

# SciPlus-3300

Scientific Calculator

User Guide



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## Getting Started

Your SciPlus-3300 calculator performs a wide variety of mathematical, statistical, and trigonometric calculations. The speech output provides an audible description of all operations.

The SciPlus-3300 also enables you to evaluate mathematical functions.

This User Guide will explain how to get the best from your calculator. Let's first get familiar with the SciPlus-3300 controls.

The USB port is for charging the calculator. You will find this on the left-hand edge of the SciPlus. On the right-hand edge is the earbud jack.

Throughout this manual we will refer to keys within square brackets by their name, row number, and column number. For example, the POWER button is [POWER ON,2,8]. Note that once the calculator is turned on, this same key becomes [CLEAR,2,8]. The top left key is the SECOND button, which gives some keys an alternate function. For example [SECOND, POWER OFF,2,8] will turn off the calculator.

Note that the top row has only six keys in it. Rows two through five have eight keys.

## Learning Mode

If you press and hold [SPEECH,3,8] for five seconds the SciPlus-3300 enters "Learning Mode". In this mode, the keys do not operate normally. Rather, they simply announce (through the earbuds) their function. This allows you to become comfortable navigating the keyboard. If you precede a key with [SECOND,1,1] it will speak its alternate function if one exists. Press and hold [SPEECH,3,8] again to return to normal operation.

## Charging your SciPlus-3300

Charging the calculator is easy. Your SciPlus-3300 calculator includes a USB Wall Charger and cord. Simply plug the USB wall charger into a regular outlet, and plug the USB cable into the SciPlus-3300. The calculator should fully charge overnight. On a full battery the SciPlus-3300 will operate for about 6-8 hours of continuous use. Note this is less than an ordinary calculator because of the bright backlight, which makes the display much easier to read.

When the SciPlus-3300 is charging, you will notice the battery symbol is animated. The battery is completely charged if when the animation stops and three solid bars are shown. When the battery requires recharging, you will hear a beep in your earbuds every 30 seconds.

**Note:** If your SciPlus has been unused for a very long time, you may need to charge it for a while before it will even turn on. When this happens, make sure you “RESET” the SciPlus by carefully inserting a paperclip into the hole on the backside of the calculator. This restores factory settings to ensure proper operation.

## Auto Shutoff

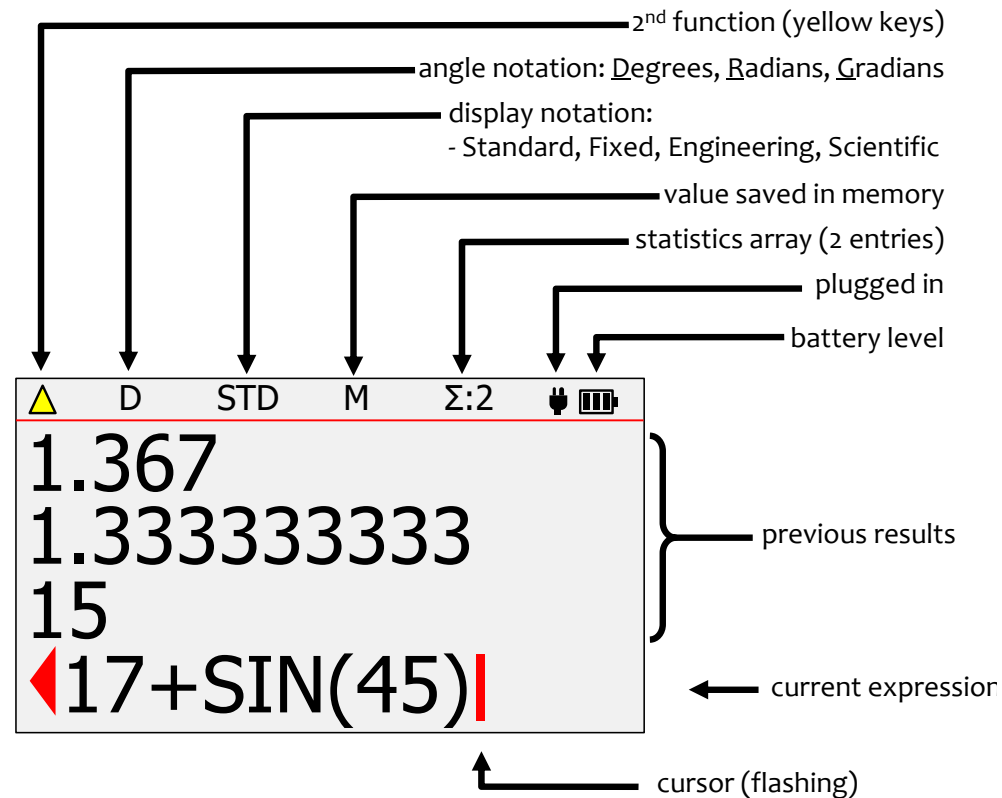
Your SciPlus-3300 calculator will automatically shut off after a few minutes of inactivity. Many of the calculator’s current settings such as the angle mode, number format, etc., will be saved, so that it will turn on again in the same state. Values stored in memory and the statistics table are also saved.

