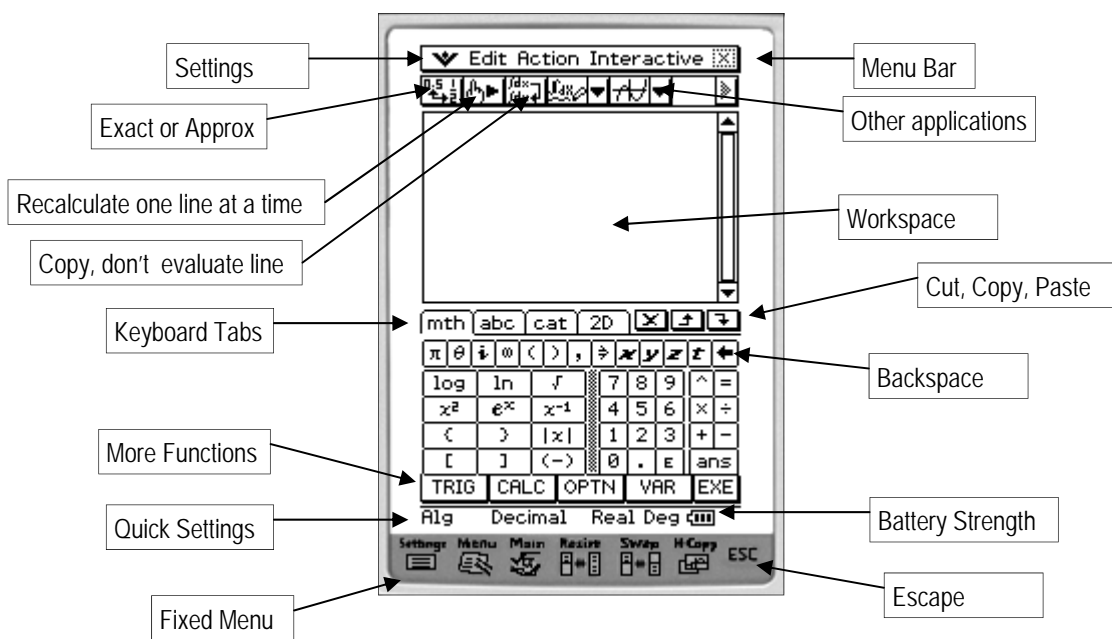
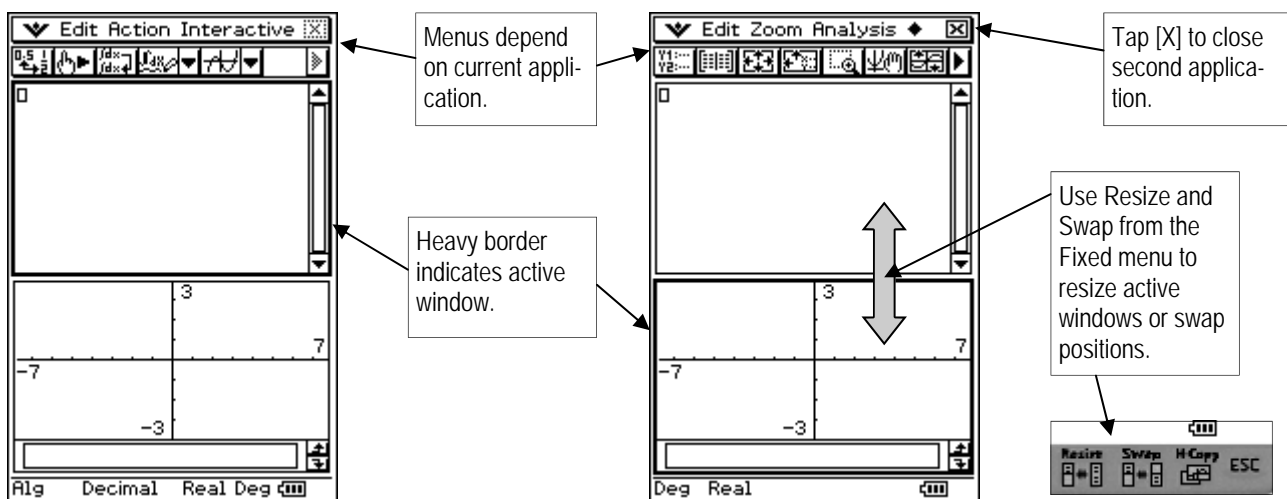
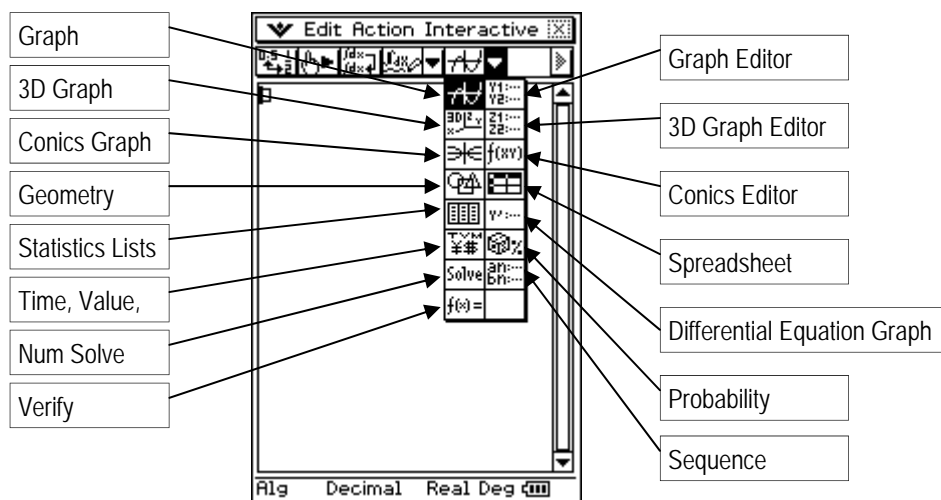


