

Completing the table for Exercise 1 is a good time to use the $\text{sto} \rightarrow$ feature (see Unit 1 Lesson 2 for evaluating and expression)

You can also use the $\text{sto} \rightarrow$ feature to check your simplified expression

Suppose you decide the answer to Exercise 3 is choice 1. You are going to check the equivalency of the two expressions.

First, store a value for x to check your answer, $x = 7$

Type the original expression equal to the expression you are checking

Press enter

If you simplified incorrectly, you will get a false reply

$7 \rightarrow x$ 7

$7 \rightarrow x$ 7

$$5(2x+1)-4=10x-3$$

$7 \rightarrow x$ 7

$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 1) - 4 = 10 \cdot x - 3$$

false

Try it again with the correct answer,
choice 3

You can do this quickly by copying
the expression and using the del
(delete key) to erase the part you
want to change

Type the new (correct expression)
and press enter

This time the reply is true.

7 → x 7

$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 1) - 4 = 10 \cdot x - 3$$

false

$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 1) - 4 = 10 \cdot x - 3$$

7 → x 7

$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 1) - 4 = 10 \cdot x - 3$$

false

$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 1) - 4 =$$

7 → x 7

$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 1) - 4 = 10 \cdot x - 3$$

false

$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 1) - 4 = 10 \cdot x + 1$$

true

The first step in factoring it to find the Greatest Common Factor (GCF) of numbers. There is a GCF feature on the Nspire but it will only do two numbers at a time. The Nspire uses the term Greatest Common Divisor.

To do Exercise 6a), you want the GCF of 6 and 21.

Press menu, choose Number, choose Greatest Common Divisor, type 6, type a comma (it's to the left of the letter O), type 21, press enter

