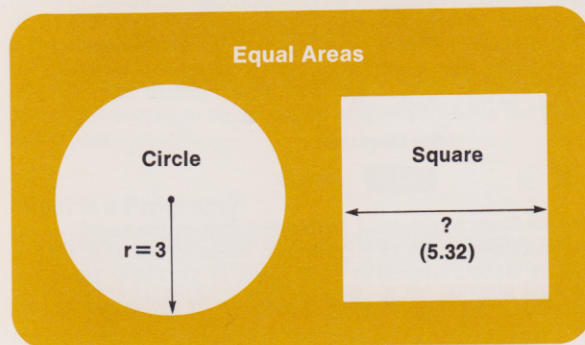


Keys	Function	Input Value(s)	Result
f LN	Natural logarithm (base e)	x not zero or less ($x > 0$)	$\ln(x)$ in X
f e^x	Natural antilogarithm (e^x)	Unrestricted x	e^x in X
f LOG	Common logarithm (base 10)	x not zero or less ($x > 0$)	$\log(x)$ in X
f LOG	Common antilogarithm (10^x)	Unrestricted x	10^x in X
f √x	Square root ($\sqrt{x}$)	Non negative x ($x \geq 0$)	$\sqrt{x}$ in X
f x²	Square (x^2)	Unrestricted x	x^2 in X
g 1/x	Reciprocal ($1/x$)	Non zero x ($x \neq 0$)	$1/x$ in X
g n!	Integer factorial (n!)	Non negative integer n in x ($x \geq 0$; x an integer)	$n!$ in X
g y^x	Exponential (y^x)	Positive y ($y > 0$) and unrestricted x	y^x in X; stack drops.

Figure 3-3. Functions of x and the Exponential Function (y^x)

Sample Case: Square and Square Root. What size square has the same area as a circle whose radius is 3?

Method. $\pi \times 3^2$ is the area of the circle. The square root of this value gives the side of a square of equal area.



Press

g **π**

3 **f** **x²**

x

f **√x**

See Displayed

3.14 **π**

9.00 3^2

28.27 Area of circle.

5.32 Size of square.

Sample Case: Reciprocals. Calculate: $\frac{1}{4} = .25$.

Press

4 **g** **1/x**

See Displayed

0.25 Reciprocal of 4.

Naturally, you can use this value in another calculation. For example, to go on and calculate

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$\frac{1}{4}$ is already calculated.