Finding Your Way Around
the TI-Nspire Graphing Calculator
General

Click Button
select an object
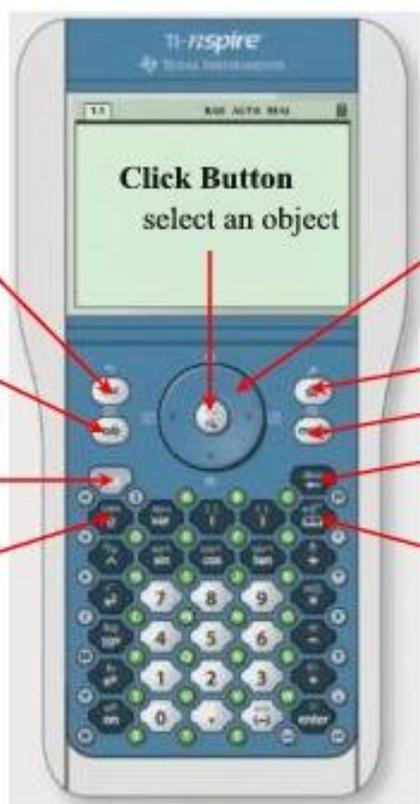
ESCape
remove menus
or dialong boxes

tab
move to next
field area

Control

Caps
shift

NavPad
arrows to
move cursor

Home

Menu

Clear
clear entry line
delete selected

Catalog

(esc) and (tab) work just as they do on a computer keypad. *When stuck, try one of these keys.*

To CLOSE MENUS, hit **ESC.**
To "move" within MENUS, hit **TAB**.
To *UNDO* an entry, hit **CTRL - ESC** (and repeat to remove numerous entries)

(CAPS ⇧) acts as the "*Shift*" key or "*Caps Lock*" key. It will remain "on" until turned off.

(clear ←) is the "*BackSpace*", removing one space at a time to the left.

(⊙) in the center of the Nav Pad, is the "**Click**" button. It is similar to the left click on a mouse button.


(ctrl) + (menu) is equivalent to the right click on a mouse button. Its symbol is 📑.

To find the "grab" cursor, press control and the click button:

(ctrl) + (⊙) OR hold down the (⊙)

