{}]$	Calculates the square root.
2nd $[\%]$	Changes a real number to percent. Results display according to the Decimal Notation mode setting.
2nd $[,]$	Enters a comma.
2nd $[\sqrt[x]{}]$	Calculates the specified root (x) of the value.

Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

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Key	Function
$\boxed{a\frac{b}{c}}$	Lets you enter mixed numbers and fractions.
$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{a\frac{b}{c} \leftrightarrow d/e}$	Converts a simple fraction to a mixed number or a mixed number to a simple fraction.
$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{ANS}$	Recalls the most recently calculated result, displaying it as Ans .
\boxed{CLEAR}	Clears characters and error messages on the entry line. Once the display is clear, it moves the cursor to the last entry in history.
$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{CLRVAR}$	Clears all memory variables.
\boxed{COS}	Calculates the cosine.
$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{COS^{-1}}$	Calculates the inverse cosine.
\boxed{DATA}	Lets you enter the statistical data points (x for 1-VAR stats; x and y for 2-VAR stats).
\boxed{DEL}	Deletes the character at the cursor. If you hold \boxed{DEL} down, it deletes all characters to the right. Then each time you press \boxed{DEL} , it deletes 1 character to the left of the cursor.
\boxed{DRG}	<p>Displays the following menu that lets you change the Angle mode to degrees ($^{\circ}$), radians (r), or gradients (g), and then back to degrees without affecting the value in the display.</p> <p>DEG Sets degree mode. RAD Sets radian mode. GRD Sets gradient mode.</p> <p>When you turn on the TI-30X IIS, it is always in the DEG mode.</p>
$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{e^x}$	Calculates the natural antilogarithm (e raised to the power of the value).
$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{EE}$	Lets you enter and calculate the exponent.
\boxed{ENTER}	Completes the operation or executes the command.
$\boxed{2nd} \boxed{EXIT STAT}$	<p>Displays the following menu that lets you clear data values and exit STAT mode.</p> <p>EXIT ST: <u>Y</u> N</p> <p>Press \boxed{ENTER} when Y (yes) is underlined to clear data values and exit STAT mode.</p> <p>Press \boxed{ENTER} when N (no) is underlined to return to the previous screen without exiting STAT mode.</p>

Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

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Key	Function
[2nd] [F↔D]	Converts a fraction to its decimal equivalent or converts a decimal to its fractional equivalent, if possible.
[2nd] [FIX]	Displays the following menu that lets you set the number of decimal places. F 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 F Sets floating decimal (standard) notation. 0-9 Sets number of decimal places.
[2nd] [HYP]	Accesses the hyperbolic (sinh , cosh , tanh) function of the next trig key that you press.
[2nd] [INS]	Lets you insert a character at the cursor.
[2nd] [K]	Turns on the constant mode and lets you define a constant.
[LN]	Calculates the natural logarithm (base e , where $e = 2.718281828459$).
[LOG]	Calculates the common logarithm (base 10).
[MEMVAR]	Displays the following menu of variables. A B C D E Lets you view the stored value before pasting it to the display.
[2nd] [OFF]	Turns off the calculator and clears the display.
[ON]	Turns on the calculator.
[PRB]	Displays the following menu of functions. nPr Calculates the number of possible permutations. nCr Calculates the number of possible combinations. ! Calculates the factorial. RAND Generates a random 10-digit real number between 0 and 1. RANDI Generates a random integer between 2 numbers that you specify. Separate the 2 numbers with a comma.
[2nd] [RCL]	Recalls the stored values to the display.

Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

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Key	Function
[2nd] [RESET]	<p>Displays the RESET menu.</p> <p>RESET: <u>N</u> Y</p> <p>Press [ENTER] when N (no) is underlined to return to the previous screen without resetting the calculator.</p> <p>Press [ENTER] when Y (yes) is underlined to reset the calculator. The message MEM CLEARED is displayed.</p> <p>Also, press [ON] and [CLEAR] simultaneously to reset the calculator immediately. No menu or message is displayed.</p>
[2nd] [R↔P]	<p>Displays the following menu that lets you convert rectangular coordinates (x,y) to polar coordinates (r,θ) or vice versa.</p> <p>R→Pr Converts rectangular coordinate to polar coordinate r.</p> <p>R→Pθ Converts rectangular coordinate to polar coordinate θ.</p> <p>P→Rx Converts polar coordinate to rectangular coordinate x.</p> <p>P→Ry Converts polar coordinate to rectangular coordinate y.</p>
[2nd] [SCI/ENG]	<p>Displays the following numeric notation mode menu.</p> <p>FLO Restores standard mode (floating decimal).</p> <p>SCI Turns on scientific mode and displays results as a number from 1 to 10 ($1 \leq n < 10$) times 10 to an integer power.</p> <p>ENG Turns on engineering mode and displays results as a number from 1 to 1000 ($1 \leq n < 1000$) times 10 to an integer power. The integer power is always a multiple of 3.</p>
[SIN]	Calculates the sine.
[2nd] [SIN⁻¹]	Calculates the inverse sine.
[2nd] [STAT]	<p>Displays the following menu from which you can select 1-VAR, 2-VAR, or CLRDATA.</p> <p>1-VAR Analyzes data from 1 set of data with 1 measured variable—x.</p> <p>2-VAR Analyzes paired data from 2 sets of data with 2 measured variables—x, the independent variable, and y, the dependent variable.</p> <p>CLRDATA Clears data values without exiting STAT mode.</p>

Quick Reference to Keys (Continued)

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Key	Function
[STATVAR]	<p>Displays the following menu of stat variables with their current values.</p> <p>n Number of x (or x,y) data points.</p> <p>\bar{x} or \bar{y} Mean of all x or y values.</p> <p>s_x or s_y Sample standard deviation of x or y.</p> <p>σ_x or σ_y Population standard deviation of x or y.</p> <p>Σx or Σy Sum of all x values or y values.</p> <p>Σx^2 or Σy^2 Sum of all x² values or y² values.</p> <p>Σxy Sum of (x × y) for all xy pairs in 2 lists.</p> <p>a Linear regression slope.</p> <p>b Linear regression y-intercept.</p> <p>r Correlation coefficient.</p>
[STO▶]	<p>Displays the following menu of variables.</p> <p>A B C D E Lets you select a variable in which to store the displayed value. The new variable replaces any previously stored value.</p> <p>rand Lets you set a seed value for random integers.</p>
[TAN]	Calculates the tangent.
[2nd] [TAN⁻¹]	Calculates the inverse tangent.