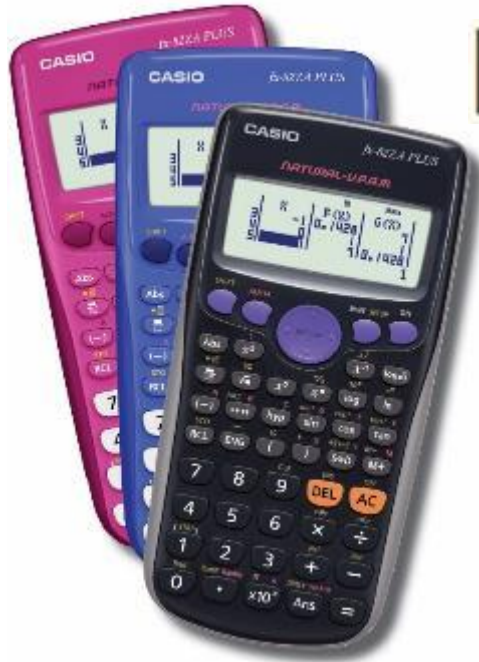


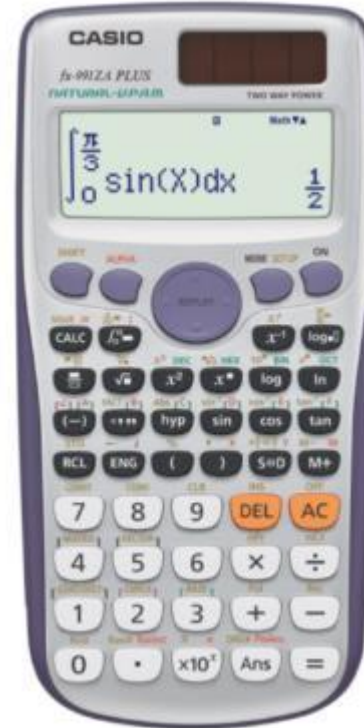
CASIO®

FX-991ZA PLUS



TECHNICAL MATHS

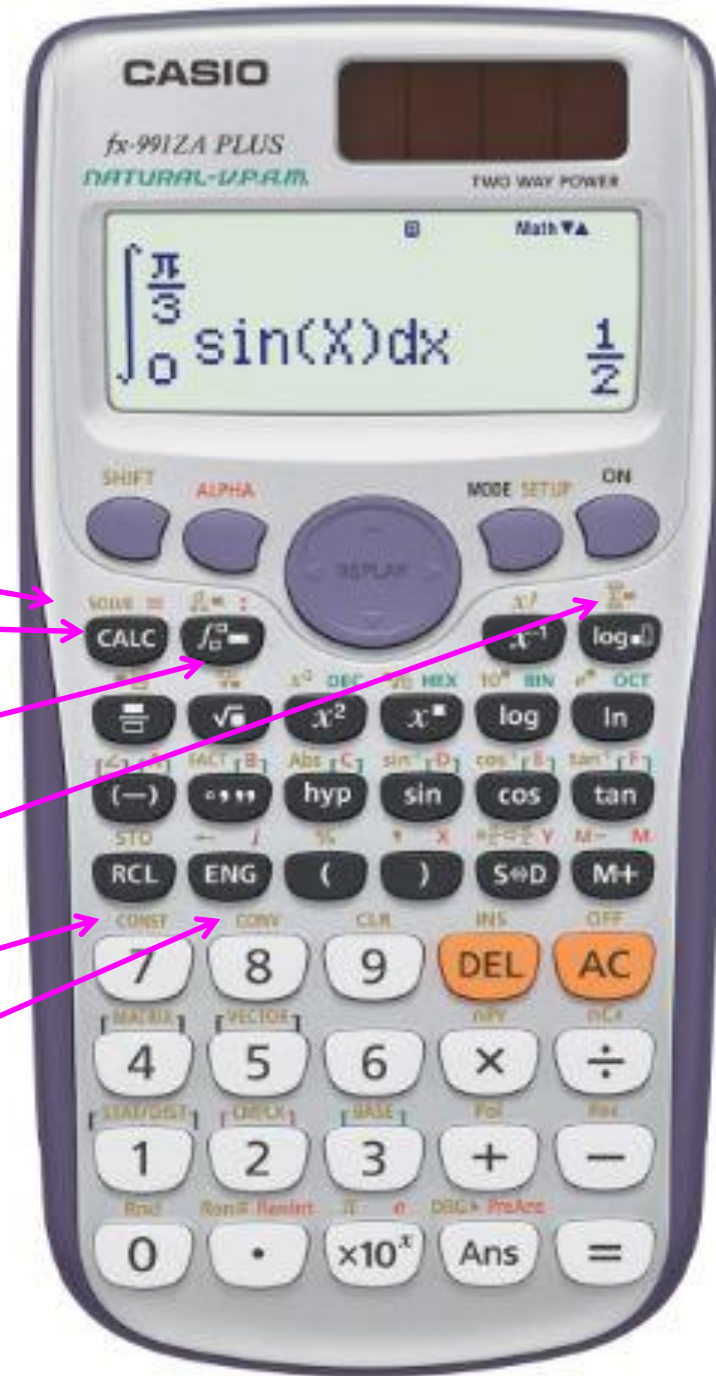
MODE SETUP



FX-82ZA PLUS vs. FX-991ZA PLUS

CASIO FX-82ZA PLUS		CASIO FX-991ZA PLUS	
1: COMP	2: STAT	1: COMP	2: CMPLX
3: TABLE		3: STAT	4: BASE-N
		5: EQN	6: MATRIX
		7: TABLE	8: VECTOR

FX-991ZA PLUS



SOLVE for an unknown

CALC the value of an expression

INTEGRATION & DIFFERENTIATION

SIGMA NOTATION calculations

SCIENTIFIC CONSTANTS

METRIC CONVERSIONS

Don't Forget

Initialise/Reset your calculator

when you want to clear your calculator & return the calculation mode and setup to the initial default settings.



Note:

This operation also clears all data currently in the calculator memory

TIME CALCULATIONS

A. CONVERTING FROM A DECIMAL TO HOURS, MINUTES AND SECONDS



How long will it take to travel a distance of 534km, if your average speed is 90km/h?

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}} = \frac{534}{90}$$

= = hours minutes and seconds

B. CONVERTING FROM HOURS, MINUTES AND SECONDS TO A DECIMAL

