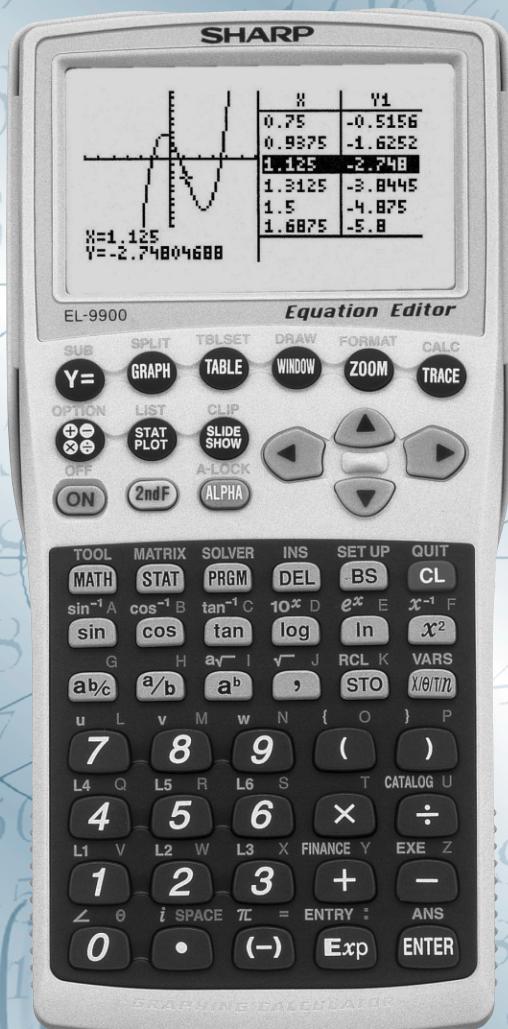


# SHARP

## Graphing Calculator **EL-9900**

### OPERATION GUIDE



For Advanced Levels



For Basic Levels

# Introduction

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Around the world, there's a growing need for graphing calculators that can be used as educational tools. More and more schools are starting to introduce calculators in the lower grades. Despite this trend, though, current graphing calculators are often designed with too many functions allotted to a limited number of keys. They take too long to get used to operating, and are too complex to be used for their main purpose — as learning support tools.

That's why SHARP developed the EL-9900, with the world's first reversible keyboard. This unique keyboard has functions used in lower grades on one side and those for higher grades on the other, along with different function select menus for both basic and advanced keyboards. The 2-in-1 EL-9900 helps students learn not only basic operations — such as fractions, pie charts and easy statistics — but also high-level functions and complex statistics. It's a simple case of just reversing the keyboard. And, as well as being easy to use, it's economical; there's no need for a student to buy a new calculator when he begins studying more advanced functions.

The EL-9900 features the latest useful functions from our current models. The Equation Editor, for example, displays equations as they would appear in a textbook, while the Slide Show function displays inputted equations, tables, or graphs in a slide-show style.

Our intention with this Operation Guide is to introduce the main features of the EL-9900, using operation examples, so that teachers can use this calculator more easily.

Note)

- The Reversible Keyboard is an original SHARP technology, patent pending.
- For more information on the EL-9900, please visit this web page:  
<http://sharp-world.com/products/calculator/product/graphing/9900.html>

## Contents

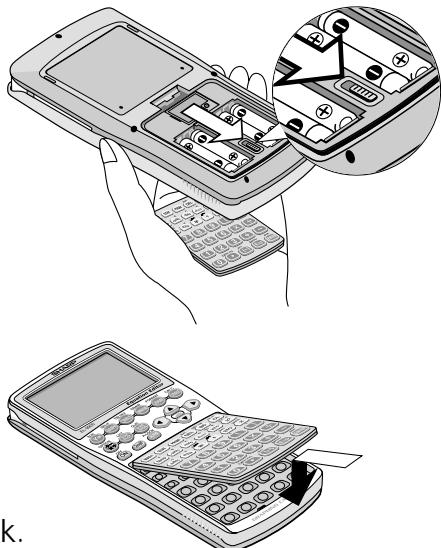
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# Changing the keyboard

Using the reversible keyboard of this calculator changes not only its appearance, but also its internal functions and configurations.

## To change the keyboard:

1. Press **2ndF OFF** to turn off the calculator's power.
2. Open the battery compartment cover.  
Hold the calculator as illustrated.
3. Slide the keyboard eject tab (KEYBOARD EJECT) down.  
The keyboard will be ejected.  
Be careful not to drop the keyboard on the floor, as this may damage it.
4. Turn the keyboard over, and place it back in the calculator as illustrated.  
Secure by gently pressing the keyboard until you hear the notch click.



**Note:** Clean the edges and contact points of the keyboard and the keyboard tap before reattaching the keyboard to the main unit. DO NOT touch the pad portion in the keyboard tap.

5. Replace the battery compartment cover.
6. Press **ON**.
7. Make sure that the message shown on the right appears.

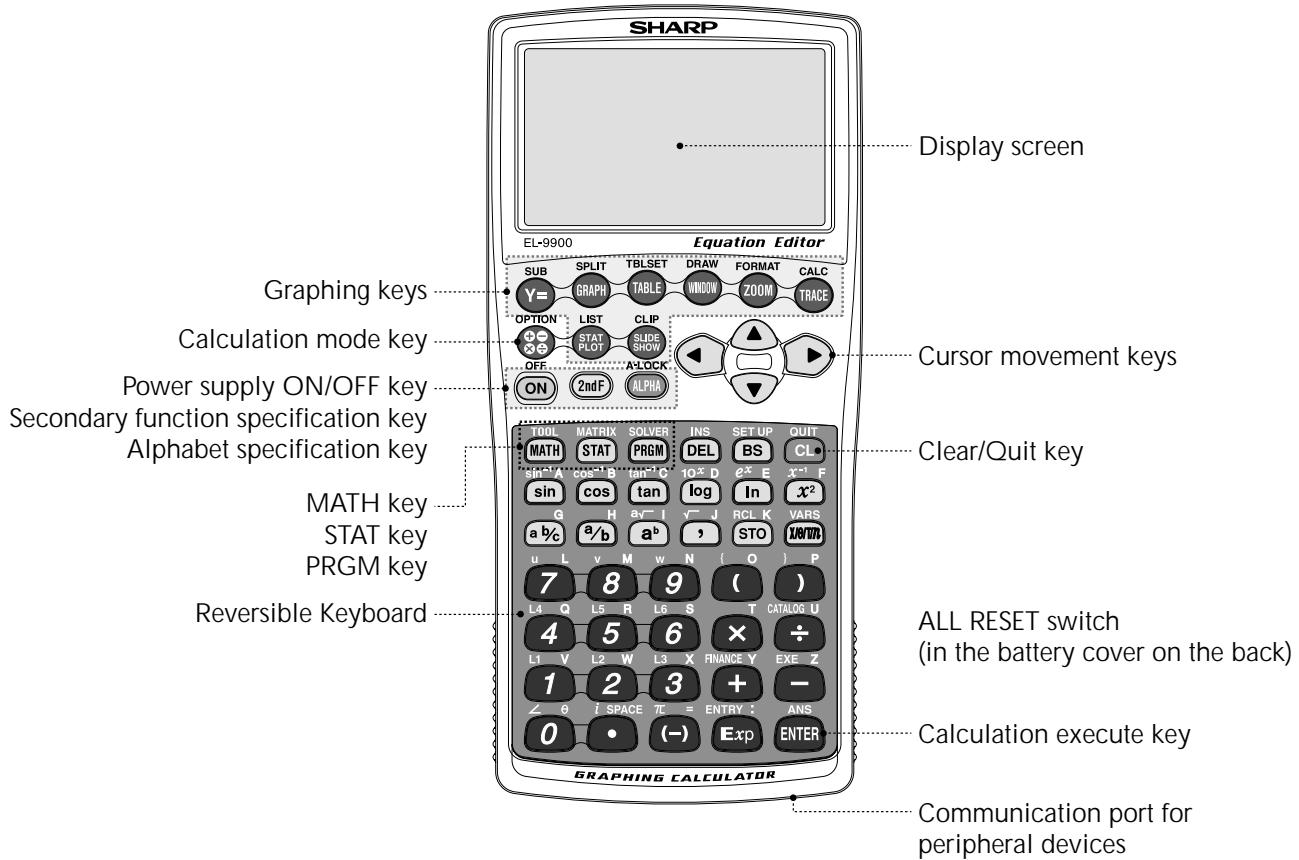
PRESS [CL] KEY TO  
CLEAR ALL DATA  
PRESS [ON] KEY TO  
CANCEL

