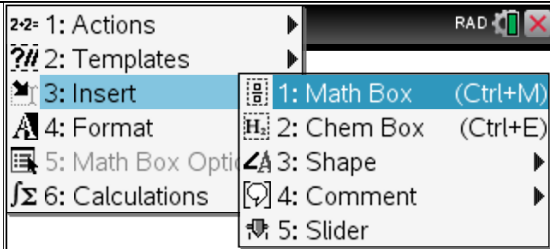
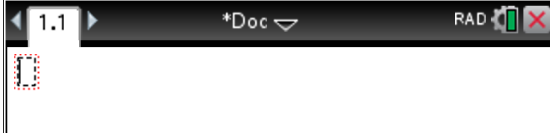
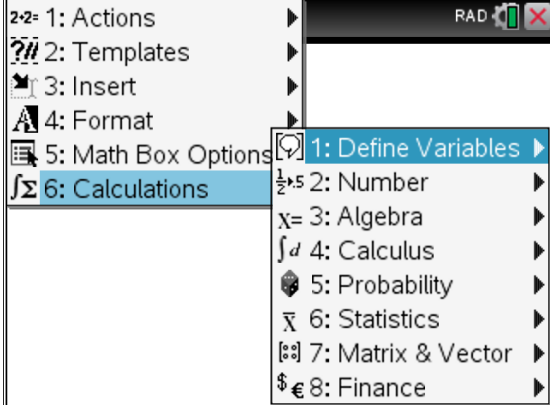


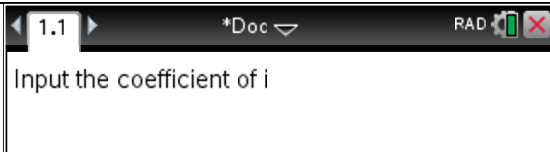
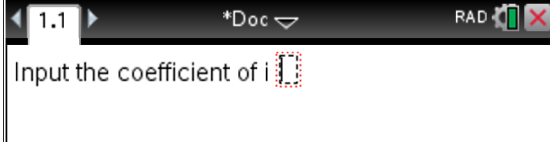
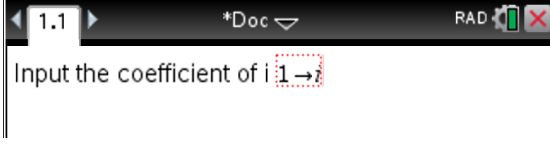
## The Notes Application

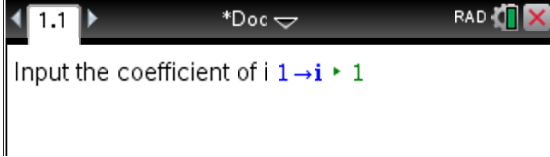

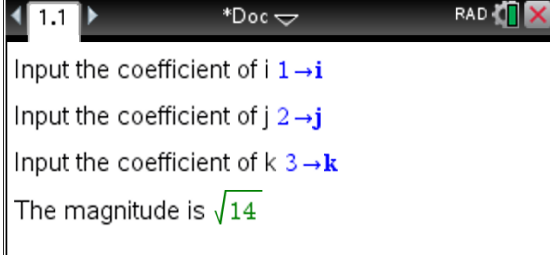
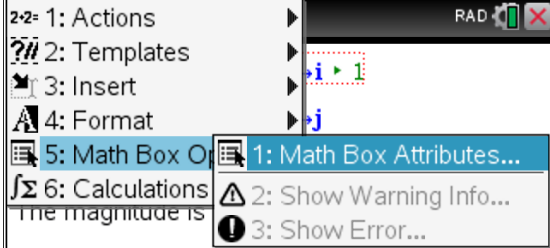
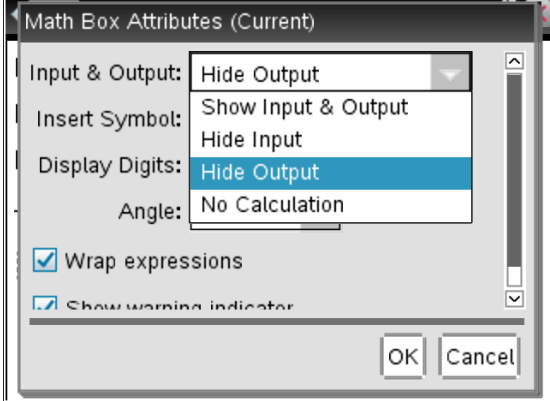
The real strength of the Notes application is in the use of Math Boxes.