At what speed are you travelling if 150km takes 1 hour 16 minutes and 17 seconds.

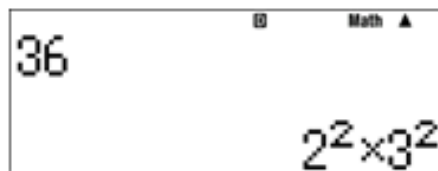
$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{150}{1^{\circ}16^{\circ}17^{\circ}} = \text{..... km/h}$$



PRIME FACTORS

Find the prime factors of:

1. 36



2. 256 =

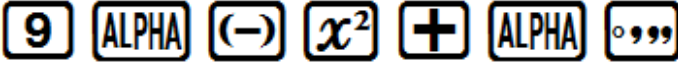
3. 2 835 =

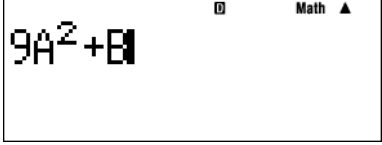
MODE 1 : COMP (Computational Mode)


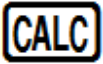



Using CALC to find the value of an expression





Calculate for $a = 2$ and $b = 6$

1. $9a^2 + b$

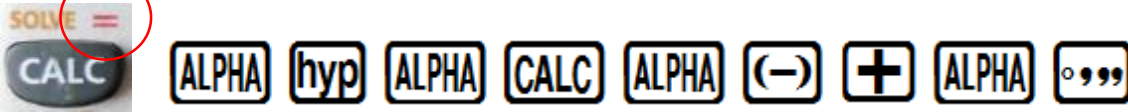
Input expression 


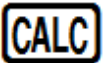

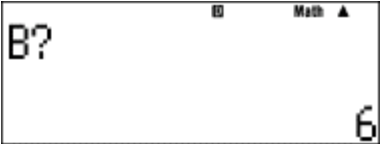




  Substitute   

2. $c = a + b$

Input expression 

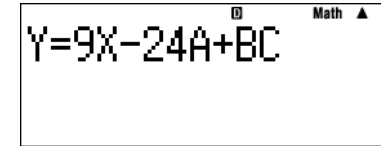
     

Using SOLVE to find the solution of equations

$$y = 9x - 24a + bc, \text{ with } a = 2, b = 3 \text{ and } c = 6$$

1) Solve for x , when $y = 0$

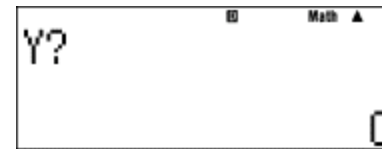
Input expression



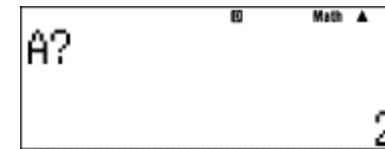
ALPHA S+D ALPHA CALC 9 ALPHA) - 2 4 ALPHA (-) + ALPHA 0.99 ALPHA hyp



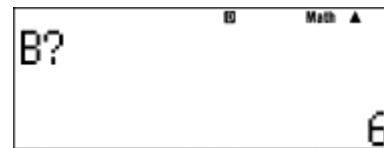
SHIFT CALC Substitute



=

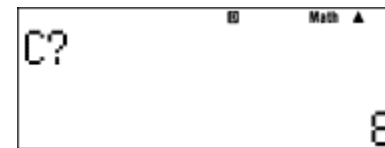


=



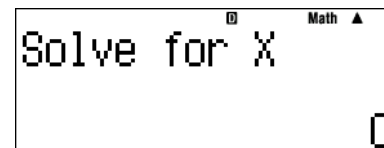
3

=

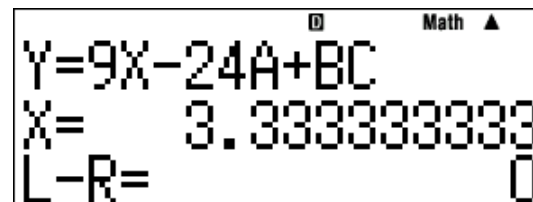


6

=



=



→ expression

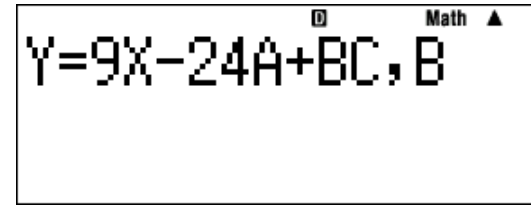
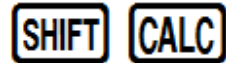
→ solution

→ the closer this value to zero the more

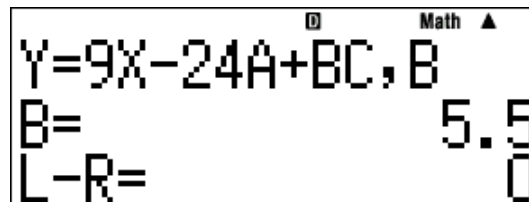
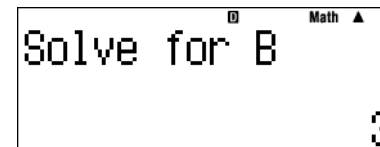
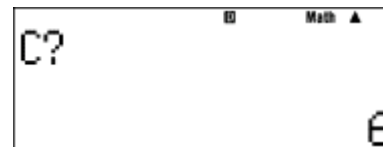
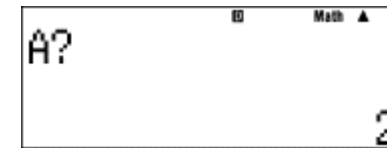
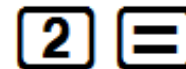
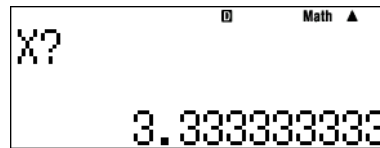
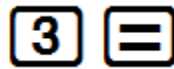
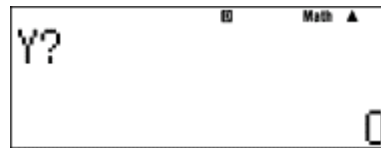
accurate the solution

2) Solve for b , when $y = 3$, $x = 2$, $a = 2$ and $c = 6$

Return to expression



Substitute



Solve: $2 \log x + 3 \log x = 10$
 $x = 100$

SOLVE works in COMPUTATIONAL mode only

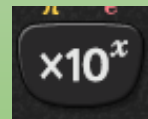
SOLVE can solve for variables other than "x"