The Classpad Main screen with keyboard.



Running Main and another application together.



The 'mth' tab.

**'Assign'.** Useful for assigning values permanently. Clear using Edit, Clear All Variables.

**'Prime'.** Useful with differential equations.

**'Given'.** Useful for substitution.

Note that Classpad treats lower and upper case variables as different. Great for the sine rule!

Menus shown include: TRIG, CALC, OPTN, VAR, EXE, and various mathematical functions like sin, cos, tan, log, ln, x<sup>2</sup>, e<sup>x</sup>, x<sup>-1</sup>, etc.

The 'abc' tab.

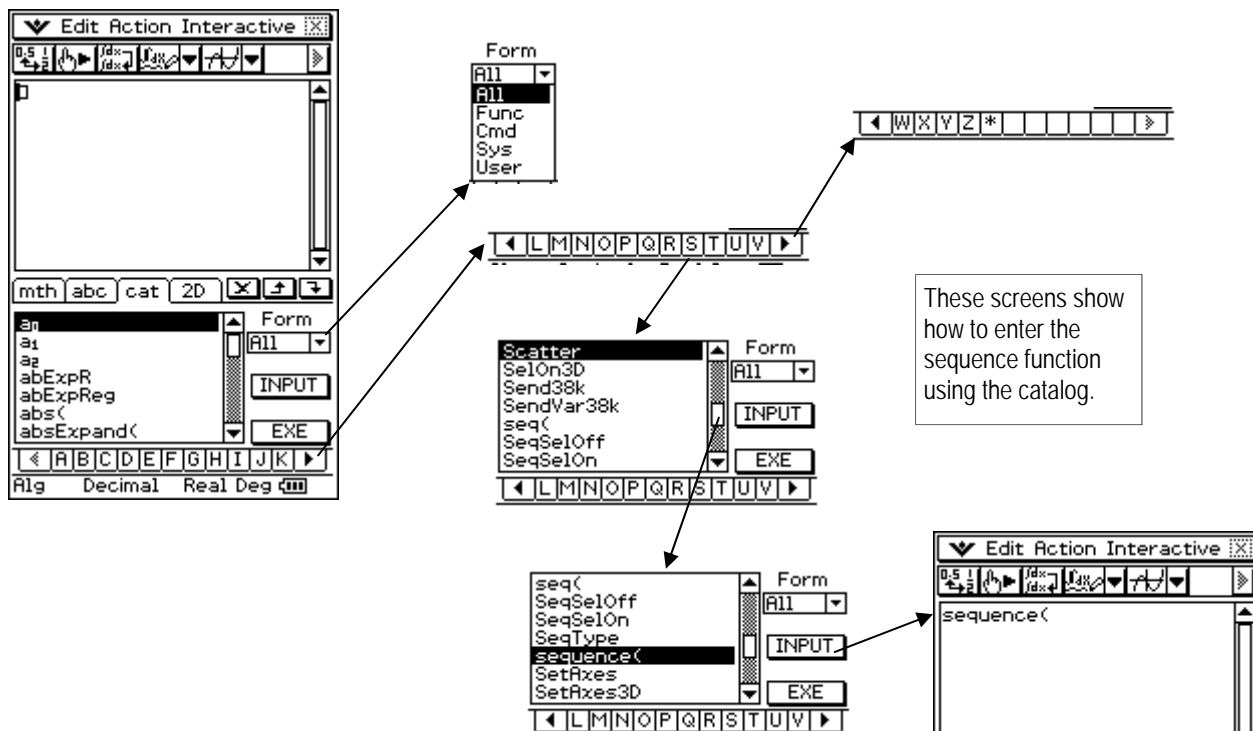
**Avoid use of the 'abc' tab.**

When xxx is entered using the abc tab, Classpad treats it as a single variable called xxx.

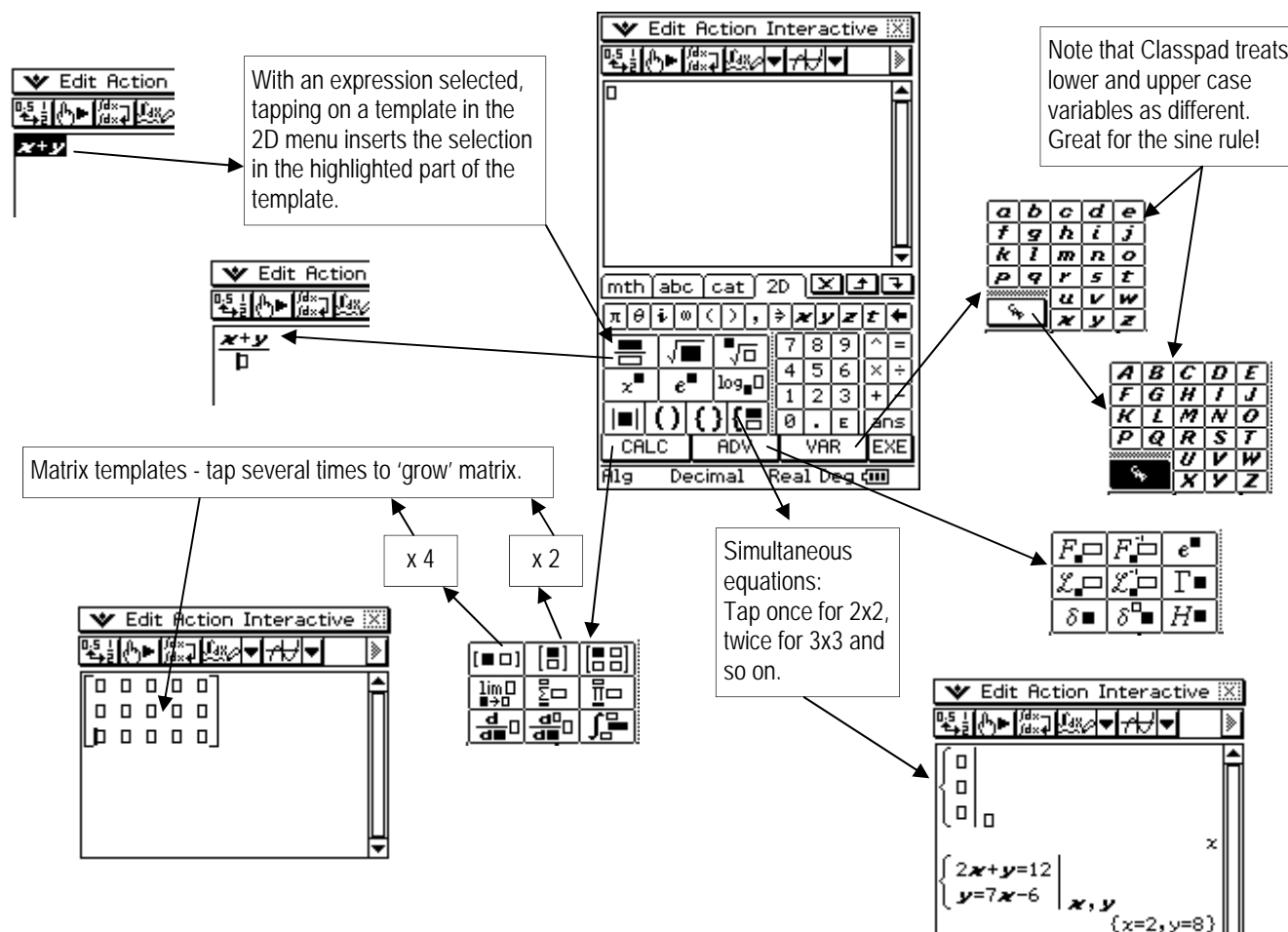
When xxx is entered using the mth tab, VAR or keyboard Classpad treats it as the product that we expect.