8. Press **ON**.

# Basic operation

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## Names of parts & main keys



<b>ON</b>	Power on	<b>Y=</b>	Equation entry mode
<b>2nd F</b> <b>OFF</b>	Power off	<b>GRAPH</b>	Draw graph
<b>CL</b>	Erase equation and answer	<b>TABLE</b>	View table of function values
<b>2nd F</b> <b>QUIT</b>	Cancel previous function	<b>WINDOW</b>	Graph size setting mode
	Enter calculation mode	<b>ZOOM</b>	Adjust viewing mode
<b>MATH</b>	Display function menu	<b>TRACE</b>	Trace graph mode
<b>STAT</b>	Enter statistics mode	<b>ENTER</b>	Calculation execute key
<b>PRGM</b>	Enter programming mode		

# Basic operation

## Guide to key use

Press **2nd F** to use secondary functions (in yellow).

Press **ALPHA** to use the alphabet keys (in violet).

**Example:** 

To select "X<sup>2</sup>": 

To select "X<sup>-1</sup>":  Displayed as follows:

To select F:  Displayed as follows:

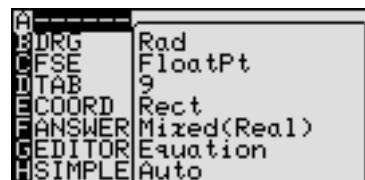
## SET UP menu

There may be differences in the results of calculations and in displayed content, as this calculator has detailed set up menus involving options such as angle units and display formats.

The set up menu screen will appear upon pressing

**2nd F SET UP**.

Confirm the current settings or change the settings using the cursor keys.



## Adjusting screen contrast

- The contrast adjust screen will appear when pressing

**2nd F OPTION**.



Press **+** to darken contrast.

Press **-** to lighten contrast.

## Reset function

### 1) When trouble occurs

Press **2nd F OPTION E** to enter the reset mode.



- Use this function (**1** or **2**) to return all settings to the default value or to delete all data.

### 2) All RESET operation

- If trouble still occurs, proceed as follows:

- Press **2nd F OFF** to turn the calculator off.
  - Open the battery cover.
  - Press the RESET switch in the battery compartment.
  - Place the battery cover back on.
  - Press **ON**.
- Returns to the initial display.

## CAUTION

If you press **CL** in step 5, it will delete all data stored in the calculator.

# Equation editor

The equation editor allows equations to be viewed just as they are written in textbooks. This aids student comprehension and allows mistakes to be found quickly.

**Example**

**Input the equation and see how it can be easily viewed with the equation editor.**

<Advanced calculation mode>    <Basic calculation mode>

**①**  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$       **②**  $1\frac{1}{2} \div \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)$

**①**  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

**Key Operation**

**1**



CL

**Display**



**Notes**

Clear the display.

**2**

MATH A  $\blacktriangleright$   $\blacktriangleright$   $\blacktriangledown$   $\blacktriangledown$   
ENTER



Select CALC and  $\int$  (Integral function)

**3**

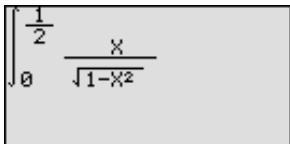
0  $\blacktriangleright$  1  
a/b 2  $\blacktriangleright$   $\blacktriangleright$



Enter the range of the integral.

**4**

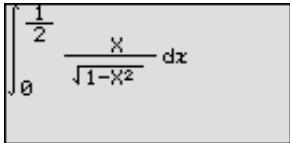
X/T/Tn a/b 2nd F  $\sqrt{-}$  1  
- X/T/Tn  $x^2$   $\blacktriangleright$   $\blacktriangleright$



Enter  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

**5**

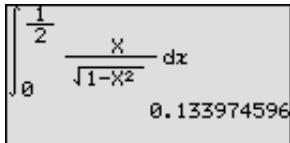
MATH  $\blacktriangleright$   $\blacktriangledown$   $\blacktriangleright$   $\blacktriangleright$   
ENTER



Complete equation input.

**6**

ENTER



Calculate the expression.

[ The mark in the upper right corner will blink for approximately 10 seconds, indicating that the expression is being calculated. ]

**②**  $1\frac{1}{2} \div \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)$

**Key Operation**

**Display**

**Notes**

- 1** See page 1 and switch the calculator to Basic calculation mode.

**2**



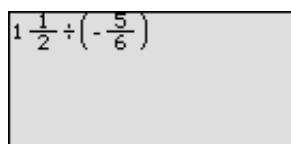
**CL**



Clear the display.

**3**

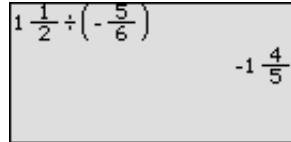
**1** **a<sub>b</sub>/c** **1** **▶** **2** **▶** **÷**  
**(** **(-)** **5** **a/b** **6** **▶** **)**



Enter the equation.

**4**

**ENTER**



Calculate the expression.

# Slide show

Utilizing the calculator's graphing capabilities, the slide show function helps students understand a range of mathematical concepts. With this function, the calculator's screen images can be captured, organized and stored.

## Example

### Use the slide show function to create an original slide show.

Before carrying out the following operation, press the reset switch in the battery compartment and press the **CL** **ENTER** keys (caution: previously entered equations and memory will be erased).

#### Key Operation

**1** **SLIDE SHOW** **C** **ENTER**  
**S A M P L E**  
**ENTER**

#### Display

Slide show title  
[SAMPLE]  
[2ndF][CLIP] to save screen.

#### Notes

Enter the slide show creation mode and input a title.

**2** **GRAPH**  
**G R A P H I C**  
**SPACE S C R E E N**

GRAPHIC SCREEN#

**3** **2nd F** **CLIP**

Create the first screen and press **2nd F** **CLIP** to register it.

The message "STORESCREEN 01" will appear momentarily to show that registration is completed.

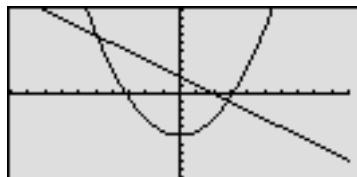
**4** **Y=** **0** **•** **5** **Xθ/T/n**  
**x<sup>2</sup>** **-** **5** **ENTER**  
**(-)** **Xθ/T/n** **+** **2**

Y1=0.5X<sup>2</sup>-5  
Y2=-X+2  
Y3=  
Y4=  
Y5=  
Y6=

**5** **2nd F** **CLIP**

Enter the graph equations "0.5X<sup>2</sup>-5" and "-X+2" at Y1 and Y2 respectively. Registers as the second screen.