SOLVE works for equations other than quadratic & cubic

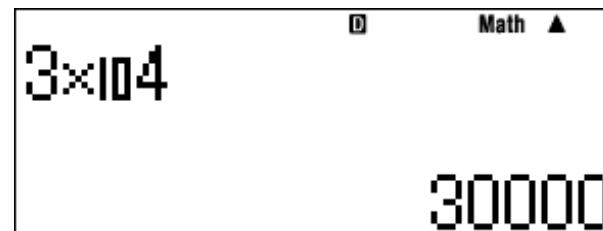
SCIENTIFIC NOTATION

✓ CONVERTING FROM SCIENTIFIC NOTATION TO A WHOLE NUMBER OR DECIMAL

Convert 3×10^4 to a rational number:



3 **x10^x** **4** **=**



✓ CONVERTING TO SCIENTIFIC NOTATION

Convert 148 501 000 to scientific notation with **three** significant digits:

1 4 8 5 0 1 0 0 0 =

To enter **SCIENTIFIC NOTATION**:

SHIFT MODE

1: MthIO 2: LineIO
3: Deg 4: Rad
5: Gra 6: Fix
7: Sci 8: Norm

7

Sci 0~9?

3

Select the number of **significant digits**

148501000
1.49×10⁸

✓ ENGINEERING KEY

Transforms a displayed value to engineering notation

SHIFT ENG

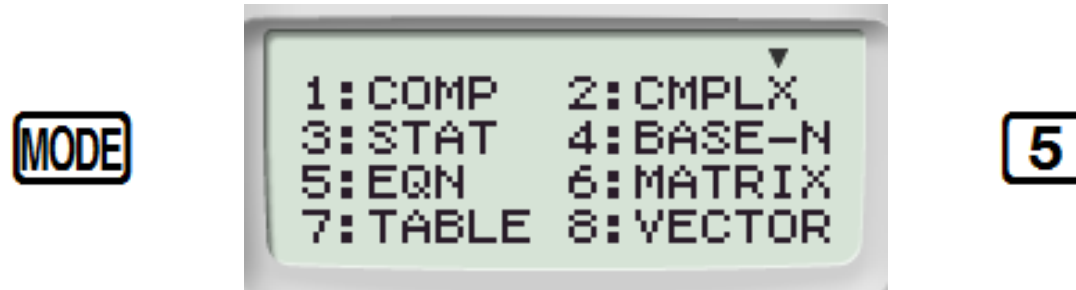
shifts the decimal point to the left



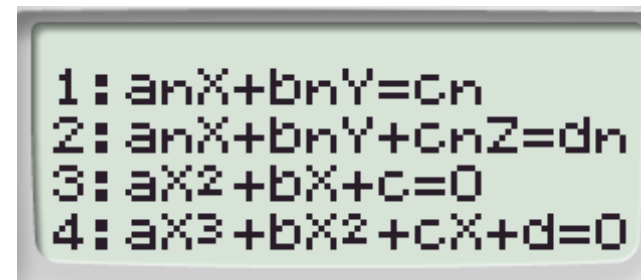
ENG

shifts the decimal point to the right

MODE 5 : EQN (Equation)



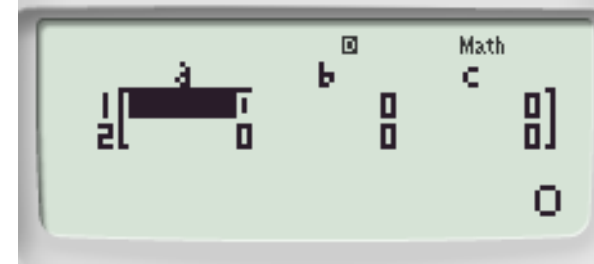
1. Simultaneous equations (2 unknowns)
2. Simultaneous equations (3 unknowns)
3. Quadratic equation
4. Cubic equation



MODE 5 : EQN

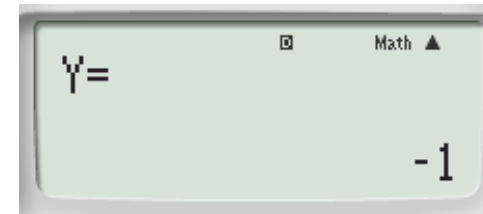
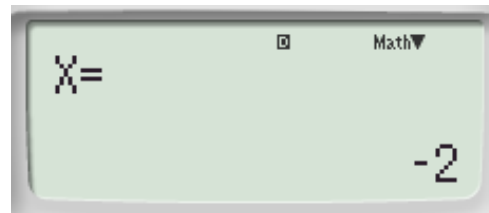
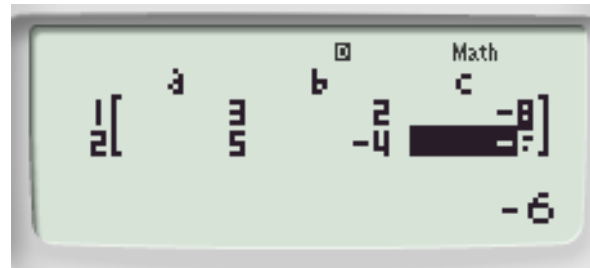
Solving
SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS
with 2 unknowns

