

Scientific Calculator

General Operations

Power Supply

On or Off

To turn the calculator on, press [ON/C].

To turn the calculator off, press [2ndF] [OFF].

Auto power-off function

The calculator automatically turns off if it has not been used for approximately 9 minutes. Power can be restored by pressing the [ON/C] key again. Memory contents and the current mode setting (STAT, DEG, CPLX, Base-n, etc.) are retained when you turn off the power and when the calculator automatically turns off.

Battery replacement

The calculator is powered by two alkaline button batteries (GP76A or LR44). If the display becomes dim and difficult to read, the batteries should be replaced as soon as possible.

To replace the batteries:

- Slide the battery cover off and remove the old batteries.
- Insert new batteries, with positive polarity facing outward.
- Replace the battery cover and press [ON/C] to turn on the power.

The keyboard

Most of the keys can perform two functions.

2nd function	\sin^{-1}
1st function	\sin

1st functions

These are functions that are executed when you press a key without first pressing [2ndF]. The function performed is indicated by the label on the key.

2nd functions

These are functions that are executed when you press a key after first pressing [2ndF]. The function performed is indicated by the label above the key.

When you press [2ndF], the **2ndF** indicator appears in the display to indicate that you will be selecting the second function of the next key you press. If you press [2ndF] by mistake, simply press [2ndF] again to remove the **2ndF** indicator.

Note: [A], [B], [C], [D], [E], [F] are 1st functions in HEX mode.

Display Symbols

The following symbols, shown on the display, indicate the status of the calculator.

DEG or **RAD** or **GRAD**: degrees, radians or grads angular unit**M**: A value is in memory**CPLX**: Complex number mode**E**: Overflow or error**STAT**: Statistical mode**-**: Minus**2ndF**: [2ndF] key pressed**()**: Parentheses calculation**CP**: Precision capability**BIN**: Binary mode**OCT**: Octal mode**HEX**: Hexadecimal mode**USL**: Setting upper limit**ED**: Edit mode**LSL**: Setting lower limit**HYP**: Hyperbolic mode

Display Formats

The calculator can display numbers in four formats: floating point, fixed point, scientific, and engineering.

Floating point format

The floating point format displays numbers in decimal form, using up to 10 digits. Any trailing zeros are truncated.

If the result of a calculation is too large to be represented by 10 digits, the display automatically switches to scientific format. If the result of a later calculation is small enough to be displayed in less than 10 digits, the calculator returns to floating point format.

To set the display to floating point display format:

- Press [2ndF] [FIX] [\cdot] [0]

Fixed point format

The fixed point, scientific, and engineering formats use a fixed number of decimal places to display numbers. If more than the specified number of decimal places is keyed, the entry will be rounded to the correct number of decimal places.

Ex. 1: Fix the display at 2 decimal places, then key in 3.256

- Press [2ndF] [FIX] 2 [0.00]

- Key in 3.256 [ENTER] [3.26]

If fewer than the set number of decimal places is keyed, the entry will be padded with trailing zeros.

Ex. 2: Fix the display at 4 decimal places, then key in 4.23

- Press [2ndF] [FIX] 4 [0.0000]

- Key in 4.23 [ENTER] [4.2300]

Scientific format

In scientific format, the number 891500 is shown as 8.915×10^5 , where 8.915 is the mantissa and 5 is the exponent of 10.

Ex. 3: To display 7132 \times 125 in scientific format:

- Key in 7132 [\times] 125 [ENTER] [891500.]

- Press [F \leftarrow E] [8.915⁰⁵]

You can convert an entry to scientific notation by pressing [EXP] after entering the mantissa.

Ex. 4: Key the number 4.82296 $\times 10^5$

- Key in 4.82296 [EXP] 5 [4.82296⁰⁵]

Engineering format

Engineering format is similar to scientific format, except that the mantissa can have up to three digits to the left of the decimal and the exponent is always a multiple of three. This is useful if you have to convert units that are based on multiples of 10^3 .