**6** **GRAPH**



Displays the graph.  
Registers as the third screen.

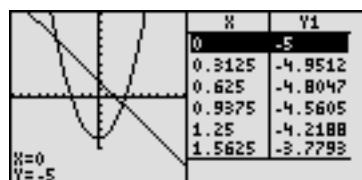
**7** **2nd F** **CLIP**

X	Y1	Y2
0	-5	2
1	-4.5	1
2	-3	0
3	-0.5	-1
4	3	-2
5	7.5	-3

Shows the table.  
Registers as the fourth screen.

**8** **TABLE**

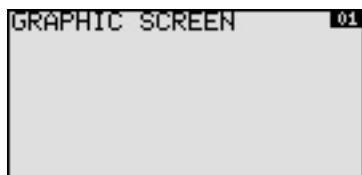
**9** **2nd F** **CLIP**

**Key Operation****Display****Notes****10** **2nd F** **SPLIT**

The graph and table are shown simultaneously.  
Registers as the fifth screen.

**11** **2nd F** **CLIP****12** **SLIDE SHOW** **B**

Sets the slide show to the playback mode.

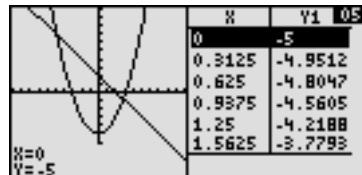
**13** **0** **1**

Press **ENTER** to recall the first screen.  
The symbol **01** is displayed in the top right corner of the screen.

**14** **▼**

Y1=0.5X<sup>2</sup>-5  
Y2=-X+2  
Y3=  
Y4=  
Y5=  
Y6=

Press the **▼** key to recall the second screen.  
The symbol **02** is displayed on the screen.

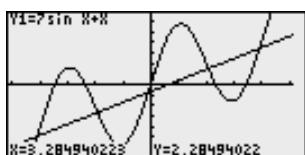
**15** **▼** **▼** **...**

Press the **▼** key repeatedly to view the screens in the order that they were created. The last screen is shown at left.  
This is the end of the playback.

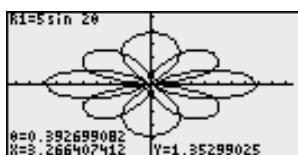
# Graphing procedures

With the EL-9900, graphs can be drawn in one of 4 modes: by rectangular coordinates, by polar coordinates, by parameters, or by sequences.

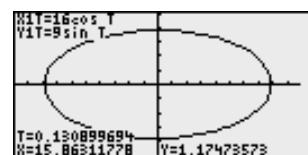
(Note: Graphs in polar coordinate, parameter, and sequence modes cannot be drawn using the Basic keyboard.)



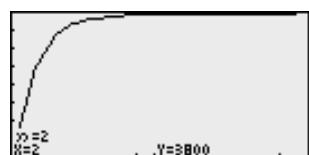
Rectangular coordinates



Polar coordinates



Parameters



Sequences

## Graphing Steps

Example: Draw a rectangular graph.

### Key Operation

1    **Y=** **Xθ/T/n** **a<sup>b</sup>** **3** **►**  
    **+** **Xθ/T/n** **x<sup>2</sup>** **-**  
    **2** **Xθ/T/n**

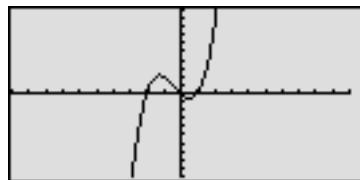
### Display

Y<sub>1</sub>=X<sup>3</sup>+X<sup>2</sup>-2X  
Y<sub>2</sub>=  
Y<sub>3</sub>=  
Y<sub>4</sub>=  
Y<sub>5</sub>=  
Y<sub>6</sub>=

### Notes

Enter the equation.

2    **GRAPH**



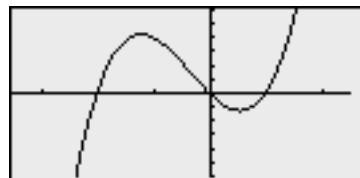
Draw the graph.

3    **WINDOW** **(-)** **3** **.** **5** **ENTER**  
    **2** **.** **5** **ENTER** **1** **ENTER**  
    **(-)** **3** **ENTER** **3** **ENTER**  
    **.** **5** **ENTER**  
(Amend the range size.)

Window (Rect)  
Xmin=-3.5  
Xmax=2.5  
Xsc1=1  
Ymin=-3  
Ymax=3  
Ysc1=0.5

Adjust the viewing window.

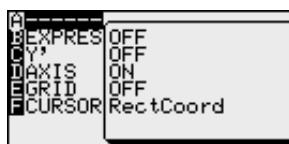
4    **GRAPH**



# Extra Options

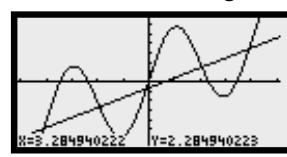
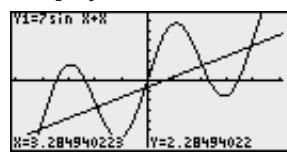
The EL-9900 has detailed settings, as shown below, so that graphs can be displayed in various formats.

**2nd F** **FORMAT**

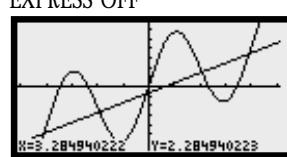
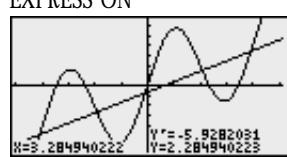


(Displays in bold outline are the default settings.)

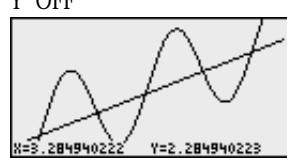
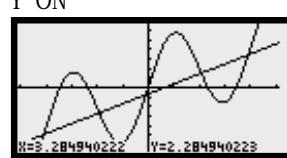
- B EXPRESS** Choose this setting to display the written form of equations on the graph screen.



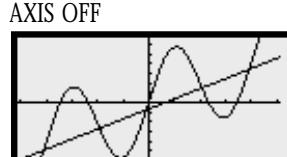
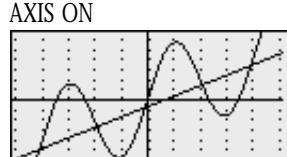
- C Y'** The numeric derivative ( $dx/dy$ ) can be displayed on the graph screen.



- D AXIS** The graph axes can be made invisible with this menu item.



- E GRID** An X-Y grid can be displayed in the background.

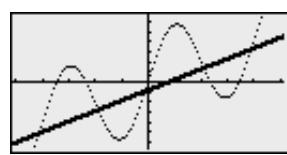
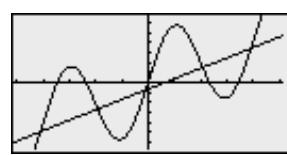


Using the DRAW function, you can also add lines, circles and dots to the graph screen, and change the settings for line appearance and for shading. Below are two examples.

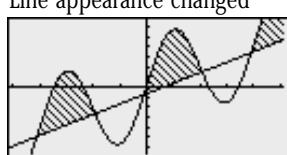
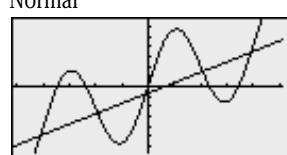
**2nd F** **DRAW**



- D LINE** Sets the line appearance of each graph to solid line, dotted line, bold line, locus or dots.