If the calculator is left off for an extended period (typically many weeks), these settings may be lost.

## The SciPlus-3300 Display

The SciPlus-3300 screen has four lines. The bottom line with the flashing red cursor is where you enter expressions. The other three lines show the results of previous operations. Once you press [ENTER,6,6] an expression is evaluated and its result is moved up a line, leaving the bottom line empty to enter another expression.

**Note:** When lengthy expressions or results do not fit on the screen you will notice a red left arrow or a red right arrow as shown in the diagram. This is to indicate that characters are hidden to the left or right. Use the green keys [LEFT,5,7], [RIGHT,5,8], [UP,4,7], and [DOWN,6,7] to move the cursor. In expressions use [BACKSPACE,6,8] to delete what is to the left of the cursor and edit the expression.



The characters above the horizontal red line at the top of the screen show the **status line** of the calculator. If the battery symbol is animated, this indicates that the battery is being charged. Some of the characters in the status line may not appear at all times. For example, if there is no entry in memory, or if the statistics register is currently empty, these items will not appear.

## SciPlus-3300 Operations

The SciPlus-3300 follows the “BEDMAS” rule for order of operations:

Brackets – Exponents – Divide – Multiply – Addition – Subtraction

Many of the SciPlus-3300 keys have two functions. The lower function appears in a white font. The alternate function appears in a yellow font. To access this function, the [SECOND,1,1] key must first be pressed. You will notice a yellow up arrow in the status line when you do this. Throughout the key descriptions below, if a key symbol appears in a yellow background, this indicates that the [SECOND,1,1] key must be used.

## Soft Keys

The keys [A,1,2], [B,1,3], [C,1,4], and [D,1,5] do not have a specific function. Instead, labels at the bottom of the display define the function of these keys. If there are no labels, these keys will not do anything. You will use these keys when adjusting the SciPlus-3300’s settings, and for memory and statistics operations, and when using the [FUNCTION,4,8] feature.



## Working with Previous Results

When entering expressions in the bottom line, it's very easy to use the results of previous calculations displayed in the lines above it. Using the [LEFT,5,7] and [RIGHT,5,8] keys, position the cursor at the location in the expression where you wish to insert a previous result. Now, using the [UP,4,7], and [DOWN,6,7] keys, select the previous result that you wish to insert into the current expression, and press [ENTER,6,6].

## Implied Operators

In some cases there is no need to enter [MULTIPLY,3,6] in an expression. Here are some examples:

<b>2 (3+1)</b>	is the same as	<b>2 x (3+1)</b>
<b>2 sin(30)</b>	is the same as	<b>2 x sin(30)</b>
<b>2 π</b>	is the same as	<b>2 x π</b>
<b>( 3 + 2 ) ( 7 - 3 )</b>	is the same as	<b>( 3 + 2 ) x ( 7 - 3 )</b>

## Speech Output

Your SciPlus-3300 will automatically read the results of expressions when they are evaluated. You will also notice that the speech output describes settings screens, etc., when they appear. At any time, pressing a button to continue operations will halt the speech output. To replay previous results, simply use the [UP,4,7], and [DOWN,6,7] keys to highlight the line to be read, and select [SPEECH,3,8].