Ex. 5: Convert 15V to 15000mV (V = Volts)

- Key in 15 [15.]

- Press [ENG] twice. [15000.⁻⁰³]

Ex. 6: Convert 15V to 0.015KV (V = Volts)

- Key in 15 [15.]

- Press [2ndF] [\leftarrow] [2ndF] [\leftarrow] [0.015⁰³]

Order of Operations

Each calculation is performed in the following order of precedence:

- Operations in parentheses.
- Functions that require pressing the function key before entering a value, for example, [DATA] in statistics mode, and [EXP].
- Functions that require values to be entered before pressing the function key, for example, cos, sin, tan, cos⁻¹, sin⁻¹, tan⁻¹, log, ln, x^2 , x^{-1} , \sqrt{x} , $\sqrt[3]{x}$, xl, %, RND, ENG, \rightarrow 10ⁿ, \leftarrow 10ⁿ, and the unit conversion functions.
- Fractions.
- $+/-$
- x^y , \sqrt{x}
- nPr, nCr
- \times , \div
- $+$, $-$

Corrections

If you have made a mistake when entering a number and you have not yet pressed an arithmetic operator key, just press [CE] to clear the last entry. You can then input the desired number again. Alternatively, you can delete digits one at a time by pressing the backspace key: [\leftarrow 0 \rightarrow 0].

Ex. 7: Change 12385 to 789

- Key in 12385
- Press [CE] 789

DEG	789.
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Ex. 8: Change 12385 to 123

- Key in 12385
- Press [\leftarrow 0 \rightarrow 0] twice.

DEG	123.
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In a series of calculations, you can correct errors in intermediate results by pressing [ON/C]. This clears the calculation without clearing memory.

If you press the wrong arithmetic operation key, just press [CE] and then the correct arithmetic key.

Exchange key

Pressing [2ndF] [$X \leftrightarrow Y$] changes the currently displayed value to the previously displayed value.

123 [+] 456 [ENTER]	DEG	579.00
[2ndF] [$X \leftrightarrow Y$]	DEG	456.00
[2ndF] [$X \leftrightarrow Y$]	DEG	579.00

Accuracy and Capacity

Accuracy: ± 1 in the 10th digit.

Capacity: In general, calculations can be displayed as a mantissa of up to 10 digits, a 10-digit mantissa together with a 2-digit exponent up to 10^{20} , or as an integer between -9999999999 and 9999999999.

Numbers used as input to a particular function must be within the allowable range for that function (as set out in the following table):

Functions	Allowable input range
$\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$	Deg: $ x < 4.5 \times 10^{10}$ deg Rad: $ x < 2.5 \times 10^8 \pi$ rad Grad: $ x < 5 \times 10^{10}$ grad
Also, for tan x:	
Deg: $ x \neq 90(2n+1)$	
Rad: $ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}(2n+1)$	
Grad: $ x \neq 100(2n+1)$	
where n is an integer.	

$\sin^{-1} x$, $\cos^{-1} x$	$ x \leq 1$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$ x < 1 \times 10^{100}$

$\sinh x$, $\cosh x$	$ x \leq 230.2585092$
$\tanh x$	$ x < 1 \times 10^{100}$

$\sinh^{-1} x$	$ x < 5 \times 10^{99}$
$\cosh^{-1} x$	$1 \leq x < 5 \times 10^{99}$

$\tanh^{-1} x$	$ x < 1$
$\log x$, $\ln x$	$1 \times 10^{-99} \leq x < 1 \times 10^{100}$

10^x	$-1 \times 10^{100} < x < 100$
e^x	$-1 \times 10^{100} < x \leq 230.2585092$

\sqrt{x}	$0 \leq x < 1 \times 10^{100}$
x^2	$ x < 1 \times 10^{50}$

x^{-1}	$ x < 1 \times 10^{100}, x \neq 0$
$\sqrt[3]{x}$	$ x < 1 \times 10^{100}$

$X!$	$0 \leq x \leq 69$, where x is an integer.
$R \rightarrow P$	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1 \times 10^{100}$

CP precision capability $\frac{USL - LSL}{6\sigma}$
 CPK process capability Min(CPU, CPL)
 where CPU = $\frac{USL - \bar{x}}{3\sigma}$ CPL = $\frac{\bar{x} - LSL}{3\sigma}$

Note: In statistics mode, all function keys are available except those used for base-n calculations.