- G SHADE** Use this function to illustrate inequalities, intersections and complements of multiple graphs.

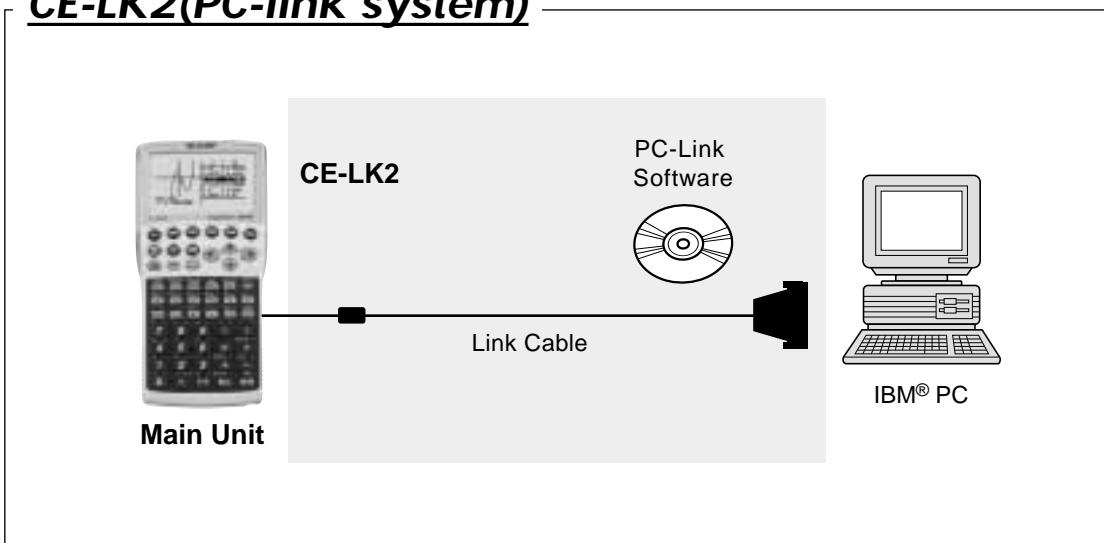


# PC-LINK

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Connect the EL-9900 with a PC to expand the possibilities of data exchange using PC-Link Software.

## CE-LK2(PC-link system)



### **What is PC LINK?**

- Creates and edits EL-9900 programs on a PC.
- Receives and saves programs and various data from EL-9900.
- Makes a backup of all the contents of EL-9900.
- Sends programs and various data to EL-9900.
- Loads image data of EL-9900.
- Converts programs and various data files into a Text File. Converts program text files into a Program File.
- Prints out programs and various data files.

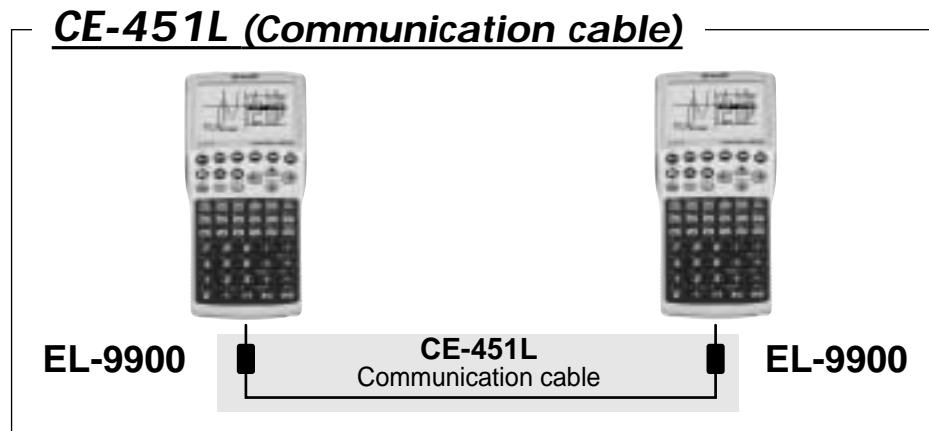
### **Procedure**

- 1** Turn off the EL-9900.
- 2** Connect the EL-9900 to the PC by using the PC-Link Cable  
(see above diagram).
- 3** Open PC-Link Software.
- 4** Switch on EL-9900.  
\* It is essential to use the same port for both the PC and the PC-Link Software.
- 5** Operate according to the instructions on the screen.



# Set to set communication

Transfer data between two EL-9900 calculators using the communication cable (CE-451L).



## Communication Procedure

**1** Plug the cable into both calculators.

**7** **ENTER** **ENTER**

Select Data  
1 L1 :List  
L2 :List  
Y1 :Graph  
Y2 :Graph  
X1T :Graph  
↓ Y1T :Graph  
[2ndF][ENTER] to send

**2** Turn power on.

Select SEND/ALL.  
[ List of sendable data will appear on screen. ]

**3** Receiver  
**2nd F** **OPTION**  
▼ ▼ ▼  
( or **D** )

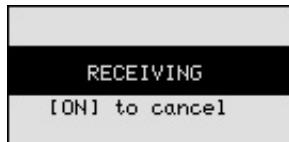


Specified LINK.

**8** **ENTER**  
▼ ▼  
**ENTER**

Select Data  
\*L1 :List  
L2 :List  
\*Y1 :Graph  
Y2 :Graph  
X1T :Graph  
↓ Y1T :Graph  
[2ndF][ENTER] to send

**4** **ENTER** ▼  
**ENTER**  
( or **2** )



Select LINK/RECEIVE.

**9** **2nd F** **ENTER**

Select 'L1', 'Y1'  
[\* mark desired data to be sent.]

SENDING  
[ON] to cancel

Execute Sending function.

**5** Sender  
**2nd F** **OPTION**  
▼ ▼ ▼  
( or **D** )



Specified LINK.

**6** **ENTER** **ENTER**  
( or **1** )



Select LINK/SEND.

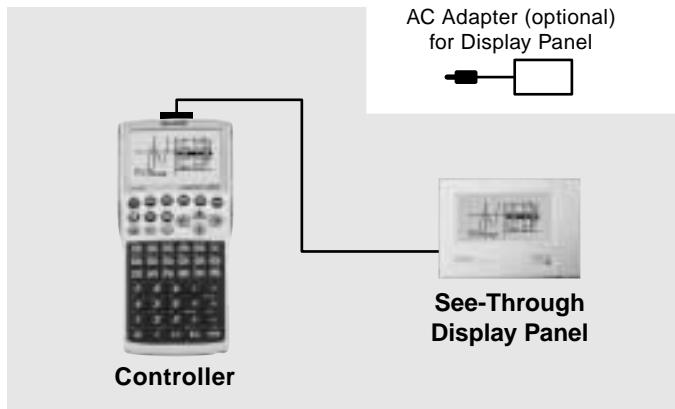
## List of the SEND menu

A SELECT .....	Sends files individually as described below.
01 ALL .....	Selects and displays all files.
02 List .....	Selects and displays all list files.
03 Matrix .....	Selects and displays all matrix files.
04 Graph Eqn .....	Selects and displays all graph equations.
05 Solver Eqn .....	Selects and displays all solver equations.
06 Program .....	Selects and displays all program files.
07 G_Data .....	Selects and displays all graph data files.
08 L_Data .....	Selects and displays all list data files.
09 Picture .....	Selects and displays all picture data files.
10 Slide .....	Selects and displays all self-made slide shows.
11 A-Z, Ø .....	Selects and displays all fixed memory of A to Z, and Ø
B BACKUP .....	Menu to send all file data. Use this feature to send the entire content.