1



Solve for x and y : $3x + 2y = -8$ and $5x - 4y = -6$

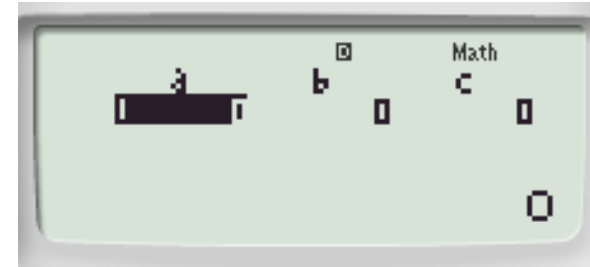
3 = 2 = - 8 = 5 = - 4 = - 6 =



MODE 5 : EQN

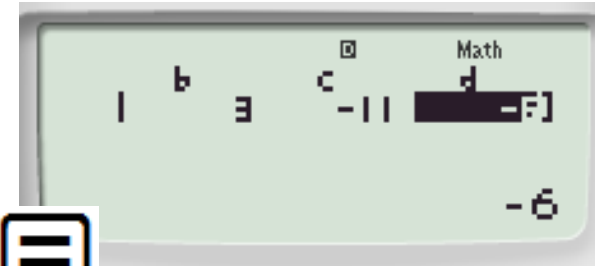
Solving a
CUBIC EQUATION

MODE **5** **4**

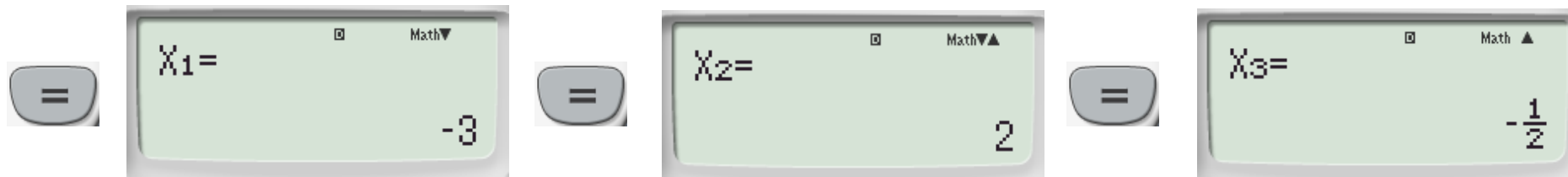


$$2x^3 + 3x^2 = 11x + 6$$

$$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 11x - 6 = 0$$



2 **=** **3** **=** **-** **1** **1** **=** **-** **6** **=**

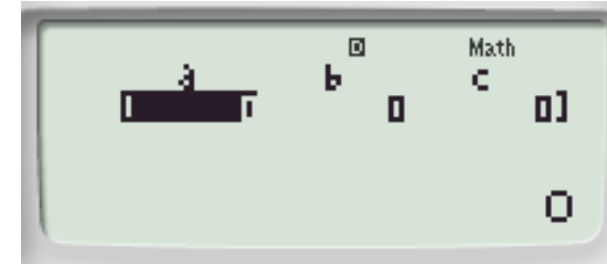


Keep in mind then that the factors of this cubic function are: $(x_1 + 3)(x_2 - 2)(x_3 + \frac{1}{2})$