Ex. 9: Enter the following data {2, 5, 5, 5, 9, 9, and 9} and calculate Σx , Σx^2 , n, x̄, S, CP, and CPK, where USL value = 12 and LSL value = 2.

In STAT mode	[2ndF] [STAT]	DEG STAT 0.00
	[DATA] 2	DEG STAT 2.
Enter all data	[DATA] 5	DEG STAT 5.
	[DATA] 5	DEG STAT 5.
	[DATA] 5	DEG STAT 5.
	[DATA] 9	DEG STAT 9.
	[DATA] 9	DEG STAT 9.
	[ENTER]	DEG STAT 0.00
	[x̄]	DEG STAT 6.13
	[n]	DEG STAT 8.00
	[S]	DEG STAT 2.59
	[Σx]	DEG STAT 49.00
	[Σx²]	DEG STAT 347.00
	[σ]	DEG STAT 2.42 σ
CP = ?	[2ndF] [CP] 12	DEG STAT 12. CP USL
CPK = ?	[ENTER] 2	DEG STAT 2.00 CPK USL
	[2ndF] [CPK]	DEG STAT 12.00 CPK USL
	[ENTER]	DEG STAT 2.00 CPK USL
	[ENTER]	DEG STAT 0.57 CPK

Note: The calculator retains the data you have entered until you exit statistics mode. The data is retained even if you turn off the calculator or it automatically turns off.

Viewing Statistics Data

Press [DATA] or [ENTER] in edit (ED) mode to view the statistics data you have entered. (If you press [DATA] the item number of the data appears briefly before the value.)

Ex.10: View the data entered in Ex. 9.

Method 1

1. Press [2ndF] [EDIT] to enter edit mode.
2. Press [DATA] once to view the first data item.

DEG ED STAT	1.5 seconds →	DEG ED STAT 2.00
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3. Continue pressing [DATA] to display each data item. You will see data 2, 5.00, data 3, 5.00, data 4, 5.00, data 5, 5.00, data 6, 9.00, data 7, 9.00, data 8, 9.00 in sequence.

Method 2

1. Press [ENTER] once to view the first data item.

DEG ED STAT	2.00
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2. Continue pressing [ENTER] to display each data item. You will see 5.00, 5.00, 5.00, 9.00, 9.00, 9.00 in sequence.

Adding a Data Item

Ex. 11: To add a 9th data item, of value 10, to the Ex. 9 dataset:

1. Press [DATA] 10

DEG ED STAT	10.
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The calculator updates the statistics as you enter data. You can then recall the statistics to get: $\bar{x} = 6.56$, $n = 9.00$, $S = 2.74$, $\Sigma x = 59.00$, $\Sigma x^2 = 447.00$ and $\sigma = 2.59$.

Editing Statistics Data

Ex.12: Change the value of data item 1 in Ex. 9 from 2 to 3.

Method 1

1. Press 2 [2ndF] [DEL] 3

DEG ED STAT	0.00
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2. Display 2 by pressing [DATA] or [ENTER]

DEG ED STAT	2.00
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3. Enter 3 to overwrite 2.

DEG ED STAT	3.
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4. Press [ENTER] to make the change.

5. Press [2ndF] [EDIT] to exit edit mode.

Ex.13: Based on Ex.9, delete the first data entry (of value 2).

Method 1

1. Press 2 [2ndF] [DEL] to delete 2.

DEG ED STAT	0.00
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2. Display 2 by pressing [DATA] or [ENTER].

DEG ED STAT	2.00
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3. Press 2 [2ndF] [DEL]

DEG ED STAT	5.00
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4. Press [2ndF] [EDIT] to exit edit mode.