# OHP System

Use the EL-9900 OHP system with the overhead projector to make classroom presentations convenient for the whole class to see.

## EL-99T (OHP system)



### Procedure

**1** Switch off the Controller.

**2** Plug the cable connector of the See-Through Display Panel straight into the connection terminal of the Controller.  
(The optional AC adaptor is recommended for extended use of the See-Through Display Panel.)

**3** Switch on the Controller.

**4** Operating the Controller.

The displays of the See-Through Display Panel and the Controller are synchronized. Place the See-Through Display Panel on top of the overhead projector to project images onto the screen.

**5** Turn on the power to the overhead projector.

# List of Menu/Sub-menu Items

CATALOG function lets you access almost all the functions and commands.  
Square brackets indicate that the value or variable is optional.

## 1. MATH menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes		
		Advanced mode	Basic mode	
<b>MATH CALC</b>				
log <sub>2</sub>	log <sub>2</sub> value	A	0	1
2 <sup>X</sup>	2 value	A	0	2
fmin(	fmin(equation, lower limit of x, upper limit of x)	A	0	3
fmax(	fmax(equation, lower limit of x, upper limit of x)	A	0	4
d/dx(	d/dx(equation, value of x [, tolerance])	A	0	5
ʃ	ʃ equation, lower limit, upper limit [, tolerance] dx	A	0	6
dx	ʃ equation, lower limit, upper limit [, tolerance] dx	A	0	7
Σ(	Σ (expression, initial value, end value [, increment])	A	0	8
sec	sec value	A	0	9
csc	csc value	A	1	0
cot	cot value	A	1	1
sec <sup>-1</sup>	sec <sup>-1</sup> value	A	1	2
csc <sup>-1</sup>	csc <sup>-1</sup> value	A	1	3
cot <sup>-1</sup>	cot <sup>-1</sup> value	A	1	4
sinh	sinh value	A	1	5
cosh	cosh value	A	1	6
tanh	tanh value	A	1	7
sinh <sup>-1</sup>	sinh <sup>-1</sup> value	A	1	8
cosh <sup>-1</sup>	cosh <sup>-1</sup> value	A	1	9
tanh <sup>-1</sup>	tanh <sup>-1</sup> value	A	2	0
sin	sin value			A 1
cos	cos value			A 2
tan	tan value			A 3
log	log value			A 4
10 <sup>X</sup>	10 value			A 5

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>MATH NUM</b>			
abs(	abs(value)	B 1	B 1
round(	round(value [, digit number of decimals])	B 2	B 2
ipart	ipart value	B 3	B 3
fpart	fpart value	B 4	B 4
int	int value	B 5	B 5
min(	min(value A, value B) or min(list)	B 6	B 6
max(	max(value A, value B) or max(list)	B 7	B 7
lcm(	lcm(natural number, natural number)	B 8	B 8
gcd(	gcd(natural number, natural number)	B 9	B 9
remain	natural number remain natural number		B 0
<b>MATH PROB</b>			
random	random [(number of trial)]	C 1	C 1
rndInt(	rndInt(minimum value, maximum value [, number of trial])	C 2	C 2
rndCoin	rndCoin [(number of trial)]		C 3
rndDice	rndDice [(number of trial)]		C 4
nPr	value A nPr value B	C 3	C 5
nCr	value A nCr value B	C 4	C 6
!	value !	C 5	C 7
<b>MATH CONV</b>			
→deg	value →deg	D 1	D 1
→dms	value →dms	D 2	D 2
xy→r(	xy→r(x-coordinate, y-coordinate)	D 3	
xy→θ(	xy→θ(x-coordinate, y-coordinate)	D 4	
rθ→x(	rθ→x(r-coordinate, θ-coordinate)	D 5	
rθ→y(	rθ→y(r-coordinate, θ-coordinate)	D 6	
<b>MATH ANGLE</b>			
°	value ° [value ' value "]	E 1	E 1
,	value ° value ' [value "]	E 2	E 2
"	value ° value ' value " Print "character strings[""]"	E 3	E 3
r	value r	E 4	E 4

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
g	value g	E 5	
<b>MATH INEQ</b>			
=	value A = value B	F 1	
≠	value A ≠ value B	F 2	
>	value A > value B	F 3	
≥	value A ≥ value B	F 4	
<	value A < value B	F 5	
≤	value A ≤ value B	F 6	
<b>MATH LOGIC</b>			
and	value A and value B	G 1	
or	value A or value B	G 2	
not	not value	G 3	
xor	value A xor value B	G 4	
xnor	value A xnor value B	G 5	
<b>MATH COMPLEX</b>			
conj(	conj(complex number)	H 1	
real(	real(complex number)	H 2	
image(	image(complex number)	H 3	
abs(	abs(complex number)	H 4	
arg(	arg(complex number)	H 5	
<b>MATH (in the N-base calculation mode) LOGIC</b>			
and	value A and value B	A 1	
or	value A or value B	A 2	
not	not value	A 3	
neg	neg value	A 4	
xor	value A xor value B	A 5	
xnor	value A xnor value B	A 6	

## 2. LIST menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>2ndF LIST OPE/NAME</b>			
L1	No arguments		A 1

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
L2	No arguments		A 2
L3	No arguments		A 3
L4	No arguments		A 4
L5	No arguments		A 5
L6	No arguments		A 6
sortA(	sortA( <i>list name</i> [, <i>subordinate list name</i> 1, ..., <i>subordinate list name</i> n])	A 1	B 1
sortD(	sortD( <i>list name</i> [, <i>subordinate list name</i> 1, ..., <i>subordinate list name</i> n])	A 2	B 2
dim(	dim( <i>list</i> )	A 3	B 3
fill(	fill( <i>value</i> , <i>list</i> )	A 4	B 4
seq(	seq( <i>equation</i> , <i>start value</i> , <i>end value</i> [, <i>increment</i> ])	A 5	B 5
cumul	cumul <i>list</i>	A 6	
df_list	df_list <i>list</i>	A 7	B 6
augment(	augment( <i>list 1</i> , <i>list 2</i> )	A 8	B 7
list→mat(	list→mat( <i>list 1</i> , ..., <i>list n</i> , <i>matrix name</i> )	A 9	
mat→list(	mat→list( <i>matrix name</i> , <i>list name</i> 1, ..., <i>list name</i> n) mat→list( <i>matrix name</i> , <i>column number</i> , <i>list name</i> )	A 0	

**2ndF LIST MATH**

min(	min( <i>value A</i> , <i>value B</i> ) or min( <i>list</i> )	B 1	C 1
max(	max( <i>value A</i> , <i>value B</i> ) or max( <i>list</i> )	B 2	C 2
mean(	mean( <i>list</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ])	B 3	C 3
median(	median( <i>list</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ])	B 4	C 4
sum(	sum( <i>list</i> [, <i>start number</i> , <i>end number</i> ])	B 5	C 5
prod(	prod( <i>list</i> [, <i>start number</i> , <i>end number</i> ])	B 6	
stdDv(	stdDv( <i>list</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ])	B 7	C 6
varian(	varian( <i>list</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ])	B 8	C 7

**2ndF LIST L\_DATA**

StoLD	StoLD <i>natural number</i>	C 1	D 1
RclLD	RclLD <i>natural number</i>	C 2	D 2

\* "list" in the above table means a list or a list name.