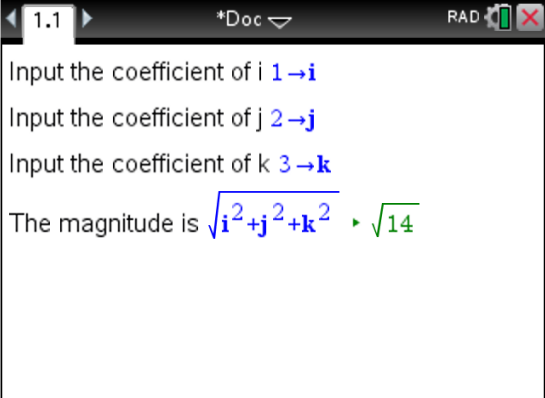
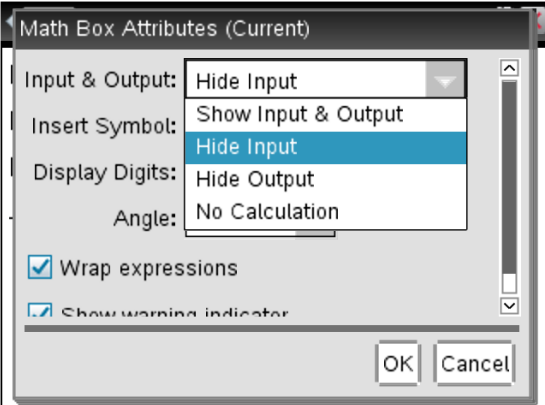
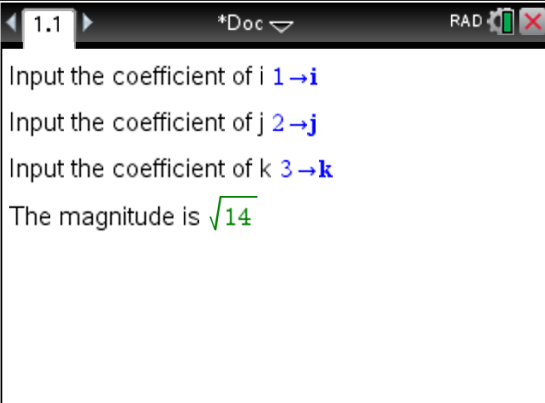
<p>To open a Math Box, press <b>menu</b> &gt; <b>Insert</b> &gt; <b>Math Box</b>. The shortcut is <b>ctrl + M</b>.</p>	
<p>The screen is no longer blank as a Math Box has been inserted.</p>	
<p>Once a Math Box is inserted, virtually all of the commands from the Calculator application are available in the Notes application. To access these, press <b>menu</b> &gt; <b>Calculations</b>.</p>	

One advantage of doing calculations in the Notes application is the ability to include text with the calculations. The second advantage is that any recalculations flow through to all subsequent steps. In other words, the user does not have to copy and paste previous steps before recalculating.

To set up calculations for finding the magnitude of a vector,

<p>Open a <b>Notes</b> application and input text. Ensure the text is outside a Math Box.</p>	
<p>With the cursor at the end of the line of text, press <b>menu</b> &gt; <b>Insert</b> &gt; <b>Math Box</b> or <b>ctrl + M</b>. A Math Box will be inserted after the text.</p>	
<p>Input <b>1</b> then press <b>ctrl + var</b> followed by <b>i</b>. This accesses the <b>sto→</b> command, which allows the <b>1</b> to be stored in for the letter <b>i</b>.</p>	

<p>Press <b>enter</b>. Notice that the input <b>1→i</b> changes colour to blue. This indicates that the <b>1</b> has been stored in for letter <b>i</b>. The colour of output <b>1</b> changes to green. If a Math Box appears on the next line, press <b>del</b> to delete it.</p>	
<p>Repeat the steps above for the second and third coefficients using the values shown. If necessary, press <b>del</b> to remove the blank Math Boxes before inserting the text.</p>	
<p>Insert a line of text and complete the calculation to determine the value of the <b>magnitude</b>.</p>	
<p>Place the cursor in the first Math Box.</p> <p>Press <b>ctrl + menu</b> &gt; <b>Math Box Attributes</b>.</p>	
<p>With the cursor in the <b>Input &amp; Output</b> field, press the right arrow to view the drop down menu. Select <b>Hide Output</b>. Press <b>enter</b> or select <b>OK</b> to save this setting.</p>	

<p>Move the cursor out of the Maths Box. Notice that the output is now hidden. Repeat these steps for the second and third Math Boxes.</p> <p>When you move the cursor out of the Math Boxes, these outputs will also be hidden.</p>	
<p>Place the cursor in the last Math Box.</p> <p>Press <b>ctrl + menu &gt; Math Box Attributes</b>.</p> <p>Select <b>Hide Input</b>.</p>	
<p>When you move the cursor out of the Math Boxe, this input will also be hidden.</p>	
<p>Change the values of the three coefficients to view the change in the magnitude.</p>	