Turn speech output on/off: [SECOND,1,1] [SPEECH,3,8]

Read status line: [SECOND,1,1], [SETTINGS,1,6]

**HINT:** Always ensure that the volume control on your ear buds is turned up.

## Settings

There are five settings screens in the SciPlus-3300, accessed by the [SETTINGS,1,6] key. Cycle through the settings screens using [UP,4,7] [RIGHT,5,8], or by entering 1 through 5. Change settings using the [A,1,2], [B,1,3], [C,1,4], and [D,1,5] keys.

### Number Format (Settings Screen #1)

There are four number formats supported by the SciPlus-3300:

<b>1</b> NUM FORMAT			
STD	0	1	<b>2</b>
FIX	5	6	7
<b>SCI</b>	8	9	
ENG			
↑	↓	-	+
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>

**Standard:**

Numbers show up to ten-digit precision.

Examples: 101, 41250.5, 0.3333333333

**Fixed Notation:**

Number of decimals is fixed.

Examples: 101.00, 41250.50, 0.33

**Scientific Notation:**

Numbers are displayed in powers of ten, with a fixed number of decimals.

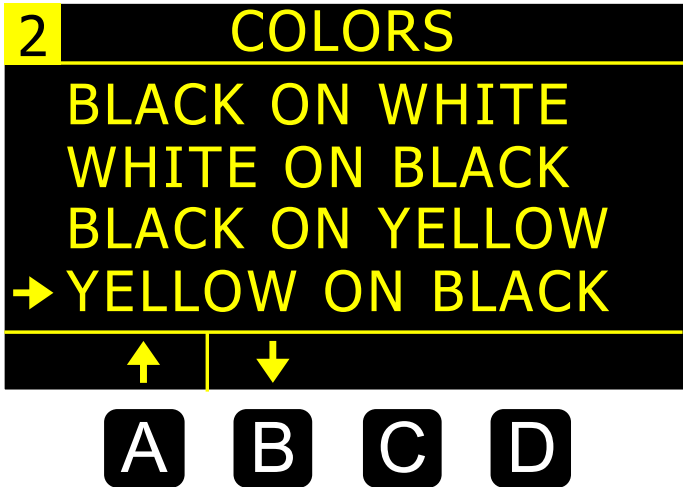
Examples: 1.01E+02, 4.13E+04, 3.30E-01

**Engineering Notation:**

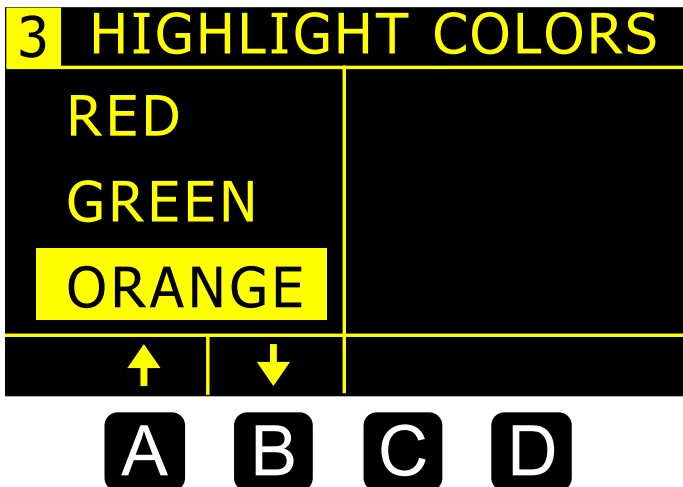
Numbers displayed in powers of ...  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^0$ ,  $10^3$ ,  $10^6$ ..., with fixed decimal precision. These steps express values corresponding with “micro, milli, kilo, mega, etc.”.