Only encourage use of the 'abc' tab in text applications, such as writing notes in an eActivity and so on.

The 'cat' tab accesses a menu of all built in functions, commands, system variables and user defined functions.



The '2D' tab.



Interactive Transformation

The screenshot shows the Classpad interface with the 'Edit Action Interactive' menu open. The 'Transformation' section is expanded, showing options like 'tExpand', 'tCollect', and 'combine'. Three example windows are shown:

- Window 1:  $\sin(A+B)$  is transformed to  $\sin(A)\cos(B) + \cos(A)\sin(B)$  using `tExpand(sin(A+B))`.
- Window 2:  $\frac{3.375}{1}$  is transformed to  $3 + \frac{3}{8}$  using `propFrac(3.375)`.
- Window 3:  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x}$  is transformed to  $\frac{x^2+y}{x \cdot y}$  using `combine( $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x}$ )`.

Interactive Calculation

The screenshot shows the Classpad interface with the 'Edit Action Interactive' menu open. The 'Calculation' section is expanded, showing options like 'tanLine', 'fMin', and 'gcd'. Three example windows are shown:

- Window 1:  $x^2+3x-1$  is transformed to  $15x-37$  using `tanLine(x^2+3x-1, x, 6)`.
- Window 2:  $x^2+4x-1$  is transformed to  $\{ \text{MinValue}=-5, x=-2 \}$  using `fMin(x^2+4x-1, x, -\infty, \infty)`.
- Window 3:  $\text{gcd}(24, 36)$  is transformed to  $12$ .

Interactive Equation/Inequality

The screenshot shows the Classpad interface with the 'Edit Action Interactive' menu open. The 'Equation' section is expanded, showing options like 'solve', 'rewrite', and 'eliminate'. Three example windows are shown:

- Window 1:  $x^2-5x-6$  is transformed to  $\{x=-1, x=6\}$  using `solve(x^2-5x-6, x)`.
- Window 2:  $5x=3-x^2$  is transformed to  $x^2+5x-3=0$  using `rewrite(5x=-x^2+3)`.
- Window 3:  $x=y^2$  and  $x+y=1$  are transformed to  $y^2+y=1$  using `eliminate(x+y=1, x, x=y^2)`.