MODE 5 : EQN

Solving a
QUADRATIC EQUATION

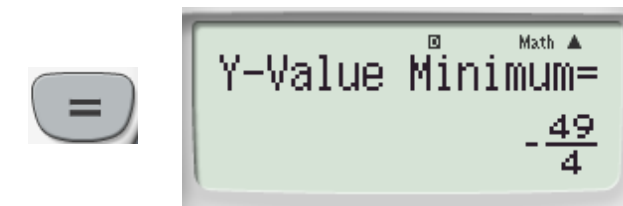
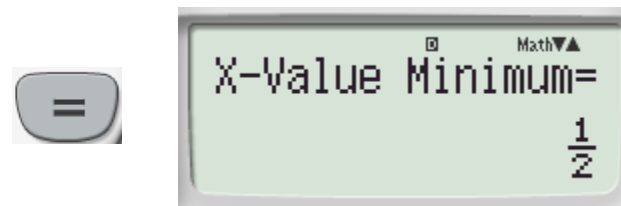
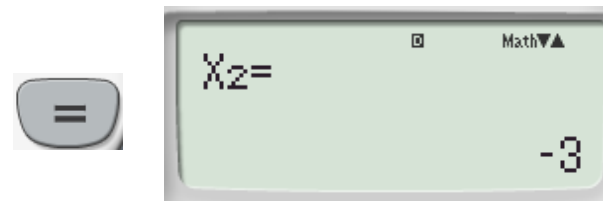
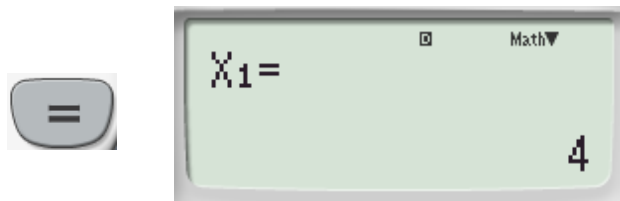
MODE 5 3



$$x^2 - x = 12$$
$$x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$



1 = - 1 = - 1 2 =



MODE 1 : COMP

Calculus

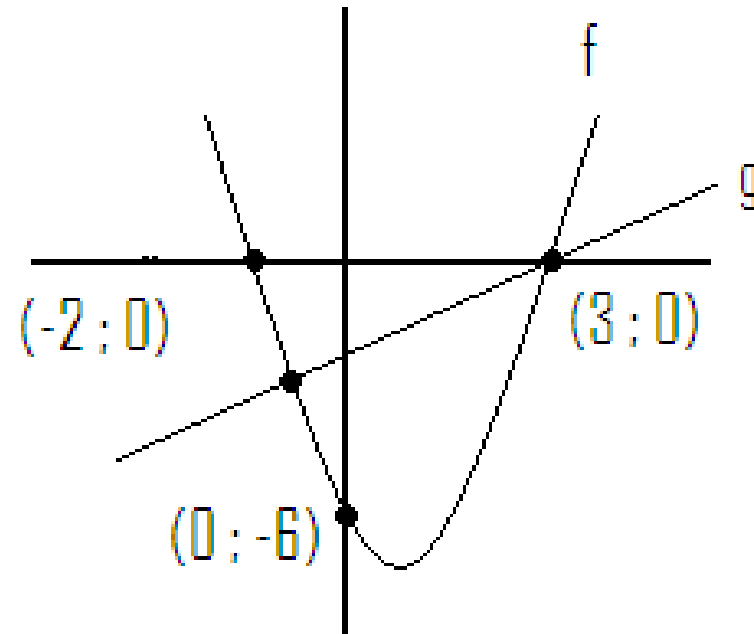
Integration

Find the area of the region bounded by the graphs

$$f(x) = x^2 - x - 6 \text{ and } g(x) = x - 3$$

Step 1: Sketch graphs

$f(x) = x^2 - x - 6$ and $g(x) = x - 3$,
use TABLE MODE to help you



Step 2: Solve for the intersection of the two graphs

Using EQN MODE - 3: Quadratic equation

$$x^2 - x - 6 = x - 3$$

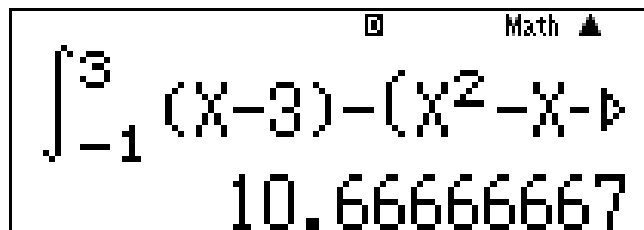
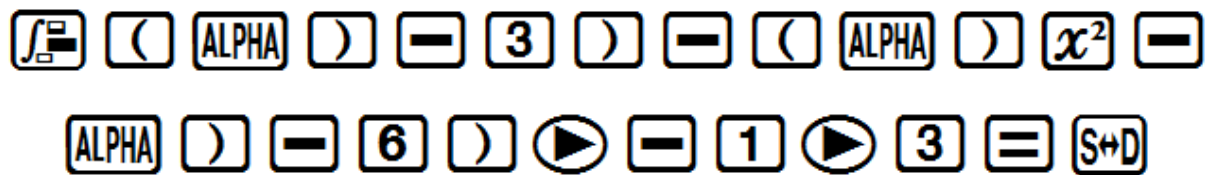
$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 3 \text{ or } x_2 = -1 \quad \text{Hence our interval is } [-1 ; 3]$$