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>2ndF LIST { }</b>			
{	No arguments		E 1
}	No arguments		E 2

### 3. STAT menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>STAT EDIT/OPE</b>			
EDIT	No arguments	A [ENTER]	A [ENTER]
sortA(	sortA( <i>list</i> [, <i>subordinate list 1</i> , ..., <i>subordinate list n</i> ])	B 1	B 1
sortD(	sortD( <i>list</i> [, <i>subordinate list 1</i> , ..., <i>subordinate list n</i> ])	B 2	B 2
SetList	SetList [ <i>list name 1</i> , <i>list name 2</i> , <i>list name 3</i> , ... ]	B 3	B 3
ClrList	ClrList <i>list name 1</i> [, <i>list name 2</i> , ... ]	B 4	B 4
<b>STAT CALC</b>			
1_Stats	1_Stats [ <i>x list name</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ]]	C 1	C 1
2_Stats	2_Stats [ <i>x list name</i> , <i>y list name</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ]]	C 2	C 2
ANOVA(	ANOVA( <i>list name 1</i> , <i>list name 2</i> [, ... ])	C 3	
<b>STAT REG</b>			
Med_Med	Med_Med ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 1	D 1
Rg_ax+b	Rg_ax+b ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 2	D 2
Rg_a+bx	Rg_a+bx ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 3	
Rg_x <sup>2</sup>	Rg_x <sup>2</sup> ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 4	D 3
Rg_x <sup>3</sup>	Rg_x <sup>3</sup> ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 5	
Rg_x <sup>4</sup>	Rg_x <sup>4</sup> ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 6	
Rg_In	Rg_In ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 7	
Rg_log	Rg_log ( <i>list name for x</i> , <i>list name for y</i> [, <i>frequency list</i> ] [, <i>equation name to store</i> ])	D 0 8	

\* "list" in the above table means a list or a list name.

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
Rg_ab <sup>x</sup>	Rg_ab <sup>x</sup> (list name for x, list name for y [, frequency list] [, equation name to store])	D 0 9	D 4
Rg_ae <sup>bx</sup>	Rg_ae <sup>bx</sup> (list name for x, list name for y [, frequency list] [, equation name to store])	D 1 0	
Rg_x <sup>-1</sup>	Rg_x <sup>-1</sup> (list name for x, list name for y [, frequency list] [, equation name to store])	D 1 1	D 5
Rg_ax <sup>b</sup>	Rg_ax <sup>b</sup> (list name for x, list name for y [, frequency list] [, equation name to store])	D 1 2	
Rg_logistic	Rg_logistic (list name for x, list name for y [, frequency list] [, equation name to store])	D 1 3	
Rg_sin	Rg_sin ([iterations,] list name for x, list name for y [, frequency list] [, period] [, equation name to store])	D 1 4	
x'	value or list x'	D 1 5	D 6
y'	value or list y'	D 1 6	D 7

### STAT TEST

$\chi^2$ test	No arguments	E 0 1	
Ftest2samp	No arguments	E 0 2	
Ttest1samp	No arguments	E 0 3	
Ttest2samp	No arguments	E 0 4	
TtestLinreg	No arguments	E 0 5	
Tint1samp	No arguments	E 0 6	
Tint2samp	No arguments	E 0 7	
Ztest1samp	No arguments	E 0 8	
Ztest2samp	No arguments	E 0 9	
Ztest1prop	No arguments	E 1 0	
Ztest2prop	No arguments	E 1 1	
Zint1samp	No arguments	E 1 2	
Zint2samp	No arguments	E 1 3	
Zint1prop	No arguments	E 1 4	
Zint2prop	No arguments	E 1 5	
InputList	No arguments	E 1 6	
InputStats	No arguments	E 1 7	

### STAT DISTRI

pdfnorm(	pdfnorm(value [, mean, standard deviation])	F 0 1	
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Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
cdfnorm(	cdfnorm(lower limit, upper limit [,mean, standard deviation])	F 0 2	
InvNorm(	InvNorm(probability [, mean, standard deviation])	F 0 3	
pdfT(	pdfT(value, degree of freedom)	F 0 4	
cdfT(	cdfT(lower limit, upper limit, degree of freedom)	F 0 5	
pdfχ²(	pdfχ²(value, degree of freedom)	F 0 6	
cdfχ²(	cdfχ²(lower limit, upper limit, degree of freedom)	F 0 7	
pdfF(	pdfF(value, degree of freedom of numerator, degree of freedom of denominator)	F 0 8	
cdfF(	cdfF(lower limit, upper limit, degree of freedom of numerator, degree of freedom of denominator)	F 0 9	
pdfbin(	pdfbin(number of trial, success probability [, success numbers])	F 1 0	
cdfbin(	cdfbin(number of trial, success probability [, success numbers])	F 1 1	
pdfpoi(	pdfpoi(mean, value)	F 1 2	
cdfpoi(	cdfpoi(mean, value)	F 1 3	
pdfgeo(	pdfgeo(success probability, value)	F 1 4	
cdfgeo(	cdfgeo(success probability, value)	F 1 5	

## 4. STAT PLOT menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>STAT PLOT</b> PLOT1/PLOT2/PLOT3/LIMIT/ON/OFF			
PLOT1	No arguments	A [ENTER]	A [ENTER]
PLOT2	No arguments	B [ENTER]	B [ENTER]
PLOT3	No arguments	C [ENTER]	C [ENTER]
SET	No arguments	D 1	D 1
LimON	No arguments	D 2	D 2
LimOFF	No arguments	D 3	D 3
PlotON	PlotON [number]	E 1	E 1
PlotOFF	PlotOFF [number]	E 2	E 2
<b>STAT PLOT</b> (in STAT PLOT mode) HIST/B.L./N.P./N.D./BOX/PIE/S.D./XYLINE			
Hist	No arguments	A 1	A 1
Broken •	No arguments	B 1	B 1

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
Broken +	No arguments	B 2	B 2
Broken □	No arguments	B 3	B 3
Norm •_X	No arguments	C 1	C 1
Norm+_X	No arguments	C 2	C 2
Norm□_X	No arguments	C 3	C 3
Norm•_Y	No arguments	C 4	C 4
Norm+_Y	No arguments	C 5	C 5
Norm□_Y	No arguments	C 6	C 6
NormDis	No arguments	D 1	D 1
Box	No arguments	E 1	E 1
MBox •	No arguments	E 2	E 2
MBox+	No arguments	E 3	E 3
MBox□	No arguments	E 4	E 4
Pie	No arguments	F 1	F 1
Pie%	No arguments	F 2	F 2
Scattr •	No arguments	G 1	G 1
Scattr+	No arguments	G 2	G 2
Scattr□	No arguments	G 3	G 3
xyLine•	No arguments	H 1	H 1
xyLine+	No arguments	H 2	H 2
xyLine□	No arguments	H 3	H 3

## 5. DRAW menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>2ndF DRAW DRAW</b>			
ClrDraw	No arguments	A 1	A 1
Line(	Line( <i>x-coordinate of start point, y-coordinate of start point, x-coordinate of end point, y-coordinate of end point [,0]</i> )	A 2	A 2
H_line	H_line <i>y-value</i>	A 3	A 3
V_line	V_line <i>x-value</i>	A 4	A 4
T_line(	T_line( <i>equation, x-value</i> )	A 5	A 5

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
Draw	Draw equation	A 6	A 6
Shade(	Shade(equation 1, equation 2 [, begin, end])	A 7	A 7
DrawInv	DrawInv equation	A 8	A 8
Circle(	Circle(x-coordinate of center, y-coordinate of center, radius)	A 9	A 9
Text(	Text(column, row, "character strings")	A 0	A 0