Examples: 101, 41.25E+03, 333E-03

## Screen Color Options (Settings Screen #2)



Often, people with low vision are able to benefit from different color options. Use [A,1,2] and [B,1,2] to scroll through the available options. As you scroll through the options you will notice the calculator display changes accordingly.



## Highlight Color Options (Settings Screen #3)

Highlight colors are used for items like the cursor and overflow arrows. [A,1,2] and [B,1,3] to select the highlight color.

**Backlight Brightness (Settings Screen #4)**

<b>4</b> BACKLIGHT			
		1 2 <b>3</b> 4	
		-	+
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>

Use [C,1,4] and [D,1,5] to adjust the brightness of the backlight. Maximum brightness will create the most contrast in brightly lit environments. Lowering the brightness will extend the battery life between charging.

<b>5</b> AUDIO			
<b>ENGLISH</b>	VOLUME		
FRANCAIS	1	2	3
ESPANOL	4	5	<b>6</b>
	7	8	9
↑	↓	-	+
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>

**Audio Output (Settings Screen #5)**

The SciPus-3300 can operate in English, Spanish, French, and Arabic.

Use [A,1,2] and [B,1,3] to select the language.

[C,1,4] and [D,1,5] adjust the output volume.

## Basic Functions

The tables below describe the functions of the SicPlus-3300 calculator. Note that several examples are included. You will find that some functions automatically introduce a left bracket “(”, indicating that you need to enter an expression, which could be as short as a simple number, or a long mathematical expression. For these functions you must close the expression with a right bracket “)””.

KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[SECOND,1,1]	2 <sup>nd</sup> Function	Press this key before any dual-function key to access the upper (yellow) function. You will notice the yellow arrow symbol flashing in the status line.  <b>Note:</b> In this table, if the key symbol at right appears on a yellow background, the description applies to the upper (yellow) function.
[POWER ON,2,8] & [CLEAR,2,8]	ON/Clear	Turn calculator ON. The cursor will appear on the bottom line. Most of the settings from the previous session will remain as they were. If the calculator is already on this key clears the bottom line.
[SECOND,1,1] [POWER OFF,2,8]	OFF	Save settings, memory and statistics data, and turn calculator OFF.
[BACKSPACE,6,8]	Backspace	Delete last entry or function.

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KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[ENTER,6,6]	Enter (=)	Resolves the current expression, displaying the result in the second line. If the expression contains errors, an error message will appear.
[SECOND,1,1] [ENTER,6,6]	Clear Screen	[SECOND,1,1] then [ENTER,6,6] clears the current expression and all previous results.
[OPEN BRACKET,6,3]	Open Parentheses	Open parentheses. <b>Note:</b> Some expressions automatically include the opening parentheses.
[CLOSE BRACKET,6,5]	Close Parentheses	Close parentheses.
[CHANGE SIGN,5,5]	Change Sign	Change the sign of the operand. After some operators (e.g. $\times$ $\div$ ), this operation will insert a negative sign into the expression.
[EE,2,1]	Scientific Notation	This is equivalent to “ $\times 10$ raised to the power...”
[SETTINGS,1,6]	Settings	Manage settings (see section on Settings). Toggles on/off.