Using **ctrl** *with these edge keys will create ...*

- i
- PI
- theta
- comma

- ≠
- ≤
- ≥
- ∞
- degree
- $
- ;
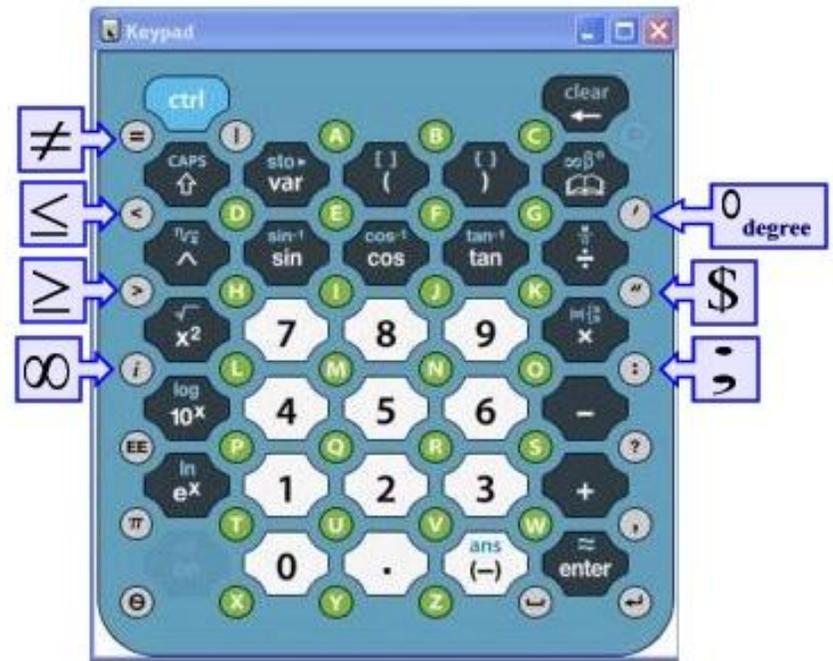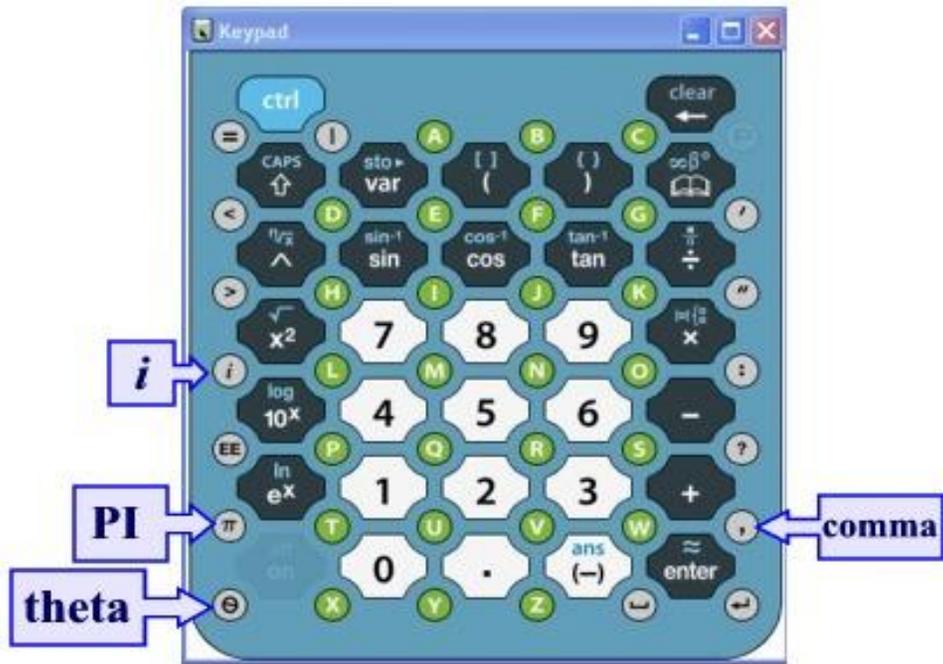
Graphing Functions

Create a graph window:

(⌂) (6) (2)

Graph the linear function y = x + 3:

(X) (+) (3) (enter)

To manipulate the graphs:

(Use ▼▶▲◀ to so that the pointer hovers over either graph. To translate the graph vertically or horizontally, press and hold (✴) until ✛ changes to ✍. To rotate a graph, press and hold (✴) until ↻ changes to ✍.

Use ▼▶▲◀ to manipulate the graph.)

((ctrl) (G) brings back equation entry line.)

To Trace a Graph:

Create a graphing window:

(⌂) (6) (2)

Graph a function: **Activate Trace:**

(X) (√x²) (enter)   (menu) (5) (1)

(Press ◀ or ▶ to see the coordinates along the graph. To input a specific

coordinate, input the number and press (enter).)

Finding Intersection of Two Graphs

Create a graph window and graph two functions: $y = x$ and $y = x^2$

(⌂) (6) (2)   (X) (▼)   (X) ($\sqrt{x^2}$) (enter)

To zoom in on the intersection points:

(menu) (4) (3)   (Use ▲ ▶ ▼ ◀ to move the pointer close to the intersection points.
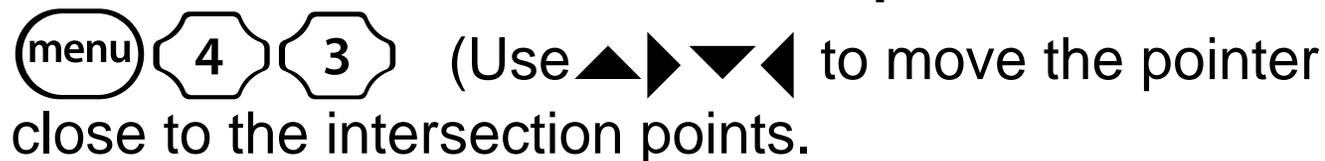
Press (enter) to zoom in.)

