1 Variables

1.1 Store variable

shift → RCL (STO) → A , B ... (Do **not** press ALPHA)
ex: 3 × 5 = shift STO A → Store 15 in A.

1.2 Use variable

alpha → A , B ...

2 Solver

In comp mode, use alpha → CALC to enter =, alpha →) (X) to type x, and you can enter an equation with respect to x. Then press shift → CALC to compute. You have to give an initial value x_0. If you wish to change your last equation (Or probably you mistype = and an error show up), use ← to navigate back.

3 Complex

3.1 Enter complex mode

MODE → 2

3.2 Imaginary number

ENG **ex:** 1 + 3 i → Input $1+3i$, the multiplication sign could be omitted

3.3 Operator

shift → 2 includes arg, $\bar{z}$, $(x, y) \leftrightarrow (r, \theta)$. For $|z|$, simply use shift → hyp (abs).

4 Equation solver

4.1 Enter equation mode

MODE → 5, select what type you want. **ex:** to solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Press MODE 5 2, then fill in

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, d = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

5 Matrix

5.1 Enter matrix mode

MODE → 6, select what type you want.

5.2 Enter value

shift 4 1 to change dimentions and values, shift 4 2 to change only value.

5.3 Call value

shift 4 3, 4, 5 to use A, B, C.
shift 4 6 is the latest answer.

5.4 Operator

shift 4 7 $\rightarrow \det A$
shift 4 8 $\rightarrow A^T$
x^{-1} $\rightarrow A^{-1}$
ex: To solve $Ax = b$, input A, b and then do shift 4 3 x^{-1} shift 4 4 =