Using Tables with an "ASK" Independent Variable Classic View

Objectives:

- See the same table formatted horizontally and vertically
- Identify the three steps for using a TABLE
- Step 1: Use the Y= menu to define a function between x and y
- Step 2: Use the TBLSET Menu to Set Up an Empty "ASK" Table
- Step 3: View and use the resulting table using TABLE

See the same table formatted horizontally and vertically

Some math problems have horizontal tables, but the calculator always uses a vertical format.

Example 1: Hortense plans to purchase tools next month, during a sale when all tools will be discounted 35%. Use a calculator table to fill in the missing sale prices.

Horizontal format

| | Hammer | Drill | Sander | Glue gun | Socket wrenches |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| Original Price | \$8.25 | \$39.95 | \$46.75 | \$18.45 | \$76.65 |
| Sale price 35% off | | | | | |

Vertical format

| х | Y1 |
|-------|----|
| 8.25 | |
| 39.95 | |
| 46.75 | |
| 18.45 | |
| 76.65 | |

Identify the three steps in using a TABLE

IMPORTANT: There are two types of tables in the calculator, ASK and AUTO, according to the table setup. In an ASK table, the calculator waits for the user to type the value(s) of x.

In an AUTO table, the calculator automatically calculates values of x using rules the user sets up in TBLSET.



Step 1: Use the Y= menu to define a function between x and y

Example 1, continued: Input the function y = .65x, where y is the sale price and x is the original price.



IMPORTANT: Always use the

when typing a variable into the Y= menu.





See a screen:

NOTE: The starting value (TblStart) and increment (triangle Tbl) weren't used, and don't have to match.

CAUTION: NEVER set the dependent variable to "Ask". It doesn't do what you would hope!

Step 3: View and Use the Resulting Table using TABLE

Example 1, continued: Find the sale price of each item to complete the table below. If necessary, round answers to the nearest penny. Include units.



NOTE: The table may be blank or have leftover numbers; either is okay.

Type each original price (x) into the Ask table. Press these buttons:

table f5 graph

2nd

| 8 · 2 | 2 <u>5</u> | U entry solve L enter | з е w З 9 | | 9 5 | U entry solve |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|------------|--------|--|
| | · 7 | $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L} \\ \mathbf{L} $ | enter | Y V P 8 | i : L4 | T L5 U entry solve 5 enter |
| 7 6 | • 6 | | enter | | | |
| | X 39.95 46.75 18.45 76.65 | Y1 5.3625 25.968 30.388 11.993 49.823 | | | | |
| | X= | | | | | |

See this screen: 🛄

To see the table, press:

Round each y1 value to the nearest hundredth and complete the table:

| | Hammer | Drill | Sander | Glue gun | Socket wrenches |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| Original Price | \$8.25 | \$39.95 | \$46.75ct | \$18.45 | \$76.65 |
| Sale price 35% off | \$5.36 | \$25.97 | \$30.39 | \$11.99 | \$49.82 |

Try It!

```
1) Use an ASK table to find the requested values of y = \sqrt{x}
```

| х | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 196 | 441 |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|
| у | | | | | | | |

Answer

| Plot1 Plot2 Plot3 $Y1 \blacksquare J(X) \blacksquare$ Y2 = Y3 = Y4 = Y5 = Y6 = 1) Step 1: $Y7 =$ | | | |
|--|----|---------|--|
| $ \begin{array}{c} \langle Y_1 \blacksquare J (X) \blacksquare \\ \langle Y_2 = \\ \langle Y_3 = \\ \langle Y_4 = \\ \langle Y_5 = \\ \langle Y_6 = \\ \langle Y_7 = \end{array} $ 1) Step 1: $ \begin{array}{c} \langle Y_7 = \\ \langle Y_7 = \\ \rangle \end{array} $ | | | Plot1 Plot2 Plot3 |
| 1) Step 1: $\sqrt{2}$ | | | NY1⊟√(X)∎ |
| \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | | $\langle \hat{Y}_2 \equiv$ |
| \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | | $\sqrt{23}$ = |
| 1) Step 1: \\7= | | | <u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u> |
| 1) Step 1: \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | | kýs= |
| 1) Step 1: | | | .Va≡ |
| 1) Step 1: [```´ | | _ | |
| | 1) | Step 1: | N17- |



Step 2: Same as Example 1. Step 3: $\times = 441$

Note: The numbers from Example 1 may have been in your table. That's okay. Just type in the new xvalues, and the calculator puts the new numbers in by "over-writing".