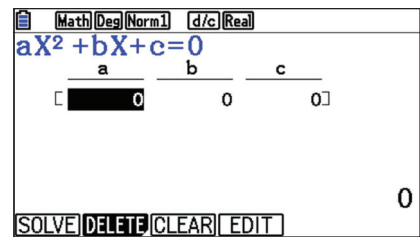
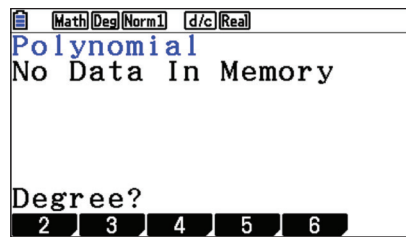
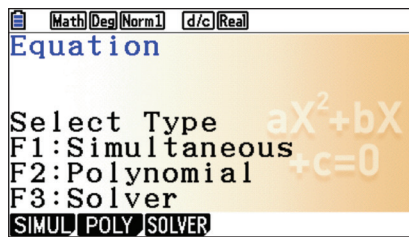


EQUATION

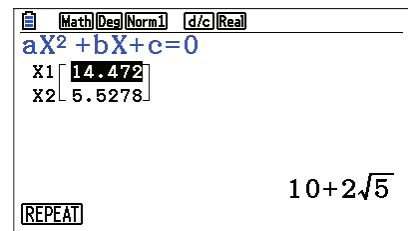
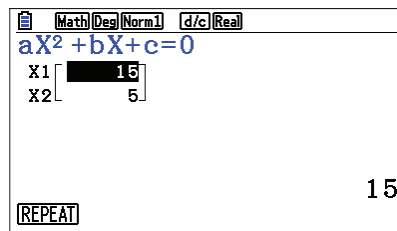
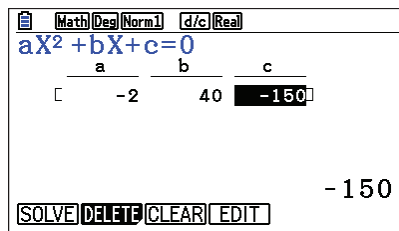
1. The equation $-2x^2 + 40x = 150$ was previously solved in the Graph menu. It can also be solved in the Equation menu by transforming it to $-2x^2 + 40x - 150 = 0$.

Press **MENU** **X.0.T** (A). (It is not necessary to push **ALPHA**.) To solve polynomial equations, press **F2** (POLY).

Press **F1** (2) for a second degree polynomial.



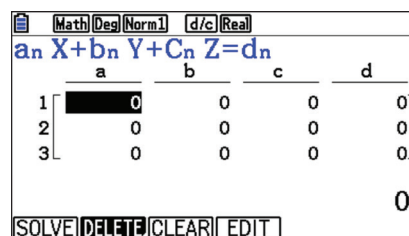
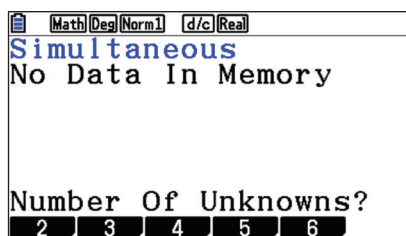
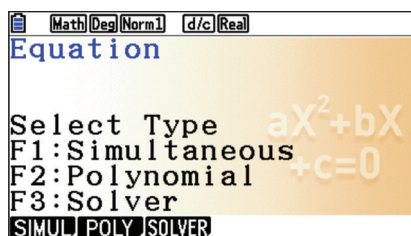
Enter the 3 coefficients, pressing **EXE** after each one. Note, equations must be in standard form to solve. To solve, press **F1** (SOLVE). Both solutions are displayed. Note, when solutions are not rational, both a decimal and an exact solution are displayed. The third screenshot displays the solutions to $-2x^2 + 40x - 160 = 0$.



EQUATION

2. Solve the system
$$\begin{cases} a + 4b - 5c = 23 \\ 2a - b + 6c = 5 \\ 3a + 7b + c = 32 \end{cases}$$

The Equation menu can also be used to solve linear systems. Within the Equation menu, press **SHIFT** **EXIT** (QUIT). Press **F1** (SIMUL), then **F2** (3).



Enter all 12 values, pressing **EXE** after each one. To solve this system, press **F1** (SOLVE).

