A very nice feature of the TI-85 calculator is the ability to put a complete mathematical expression into the machine all at once, view it on the screen, edit any mistakes, and compute the expression with one use of ENTER. After obtaining the answer to the computation, the keystroke sequence 2nd ENTRY recalls the entered expression to the screen where it can then be edited to compute a new answer for the same calculation with different input data.

2nd Pressing the yellow key labeled 2nd accesses the yellow keyboard commands.
Example: 2nd ENTRY (ENTRY is the yellow command above ENTER)

The following exercises are intended to give the students practice in entering, computing, and editing “complicated” mathematical expressions. In each case enter the appropriate expression onto the screen. Don’t rely on machine hierarchy, use parentheses correctly so as to tell the machine exactly what you want it to do and the order in which the operations are to be done.

In each of the following exercises input the appropriate expression, using the given specific data, onto the screen and press ENTER one time to calculate it. To calculate the next number simply edit the expression on the screen appropriately. (Use 2nd ENTRY to recall the expression to the screen.)

Exercise A. Use the quadratic formula to find the two roots of each of the following polynomials:

If \(a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c = 0\) then

\[x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\]
or \[x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\]

I. If \(2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0\) then

\[x = \frac{-(-5) + \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)}}{2 \cdot 2}\]
\[x = \frac{-(-5) - \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)}}{2 \cdot 2}\]

ii. If \(2x^2 - 1 = 0\) then

\[x = \frac{-0 + \sqrt{0^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 2}\]
\[x = \frac{-0 - \sqrt{0^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 2}\]

iii. If \(x^2 + x + 1 = 0\) then

\[x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1}\]
\[x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1}\]
**Exercise B.** The monthly mortgage payments are given by the formula

\[ p = \frac{iA}{1-(1+i)^{(-n)}} \]

where A is the amount borrowed, i is the interest per month (APR/12), and n is the total number of payment periods (12*number of years). What are the monthly payments if 100,000 is borrowed at 9% APR for each of the following time periods:

I. 30 years?

ii. 20 years?

iii. 10 years?

In each of the above cases what is the total amount, TA, paid back at the end of the loan period?

\[ TA = \]

I. 

ii. 

iii. 

**Exercise C.** Repeat Exercise B with a new APR of 8%.

I. 30 years?

ii. 20 years?

iii. 10 years?
In each of the above cases what is the total amount, \( TA \), paid back at the end of the loan period?

\[
TA = \underline{\phantom{00000000000}}
\]

I. \underline{\phantom{00000000000}}

ii. \underline{\phantom{00000000000}}

iii. \underline{\phantom{00000000000}}

Exercise D. Use the law of cosines to find the largest angle in each of the following triangles. (Recall the law of cosines is \( a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \), and the largest angle is opposite the largest side.) The inverse cosine function is \( \cos^{-1} \) from the keyboard on the TI-85.

\[
A = \underline{\phantom{00000000000}}
\]

I. The sides are of lengths 8.20, 5.10, 4.10 \( A = \underline{\phantom{00000000000}} \)

ii. The sides are of lengths 9.6, 6.2, 4.3 \( A = \underline{\phantom{00000000000}} \)

iii. The sides are of lengths 19.4, 28.5, 33.6 \( A = \underline{\phantom{00000000000}} \)