### 2ndF DRAW POINT

PntON(	PntON(x-coordinate, y-coordinate)	B 1	B 1
PntOFF(	PntOFF(x-coordinate, y-coordinate)	B 2	B 2
PntCHG(	PntCHG(x-coordinate, y-coordinate)	B 3	B 3
PxION(	PxION(column, row)	B 4	B 4
PxIOFF(	PxIOFF(column, row)	B 5	B 5
PxICHG(	PxICHG(column, row)	B 6	B 6
PxitST(	PxitST(column, row)	B 7	B 7

### 2ndF DRAW ON/OFF/LINE/G\_DATA/PICT/SHADE

DrawON	DrawON [equation number 1, equation number 2, ...]	C 1	C 1
DrawOFF	DrawOFF [equation number 1, equation number 2, ...]	C 2	C 2
LINE	No arguments	D [ENTER]	D [ENTER]
StoGD	StoGD number	E 1	E 1
RclGD	RclGD number	E 2	E 2
StoPict	StoPict number	F 1	F 1
RclPict	RclPict number	F 2	F 2
SET	No arguments	G 1	G 1
INITIAL	No arguments	G 2	G 2

## 6. ZOOM menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>ZOOM ZOOM</b>			
Auto Zm_Auto	No arguments	A 1	A 1
Box Zm_Box	No arguments	A 2	A 2

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
In Zm_In	No arguments	A 3	A 3
Out Zm_Out	No arguments	A 4	A 4
Default Zm_Default	No arguments	A 5	A 5
Square Zm_Square	No arguments	A 6	A 6
Dec Zm_Dec	No arguments	A 7	A 7
Int Zm_Int	No arguments	A 8	A 8
Stat Zm_Stat	No arguments	A 9	A 9
<b>ZOOM FACTOR/POWER</b>			
FACTOR	No arguments	B [ENTER]	B [ENTER]
$x^2$ Zm_x <sup>2</sup>	No arguments	C 1	C 1
$x^{-1}$ Zm_x <sup>-1</sup>	No arguments	C 2	C 2
$\sqrt{x}$ Zm_sqrt	No arguments	C 3	C 3
<b>ZOOM EXP</b>			
$10^x$ Zm_10 <sup>x</sup>	No arguments	D 1	D 1
$e^x$ Zm_e <sup>x</sup>	No arguments	D 2	
log x Zm_log	No arguments	D 3	D 2
ln x Zm_ln	No arguments	D 4	
<b>ZOOM TRIG</b>			
sin x Zm_sin	No arguments	E 1	E 1
cos x Zm_cos	No arguments	E 2	E 2
tan x Zm_tan	No arguments	E 3	E 3

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
$\sin^{-1} x$ $Zm_{\sin^{-1}}$	No arguments	E 4	
$\cos^{-1} x$ $Zm_{\cos^{-1}}$	No arguments	E 5	
$\tan^{-1} x$ $Zm_{\tan^{-1}}$	No arguments	E 6	
<b>[ZOOM] HYP/STO/RCL</b>			
$\sinh x$ $Zm_{\sinh}$	No arguments	F 1	
$\cosh x$ $Zm_{\cosh}$	No arguments	F 2	
$\tanh x$ $Zm_{\tanh}$	No arguments	F 3	
$\sinh^{-1} x$ $Zm_{\sinh^{-1}}$	No arguments	F 4	
$\cosh^{-1} x$ $Zm_{\cosh^{-1}}$	No arguments	F 5	
$\tanh^{-1} x$ $Zm_{\tanh^{-1}}$	No arguments	F 6	
StoWin	No arguments	G 1	F 1
RclWin	No arguments	H 1	G 1
PreWin	No arguments	H 2	G 2

## 7. CALC menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>[2ndF] [CALC] CALC</b>			
Value	Value x	A 1	A 1
Intsct	No arguments	A 2	A 2
Minimum	No arguments	A 3	A 3
Maximum	No arguments	A 4	A 4
X_Incpt	No arguments	A 5	A 5
Y_Incpt	No arguments	A 6	A 6
Inflec	No arguments	A 7	

## 8. SLIDE SHOW menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>SLIDE SHOW CURR/PLAY/NEW/SELECT/EDIT</b>			
CURR	No arguments	A [ENTER]	A [ENTER]
PLAY	No arguments	B	B
NEW	No arguments	C [ENTER]	C [ENTER]
SELECT	No arguments	D	D
MOVE	No arguments	E 1	E 1
DEL	No arguments	E 2	E 2
RENAME	No arguments	E 3	E 3

## 9. PRGM menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>PRGM</b>			
EXEC	No arguments	A	A
EDIT	No arguments	B	
NEW	No arguments	C [ENTER]	
<b>PRGM (in the Programming mode) PRGM</b>			
Print	Print variable Print "character strings ["]	A 1	
"	"characters ["]	A 2	
Input	Input ["prompt strings", ] variable	A 3	
Wait	Wait [natural number]	A 4	
Rem	Rem comments	A 5	
End	No arguments	A 6	
Key	Key variable	A 7	
<b>PRGM (in the Programming mode) BRNCH</b>			
Label	Label label name	B 0 1	
Goto	Goto label name	B 0 2	
If	If conditional statements Then commands [Else commands] EndIf	B 0 3	
Then		B 0 4	
Else		B 0 5	
EndIf		B 0 6	

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes		
		Advanced mode	Basic mode	
For	For <i>variable</i> , <i>start value</i> , <i>end value</i> [, <i>increment</i> ] <i>commands</i>	B 0 7		
Next	Next	B 0 8		
While	While <i>conditional statements</i> <i>commands</i>	B 0 9		
WEnd	WEnd	B 1 0		
Gosub	Gosub <i>label name</i>	B 1 1		
Return	No arguments	B 1 2		

#### **[PRGM] (in the Programming mode) SCRN**

ClrT	No arguments	C 1	
ClrG	No arguments	C 2	
DispT	No arguments	C 3	
DispG	No arguments	C 4	

#### **[PRGM] (in the Programming mode) I/O**

Get	Get <i>variable</i>	D 1	
Send	Send <i>variable</i>	D 2	

#### **[PRGM] (in the Programming mode) SETUP**

Rect	No arguments	E 0 1	
Param	No arguments	E 0 2	
Polar	No arguments	E 0 3	
Web	No arguments	E 0 4	
Time	No arguments	E 0 5	
uv	No arguments	E 0 6	
uw	No arguments	E 0 7	
vw	No arguments	E 0 8	
Deg	No arguments	E 0 9	
Rad	No arguments	E 1 0	
Grad	No arguments	E 1 1	
FloatPt	No arguments	E 1 2	
Fix	No arguments	E 1 3	
Sci	No arguments	E 1 4	
Eng	No arguments	E 1 5	
Tab	Tab <i>integer</i>	E 1 6	

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes		
		Advanced mode	Basic mode	
Decimal	No arguments	E 1 7		
Mixed	No arguments	E 1 8		
Improp	No arguments	E 1 9		
$x \pm yi$	No arguments	E 2 0		
$r \angle \theta$	No arguments	E 2 1		

#### **[PRGM] (in the Programming mode) FORMAT**

RectCursor	No arguments	F 0 1	
PolarCursor	No arguments	F 0 2	
ExprON	No arguments	F 0 3	
ExprOFF	No arguments	F 0 4	
Y'ON	No arguments	F 0 5	
Y'OFF	No arguments	F 0 6	
AxisON	No arguments	F 0 7	
AxisOFF	No arguments	F 0 8	
GridON	No arguments	F 0 9	
GridOFF	No arguments	F 1 0	
Connect	No arguments	F 1 1	
Dot	No arguments	F 1 2	
Sequen	No arguments	F 1 3	
Simul	No arguments	F 1 4	