## Mathematical Functions

KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[ <b>SECOND,1,1</b> ] [ <b>PI,3,1</b> ]	Pi	Enters the symbol $\pi$ into an expression. If you press [ <b>SECOND,PI,3,1</b> ] followed by [ <b>ENTER,6,6</b> ] the result 3.141592654 will be displayed.
[ <b>SECOND,1,1</b> ] [ <b>FACTORIAL,4,2</b> ]	Factorial	Calculates the factorial of the value to the left. Enter this <i>after</i> you enter the value of 'x'.
[ <b>X-SQUARED,5,2</b> ]	$x^2$	Squares the value to the left. Enter 'x' first. e.g.: <b>10</b> [ <b>X-SQUARED,5,2</b> ] followed by [ <b>ENTER,6,6</b> ] yields a result of 100.
[ <b>Y-TO-THE X,6,2</b> ]	$y^x$	Raises the value to the left, to an exponent. Enter 'y' first. Shown as '^'. e.g.: <b>2</b> [ <b>Y-TO-THE X,6,2</b> ] <b>3</b> followed by [ <b>ENTER,6,6</b> ] yields a result 8.
[ <b>1-OVER-X,4,2</b> ]	Reciprocal	Calculates the reciprocal of an expression in brackets. e.g.: [ <b>1-OVER-X,4,2</b> ] <b>25 x 4</b> [ <b>CLOSE BRACKET,6,5</b> ] followed by [ <b>ENTER,6,6</b> ] yields 1/100, or 0.01.
[ <b>SECOND,1,1</b> ] [ <b>SQUARE ROOT,5,2</b> ]	Square Root	Calculates the square root of a value. e.g.: [ <b>SECOND, SQUARE ROOT,5,2</b> ] <b>4</b> [ <b>CLOSE BRACKET,6,5</b> ] followed by [ <b>ENTER,6,6</b> ] yields $\sqrt{4}$ , or 2.
[ <b>SECOND,1,1</b> ] [ <b>Nth ROOT,6,2</b> ]	$n^{\text{th}}$ Root	Calculates the $n^{\text{th}}$ root of a value. e.g.: <b>3</b> [ <b>SECOND, Nth ROOT,6,2</b> ] <b>8</b> [ <b>CLOSE BRACKET,6,5</b> ] followed by [ <b>ENTER,6,6</b> ] yields the cube root of 8, or 2.
[ <b>LOG,3,2</b> ]	LOG	Calculates the base 10 logarithm of an expression in brackets. e.g.: [ <b>LOG,3,2</b> ] <b>25 x 4</b> [ <b>CLOSE BRACKET,6,5</b> ] followed by [ <b>ENTER,6,6</b> ] yields $\log_{10}(100)$ , or 2.



KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
<p>[PERCENT,3,1]</p>	<p>Percentage</p>	<p>The behavior of the % function depends upon context.</p> <p>If the expression is simply a number with the % operator, the result of the expression is the number divided by 100.</p> <p>If the % operator is appended to a number which is itself to the right of the + - × or ÷ operator, the percentage is added to, subtracted from, multiplied by, or divided by the number to the left of the operator.</p> <p>e.g.: <b>3 + 50</b> [PERCENT,3,1] followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields 4.5.</p> <p>If used in a larger expression the operand must be enclosed in brackets.</p> <p>e.g.: [OPEN BRACKET,6,5] <b>3 + 50</b> [PERCENT,3,1]  [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5] <b>+ 1</b> [ENTER,6,6] results in 5.5</p> <p>If [PERCENT,3,1] is followed by any operator without a preceding closing bracket as shown above example, a Syntax Error will result.</p>
<p>[NATURAL LOG,2,2]</p>	<p>LN</p>	<p>Calculates the natural logarithm of an expression.</p> <p>e.g.: [NATURAL LOG,2,2] <b>25 x 4</b> [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5]  followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields ln(100), or 4.605170186.</p>
<p>[SECOND,1,1] [E TO THE X,2,2]</p>	<p>e<sup>x</sup></p>	<p>Calculates the value of e (2.2718282) raised to an expression.</p> <p>e.g.: [SECOND, E TO THE X,2,2] <b>2 + 3</b> [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5]  followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields e<sup>5</sup>, or 148.4131591.</p>
<p>[SECOND,1,1] [10 TO THE X,3,2]</p>	<p>10<sup>x</sup></p>	<p>Calculates the value of 10 raised to a value.</p> <p>e.g.: [SECOND, 10 TO THE X,3,2] <b>5</b> [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5]  followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields 10<sup>5</sup>, or 100000.</p>

## Trigonometry

Trigonometry functions are very straightforward with the SciPlus-3300. Note that the values used in trigonometry functions, and the result, are expressed in Degrees, Radians, or Gradians, as indicated by ‘D’ ‘R’ or ‘G’ in the status line. The examples shown below assume the SciPlus-3300 is in “DEGREES” mode.



KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[SINE,5,1]	Sine	Calculates the sine of an expression. e.g.: [SINE,3,1] <b>30</b> [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5] followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields 0.5.
[SECOND,1,1] [ARCSINE,5,1]	Arcsine	Calculates the inverse sine (arcsine) of an expression. e.g.: [ARCSINE,5,1] <b>0.5</b> [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5] followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields 30.
[ANGLE MODE,2,7]	Set Angle Mode	This simply toggles through Degrees, Radians, Gradians. The current setting is indicated in the status line. After setting this parameter, subsequent input values and the results of expressions are expressed accordingly.
[SECOND,1,1] [CONVERT ANGLE,2,7]	Convert Angle	[SECOND, CONVERT ANGLE,2,7] converts the current value displayed in the <b>second line</b> , and changes the status line parameter.

The [COSINE,6,1] and [TANGENT,4,1] functions, and their inversions, work the same way.

## Converting Angles

KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[SECOND,1,1] [TO DMS,6,4]	Decimal Degrees to DMS	<p>Converts decimal degrees into degrees, minutes, seconds. e.g.: [SECOND, TO DMS,6,4] <b>45.5</b> [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5] followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields (45,30,0.00).</p> <p>Note that if the second line is in decimal degree format, entering [SECOND, TO DMS,6,4] followed by [ENTER,6,6] converts that value into DMS format.</p>
[SECOND,1,1] [TO DD,6,5]	DMS to Decimal Degrees	<p>Converts degrees, minutes, seconds into decimal degrees. e. g.: [SECOND, TO DD,6,5] <b>45</b> [COMMA,6,4] <b>30</b> [COMMA,6,4] <b>0</b> [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5] followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields (45.5)</p> <p>Note that if the second line is in DMS format, entering [SECOND, TO DD,6,5] followed by [ENTER,6,6] converts that value into DD format.</p>

## Converting Coordinates between Polar and Rectangular

KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[ <b>SECOND</b> ,1,1] [ <b>R TO P</b> ,6,3]	Rectangular to Polar	<p>Converts rectangular (x,y) coordinates into polar (r,θ). Note that angles are expressed in degrees, radians or gradians as indicated on the status line.</p> <p>e.g.: [<b>SECOND</b>, <b>R TO P</b>,6,3] <b>1</b> [<b>COMMA</b>,6,4] <b>1</b> [<b>CLOSE BRACKET</b>,6,5] followed by [<b>ENTER</b>,6,6] yields (1.41,45.00)</p> <p>Note that if the result line is in rectangular (x,y) format, entering [<b>SECOND</b>, <b>R TO P</b>,6,3] followed by [<b>ENTER</b>,6,6] converts that value into polar (r,θ) format.  </p>
[ <b>SECOND</b> ,1,1] [ <b>P TO R</b> ,5,3]	Polar to Rectangular	<p>Converts polar (r,θ) coordinates into rectangular (x,y). Note that angles are entered as degrees, radians or gradians as indicated on the status line.</p> <p>e.g.: [<b>SECOND</b>, <b>P TO R</b>,5,3] <b>1.41</b> [<b>COMMA</b>,6,4] <b>45</b> [<b>CLOSE BRACKET</b>,6,5] followed by [<b>ENTER</b>,6,6] yields (1.00,1.00)</p> <p>Note that if the second line is in polar (r,θ) format, entering [<b>SECOND</b>, <b>P TO R</b>,5,3] followed by [<b>ENTER</b>,6,6] converts that value into rectangular (x,y) format.</p>