Find the intersection points:

(menu) (6) (3) (Use ▲ ▶ ▼ ◀ to move the pointer over each graph. Press (enter). After the second click you will see the coordinates of the intersection point.)
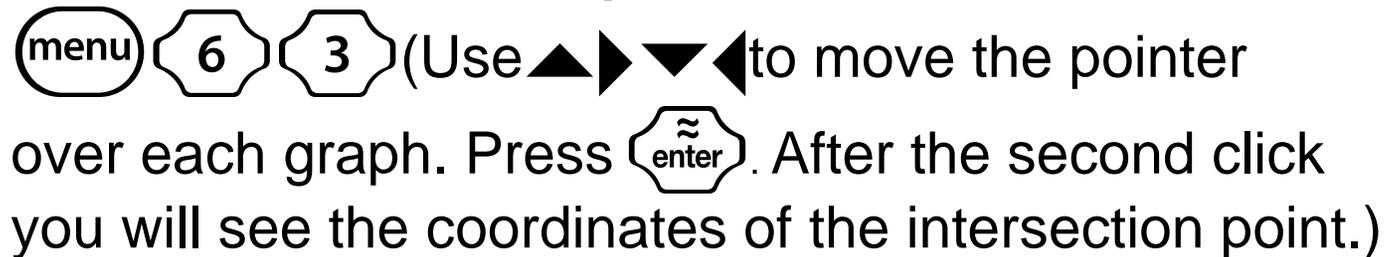
Finding Zeros of a Function Using Trace

Create a graph window:

(🏠) (6) (2)

Graph the function y = x^2 + 3x - 2

(X) (√ x²) (+) (3) (X) (−) (2) (≈ enter)

Activate Trace:

(menu) (5) (1)

(Press ◀ or ▶ continuously until you find
the roots, where the graph meets the x-axis.
Look for a z symbol.)

Creating a Scatterplot Using a Graph Window

Create a spreadsheet window and create two column headings:

(⌂) (6) (3) (⊔)

▲▲ (X) (tab) (Y) ▼▼ ◀
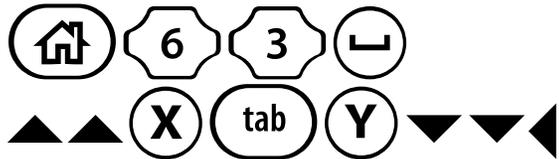
(Input data into columns A and B.)

Create a graph window and scatterplot:

(⌂) (2)

(menu) (3) (4)
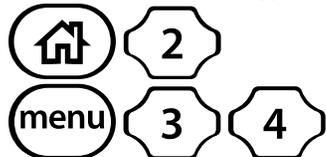
(Press ▼▶ to move the pointer above the x drop-down. Press 🖰 ▲ until x is highlighted. Press (enter). Press (tab). Repeat to select y.)

Graphing a Scatterplot Using a Statistics Window

Create a spreadsheet window and create two column headings:

(⌂) (6) (3)

▲▲ (L) (I) (S) (T) (1) (tab)

(L) (I) (S) (T) (2) ▼ ▼ ◀
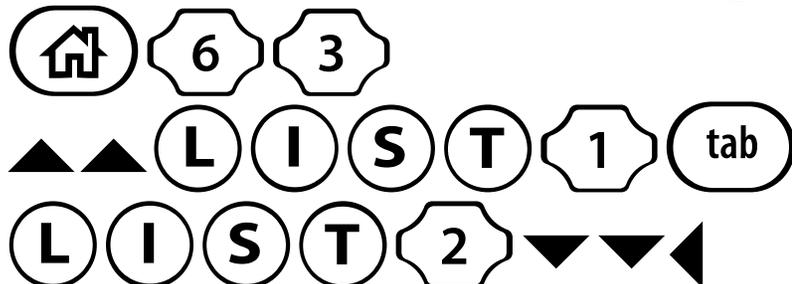
(Input data into columns A and B.)

Create a statistics window and scatterplot:

(⌂) (5) (2) (Press ▼ ▶ until you reach the

horizontal axis. Press (✲), select the data series

labeled list1 and press (enter). Press ▲ ◀ until you

reach the vertical axis. Press (✲), select the data

series labeled list2 and press (enter))