

# Using Graphing Styles in the Y= Menu Classic View

## Objectives:

- List ways to clarify similar or confusing graphs
- Change the graphing style
- Use any of the seven graphing styles in the Y= menu

## List ways to clarify similar or confusing graphs

When there are several equations in the Y= menu, but the graphs are similar or confusing, some ways to help identify which graph goes with which equation are:

- Turn off some graphs by un-selecting the = next to that function in the Y= menu.
- Change MODE to SEQUENTIAL. The GC will graph  $y_1$ , then  $y_2$ , and so on, in order.
- Use a different graphing style for each graph using symbols to the left of the function in the Y= menu. This is the method explained here.

## Change the graphing style

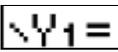
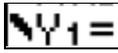
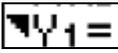
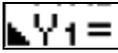
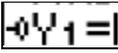
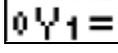
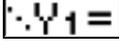
In the Y= menu, notice the diagonal line to the left of the equal sign. This is the “line” graphing style.

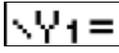
**KEY POINT:** If you move left of  $y_1$ , and press ENTER, you will change the style.

If you press ENTER again, you get the next style in the list.

The GC cycles through the list of available styles, looping back to the “line” style.

The seven styles and their uses, in order, are:

- 1) Plain – 
- 2) Bold – makes the graph thicker: 
- 3) Shade above – use for inequalities where  $y >$  or  $y \geq$ : 
- 4) Shade below – use for inequalities where  $y <$  or  $y \leq$ : 
- 5) Bubble – to watch a particular graph appear on the screen: 
- 6) Invisible bubble – to compare a graph to other graphs, without graphing it: 
- 7) Dotted – makes the graph dotted: 

**PRO TIP:** When a function is cleared from the Y= menu, it returns to line style (default). 

## Use any of the seven graphing styles in the Y= menu

**Example 1:** Graph  $y_1 = 3x - 7$  in a standard window using each style.

1) Plain: 