## Working With Fractions

KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
<p>[SECOND,1,1] [FRACTION,2,1]</p>	Enter a Fraction	<p>Use this key to enter a fractional amount into an expression. The result is displayed as a fractional amount ONLY if all the operands in the expression are entered as either fractions or integer numbers.</p> <p>e.g.: <b>2 + [SECOND, FRACTION,2,1] 4 [COMMA,6,4] 3 / 6 [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5]</b> followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields 6 1/2</p> <p><b>2.0 + [SECOND, FRACTION,2,1] 4 [COMMA,6,4] 3 / 6 [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5]</b> followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields 6.5</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If no whole number component and comma ( “4 ,” in the examples above is entered it is assumed that the whole number component of the fraction is zero.</p> <p>e.g.: <b>2.0 + [SECOND, FRACTION,2,1] 3 / 6 [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5]</b> followed by [ENTER,6,6] yields 2.5</p>
<p>[SECOND,1,1] [FRACTION,2,1]</p>	Convert Between Fraction and Decimal	<p>Pressing [SECOND, FRACTION,2,1] [ENTER,6,6] without any arguments converts the contents of the second line from fraction to decimal (or vice versa).</p>

## Memory Operations

Note that some memory operations with the SciPlus-3300 use the soft keys in the top row, **A-D**.

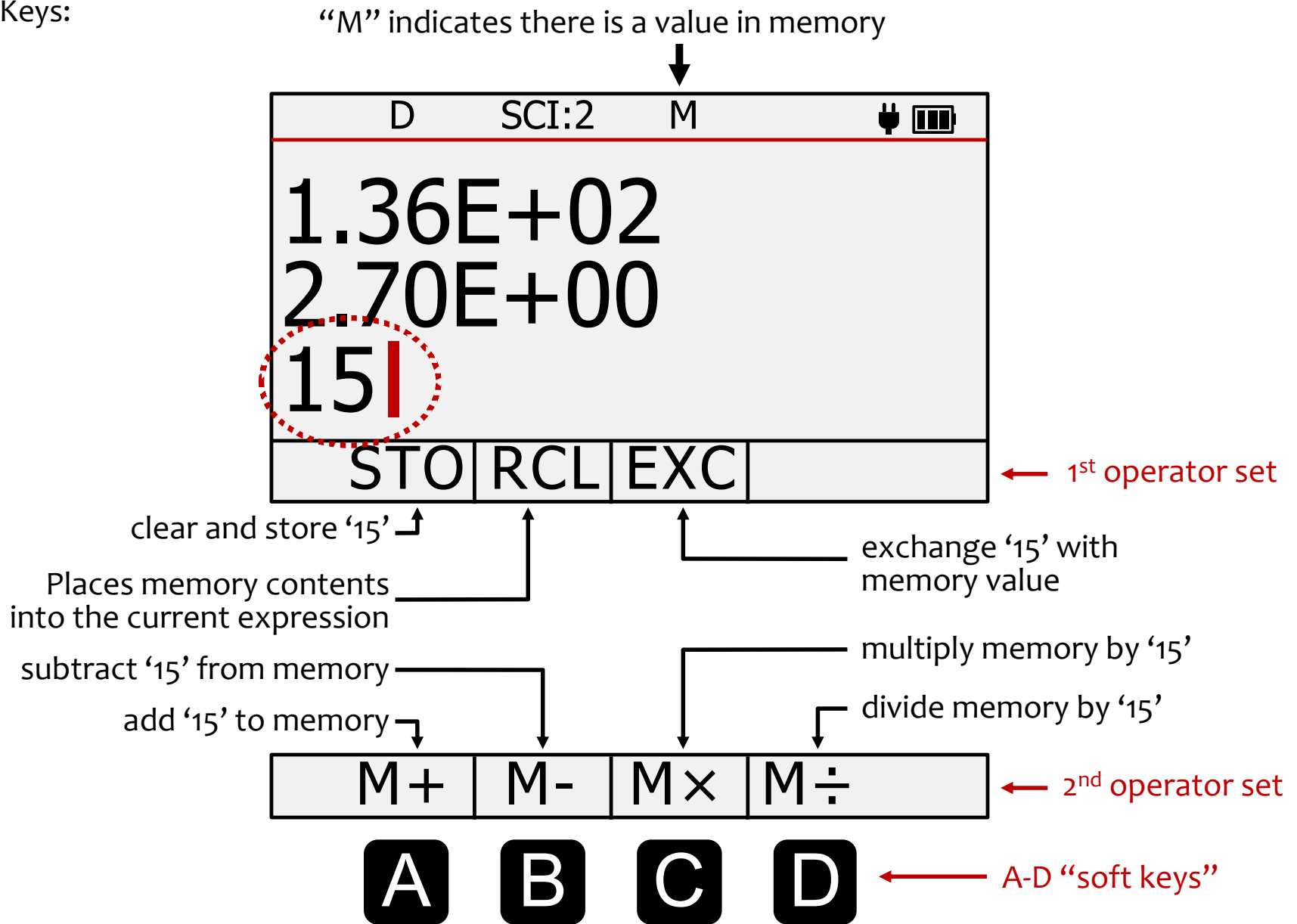
KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[ <b>SECOND</b> ,1,1] [ <b>MEMORY OPS</b> ,6,8]	Display Memory Soft Keys	[ <b>SECOND, MEMORY OPS,6,8</b> ] causes the memory soft keys to be displayed. Note that there are two sets. Pressing a second time will bring up the second set of memory soft keys. A third time will disable the soft keys.