Step 3:

Set up the integral in COMP MODE

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x - 3) - (x^2 - x - 6) dx$$



Area = 10,667 square units

Differentiation

Find the gradient of the graph

$$y = 2x^2 + 2x - 5, \text{ at } x = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (2x^2 + 2x - 5) \Big|_{x=1}$$



SHIFT ∫_{dx} 2 ALPHA) x² + 2 ALPHA) - 5 ► 1 =

Math ▲
 $\frac{d}{dx} (2x^2 + 2x - 5) \Big|_{x=1}$
6

Gradient = 6



See the **INSIDE COVER** of the calculator:

Scientific Constants

[Shift] [7] (CONST) Number 01 – 40

Metric Conversions

[Shift] [8] (CONV) Number 01 – 40

[07]

1mile ► km

[=]

1.609344

MODE 4 : BASE-N

MODE 4

x^3 DEC $\sqrt[n]{x}$ HEX 10^x BIN e^x OCT
 x^2 x^y log ln

Convert the decimal number 75 to binary

7 5 = log

75
Bin
00000000001001011

Convert the binary number 110001 to decimal

110001
Dec
49

1 1 0 0 0 1 = x^2

Add the following binary numbers:

1010+1111

1010+1111
Bin
00000000000011001

log 1 0 1 0 + 1 1 1 1 =

Subtract the following binary numbers:

111-101

111-101
Bin
0000000000000010

log 1 1 1 - 1 0 1 =

Multiply the following binary numbers:

101 x 11

101×11
Bin
0000000000001111

log 1 0 1 × 1 1 =

Divide the following binary numbers:

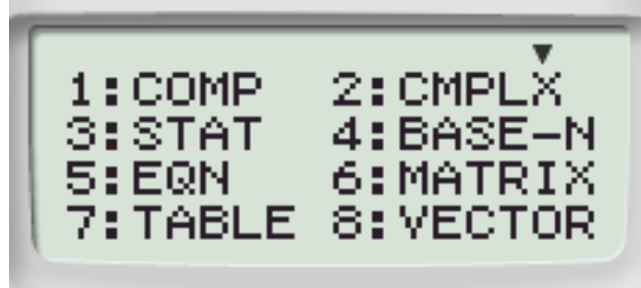
1101÷11

1101÷11
Bin
0000000000000100

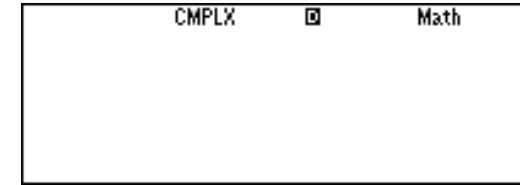
log 1 1 0 1 ÷ 1 1 =

MODE 2 : CMPLX (Complex Number)

MODE

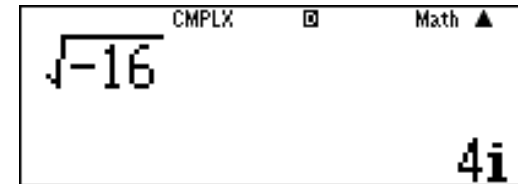


2



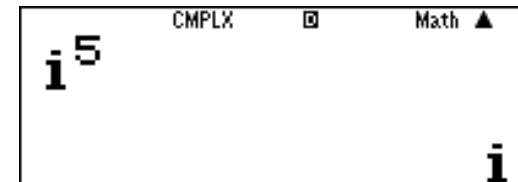
- Express $\sqrt{-16}$ in terms of i :

$\sqrt{\square}$ $-$ 1 6 $=$



- Simplify i^5 :

ENG x^{\square} 5 $=$



MODE 2 : CMPLX

- Simplify $(8 + 6i) + (3 + 2i)$:

(8 + 6 ENG) +
(3 + 2 ENG) =

CMPLX \square Math \blacktriangle
 $(8+6i)+(3+2i)$
 $11+8i$

- Simplify $-4i(3 - 5i)$:

(- 4 ENG (3 - 5 ENG) =

CMPLX \square Math \blacktriangle
 $-4i(3-5i)$
 $-20-12i$

- Simplify $\frac{-5+9i}{1-2i}$:

((- 5 + 9 ENG) $\frac{\square}{\square}$ 1 - 2 ENG =

CMPLX \square Math \blacktriangle
 $\frac{(-5+9i)}{1-2i}$
 $-\frac{23}{5}-\frac{1}{5}i$

MODE 2 : CMPLX

Sub Menu



```
1:arg  2:Conjg
3:|r|∠θ 4:|a+bi
```

- Find the conjugate of $-3 + 7i$:



```
CMPLX  Math ▲
Conjg(-3+7i)
-3-7i
```

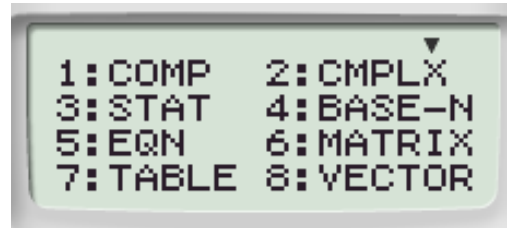
- Find the modulus & argument of $1 + i$:



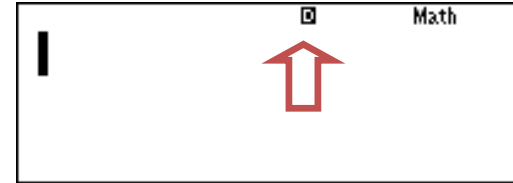
```
CMPLX  Math ▲
1+i|r|∠θ
√2∠45
```

ANGLES : COMP MODE

MODE



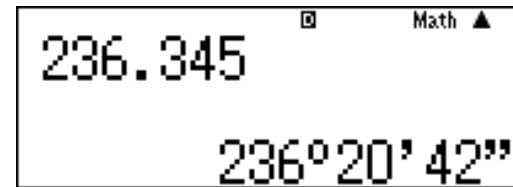
1



- Converting from Decimal Degree notation to Degree-Minute-Second (D-M-S) notation:

Express $236,345^\circ$ in D-M-S notation:

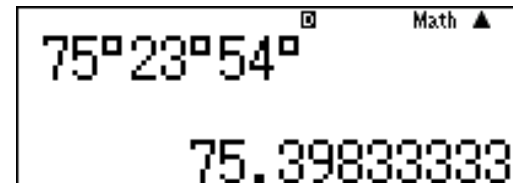
2 3 6 . 3 4 5 = ° ' ''



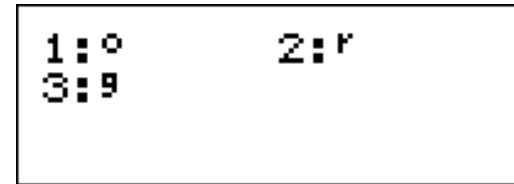
- Converting from D-M-S notation to Decimal Degree notation:

Express $75^\circ 23'54''$ in decimal degree notation:

7 5 ° ' '' 2 3 ° ' '' 5 4 ° ' '' = ° ' ''

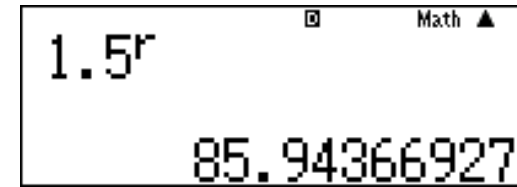
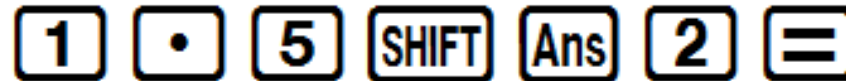


ANGLES : COMP MODE

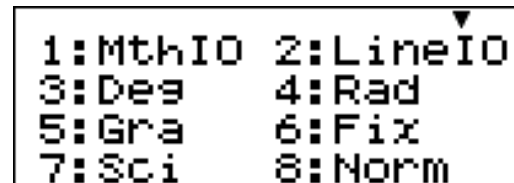


- Converting from Radians to Degrees:

Calculate the degree measure of 1,5 rad



- Converting from Degrees to Radians:



Convert 120° to radians