#### **[PRGM] (in the Programming mode) S\_PLOT**

Plt1(	Plt1(graph type, X list name [, Y list name, frequency list])	G 1	
Plt2(	Plt2(graph type, X list name [, Y list name, frequency list])	G 2	
Plt3(	Plt3(graph type, X list name [, Y list name, frequency list])	G 3	
PlotON	PlotON [number]	G 4	
PlotOFF	PlotOFF [number]	G 5	
LimON	No arguments	G 6	
LimOFF	No arguments	G 7	

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>[PRGM] (in the Programming mode) COPY</b>			
StoLine	No arguments	H 1	
RclLine	No arguments	H 2	

## 10. MATRIX menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>[2ndF] [MATRIX] NAME</b>			
mat A	No arguments	A 1	
mat B	No arguments	A 2	
mat C	No arguments	A 3	
mat D	No arguments	A 4	
mat E	No arguments	A 5	
mat F	No arguments	A 6	
mat G	No arguments	A 7	
mat H	No arguments	A 8	
mat I	No arguments	A 9	
mat J	No arguments	A 0	
<b>[2ndF] [MATRIX] EDIT</b>			
mat A	No arguments	B 1	
mat B	No arguments	B 2	
mat C	No arguments	B 3	
mat D	No arguments	B 4	
mat E	No arguments	B 5	
mat F	No arguments	B 6	
mat G	No arguments	B 7	
mat H	No arguments	B 8	
mat I	No arguments	B 9	
mat J	No arguments	B 0	
<b>[2ndF] [MATRIX] OPE</b>			
dim(	dim(matrix name)	C 0 1	
fill(	fill(value, matrix name)	C 0 2	
cumul	cumul matrix name	C 0 3	

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
augment(	augment( <i>matrix name A, matrix name B</i> )	C 0 4	
identity	identity <i>dimension value</i>	C 0 5	
rnd_mat(	rnd_mat( <i>number of row, number of column</i> )	C 0 6	
row_swap(	row_swap( <i>matrix name, row number, row number</i> )	C 0 7	
row_plus(	row_plus( <i>matrix name, row number, row number</i> )	C 0 8	
row_mult(	row_mult( <i>multiplied number, matrix name, row number</i> )	C 0 9	
row_m.p.(	row_m.p.( <i>multiplied number, matrix name, row number, row number</i> )	C 1 0	
mat→list(	mat→list( <i>matrix name, list name 1, ..., list name n</i> ) mat→list( <i>matrix name, column number, list name</i> )	C 1 1	
list→mat(	list→mat( <i>list 1, ..., list n, matrix name</i> )	C 1 2	

**[2ndF] [MATRIX] MATH/[ ]**

det	det <i>matrix name</i>	D 1	
trans	trans <i>matrix name</i>	D 2	
rowEF	rowEF <i>matrix name</i>	D 3	
rrowEF	rrowEF <i>matrix name</i>	D 4	
[	No arguments	E 1	
]	No arguments	E 2	

## 11. FINANCE menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>[2ndF] [FINANCE] SOLVER/CALC</b>			
SOLVER	(TVM SOLVER screen appears)	A [ENTER]	
slv_pmt	slv_pmt [( <i>N, I%, PV, FV, P/Y, C/Y</i> )]	B 0 1	
slv_I%	slv_I% [( <i>N, PV, PMT, FV, P/Y, C/Y</i> )]	B 0 2	
slv_PV	slv_PV [( <i>N, I%, PMT, FV, P/Y, C/Y</i> )]	B 0 3	
slv_N	slv_N [( <i>I%, PV, PMT, FV, P/Y, C/Y</i> )]	B 0 4	
slv_FV	slv_FV [( <i>N, I%, PV, PMT, P/Y, C/Y</i> )]	B 0 5	
Npv(	Npv( <i>interest rate, initial investment, list of following collected investment [, frequency list]</i> )	B 0 6	

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
Irr(	Irr( <i>initial investment, list of following collected investment [, frequency list] [, assumed revenue rate]</i> )	B 0 7	
Bal(	Bal( <i>number of payments [, decimal place to round]</i> )	B 0 8	
$\Sigma Prn($	$\Sigma Prn(initial number of payments, end number of payments [, decimal place to round])$	B 0 9	
$\Sigma Int($	$\Sigma Int(initial number of payments, end number of payments [, decimal place to round])$	B 1 0	
$\rightarrow Apr($	$\rightarrow Apr(effective interest rate, number of settlements)$	B 1 1	
$\rightarrow Eff($	$\rightarrow Eff(nominal interest rate, number of settlements)$	B 1 2	
days(	days( <i>start month. day year, end month. day year</i> ) days( <i>day month. year, day month. year</i> )	B 1 3	

#### **2ndF FINANCE PERIOD**

PmtEnd	No arguments	C 1	
PmtBegin	No arguments	C 2	

#### **2ndF FINANCE VARS**

N	No arguments	D 1	
I%	No arguments	D 2	
PV	No arguments	D 3	
PMT	No arguments	D 4	
FV	No arguments	D 5	
P/Y	No arguments	D 6	
C/Y	No arguments	D 7	

## **12. TOOL menus**

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode

#### **2ndF TOOL N BASE/SYSTEM/POLY**

NBASE	No arguments	A [ENTER]	
2	No arguments	B 2	
3	No arguments	B 3	
4	No arguments	B 4	
5	No arguments	B 5	

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
6	No arguments	B 6	
2	No arguments	C 2	
3	No arguments	C 3	

## 13. SOLVER menus

Functions Commands	Syntax	Keystrokes	
		Advanced mode	Basic mode
<b>2ndF SOLVER (in the Solver mode) METHOD/EQTN/SAVE/RENAME</b>			
Equation	No arguments	A 1	
Newton	No arguments	A 2	
Graphic	No arguments	A 3	
EQTN	No arguments	B	
SAVE	No arguments	C [ENTER]	
RENAME	No arguments	D	

# Specifications

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Dimensions W x D x H (mm)		86 x 183 x 23 (without hardcase)
Power		R03 (AAA) x 4
Backup Battery		CR2032 x 1
Display	Size (dot)	132 x 64
	Line x Characters	8 x 22
	Character Size (dot)	5 x 7
	Digits (mantissa + exponent)	10 + 2
Memory	Total Memory Size	64 KB
	Constant Memory	27 + last answer memory
Accessory	Protective hard case	
Standard Features	Graphing	Function graphing
		Up to 10
		Parametric graphing
		Up to 6
		Polar graphing
		Up to 6
		Sequence graphing
		Up to 3
	Statistics	Split screen
		Graph-table/graph-equation
		Graph style
		Zoom, Trace
Other	Regression models	Table of function values
		14
	Histogram, Broken line plot, Normal probability plot, Normal distribution plot, Box plot, Modified box plot, Pie chart, Scatter diagram, XY line	
	Matrix	Up to 10 (Maximum size : 99 x 99)
		List
		Up to 6 (Maximum length : 999)
		Programming
		Trigonometry functions (including sec, csc, cot)
		Solver
		Complex numbers
		Financial calculation
		Fraction/Decimal conversions
Features unique to Sharp	Last entry recall (up to 160 steps)	
	Last answer recall	
Peripheral	CE-451L	Unit-to-unit communications cable
	CE-LK2	PC-Link (Print screen/Data storage)
	EL-99T	OHP system (includes controller)

\* Design and specifications are subject to change without notice.

\* Some peripheral products may not be available in some countries.

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**SHARP**

SHARP CORPORATION OSAKA, JAPAN

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