calcPad Reference

You can enter the following notation in calcPad.

Note:

- Some functions have more than one keyboard shortcut. The displayed notation depends on which shortcut you use. Both notations are graded identically.
- Tapping the pad button is usually faster and easier than using the keyboard.
- Typing an opening parenthesis, bracket, or brace automatically inserts a closing parenthesis, bracket, or brace.

Notation	Keyboard	Button Group	Button
Decimal numbers	`0123456789.`		
Fractions	`/`	**Operations**	
Variables	Type variables exactly as specified in the question. Variable names are displayed in italics. Variables are case-sensitive. You cannot substitute *x* for *X*.		
Addition	`+`		
Subtraction	`-`		
Multiplication	`*`		
Division	**Note:** Express as fractions.		
Parentheses	`(  )`	**Sets**	
Square root	`sqrt(n)`	**Operations**	
Exponent	`^`	**Operations**	
Factorial	`n!`	**Operations**	
Base or subscript	`_`	**Functions**	

Exponent and subscript of a variable	*n_b* RIGHT ARROW ^*x*	**Functions**	
***n*th root**		**Functions**	
Absolute value	abs(*n*) |*n*|	**Functions**	
Exponential function	e^*n* exp(*n*)	**Functions**	
Natural logarithm	ln(*n*)	**Functions**	
Power of 10	10^*n*	**Functions**	
Logarithm (base 10)	log(*n*)	**Functions**	
General Log	log_*b* RIGHT ARROW (*n*)	**Functions**	
Infinity	infinity	**Symbols**	
Does not exist	DNE	**Symbols**	
Undefined		**Symbols**	
Imaginary unit		**Symbols**	
Degrees		**Symbols**	
Equal	=	**Relations**	
Greater than	>	**Relations**	
Greater than or equal to	>=	**Relations**	
Less than	<	**Relations**	
Less than or equal to	>=	**Relations**	
No solution	NO SOLUTION	**Relations**	
Sine	sin(*n*)	**Trig**	

Cosine	`cos(n)`	**Trig**	
Tangent	`tan(n)`	**Trig**	
Cosecant	`csc(n)`	**Trig**	
Secant	`sec(n)`	**Trig**	
Cotangent	`cot(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse sine (arcsine)	`sin^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arcsin(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse cosine (arccosine)	`cos^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arccos(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse tangent (arctangent)	`tan^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arctan(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse cosecant (arccosecant)	`csc^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arccsc(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse secant (arcsecant)	`sec^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arcsec(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse cotangent (arccotangent)	`cot^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arccot(n)`	**Trig**	
Hyperbolic sine	`sinh(n)`	**Trig**	
Hyperbolic cosine	`cosh(n)`	**Trig**	
Hyperbolic tangent	`tanh(n)`	**Trig**	
Hyperbolic cosecant	`csch(n)`	**Trig**	
Hyperbolic secant	`sech(n)`	**Trig**	
Hyperbolic cotangent	`coth(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse hyperbolic sine (area hyperbolic sine)	`sinh^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arcsinh(n)`	**Trig**	

Inverse hyperbolic cosine (area hyperbolic cosine)	`cosh^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arccosh(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse hyperbolic tangent (area hyperbolic tangent)	`tanh^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arctanh(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse hyperbolic cosecant (area hyperbolic cosecant)	`csch^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arccsch(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse hyperbolic secant (area hyperbolic secant)	`sech^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arcsech(n)`	**Trig**	
Inverse hyperbolic cotangent (area hyperbolic cotangent)	`coth^-1 RIGHT ARROW (n)` `arccoth(n)`	**Trig**	
Bold vector		**Vectors**	
Vector bracket		**Vectors**	
Arrow vector		**Vectors**	
i unit vector		**Vectors**	
j unit vector		**Vectors**	
k unit vector		**Vectors**	
Unit vector (hat vector)		**Vectors**	
theta	`theta`	**Greek**	
pi	`pi`	**Greek**	
Set delimiters (braces)	`{ }`	**Sets**	
Closed interval (brackets)	`[a,b]`	**Sets**	
Open interval (parentheses)	`(a,b)`	**Sets**	
Half-closed interval (half-open interval)	`[a,b)` `(a,b]`	**Sets**	or 

	You cannot type this notation.		
Empty set	`empty`	**Sets**	∅
Union	`union`	**Sets**	∪
Intersection	`intersect`	**Sets**	∩
Lowercase Greek letter	Name of the letter in lowercase, for example, alpha, beta, gamma.	**Greek**	α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω
Uppercase Greek letter	Capitalized name of the letter, for example, Alpha, Beta, Gamma.	**Greek**	Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω