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USER MANUAL FOR GRAPHICAL CALCULATOR1. Ceneral Description1. Separation modes1. Sipplay1. Operation modes2. Calculation priority sequence2. Calculation priority sequence2. Calculation priority sequence3. Overflow and errors0. Overflow and errors10. Overflow and errors10. Overflow and errors10. Overflow and errors10. Overflow and errors11. Overflow and errors12. Overflow and errors13. Overflow and errors14. Overflow and errors14. Overflow and errors14. Overflow and errors15. Overflow and errors16. Overflow and errors16. Overflow and errors17. Overflow and errors18. Overflow and errors19. Overflow and errors10. Overflow and errors10. Overflow and errors11. Overflow and errors12. Overflow and errors13. Overflow and errors14. Overentage calculations14. Overentage calculations14. Overflow and errors15. Overflow and errors16. Overflow and errors17. Overflow and errors18. Overflow and errors19. Overflow and error19. Overflow and errors	• Degree, Minute, Second calculation       34-34         • Binary, octal, decimal, hexadecimal conversions       33-33         • Negative expression       39-39         • Basic arithmetic operations using binary, octal, decimal, hexadecimal values.       33-33         • Logical operations       39-40         • Statistical calculation       40-41         • Statistical calculation       40-43         • Regression calculation       44-54         • Numerical Integration       55-56         • Formula memory function       56-57         • Complex Number Calculation (Optional)       58-58         • Previous Calculation Recall       58-58         • Degreting frames parameters       61-61         • Overdrawing built-in function graphs       61-61         • Specifying range parameters       61-65         • Generation of Function Graphs       65-66         • Graph Overdraw       67-68         • Zoom Function       79-72         • Drace Function       79-73         • Trace Function       79-79         • Organ Degrations       72-73	BAPP       CRAPHIC       OFF         IRN       Func       Cla FEP-LAYG = T       MODE         SHIFT       ALPHA       Geologie       Image       MODE         Sum Org       Factor       SKETCH       Value       X = Y       PROG         Draw       Range       Trace       Image       Image       Calc         V       SY       V       Y2       Log       Image       Image	<image/> <complex-block><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></complex-block>	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	<form><form><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></form></form>	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	<text><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></text>	<text><text><text><section-header><text><text><text></text></text></text></section-header></text></text></text>	<section-header><text><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><text></text></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></text></section-header>
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◆ Corrections	<u>Example</u> To correct an input of $369 \times \times 2$ to $369 \times 2$ :-		IIb. Percentage calculations	IIc. Specifying the Format of Calculation Results		Example Operation Display	◆ Shifting the Decimal Place	STOA A =	AC
To make corrections in a formula that is being input, use the [] and [] keys to	3 6 9 × × 2. D	II. Manual Calculations	- Percentage cannot be executed in Base-N mode or CMPLX mode.	You can change the precision of calculation results by specifying the number of	Fix 0~9?	200 ÷ 7 × 14 = 400         200 [+] 7 [×] 14 [=]         400.           rounded to three decimal places         [Mode][Mode][Mode] [Mode] [=][3]         400.000	You can use the key ENG to shift the decimal point of the displayed value three	123.	
move to the position of the error and press the correct keys.	369××2	IIa. Arithmetic operations & Parenthesis calculations		decimal places or the number of significant digits. You can also shift the decimal place of a displayed value three places to the left or right for one-touch	At this time, you should be able to see "FIX" on the display. The number of	200 [+] 7 [=] 28.571	places to the left or right. Each 3-place shift to the left is the same as dividing the value by 1000, and each shift to the right is the same as multiplying by 1000.	AC	
Example To change an input of 122 to 123 :-	 € € ₪	- arithmetic operations are performed by pressing the keys in the same order as	Example         Operation         Display (Lower)           Percentage         15 (×) 26 (shift) %)         3.9	conversions of metric weights and measures.	decimal places specified will remain in effect until Norm1 or Norm2 is specified as described above or significant digits are specified by selecting "SCI" in the	( The intermediate result is automatically rounded to the specified three decimal	This means that this function is useful when converting metric weights and measures to other metric units.		$\underline{\text{SHIFT} \text{ [C] C}} \qquad C = 6898824.$
122 D	369×2	noted in the formula - for negative values, press [(-)] before entering the value	Percentage         15 [x] 26 [shift][%]         3.9           26% of \$15.00         36.2 [x] 15 [shift][%][+]         41.63	Upon power up reset, the display format is defaulted at Norm1. Each time you can press MODE to enter the menu and select the desired format in the sub-menu	sub-menu "Fix/Sci/Norm".	round the stored intermediate [Shift][RND] 28.571 result to the specified three		SHIFT ACLA	* Con EDDOD is converted when an effective in mode to innot a sub-thetical
122_	If a character has been omitted from a formula, use the for for key to move	<ul> <li>for mixed basic arithmetic operations, multiplication and division are given priority over addition and subtraction</li> </ul>	I Sys increase from \$36.20         Soc [v] I Simit[79] [1]         Hoos           Discount         47.5 [x] 4 [shift][%][-]         45.6	"Fix/Sci/Norm". When you choose "Norm", you can further select between	Proved Original Distriction	decimal places	Example         Operation         Display           123m×456=56088m         123 [×] 456 [=]         56088.		<ul> <li>Syn ERROR is generated when an attempt is made to input a substitution formula (such as C = A×B) or multistatements (such as A×B : C×D), and</li> </ul>
€ D	to the position where the character should have been input, and press <u>SHIFT</u> followed by <u>INS</u> key. Each press of <u>SHIFT</u> <u>INS</u> will create a space for input of one	<ul> <li>assuming that display mode Norm 1 is selected</li> </ul>	4% discount from \$47.50         75 [+] 250 [shift]]%]         30.	Norm 1 or Norm 2 in the following window.	Example         Operation         Display (Lower)           100 + 6 = 16.6666666         100 [+] 6 [=]         16.66666667		= 56.088km [L25 [x] 426 [=] 50088. = 56.088km [ENG] 56.088 <sup>(3)</sup>	When formulas are input, the result of the formula's calculation is retained in memory.	the existing memory contents are retained.
122	command.	Example Operation Display (lower)	75 is what % of 250 ?           Rate of change           141 [-] 120 [shift][%]           17.5	Normal 22	100 ÷ 6 = 16.66666666         100 [÷] 6 [=]         16.66666667           specify 4 decimal places         [Mode][Mode][Mode] [mode] [=] [4]         16.66667	Cancel specification by specifying [Mode][Mode][Mode] [Mode] 399.994	78g × 0.96 = 74.88g         78 [2] 0.96 [=]         74.88	Example Input the result of 123 × 456 into memory "B" :-	When input is made in a format such as "A=log 2", where the variable is equal to the formula, the results of the calculation are input into the specified
3	Example To correct an input of $2.36^2$ to sin $2.36^2$ :-	23+4.5-53=-25.5 23 [+] 4.5 [-] 53 [=] -25.5	141 is an increase of what % from 120 ?	Norm 1~2?	cancel specification         [Mode][Mode][Mode] [Mode]         16.66666667           [→][→][=][1]	Norm1 again. $[[\rightarrow][\rightarrow][\rightarrow][1]$	$= 0.07488 kg $ [Shift][ $\leftarrow$ ENG] 0.07488 <sup>(b)</sup>	AC 123 × 456	memory.
		56x(-12)+(-2.5)=268.8 56 [x]-12 [+]-2.5 [=] 268.8 12369x7532x74103= 12369[x]7532 [x] 74103[=]	Rate of change         240 [-] 300 [shift][%]         -20.           240 is a decrease of what % from 300 2         -20.         -20.	Key in either 1 or 2 to specify Norm 1 or Norm 2 respectively.		◆ Specifying the Number of Significant Digits		1 2 3 × 4 5 6	Example Executing "A=log2" :-
Example To change an input of cos60 to sin60 :-	$2 + 3 = 6 x^2$ D 2.3 6 <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{6.903680613 \times 10^{12}}{(4.5 \times 10^{15})(-2.3 \times 10^{15})} = \frac{4.5[exp]75 [x] - 2.3 [exp] - 79 [=]}{6.903680613}$	300 :	Norm 1 :- all values less than $10^2$ or greater than $10^9$ are automatically expressed	200 + 7 × 14 = 400         200 [+] 7 [x] 14 [=]         400.           rounded to 3 decimal places         [Mode][Mode][Mode] [Mode] [=] [3]         400.000	This specification is used to automatically round intermediate results and final	IId. Memory		AC Alpha A Alpha = log 2
		$\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1.035\times 10^3}{(2+3)\times 10^2-500} & [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ []\ 5\ [(]\ 2\ [+\ ]\ 5\ []\ 5\ []\ 5\ []\ 5\ []\ 5\ []\ 5\ []\ 5\ []\ 5\ [\ 5\ [\ 5\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\$		Norm 2 :- all values less than $10^9$ or greater than $10^9$ are automatically expressed as exponents.	200 [+] 7 [=] 28.571 The intermediate result is automatically	results to the number of digits you have specified.	This calculator contains 9 standard memories. There are two basic types of	B = 56088.	$A = \log 2$
	€€€€€ D	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			rounded to the specified three decimal places.	As with the number of decimal places, displayed results are rounded to the	memories, i.e., "variable" memories, which are accessed by using the $\overline{\text{STO}}$ and $\overline{\text{RCI}}$ keys in combination with the alphabets A, B, C, D, E, F, M, X and Y.		
	2.3 6 <sup>2</sup>	please note that internal calculation is calculated in 12 digits for a		Note: You cannot specify the display format ( Fix, Sci ) while the calculator is in Base-N mode.	The stored 10-digit result         [x]         Ans ×_           (28.571421857) is used when you         Ans ×_         Ans ×_	specified number of digits, but stored results are normally not rounded.	The independent" memories, which are accessed by using the $M_{\overline{H}}$ [Shift]M and [SHIFT] [RCI] and [M keys. The variable memory and independent memory utilize		0.301029995
ééé þ	SHIFT[INS] D	mantissa and the result is displayed rounded off to 10 digits.			continue the calculation by simply pressing [x] or any other arithmetic	To specify the number of significant digits (Sci.), select "SCI" in the sub-menu "Fix/Sci/Norm" and then you ar asked to enter a value indicating the number of	the same memory area. Contents of both the variable and independent memory area reprotected even when		XC
cos <b>60</b>	□ .36 <sup>2</sup>	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		<ul> <li>Specifying the Number of Decimal places</li> </ul>	function key. 14 [=] 400.000 (T) 5 lan kin an at it it	significant digits ( 0-9 ) as below.	the power is turned OFF.	<b>SHIFTRCL B B =</b> 56088.	
<u>sin</u> D	SIN	$1 + 2 - 3 \times 4 \div 5 + 6 = 6.6 \qquad 1 + 2 - 3 \times 4 + 5 + 6 = 6.6$		The calculator always performs calculations using a 10-digit mantissa and 2-digit exponent, and results are stored in memory as a 12-digit mantissa and 2-digit	( The final result is automatically rounded to the specified three decimal				SHIFT RCI. A
<u>sin 60</u>	sin [].36 <sup>2</sup>	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		exponent no matter how many decimal places you specify. Intermediate results	Cancel specification by specifying [Mode][Mode][Mode] [Mode] $[-3]$ [ $\rightarrow$ ][ $\rightarrow$	(Note : "0" indicating 10 significant digits.)	♦ Variable memories	If a variable expression is entered, the expression is first calculated according to the values stored in the variable memories used in the	0.301029995
If after making corrections, input of the formula is complete, the answer can be	When <u>SHIFT</u> INS are pressed, the space that is opened is displayed as ". The function or value assigned to the next key you press will be inserted in the	Closed parentheses occurring immediately before operation of the [=] key may be omitted		and final results are then automatically rounded off to the number of decimal places you have specified.		Meanwhile, the "SCI" indicator will appear on the display.	Up to 9 values can be retained in memory at the same time, and can be	expression. The result is then stored in the variable memory specified for the result.	Deleting memories
obtained by pressing = . If, however, more is to be added to the formula,	function or value assigned to the next key you press will be inserted in the $\Box$ . To exit from the insertion mode, move the cursors, or press SHFT $\overline{MS}$ , or press	$\begin{array}{c} & \text{key may be omitted.} \\ \hline (7-2) \times (8+5) = 65 & [(1)7[-]2 \ [)[(1)8[+]5[-]] & 65. \\ & \text{A multiplication sign } [X] \text{ occurring} \end{array}$		It should be noted that displayed results are rounded to the specified number of decimal places, but stored results are normally not rounded.	<ul> <li>Rounding the Intermediate Result</li> </ul>		recalled when desired.	Example Input the results of A×B into memory "C" :-	To delete all contents of variable memories, press $\frac{5 \ln \pi}{10}$ followed by $Mcl = 1$ .
advance the cursor using the $\rightarrow$ key to the end of the formula for input.		immediately before an open parantheses can be omitted.		To specify the number of decimal places ( Fix ), select "FIX" in the sub-menu	As the number of decimal places is specified, the intermediate result will be	Example         Operation         Display           100 ÷ 6 = 16.66666666         100 [÷] 6 [=]         16.666666667	Example Input 123 into memory "A" :-	AdjAlpha A × Alpha B	
If an unnecessary character has been included in a formula, use the $\textcircled{\bullet}$ and $\textcircled{\bullet}$ keys to move to the position of the error and press the $\boxed{\text{DEI}}$ key. Each press of	Even after the = key has been pressed to calculate a result, it is possible to use	10-{2+7×(3+6)}=-55 10[-](()2[+]7[()3[+]6[=] -55.		"Fix/Sci/Norm" and then you are asked to enter a value indicating the number of places ( $0 \sim 9$ ) as below.	automatically rounded to the specified decimal places. However, the stored intermediate result is not rounded. In order to match the displayed value and the	Specify 5 significant digits         [Mode][Mode][Mode] [Mode]         1.6667 <sup>60</sup>	AC 123	A × B	<ul> <li>Independent memories</li> </ul>
DEL will delete one command ( one step ).	this procedure for correction. Press the <b>•</b> key to move the cursor to the place where the correction is to be made.				stored value, SHIFT RND can be input.	$\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline  -\rangle = \  \hline \  \\ \hline Cancel specification by specifying \\ \hline Mode] [Mode] [Mode] [Mode] [Mode] \\ \hline \\ Norm Langin \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ Norm Langin \\ \hline \\ $	123_	STO C	Addition and subtraction ( to and from sum) results can be stored directly in memory. Results can also be totalized in memory, making it easy to
					You can compare the final result obtained in the previous example with the final result of the following example.	Norm 1 again. $[\rightarrow][\rightarrow][=][1]$		6898824.	calculate sums. The icon "M" will be lighted as long as M is not empty.
11	12			15	result of the following example.	17	18		20
		13	14		16			19	20
[]									
Example Input 123 to independent memory.	however when the [STO][M] operation is used, previous memory contents are cleared. When either M+ or Shirith M+ is used, value is added or	IIe. Special Functions	• Omitting the multiplication sign ( $\times$ )	<u>Example</u> To calculate $1 \div 3 \times 3 = :$	◆ Replay function	$\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$	Correct the input by pressing 🗲 Shift Ins 1	Example 5×6 🖌 7×8	new unit is set. Settings are not cleared when power is switched OFF.
AC 1 2 3	subtracted to or from present sum in memory.		When inputting a formula as it is written, from left to right, it is possible to omit	AC 1 ÷ 3 × 3 =				ac $5\times6$ alpha $\boxed{7}$ $\times$ 8	* This operation is invalid in the BASE-N mode. When in the BASE-N
		♦ Answer function		$AC 1 \div 3 \times 3 =$	This function stores formulas that have been executed. After execution is	$4.12 \times 3.58 \pm 6$			mode, go back to COMP mode by selecting "COMP" in the main menu
123_	Example Input 456 into memory "M" using STO M procedure. Memory	♦ Answer function This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent	the multiplication sign (×) in the following cases :-		This function stores formulas that have been executed. After execution is complete, pressing either the $\bigcirc$ or $\bigcirc$ key will display the formula executed.	4.12 × 3.58 + 6. →	14÷10×2.3	D	mode, go back to COMP mode by selecting "COMP" in the main menu .
123_	already contains value of 123.	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and =			complete, pressing either the $\overleftarrow{\bullet}$ or $\overleftarrow{\rightarrow}$ key will display the formula executed. Pressing $\overleftarrow{}$ will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located	4.12 × 3.58 + 6. →	=		mode, go back to COMP mode by selecting "COMP" in the main menu .           Example         Operation         Display
123		This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\equiv$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT [ANS]. When SHIFT [ANS] are pressed,	the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :- 1) before the following functions :-		complete, pressing either the  e or  ⇒ key will display the formula executed. Pressing  → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing  e will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at	- 7.1		D	Example         Operation         Display           sin 63°52'41" = 0.897859012         [MODE][MODE] [Mode] [=] → "D"
I 2 3 _       MH       I 2 3.	already contains value of 123. M = 123.	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function.	the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :- 1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin <sup>-1</sup> , cos <sup>-1</sup> , tan <sup>-1</sup> , sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh <sup>-1</sup> , cosh <sup>-1</sup> , tanh <sup>-1</sup> , log, ln, $10^{x}$ , $e^{x}$ , $\sqrt{3}$ , Pol(x,y), Rec(r, $\theta$ )	1. 1.d3 =	complete, pressing either the  e or  key will display the formula executed. Pressing  will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing  will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the  and  to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands	- 7.1		D	Example Operation Display
123	already contains value of 123. M = 123. $M = 123.$ $M = 123.$	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\equiv$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT ANS. When SHIFT ANS are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>3</sup>, cos<sup>3</sup>, tan<sup>4</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>x</sup>, e<sup>x</sup>, √<sup>3</sup>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> </ul>	1.	complete, pressing either the $\bigcirc$ or $\bigcirc$ key will display the formula executed. Pressing $\bigcirc$ will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing $\bigcirc$ will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the $\bigcirc$ and $\bigcirc$ to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.	7.1		<sup>D</sup> 5×6 ∡ 7×8_	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3 _       MH       I 2 3.	already contains value of 123. M = 123.	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and is pressed, the result is stored by this function.         To recall the stored value, press HIFT ANS         "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations.         Example       123 + 456 = 579         789 - 579 = 210	the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :- 1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin <sup>-1</sup> , cos <sup>-1</sup> , tan <sup>-1</sup> , sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh <sup>-1</sup> , cosh <sup>-1</sup> , tanh <sup>-1</sup> , log, ln, $10^{x}$ , $e^{x}$ , $\sqrt{3}$ , Pol(x,y), Rec(r, $\theta$ )	1. 1.d3 =	complete, pressing either the  e or  key will display the formula executed. Pressing  will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing  will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the  and  to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands	7.1	3.22	D 5×6 ▲ 7×8 ■ D Nove 30.	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3    M-    I 2 3.   Recall memory data.    KC	already contains value of 123. M = 123. $M = 123.$ $M = 123.$	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\equiv$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT ANS. When SHIFT ANS are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>x</sup>, e<sup>x</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> </ul>	1. 1	complete, pressing either the $\bigcirc$ or $\bigcirc$ key will display the formula executed. Pressing $\bigcirc$ will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing $\bigcirc$ will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the $\bigcirc$ and $\bigcirc$ to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.	$\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}_{\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}_{\hline{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}_{12$	■ 3.22 Multistatement function * The multistatement function (using "√" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.	D 5×6 ∡ 7×8_ 	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline Example & Operation & Display \\ \hline $in 63^{95}2^{2}41" = 0.897859012 & [MODE][MODE][Mode] [=] $\rightarrow "D" \\ $[sin] 63 $P^{-17} $\leq 10^{-17} $ =1$ & 0.897859012 \\ \hline $cos (\pi/3 \ rad) = 0.5 & [MODE][MODE][MOde] [$\rightarrow][=] $\rightarrow $ & 0.5 \\ \hline $(rcos)[(][shift][\pi][+] 3(])[=] & & 0.5 \\ \hline $(rcos)[(][shift][\pi][+] 3(])[=] & & & 0.5 \\ \hline $(rcos)[(][shift][\pi][+] 3(])[=] & & & 0.5 \\ \hline $(rcos)[(][shift][\pi][+] 3(])[=] & & & & 0.5 \\ \hline $(rcos)[(][shift][\pi][+] 3(])[=] & & & & & 0.5 \\ \hline $(rcos)[(][shift][\pi][+] 3(])[=] & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$
I 2 3 _       MH       I 2 3.	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT ANS . When SHIFT ANS are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 M 1 2 3 + 4 5 6 =	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>*</sup>, e<sup>*</sup>, √, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :-</li> </ul>	1. 1	complete, pressing either the € or > key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       €123×456=	$\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}$	■ Multistatement function * The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations. * When [=] is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation	D 5×6 ▲ 7×8 ■ D Nove 30.	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
123_         MH         123.         Recall memory data.         AC         SHIFT RCL M         M =         123.	already contains value of 123. M = 123. $M = 456.$ $M = 456.$ $M = 456.$ $M = 456.$	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and is pressed, the result is stored by this function.         To recall the stored value, press HIFT ANS         "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations.         Example       123 + 456 = 579         789 - 579 = 210	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup></li></ul>	1. 1. 0.3333333 (Continuing) × 3	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       € 1 2 3 × 4 5 6 ≡         56088.       ●	$\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}_{\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}_{\hline{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}_{12$	■	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline Example & Operation & Display \\ \hline & sin 63°52'41'' = 0.897859012 & [MODE][MODE][Mode] [-] \rightarrow "D" & 0.897859012 \\ \hline & sin 63 [\circ^*n] 52 [\circ^*n] 41 [\circ^*n] [-] & 0.897859012 \\ \hline & cos (\pi/3 \text{ rad}) = 0.5 & [MODE][MODE][MODE] [Mode] [\rightarrow] [-] \rightarrow & 0.5 \\ \hline & & cos [(][shift]][\pi] [+] 5] )] [-] & & 0.5 \\ \hline & & cos [(][shift]][\pi] [+] 5] )] [-] & & & 0.5 \\ \hline & & cos [(][shift]][\pi] [+] 5] )] [-] & & & & & & & \\ \hline & tan (-35 \text{ gra}) = -0.612800788 & [MODE][MODE] [Mode] [\rightarrow] [-] ] \rightarrow & & & & & & \\ \hline & cos [(][shift]][\pi] [+] 5] )[-] & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & tan (-35 \text{ gra}) = -0.612800788 & [MODE][MODE] [Mode] [\rightarrow] [-] ] \rightarrow & & & & & \\ \hline & cos [(][shift]] 55 [-] & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & 2sin45^\circ \times cos65^\circ = 0.597672477 & [MODE][Mode] [-] \rightarrow "D" & & & & \\ \hline & 2sin45^\circ \times cos65^\circ = 0.597672477 & [MODE][Mode] [-] \rightarrow "D" & & & \\ \hline & cos [(] \sqrt{2/2} ] = 0.785398163 \text{ rad} & [MODE][MODE] [Mode] [\rightarrow] [-] \rightarrow & & & \\ \hline & & = \pi/4 \text{ rad} & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$
I 2 3         MH         I 2 3.         Recall memory data.         KC         SHIFT KCL M         M =         I 2 3.         Add 25, subtract 12	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M         L 4 5 6.	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT ANS . When SHIFT ANS are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 M 1 2 3 + 4 5 6 =	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, y<sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> </ul>	1. 1. 0.3333333 (Continuing) × 3	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       €123×456=         56088.	$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \hline $	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>■ 3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7</li> </ul>	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ 5 \times 6 \mathbf{a} & 7 \times 8_{\_} \end{bmatrix}$ $\equiv \qquad \qquad$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline Example & Operation & Display \\ \hline & \sin 63^*52'41'' = 0.897859012 & [MODE][MODE][Mode][=] \rightarrow "D" \\ & [\sin 63^*5'' 321'''' 41[*''']=] & 0.897859012 \\ \hline & \cos (\pi/3 \ rad) = 0.5 & [MODE][MODE][MODE][MOde][=]= \rightarrow \\ & \pi^{C} & [cos][([shif]][\pi][+] 3[)]=] & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $
123_         MH         123.         Recall memory data.         AC         SHIFT RCL M         M =         123.	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         HFT[RCL] M         M =         4 5 6.	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\exists$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\underline{SHIP}$ $\underline{ANS}$ . When $\underline{SHIP}$ $\underline{ANS}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 $\underline{NC}$ $\underline{123} + 456 = 5$	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>5</sup>, e<sup>*</sup>, √, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>♦ Continuous calculation function</li> </ul>	1. 1. 0.3333333 (Continuing) × 3	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       € 1 2 3 × 4 5 6 ≡         56088.       ●	<ul> <li></li></ul>	<ul> <li>■ 3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = i is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> </ul>	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3         MH         I 2 3.         Recall memory data.         KC         SHIFT KCL M         M =         I 2 3.         Add 25, subtract 12	already contains value of 123. M = 123. $M = 456.$ $M = 456.$ $M = 456.$ $M = 456.$	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT ANS . When SHIFT ANS are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 M 1 2 3 + 4 5 6 =	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>4</sup>, cos<sup>1</sup>, tan<sup>4</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2<sup>1</sup>/3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>♦ Continuous calculation function</li> <li>Even if calculations are concluded with the = key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10</li> </ul>	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example  1 2 3 × 4 5 6 =         123 × 456	<ul> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 12 × 3.58 - 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.6496</li> <li>The replay function is not cleared even when AC is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after AC is pressed.</li> <li>Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched.</li> <li>♦ Error position display function</li> <li>When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the AC key, and the values or formula can be re-entered from the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>■ 3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7</li> </ul>	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ 5 \times 6 \mathbf{a} & 7 \times 8_{\_} \end{bmatrix}$ $\equiv \qquad \qquad$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3         MH         I 2 3.         Recall memory data.         KC         SHIFT KCL M         M =         I 2 3.         Add 25, subtract 12	already contains value of 123. $M =$ 1 2 3. $M =$ 1 2 3. $M =$ 4 5 6. $M =$ HHFT]RCL M $M =$ 4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M.         Memory already contains value of 123.	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\exists$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\underline{SHIP}$ $\underline{ANS}$ . When $\underline{SHIP}$ $\underline{ANS}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 $\underline{RC}$ $\underline{123 + 456} = 5$	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>*</sup>, e<sup>*</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2<sup>1</sup>, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>♦ Continuous calculation function</li> <li>Even if calculations are concluded with the = key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> </ul>	$1.$ $1  ext{ and } =$ $0  ext{ . 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 }$ $(Continuing)  imes 3$ $(Continuing)  imes 3$ $\boxed{Ans \times 3}$ $ans \times $	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       € 1 2 3 × 4 5 6 =         [23 × 456]       [123 × 456]         [56088.]       [56088.]	<ul> <li></li></ul>	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓ will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>■ 235TC A.6.9 × ALPHA A. ALPHA ▲ ALPHA ▲ + 3.2</li> </ul>	$\frac{D}{5\times6 \ 17\times8}$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         HIFT[RCL] M         M =         4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M. Memory already contains value of 123.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         4 5 6.	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and is pressed, the result is stored by this function.         To recall the stored value, press FullT [ANS]. When SHIFT [ANS] are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations.         Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210         XC [] [2] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>Continuous calculation function</li> <li>Even if calculations are concluded with the key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> <li>Example To calculate + 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12 :-</li> </ul>	$1.$ $1.$ $0.3333333$ $(Continuing) \times 3$ $Ans \times 3$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed. Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution. Example 123×456 = 56088. €	<ul> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 12 × 3.58 - 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.6496</li> <li>The replay function is not cleared even when AG is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after AG is pressed.</li> <li>Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched.</li> <li>♦ Error position display function</li> <li>When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the AG key, and the values or formula can be re-entered from the beginning. However, by pressing the I G were pressing the I G were</li></ul>	<ul> <li>■ 3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = i is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{b} \\ 5 \times 6  \mathbf{z}  7 \times 8 \_ \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         HFT[RCL M         M =         4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M. Memory already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3 STO M         M =         1 2 3 STO M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT [ANS]. When SHIFT [ANS] are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 To 1 2 3 + 4 5 6 = 579. 789 - SHIFT [ANS] 789 - SHIFT [ANS]	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>*</sup>, e<sup>*</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2<sup>1</sup>, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>♦ Continuous calculation function</li> <li>Even if calculations are concluded with the = key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> </ul>	$1.$ $1  ext{ and } =$ $0  ext{ . 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 }$ $(Continuing)  imes 3$ $(Continuing)  imes 3$ $\boxed{Ans \times 3}$ $ans \times $	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed. Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution. Example	$ \boxed{ 7.1 } $	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓ will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>■ 235TC A.6.9 × ALPHA A. ALPHA ▲ ALPHA ▲ + 3.2</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{b} \\ 5 \times 6  \mathbf{z}  7 \times 8 \_ \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         HIFT[RCL_M         M =         4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M.         M =         4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         1 2 3 \$TO M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\boxed{=}$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\boxed{\text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ . When $\boxed{\text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. $\boxed{\text{Example}}$ 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{123 \pm 456} = 579$ $\boxed{579}$ . $\boxed{789 - \text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ $\boxed{789 - \text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ $\boxed{789 - \text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ $\boxed{210}$ .	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>Continuous calculation function</li> <li>Even if calculations are concluded with the key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> <li>Example To calculate + 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12 :-</li> </ul>	$1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $0.33333333$ $(Continuing) \times 3$ $(Continuing) \times 3$ $Ans \times 3$ $=$ $1.$ This function can be used with Type A functions ( $x^2, x^{-1}, x^{1}, x^{-1}, x^{-1$	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed. Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character. Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution. Example 123×456 = 56088. €	<ul> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 12 × 3.58 - 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.6496</li> <li>The replay function is not cleared even when AC is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after AC is pressed.</li> <li>Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched.</li> <li>♦ Error position display function</li> <li>When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the AC key, and the values or formula can be re-entered from the beginning. However, by pressing the C or T key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated.</li> </ul>	Substrate = 3.22     Substrate = 3.22     Multistatement function     Substrate = 3.22     Substrate = 3.2     Sub	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ 5 \times 6 & 7 \times 8_{\_} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} = & \mathbf{b} \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ When interrupt operation is completed, press $\begin{bmatrix} = & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         HFT[RCL M         M =         4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M. Memory already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3 STO M         M =         1 2 3 STO M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT ANS . When SHIFT ANS are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 Store 1 2 3 + 1 + 5 6 = 579. 7 8 9 - SHIFT ANS 7 8 9 - SHIFT ANS 789 - Ans =	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>4</sup>, cos<sup>1</sup>, tan<sup>4</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>4</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ) example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>♦ Continuous calculation function Even if calculations are concluded with the = key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> <li>Example To calculate ÷ 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12 :-</li> <li>12.</li> </ul>	$1.$ $1  ext{ and } =$ $0  ext{ . 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 }$ $(Continuing)  imes 3$ $(Continuing)  imes 3$ $\boxed{Ans \times 3}$ $ans \times $	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       € 1 2 3 × 4 5 6 =         56088.       •         •       123 × 456         •       56088.         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456	$ \boxed{ 7.1 } $	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "√" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "√" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>■ 123ETO A 6.9 × ALPHA A ALPHA A +3.2</li> <li>■ 123ETO A 6.9 × ALPHA A ALPHA A +3.2</li> <li>■ 123ETO A 6.9 × ALPHA A ALPHA A +3.2</li> </ul>	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ 5 \times 6 \mathbf{a}^{T} 7 \times 8_{-} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} = & & \\ & & $	ExampleOperationDisplay $\sin 63^{\circ}5241^{\circ\prime} = 0.897859012$ [MODE][MODE][MOde][=] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.897859012 $\cos (\pi/3 \text{ rad}) = 0.5$ [MODE][MODE][MOde][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5 $\cos (\pi/3 \text{ rad}) = 0.5$ [MODE][MODE][MOde][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5 $\tan (-35 \text{ gra}) = -0.612800788$ [MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5 $\tan (-35 \text{ gra}) = -0.612800788$ [MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.6 $\tan (-35 \text{ gra}) = -0.612800788$ [MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.612800788 $\tan (-35 \text{ gra}) = -0.612800788$ [MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.597672477 $\sin^{-1} 0.5 = 30$ [Shifi][sri] 10.5 [=]30 $\cos^{-1} (\sqrt{2}2) = 0.785398163 \text{ rad}$ [MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163 $\cos^{-1} (\sqrt{2}2) = 0.785398163 \text{ rad}$ [Shifi][cs^{-1}](1](\sqrt{2} [+] 2 [)][=]0.249999999 $\tan^{-1} 0.741= 36.53844577^{\circ}$ [MODE][MODE][Mode] [=] $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577 $\sin^{-1} 0.741=36.53844577^{\circ}$ [Shifi][cs^{-1}](1](\sqrt{2} [+] 2 [)][=]36.53844577 $\sin^{-1} 0.741=36.53844577^{\circ}$ [given display priority, and any degrees/minutes/seconds exceed 11[wover-order values are not displayed. However, the entire value is is tored within $2.5 \times (\sin^{-1} 0.8 - \cos^{-1} 0.9)$ $2.5 \times (1] (1] (1.5.3)^{\circ}$ $(6.8^{\circ} 13^{\circ} 13.53)$ $\bigstar$ Logarithmic and exponential functionsThe following operation is invalid in the BASE-N mode. When in the BASE-N
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         HIFT[RCL_M         M =         4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M.         M =         4 5 6.         Example         Input 456 into memory "M" using M.         M =         4 5 6.         M =         1 2 3 \$TO M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press SHIFT ANS . When SHIFT ANS are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210 ST 1 2 3 + 14 5 6 = 579. 7 8 9 - SHIFT ANS 7 8 9 - SHIFT ANS 789 - Ans_ 210. Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>-1</sup>, cos<sup>-1</sup>, tan<sup>-1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>-1</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ)</li> <li>example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>Continuous calculation function</li> <li>Even if calculations are concluded with the key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> <li>Example To calculate + 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12 :-</li> </ul>	$1.$ $1.$ $1 \Rightarrow 3 =$ $0.33333333$ $(Continuing) \times 3$ $Ans \times 3$ $=$ $1.$ $1.$ This function can be used with Type A functions $(x^2, x^{-1}, x!), +, -, x^{y}, x^{\sqrt{1}} and$ $0 = 1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$	<ul> <li>complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.</li> <li>Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.</li> <li>Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.</li> <li>Example  1 2 3 × 4 5 6 =</li> <li>123 × 456</li> <li>56088.</li> <li>€ 123 × 456</li> <li>123 × 456</li> <li>Example  4.12 × 3.58 + 6.4 = 21.496</li> </ul>	$\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}$ $\boxed{7.6496}$ The replay function is not cleared even when $\boxed{AC}$ is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after $\boxed{AC}$ is pressed. Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched. $\boxed{\bullet \ Error \ position \ display \ function}$ When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the $\boxed{AC}$ or $\textcircled{I}$ key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated. $Example \ 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 \equiv 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 = 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 \equiv 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 = 14 \div 0 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0 $	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>■ 23\$FTO △ 6.9 × △LPHA △ △LPHA △ △LPHA △ + 3.2</li> <li>■ 23\$FTO △ 6.9 × △LPHA △ △LPHA △ △LPHA △ + 3.2</li> <li>■ 38.4375</li> </ul>	□       □         □       □	ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°52'41" = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode] [] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.897859012cos ( $\pi$ (3 rd) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][] $\rightarrow$ 0.50.897859012cos ( $\pi$ (3 rd) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.50.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ ] $\rightarrow$ "C"0.612800788tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.6128007882sin45° × cos65° = 0.597672477[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.507672477sin <sup>1</sup> 0.5 = 30[Shiff][sin <sup>1</sup> ] 0.5 [=]30.cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}/2$ ) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163 $= \pi/4$ rad"R"[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163in <sup>10</sup> 0.741 = 36.53844577°[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ] $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577°[Shiff][Iac"]]36'32'18.4If the total number of digits for gistinf][Iac"] given display priority, and any wake.the unit as a decimal diggressiminutes/sconds excell However, the entire value is stored within2.5 × (sin <sup>3</sup> 0.8 - cos <sup>-1</sup> 0.9)2.5 [×][([Shiff][sin <sup>1</sup> ] 0.8 [-][Shiff]]68'13'13.53 $\checkmark$ Logarithmic and exponential functionsThe following operation is invalid in the BASE-N mode. When in the BASE-N mode, carry out calculation after selecting "COMP" mode in main menu.
I 2 3	Image: Second state of 123.         Image: Second state of 123. <td>This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function.         To recall the stored value, press SHIFT [ANS]. When SHIFT [ANS] are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations.         Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210         Image: [12] + [4] 5] 6] =         [579]         [7] 8] 9]</td> <td><ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>1</sup>, cos<sup>1</sup>, tan<sup>1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>1</sup>, cosh<sup>1</sup>, tanh<sup>1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ) example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>Continuous calculation function Even if calculations are concluded with the = key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> <li>Example To calculate + 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12 :-</li> <li>(Continuing) = 3 • 1 4</li> </ul></td> <td>1. <math display="block">1.</math> <math display="block">1.</math> <math display="block">1.</math> <math display="block">1.</math> <math display="block">1.</math> <math display="block">1.</math> <math display="block">1.</math></td> <td>complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       € 1 2 3 × 4 5 6 =         56088.       •         •       123 × 456         •       56088.         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456</td> <td><math display="block">\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}</math> <math display="block">\boxed{7.6496}</math> The replay function is not cleared even when <math>\boxed{AC}</math> is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after <math>\boxed{AC}</math> is pressed. Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched. <math display="block">\boxed{\text{ Error position display function}}</math> When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the <math>\boxed{AC}</math> or <math>\boxed{Replay}</math> key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated. Example <math>14 \div 0 \times 2.3</math> is input by mistake <math>\boxed{AC}</math> <math>14 \div 0 \times 2.3 =</math></td> <td><ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "√" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "√" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 ETO ▲ 6.9 × △LPHA ▲ △LPHA ▲ → 3.2</li> <li>■</li>     &lt;</ul></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{bmatrix} b \\ 5 \times 6 &amp; 7 \times 8 \end{bmatrix}</math></td> <td>ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°5241° = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode] [=] <math>\rightarrow</math> "D"0.897859012cos (<math>\pi/3</math> rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.5cos (<math>\pi/3</math> rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.612800788<math>2sin45^\circ x cos65^\circ = 0.597672477[MODE][MODE][Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.597672477sin <sup>1</sup> 0.5 = 30[Shift][sin <sup>1</sup>] 0.5 [=]30<math>cos^{-1}</math> (<math>222</math>) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.785398163<math>= \pi/4</math> rad[Shift][cs^{-1}]([1](2](2](2](2))[=])0.249999999<math>[1:5]</math> [Shift][<math>e^{-1}</math>]]36.53844577?<math>= 36^\circ 32^\circ 18.4^\circ</math>[Shift][<math>e^{-1}</math>] (<math>10.41</math>[=] <math>\rightarrow</math> "D"<math>= 36^\circ 32^\circ 18.4^\circ</math>[Shift][<math>e^{-1}</math>"]]36.53844577<math>= 48^\circ 13^\circ 13.53^\circ</math>[csc^{-1}] 0.9 [][Shift][<math>e^{-1}</math>"]68' 13' 13.53</math></td>	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and = is pressed, the result is stored by this function.         To recall the stored value, press SHIFT [ANS]. When SHIFT [ANS] are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations.         Example 123 + 456 = 579 789 - 579 = 210         Image: [12] + [4] 5] 6] =         [579]         [7] 8] 9]	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>1</sup>, cos<sup>1</sup>, tan<sup>1</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>1</sup>, cosh<sup>1</sup>, tanh<sup>1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ) example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>Continuous calculation function Even if calculations are concluded with the = key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> <li>Example To calculate + 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12 :-</li> <li>(Continuing) = 3 • 1 4</li> </ul>	1. $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed.         Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located under the first character.         Pressing € will display the formula from the end, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution.         Example       € 1 2 3 × 4 5 6 =         56088.       •         •       123 × 456         •       56088.         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456         •       123 × 456	$\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}$ $\boxed{7.6496}$ The replay function is not cleared even when $\boxed{AC}$ is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after $\boxed{AC}$ is pressed. Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched. $\boxed{\text{ Error position display function}}$ When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the $\boxed{AC}$ or $\boxed{Replay}$ key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated. Example $14 \div 0 \times 2.3$ is input by mistake $\boxed{AC}$ $14 \div 0 \times 2.3 =$	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "√" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "√" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 ETO ▲ 6.9 × △LPHA ▲ △LPHA ▲ → 3.2</li> <li>■</li>     &lt;</ul>	$\begin{bmatrix} b \\ 5 \times 6 & 7 \times 8 \end{bmatrix}$	ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°5241° = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode] [=] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.897859012cos ( $\pi/3$ rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5cos ( $\pi/3$ rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.612800788 $2sin45^\circ x cos65^\circ = 0.597672477[MODE][MODE][Mode] [\rightarrow][=] \rightarrow0.597672477sin 1 0.5 = 30[Shift][sin 1] 0.5 [=]30cos^{-1} (222) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][Mode] [\rightarrow][=] \rightarrow0.785398163= \pi/4 rad[Shift][cs^{-1}]([1](2](2](2](2))[=])0.249999999[1:5] [Shift][e^{-1}]]36.53844577?= 36^\circ 32^\circ 18.4^\circ[Shift][e^{-1}] (10.41[=] \rightarrow "D"= 36^\circ 32^\circ 18.4^\circ[Shift][e^{-1}"]]36.53844577= 48^\circ 13^\circ 13.53^\circ[csc^{-1}] 0.9 [][Shift][e^{-1}"]68' 13' 13.53$
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3         M =         4 5 6         M =         4 5 6.         M =         1 2 3 \$TO M         M =         SHIFT \$KCL M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\boxed{=}$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\boxed{\text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ . When $\boxed{\text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. $\boxed{\text{Example}}$ 123+456=579 789-579=210 $\boxed{\text{M}}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456}$ $\boxed{579}$ 789-579=210 $\boxed{\text{M}}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456}$ $\boxed{579}$ 789-579. $\boxed{579}$ . $\boxed{789} - \boxed{\text{SHIF}}$ $\boxed{\text{ANS}}$ $\boxed{789 - \text{Ans}}$ $\boxed{210}$ Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be stored in the Ans memory. The Ans memory is not erased even if the power of the unit is turned OFF. Each time $\boxed{=}$ , $\boxed{\text{Shiff}}$ , $\boxed{M}$ , $\boxed{\text{Shiff}}$ , and $\boxed{\text{ST}2} \propto (\alpha = a \sim F, M, X, Y)$ is pressed, the value in the Ans memory is replaced with the new value produced by the calculation execution. When execution of a calculation results in an error, however, the Ans memory retains its current value.	<ul> <li>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :-</li> <li>1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>4</sup>, cos<sup>3</sup>, tan<sup>4</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>4</sup>, cosh<sup>-1</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>3</sup>, e<sup>3</sup>, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup>√, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, θ) example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, 2√3, 2Pol(5, 12), etc.</li> <li>2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2π, 2AB, 3Ans, etc.</li> <li>3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc.</li> <li>♦ Continuous calculation function Even if calculations are concluded with the = key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed.</li> <li>Example To calculate ÷ 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12 :-</li> <li>12.</li> </ul>	$1.$ $1.$ $1 \Rightarrow 3 =$ $0.33333333$ $(Continuing) \times 3$ $Ans \times 3$ $=$ $1.$ $1.$ This function can be used with Type A functions $(x^2, x^{-1}, x!), +, -, x^{y}, x^{\sqrt{1}} and$ $0 = 1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed. Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution. Example € 123×456 56088. € 123×456 Example 4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=1.496 21.1496	<ul> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.6496</li> <li>The replay function is not cleared even when AC is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after AC is pressed.</li> <li>Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched.</li> <li>♦ Error position display function</li> <li>When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the AC is pressing the C or I key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated.</li> <li>Example 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>■ 23STO A 6.9 × ALPHA A ALPHA ▲ ALPHA ▲ + 3.2</li> <li>■ 38.4375</li> <li>■ 38.4375</li> <li>* Even if "↓" is not input at the end of a formula, the final result will be</li> </ul>	□       □         □       □	ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°52'41" = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode] [] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.897859012cos ( $\pi$ (3 rd) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][] $\rightarrow$ 0.50.897859012cos ( $\pi$ (3 rd) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.50.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ ] $\rightarrow$ "C"0.612800788tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.6128007882sin45° × cos65° = 0.597672477[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.507672477sin <sup>1</sup> 0.5 = 30[Shiff][sin <sup>1</sup> ] 0.5 [=]30.cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}/2$ ) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163 $= \pi/4$ rad"R"[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163in <sup>10</sup> 0.741 = 36.53844577°[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ] $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577°[Shiff][Iac"]]36'32'18.4If the total number of digits for gistinf][Iac"] given display priority, and any wake.the unit as a decimal diggressiminutes/sconds excell However, the entire value is stored within2.5 × (sin <sup>3</sup> 0.8 - cos <sup>-1</sup> 0.9)2.5 [×][([Shiff][sin <sup>1</sup> ] 0.8 [-][Shiff]]68'13'13.53 $\checkmark$ Logarithmic and exponential functionsThe following operation is invalid in the BASE-N mode. When in the BASE-N mode, carry out calculation after selecting "COMP" mode in main menu.
I 2 3	Image: Second state of 123.         Image: Second state of 123. <td>This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and <math>\boxed{=}</math> is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press <math>\boxed{SHIF}</math> <math>\boxed{ANS}</math>. When <math>\boxed{SHIF}</math> <math>\boxed{ANS}</math> are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. <math>\boxed{Example}</math> <math>123 + 456 = 579</math> 789 - 579 = 210 <math>\boxed{C}</math> <math>\boxed{123 + 456} = 5</math> 789 - 579 = 210 <math>\boxed{C}</math> <math>\boxed{123 + 456} = 5</math> 579. <math>\boxed{789 - SHIF}</math> <math>\boxed{ANS}</math> <math>\boxed{789 - Ans_{\_}}</math> <math>\boxed{210}</math> Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be stored in the Ans memory. The Ans memory is not erased even if the power of the unit is turned OFF. Each time <math>\boxed{\_}</math>, <math>\boxed{Shiff}</math>, <math>\boxed{M}</math>, <math>\boxed{Shiff}</math>, <math>\boxed{M}</math>, <math>\boxed{Shiff}</math>, <math>\boxed{M}</math>, <math>\boxed{Shiff}</math>, <math>\boxed{M}</math>, <math>\boxed{Shiff}</math> <math>\boxed{M}</math>, <math>\boxed{M}</math> and <math>\boxed{Stor} \propto (\propto</math> = A ~ F, M, X, Y) is pressed, the value in the Ans memory retains its current value. Note:- Contents of Ans memory are not altered when <math>\boxed{SHIFF}</math>, <math>\boxed{M} \propto (\propto = A - F, M,</math> X, Y) is used to recall contents of variable memory. Also, contents of</td> <td>the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :- 1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin<sup>4</sup>, cos<sup>1</sup>, tan<sup>4</sup>, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh<sup>4</sup>, cosh<sup>4</sup>, tanh<sup>-1</sup>, log, ln, 10<sup>5</sup>, e<sup>5</sup>, <math>\sqrt{3}</math>, <math>\sqrt{7}</math>, Pol(x,y), Rec(r, <math>\theta</math>) example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, <math>2\sqrt{3}</math>, 2Pol(5, 12), etc. 2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2<math>\pi</math>, 2AB, 3Ans, etc. 3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc. <b>Continuous calculation function</b> Even if calculations are concluded with the <math>\equiv</math> key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed. Example To calculate <math>\pm</math> 3.14 continuing after <math>3\times4=12</math>:- 12. (Continuing) <math>\pm</math> <math>3</math> <math>\pm</math> <math>14</math> <math>\equiv</math> 12. (Continuing) <math>\pm</math> <math>3</math> <math>\pm</math> <math>14</math></td> <td>I. <math display="block">I.</math> <math display="block">I.</math> <math display="block">I.</math> <math display="block">I.</math> <math display="block">I.</math> <math display="block">I.</math> <math display="block">I.</math></td> <td>complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed. Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution. Example  123×456 56088. € 123×456 Example  4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=1.496 21.1496 €</td> <td><math display="block">\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}</math> <math display="block">\boxed{7.6496}</math> The replay function is not cleared even when <math>\boxed{AC}</math> is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after <math>\boxed{AC}</math> is pressed. Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched. <math display="block">\boxed{\bullet \ Error \ position \ display \ function}</math> When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the <math>\boxed{AC}</math> or <math>\textcircled{I}</math> key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated. <math display="block">Example \ 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 \equiv 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 = 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 \equiv 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 = 14 \div 0 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0 </math></td> <td><ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 # 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 # 123 €</li></ul></td> <td>b         5×6 17×8</td> <td>ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°52'41" = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode][=] <math>\rightarrow</math> "D"0.897859012cos (<math>\pi/3</math> rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode][<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.5cos (<math>\pi/3</math> rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode][<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.6tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][<math>\rightarrow</math>][=] <math>\rightarrow</math>0.6tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][=] <math>\rightarrow</math> "D"0.6128007882sin45° <math>\times</math> cos65° = 0.597672477[MODE][MODE][Mode][=] <math>\rightarrow</math> "D"0.597672477sin<sup>-1</sup> 0.5 = 30[Shift][sn<sup>-1</sup>] 0.5 [=]30cos<sup>-1</sup> (<math>\sqrt{2}</math>(2) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][MODE] [Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>] [<math>\rightarrow</math> "D"0.785398163sin<sup>-1</sup> 0.741 = 36.53844577°[Shift][cs<sup>-1</sup>] (1][V] 2 [<math>\rightarrow</math> 2 [<math>\gamma</math>]]0.24999999tan<sup>-1</sup> 0.741 = 36.53844577°[MODE][MODE] [Mode] [<math>\rightarrow</math>] <math>\rightarrow</math> "D"36.53844577[Shift][xc<sup>-1</sup>] [1]36'32'18.4[wew-order values are not displayed.He unit as a decimaldegrees/minutes/seconds exceed 11[wew-order values are not displayed.He unit as a decimal2.5 × (sin<sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (9.9)[cs<sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (1)]=[Shift][xc<sup>-1</sup>"]68'13'13.53If the total number of digits for digits, the higher order values are not displayed.How were, the entire value is stored within 2.5 × (sin<sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (9.9)[cs<sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (1)]=[Shift][xc<sup>-1</sup>"]2.5 × (sin<sup>-1</sup> 0.8 (13'13.53)"[cs<sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (1)]=[Shift][xc<sup>-1</sup>"]68'13'13.53Ib Clogarithmic and exponential functionsThe</td>	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\boxed{=}$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ . When $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. $\boxed{Example}$ $123 + 456 = 579$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 + 456} = 5$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 + 456} = 5$ 579. $\boxed{789 - SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ $\boxed{789 - Ans_{\_}}$ $\boxed{210}$ Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be stored in the Ans memory. The Ans memory is not erased even if the power of the unit is turned OFF. Each time $\boxed{\_}$ , $\boxed{Shiff}$ , $\boxed{M}$ , $\boxed{Shiff}$ , $\boxed{M}$ , $\boxed{Shiff}$ , $\boxed{M}$ , $\boxed{Shiff}$ , $\boxed{M}$ , $\boxed{Shiff}$ $\boxed{M}$ , $\boxed{M}$ and $\boxed{Stor} \propto (\propto$ = A ~ F, M, X, Y) is pressed, the value in the Ans memory retains its current value. Note:- Contents of Ans memory are not altered when $\boxed{SHIFF}$ , $\boxed{M} \propto (\propto = A - F, M,$ X, Y) is used to recall contents of variable memory. Also, contents of	the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :- 1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin <sup>4</sup> , cos <sup>1</sup> , tan <sup>4</sup> , sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh <sup>4</sup> , cosh <sup>4</sup> , tanh <sup>-1</sup> , log, ln, 10 <sup>5</sup> , e <sup>5</sup> , $\sqrt{3}$ , $\sqrt{7}$ , Pol(x,y), Rec(r, $\theta$ ) example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, $2\sqrt{3}$ , 2Pol(5, 12), etc. 2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2 $\pi$ , 2AB, 3Ans, etc. 3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc. <b>Continuous calculation function</b> Even if calculations are concluded with the $\equiv$ key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed. Example To calculate $\pm$ 3.14 continuing after $3\times4=12$ :- 12. (Continuing) $\pm$ $3$ $\pm$ $14$ $\equiv$ 12. (Continuing) $\pm$ $3$ $\pm$ $14$	I. $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$ $I.$	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed. Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution. Example  123×456 56088. € 123×456 Example  4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=1.496 21.1496 €	$\boxed{12 \times 3.58 - 7.1}$ $\boxed{7.6496}$ The replay function is not cleared even when $\boxed{AC}$ is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after $\boxed{AC}$ is pressed. Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched. $\boxed{\bullet \ Error \ position \ display \ function}$ When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the $\boxed{AC}$ or $\textcircled{I}$ key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated. $Example \ 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 \equiv 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 = 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 \equiv 14 \div 0 \times 2.3 = 14 \div 0 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0 $	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 # 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 # 123 €</li></ul>	b         5×6 17×8	ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°52'41" = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode][=] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.897859012cos ( $\pi/3$ rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5cos ( $\pi/3$ rad) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.6tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][ $\rightarrow$ ][=] $\rightarrow$ 0.6tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode][=] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.6128007882sin45° $\times$ cos65° = 0.597672477[MODE][MODE][Mode][=] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.597672477sin <sup>-1</sup> 0.5 = 30[Shift][sn <sup>-1</sup> ] 0.5 [=]30cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ (2) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][MODE] [Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ] [ $\rightarrow$ "D"0.785398163sin <sup>-1</sup> 0.741 = 36.53844577°[Shift][cs <sup>-1</sup> ] (1][V] 2 [ $\rightarrow$ 2 [ $\gamma$ ]]0.24999999tan <sup>-1</sup> 0.741 = 36.53844577°[MODE][MODE] [Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ] $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577[Shift][xc <sup>-1</sup> ] [1]36'32'18.4[wew-order values are not displayed.He unit as a decimaldegrees/minutes/seconds exceed 11[wew-order values are not displayed.He unit as a decimal2.5 × (sin <sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (9.9)[cs <sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (1)]=[Shift][xc <sup>-1</sup> "]68'13'13.53If the total number of digits for digits, the higher order values are not displayed.How were, the entire value is stored within 2.5 × (sin <sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (9.9)[cs <sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (1)]=[Shift][xc <sup>-1</sup> "]2.5 × (sin <sup>-1</sup> 0.8 (13'13.53)"[cs <sup>-1</sup> 0.9 (1)]=[Shift][xc <sup>-1</sup> "]68'13'13.53Ib Clogarithmic and exponential functionsThe
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3         M =         4 5 6         M =         4 5 6.         M =         1 2 3 STO M         M =         S 6 Mt         4 5 6         M =         SHIFT RCL M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\boxed{=}$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\underbrace{\text{SHIF}}_{ANS} ANS$ . When $\underbrace{\text{SHIF}}_{ANS} ANS$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. $\underbrace{\text{Example}}_{ANS} 123 + 456 = 579$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{123 + 456} = 6 = $ 579. $\boxed{789 - 579 = 210}$ $\boxed{789 - 579 = 210}$ $\boxed{789 - 579 = 210}$ $\boxed{789 - 579 = 210}$ $\boxed{579}$ . $\boxed{789 - Ans}_{200}$ $\boxed{789 - Ans}_{200}$ $\boxed{210}$ Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be stored in the Ans memory. The Ans memory is not erased even if the power of the unit is turned OFF. Each time $\boxed{5, \frac{100}{10} \frac{100}{10}, $	the multiplication sign (x) in the following cases :- 1) before the following functions :- sin, cos, tan, sin <sup>1</sup> , cos <sup>1</sup> , tan <sup>1</sup> , sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh <sup>-1</sup> , cosh <sup>-1</sup> , tanh <sup>-1</sup> , log, ln, 10 <sup>3</sup> , e <sup>3</sup> , $\sqrt{3}$ , $\sqrt{7}$ , Pol(x,y), Rec(r, $\theta$ ) example, 2sin30, 10log1.2, $2\sqrt{3}$ , 2Pol(5, 12), etc. 2) Before fixed numbers, variables and memories :- example, 2 $\pi$ , 2AB, 3Ans, etc. 3) Before parentheses :- example, 3(5+6), (A+1)(B-1), etc. 4) Continuous calculation function Even if calculations are concluded with the $\equiv$ key, the result obtained can be used for further calculations. In this case, calculations are performed with 10 digits for the mantissa which is displayed. Example To calculate + 3.14 continuing after 3×4=12:- 12. (Continuing) $\pm$ $\boxed{3}$ , $\boxed{4}$ 12. (Continuing) $\pm$ $\boxed{3}$ , $\boxed{4}$	1. $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$ $1.$	complete, pressing either the € or → key will display the formula executed. Pressing → will display the formula from the beginning, with the cursor located at the space following the last character. After this, using the → and € to move the cursor, the formula can be checked and numeric values or commands can be changed for subsequent execution. Example € 123×456 56088. € 123×456 Example 4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=1.496 21.1496	<ul> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.6496</li> <li>The replay function is not cleared even when AC is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after AC is pressed.</li> <li>Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched.</li> <li>♦ Error position display function</li> <li>When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the AC is pressing the C or I key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated.</li> <li>Example 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>■ 23\$FTO A 6.9 × ALPHA A ALPHA ▲ ALPHA ▲ +3.2</li> <li>■ 23\$FTO A 6.9 × ALPHA ▲ ALPHA ▲ +3.2</li> <li>■ 38.4375</li> <li>* Disp" appears on the display when "↓" is used.</li> <li>■ 38.4375</li> <li>* Even if "↓" is not input at the end of a formula, the final result will be displayed.</li> <li>* Consecutive calculations containing multistatements cannot be performed.</li> <li>123 × 456 ▲ ×5</li> <li>■ result</li> </ul>	b         5x6 17x8	ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°52'41" = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode] [] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.897859012cos ( $\pi$ (3 md) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][] $\rightarrow$ 0.5cos ( $\pi$ (3 md) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ ] $\rightarrow$ 0.6tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ ]0.612800788tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.678702477sin <sup>1</sup> 0.5 = 30[Shiff][sin <sup>1</sup> ] 0.5 [=]30.cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][([]]] ] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][([]]] ] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][([]]] ] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][(]]] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163given display priority, and anywater0.785398163degreesiminutes/seconds excerd[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577given display priority, and anywater.water.digeresiminates/seconds excerd[Wode] ( $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577given display priority, and anywater.water.digeresiminates/seconds excerd[Wode] ( $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577[Shiff] [e <sup>-1</sup> "]36' 32' 18.4However, the entire value is stored within $2.5 \times (\sin^{10} 0.8 - \cos^{10} 0.9)$ $2.5 [[[Shiff]] [\sin^{10} 0.8 - ]]Shiff]$ 68' 13' 13.53
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3         M =         4 5 6         M =         4 5 6.         M =         1 2 3 STO M         M =         S 6 Mt         4 5 6         M =         SHIFT RCL M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\boxed{=}$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ . When $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. $\boxed{Example}$ $123 + 456 = 579$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456} = \boxed{579}$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456} = \boxed{579}$ 789 - Ans $\boxed{210}$ . Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be stored in the Ans memory. 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I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3         M =         4 5 6         M =         4 5 6.         M =         1 2 3 STO M         M =         S 6 Mt         4 5 6         M =         SHIFT RCL M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\boxed{=}$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ . When $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. $\boxed{Example}$ $123 + 456 = 579$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456} = \boxed{579}$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456} = \boxed{579}$ 789 - Ans $\boxed{210}$ . Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be stored in the Ans memory. 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Example  123×456 56088. € 123×456 Example  4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=21.496 4.12×3.58+6.4=1.496 21.1496 €	<ul> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.1</li> <li>☐ 7.6496</li> <li>The replay function is not cleared even when AC is pressed or when power is turned OFF, so contents can be recalled even after AC is pressed.</li> <li>Replay function is cleared when mode or operation is switched.</li> <li>♦ Error position display function</li> <li>When an ERROR message appears during operation execution, the error can be cleared by pressing the AC is pressing the C or I key, the ERROR message is cancelled and the cursor moves to the point where the error was generated.</li> <li>Example 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> <li>AC 14÷0×2.3 is input by mistake</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>■</li> <li>3.22</li> <li>Multistatement function</li> <li>* The multistatement function (using "↓" to separate formulas or statements) available in program calculations can also be used for manual calculations.</li> <li>* When = is pressed to execute a formula input using the multistatement format, the formula is executed in order from the beginning. The calculation result up to the point of "↓" will be displayed till you press = again to continue the calculation.</li> <li>Example 6.9 × 123 = 848.7 123 + 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 # 3.2 = 38.4375</li> <li>▲ 123 # 123 €</li></ul>	b         5x6 17x8	ExampleOperationDisplaysin 63°52'41" = 0.897859012[MODE][MODE][Mode] [] $\rightarrow$ "D"0.897859012cos ( $\pi$ (3 md) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ][] $\rightarrow$ 0.5cos ( $\pi$ (3 md) = 0.5[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.5tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ ] $\rightarrow$ 0.6tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ ]0.612800788tan (-35 gra) = -0.612800788[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.678702477sin <sup>1</sup> 0.5 = 30[Shiff][sin <sup>1</sup> ] 0.5 [=]30.cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ ]] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][([]]] ] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][([]]] ] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][([]]] ] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163cos <sup>-1</sup> ( $\sqrt{2}$ /2) = 0.785398163 rad[Shiff][cos <sup>-1</sup> ][(]]] $\rightarrow$ 0.785398163given display priority, and anywater0.785398163degreesiminutes/seconds excerd[MODE][MODE][Mode] [ $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577given display priority, and anywater.water.digeresiminates/seconds excerd[Wode] ( $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577given display priority, and anywater.water.digeresiminates/seconds excerd[Wode] ( $\rightarrow$ "D"36.53844577[Shiff] [e <sup>-1</sup> "]36' 32' 18.4However, the entire value is stored within $2.5 \times (\sin^{10} 0.8 - \cos^{10} 0.9)$ $2.5 [[[Shiff]] [\sin^{10} 0.8 - ]]Shiff]$ 68' 13' 13.53
I 2 3	already contains value of 123.         M =         1 2 3         M =         4 5 6         M =         4 5 6.         M =         1 2 3 STO M         M =         S 6 Mt         4 5 6         M =         SHIFT RCL M	This unit has an answer function that stores the result of the most recent calculation. Once a numeric value or numeric expression is entered and $\boxed{=}$ is pressed, the result is stored by this function. To recall the stored value, press $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ . When $\boxed{SHIF}$ $\boxed{ANS}$ are pressed, "Ans" will appear on the display, and the value can be used in subsequent calculations. $\boxed{Example}$ $123 + 456 = 579$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456} = \boxed{579}$ 789 - 579 = 210 $\boxed{C}$ $\boxed{123 \pm 456} = \boxed{579}$ 789 - Ans $\boxed{210}$ . Numeric values with 12 digits for a mantissa and 2 digits for an exponent can be stored in the Ans memory. 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When in the BASE-N mode, carry out calculation after selecting "COMP" mode in main menu.I following operation is invalid in the BASE-N mode. When in the BASE-N mode, carry out calculation after selecting



	Negative : $FFFFFFF \ge x \ge 80000000$		HEX 16 <sup>h</sup>	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
31 32	33 35	34 36	37 38	39 40

Example 8       10 1 2 0 0 1 3 0 0 1       52       10 1 2 0 0 1 3 0 0 1       69       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       69       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       69       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0 1       12 0 1 3 0 0       12 0 1 3 0 0       12 0 1 3 0 0       12 0 1 3 0 0       12 0 1 3 0 0       12 0 1 3 0       12 0 1 1 0       12 0 1 1 0       12 0 1 1 0       12 0 1 1 0       12 0 1 1 0       12 0 1 1 0       12 0 1 1 0       12 0 1 1 0	Example 1       Data: 10, 20, 20, 30       The for calculation is even operation: 10 [p], 20 [p] [p] 30 [p]         The previously entered data is entered again each time the [p] is pressed without entering data (in this case 20 is re-entered).       Image: Content of Content o	The formation of the term of term		<section-header><text><text><section-header><form></form></section-header></text></text></section-header>	Example 1       0       40       50         30       30       50         30       50       6         Codete 40       50, press [4]         Example 2       0       40         30       30       50         40       50       6         10       40       50         40       50       7         40       50       7         40       50       7         40       50       7         7       0       40         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       40       50         10       50       10         10       10       10         10       10 </th <th>Key Operations to recall regression calculation results<math>\overline{key}</math> operation<math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{key}</math> operation<math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{key}</math> operation<math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math><math>\overline{keyu}</math></th> <th></th> <th><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></th> <th>26.7 8.5 12.9 15.7 DT 12.9</th> <th>Image: State of the served ata, the regression of the above data, the regression formula and correlation (coefficient are obtained the respective estimated values of y and x, when <math>xi = 16</math> and <math>yi = 20</math>.       <math>[9.8 \ : 12.1 \text{ DT}]</math>         Constant term A) SHET <math>[A = B]</math> <math>[B = B]</math>         Constant term A) SHET <math>[A = B]</math> <math>[B = B]</math>         Constant term A) SHET <math>[A = B]</math> <math>[B = B]</math>         Constant term A) SHET <math>[A = B]</math> <math>[B = B]</math>         Constant term A) SHET <math>[A = B]</math> <math>[B = B]</math>         Constant term A) SHET <math>[A = B]</math> <math>[B = B]</math>         Nower regression calculations are carried out using the following form <math>y = A \bullet x^B</math> (<math>\ln y = \ln A + B \ln x</math>)         Data input       <math>[A \bullet e^B]</math> <math>[A \bullet e^B]</math>         I. Press SHET <math>[A = A]</math> <math>[A = A]</math> <math>[A = A]</math>         Input data in the following format: <math><x< math=""> data <math>&gt; , <y< math=""> data <math>&gt; D</math> <math>[A \bullet e^B]</math>         To make multiple entries of the same data, follow procedures linear regression.       <math>[A \bullet e^B]</math>         Deleting input data       <math>[A \bullet e^A]</math> and <math>\ln x = x</math>, the power regress <math>= A \bullet x B</math> (<math>\ln y = \ln A + B \ln x</math>) becomes the linear regression formula <math>y</math> store <math>\ln(x)</math> and <math>\ln(y)</math> instead of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> themselves. Therefore, the constant term <math>A</math>, regression coefficient <math>B</math> and correlation coefficient the power and linear regression. Note the following:</y<></math></x<></math></th>	Key Operations to recall regression calculation results $\overline{key}$ operation $\overline{keyu}$ $\overline{key}$ operation $\overline{keyu}$ $\overline{key}$ operation $\overline{keyu}$		<text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text>	26.7 8.5 12.9 15.7 DT 12.9	Image: State of the served ata, the regression of the above data, the regression formula and correlation (coefficient are obtained the respective estimated values of y and x, when $xi = 16$ and $yi = 20$ . $[9.8 \ : 12.1 \text{ DT}]$ Constant term A) SHET $[A = B]$ $[B = B]$ Constant term A) SHET $[A = B]$ $[B = B]$ Constant term A) SHET $[A = B]$ $[B = B]$ Constant term A) SHET $[A = B]$ $[B = B]$ Constant term A) SHET $[A = B]$ $[B = B]$ Constant term A) SHET $[A = B]$ $[B = B]$ Nower regression calculations are carried out using the following form $y = A \bullet x^B$ ( $\ln y = \ln A + B \ln x$ )         Data input $[A \bullet e^B]$ $[A \bullet e^B]$ I. Press SHET $[A = A]$ $[A = A]$ $[A = A]$ Input data in the following format: $ data > ,  data > D [A \bullet e^B]         To make multiple entries of the same data, follow procedures linear regression.       [A \bullet e^B]         Deleting input data       [A \bullet e^A] and \ln x = x, the power regress = A \bullet x B (\ln y = \ln A + B \ln x) becomes the linear regression formula y store \ln(x) and \ln(y) instead of x and y themselves. Therefore, the constant term A, regression coefficient B and correlation coefficient the power and linear regression. Note the following:$
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Range values are reset to their initial values by pressing [SHIFT][MCL] or

[SHIFT][SCL] during range display.

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Graph Overdraw

and 2.0 on the y-axis.

Firstly, set the range parameters as below.

Whenever you try to change the factor value while a graph is displayed, the You can take a look at the range parameters which become as :-