Delete Error

If you try to delete a value that is not in the dataset, dEL Error appears. (Existing data is not affected.)

Ex.14: Delete 7 from the dataset in Ex.9.

DEG STAT	dEL Error
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2. Press any key to clear the message.

DEG STAT	0.00
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Ex.15: Delete 5 × 5 from the dataset in Ex.9.

DEG STAT	dEL Error
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2. Press any key to clear the message.

DEG STAT	0.00
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Weighted Data Entry Method

Instead of entering each data item individually, you can enter the value and the number of occurrences of that value (up to 255). The data from Ex.9 can be entered as follows:

Value	Number of occurrences	Alternative method
2	1	[DATA] 2
5	4	[DATA] 5 [×] 4
9	3	[DATA] 9 [×] 3

where item 1 = 2, items 2 to 5 = 5, and items 6 to 8 = 9.

Error Conditions

The indicator FULL appears when any of the following conditions occur. Further data entry is not possible. Press any key to clear the indicator. Providing that you remain in statistics mode, previously entered data entries are unaffected.

- You attempt to enter more than 80 data items.

- The number of occurrences of any particular data value is greater than 255

- The product of the number of data items and the number of occurrences is greater than 20400.



9S Calculatrice scientifique

Fonctionnement général

Alimentation

Pour allumer la calculatrice, appuyez sur [ON/C].

Pour éteindre la calculatrice, appuyez sur [2ndF] [OFF].

Fonction d'extinction automatique

La calculatrice s'éteint automatiquement si elle n'est pas utilisée pendant environ 9 minutes. Pour la rallumer, appuyez à nouveau sur la touche [ON/C]. Le contenu de la mémoire et les réglages de mode (STAT, DEG, CPLX, Base-n,...) sont conservés à l'extinction manuelle ou automatique de la calculatrice.

Remplacement des piles

La calculatrice est alimentée par deux piles bouton alcalines (GP76A ou LR44). Si l'affichage devient sombre ou difficile à lire, remplacez les piles dès que possible.

Pour remplacer les piles

1. Retirez le couvercle et les vieilles piles.
2. Insérez les piles neuves, côté plus vers l'extérieur.
3. Reposez le capot et appuyez sur la touche [ON/C] pour allumer la calculatrice.

Clavier

La plupart des touches ont deux fonctions.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{2ème fonction} \\ \hline \text{1ère fonction} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \sin^{-1} \\ \hline \sin \end{array}$$

1ère fonction

Ces fonctions sont obtenues en appuyant sur la touche sans appuyer d'abord sur [2ndF]. La fonction est indiquée par l'étiquette sur la touche.

2ème fonction

Fonction obtenue en appuyant sur la touche après avoir appuyé sur [2ndF]. La fonction est indiquée par l'étiquette au-dessus ou à droite de la touche.

Une pression sur [2ndF], active l'indicateur 2ndF sur l'écran pour indiquer que la touche suivante sélectionnera la deuxième fonction. Si vous appuyez par erreur sur [2ndF], rappyez simplement sur la touche [2ndF] pour éteindre l'indicateur 2ndF.

Remarque : [A], [B], [C], [D], [E], [F] sont des 1ère fonctions en mode HEX.

Symboles à l'écran

Les symboles ci-dessous indiquent à l'écran l'état de la calculatrice.

DEG ou RAD ou GRAD : unité d'angle degrés, radians ou grades

M Valeur en mémoire

E Dépassement ou erreur

ST Mode statistique

- Moins

() Calcul de parenthèses

BIN Mode binaire

OCT Mode octal

HEX Mode hexadécimal

USL Définition limite supérieure

LSL Définition limite inférieure

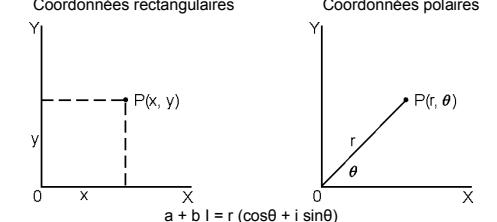
$\cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = ?$ rad	$2[\sqrt{-1}][2ndF][x^{-1}][2ndF]$	RAD	0.79
$\tan^{-1} 1 = ?$ grad	$1[2ndF][\tan^{-1}]$	GRAD	50.00

Fonctions hyperboliques et hyperboliques inverses

$\cosh 1.5 + \sinh 1.5$	$1.5[HYP][\cos][+][1.5]$	DEG	4.48
= ?	[HYP][sin][ENTER]		
$\sinh^{-1} 7 = ?$	$7[HYP][2ndF][\sin^{-1}]$	DEG	2.64

$\tanh 1 = ?$	$1[HYP][\tan]$	DEG	0.76
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Coordonnées rectangulaires et polaires



Remarque : Avant d'entreprendre un calcul de conversion de coordonnées, vérifiez que vous avez spécifié l'unité d'angle appropriée.

Conversion de coordonnées rectangulaires en polaires

$\text{Si } a = 5 \text{ et } b = 6,$ combiné valent r et θ ?	$5[a][b][2ndF][R \rightarrow P]$	DEG	7.81
	[b]	DEG	50.19

Conversion de coordonnées polaires en rectangulaires

$\text{Si } r = 25 \text{ et } \theta =$ 56°, combien valent a et b ?	$25[a]56[b][2ndF]$ [P → R]	DEG	13.98
	[b]	DEG	20.73

Permutations et combinaisons

$nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$	$nCr = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$
Combien de permutations de 4 objets parmi 7 ?	$7[2ndF][nPr]4$ [ENTER]
Combien de combinaisons de 4 objets parmi 7 ?	$7[2ndF][nCr]4$ [ENTER]

Conversions de sexagésimal ↔ décimal

Il est possible de convertir une valeur sexagésimale (degrés, minutes et secondes) en valeur décimale en appuyant sur [°↔] et de convertir un nombre décimal en valeur sexagésimale en appuyant sur [2ndF][→°↔] .

Les valeurs sexagésimales sont affichées comme suit :

$$12^{\circ}45'30''5 = 12 \text{ degrés}, 45 \text{ minutes}, 30,5 \text{ secondes}$$

Remarque : Si le nombre total de chiffres d'une valeur DD, MM et SS.SS dépasse 8, la valeur est tronquée.

Conversion de sexagésimal en décimal

12 deg., 45 min., 30.5 sec.=?	$12[\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot]45[\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot]$	DEG	12.76
	[°↔]		

Conversion de décimal en sexagésimal

2.12345 = ?	$2.12345[2ndF][\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot]$	DEG	2°7'24"42
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Calculs en base "n"

Conversion entre bases

Il est possible d'ajouter, soustraire, multiplier et diviser des nombres binaires, octaux et hexadécimaux en plus des nombres décimaux. Sélectionnez la base voulue en appuyant sur [→BIN], [→OCT], [→HEX], ou [→DEC]. Les indicateurs BIN, OCT et HEX indiquent la base utilisée (si aucun des indicateurs n'est affiché, vous utilisez la base décimale).

Les touches actives dans une base sont :

Base binaire : [0] et [1]

Base octale : [0] à [7]

Base décimale : [0] à [9]

Base hexadécimale : [0] à [9] et [A] à [F]

31 (base 10)	$[2ndF][\rightarrow DEC]31$	DEG	31.
= ? (base 2)	[2ndF][→BIN]	DEG BIN	111111.
= ? (base 8)	[2ndF][→OCT]	DEG OCT	37.
= ? (base 16)	[2ndF][→HEX]	DEG HEX	1F.
4 x 1B (base 16)	$[2ndF][\rightarrow HEX]4[x]1B$	DEG HEX	6C.
= ? (base 2)	[2ndF][→BIN]	DEG BIN	1101100.
= ? (base 10)	[2ndF][→DEC]	DEG	108.00
= ? (base 8)	[2ndF][→OCT]	DEG OCT	154.

Nombres négatifs et compléments

Dans les bases binaire, octale et hexadécimale, les nombres négatifs sont exprimés sous forme de compléments. Le complément est le résultat de la soustraction du nombre de 1000000000 dans la base considérée. Pour cela, appuyez sur [+ -] dans une base non décimale.

Calculer le complément du nombre binaire 11011	$[2ndF][\rightarrow BIN]11011[+/-]$	DEG BIN	1111100101.
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Calculs sur les nombres complexes

Appuyez sur [CPLX] pour entrer en mode nombres complexes. L'indicateur CPLX apparaît à l'écran. Vous pouvez ajouter, soustraire, multiplier et diviser des nombres complexes.

Les nombres complexes sont généralement représentés sous la forme $a + bi$, où a et b sont les parties réelle et imaginaire.

$(7 - 9i) +$ $(15 + 10i) = ?$	$[2ndF][CPLX]7[a]9[+/-]$ [ENTER]	DEG CPLX	22.00
	[b]	DEG CPLX	1.00

Remarque : Le calcul en mémoire est possible en mode complexe.

Nombres pseudo-aléatoires

Appuyez sur [2ndF] [RND] pour générer un nombre pseudo-aléatoire compris entre 0.000 et 0.999.

Conversions d'unités

Les touches de conversion d'unité sont [°F↔°C], [mmHg↔Kpa], [gal↔l], [lb↔kg], [oz↔g]. L'exemple ci-dessous illustre la procédure générale de conversion de valeur d'une unité en une autre.

Attention : 1 gal UK - Cdn = 4,54692 litres et 1 gal US = 3,785412 litres.

12 in = ? cm	$12[A-B][2ndF][in\leftrightarrow cm]$	DEG	30.48
98 cm = ? in	$98[2ndF][A-B][2ndF]$ [in↔cm]	DEG	38.58

Statistiques

Appuyez sur [2ndF] [STAT] pour entrer en mode statistiques. L'indicateur STAT apparaît à l'écran. En mode statistiques, vous pouvez calculer les statistiques suivantes sur une variable :

n nombre de valeurs de données

Σx somme des valeurs de données

Σx^2 somme des carrés de valeurs

\bar{x} valeur moyenne

s écart type d'échantillon $\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2/n}{n-1}}$

σ écart type de population $\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2/n}{n}}$

CP capacité de précision $\frac{USL - LSL}{6\sigma}$

CPK capacité de traitement $\min(CPU, CPL)$

où CPU = $\frac{USL - \bar{x}}{3\sigma}$ CPL = $\frac{\bar{x} - LSL}{3\sigma}$

Remarque : En mode statistiques, toutes les touches de fonction sont disponibles sauf celles utilisées pour les calculs en base "n".

Ex. 9 : Entrez les données suivantes {2, 5, 5, 5, 9, 9, et 9} et calculez Σx , Σx^2 , n , \bar{x} , S , CP, et CPK, où valeur USL = 12 et valeur LSL = 2.

En mode STAT [2ndF] [STAT] DEG STAT 0.00

Entrez toutes les [DATA] 2 DEG STAT 2.

données	[DATA] 5	DEG STAT	5.
	[DATA] 5	DEG STAT	5.
	[DATA] 5	DEG STAT	5.
	[DATA] 5	DEG STAT	5.
	[DATA] 9	DEG STAT	9.
	[DATA] 9	DEG STAT	9.
	[ENTER]	DEG STAT	0.00
$\bar{x} = ?$	[x]	DEG STAT	6.13
$n = ?$	[n]	DEG STAT	8.00
$S = ?$	[S]	DEG STAT	2.59
$\Sigma x = ?$	[2ndF][Σx]	DEG STAT	49.00
$\Sigma x^2 = ?$	[2ndF][Σx^2]	DEG STAT	347.00
$\sigma = ?$	[2ndF][σ]	DEG STAT	2.42 σ
CP = ?	[2ndF][CP] 12	DEG STAT	12. CP USL
	[ENTER] 2	DEG STAT	2. LSL
	[ENTER]	DEG STAT	0.69 CP</