Soft keys **A-D** are used to clear the memory, swap the value in memory with the current line, and perform simple arithmetic operations ( + - × ÷ ) on the value stored in memory using the current line. Memory soft keys are shown on the opposite page. In this example, the value ‘15’ resides in the current line. Note that storing a value of ‘0’ clears the memory.

Note that **STORE** [A,1,2], if pressed at the end of an expression, will solve the expression and store the result. **EXCHANGE** [C,1,4], and the second set of soft keys **MEM+** [A,1,2], **MEM-** [B,1,3], **MEM×** [C,1,4], and **MEM÷** [D,1,5], all work in the same manner.

Pressing the **RECALL** [B,1,3] will add “RCL” to the current expression. When the expression is evaluated, the value currently stored in memory is used. To display the value currently in memory, simply enter **RECALL** [B,1,3] by itself, followed by [**ENTER**,6,6].

Memory Soft Keys:



## Statistical Operations

The SciPlus-3300 performs statistical operations on a table of up to 99 entries. Note that most statistical operations with the SciPlus-3300 use the soft keys in the top row, **A-D**.

KEY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
[ <b>STATS ADD,3,7</b> ]	Add Data Point in Stats Register	Adds the current value into the statistics table. If pressed at the end of an expression, the expression is solved, and the result added. Note that if a value already exists in the table, it will be added a second time.  e.g.: <b>2</b> [ <b>STATS ADD,3,7</b> ] <b>3</b> [ <b>STATS ADD,3,7</b> ] <b>5</b> [ <b>STATS ADD,3,7</b> ] <b>3</b> will create a table (2, 3, 5, 3)
[ <b>SECOND,1,1</b> ] [ <b>DISPLAY STATS,3,7</b> ]	Display Statistics Soft Keys	[ <b>SECOND, DISPLAY STATS,3,7</b> ] causes the statistics soft keys to be displayed. Note that there are two sets. Pressing a second time will bring up the second set of soft keys. A third time will disable the soft keys.

Soft keys **A-D** are used to perform various statistical operations. Statistics soft keys are shown on the opposite page. Just enter the soft key followed by [**ENTER,6,6**] to display that value in the second line. For example, for the table (2, 3, 5, 3), selecting [**C,1,4**] followed by [**ENTER,6,6**] will show the mean value 3.25.

To delete a value from the table, enter that value followed by **DELETE ENTRY** [**A,1,2**].

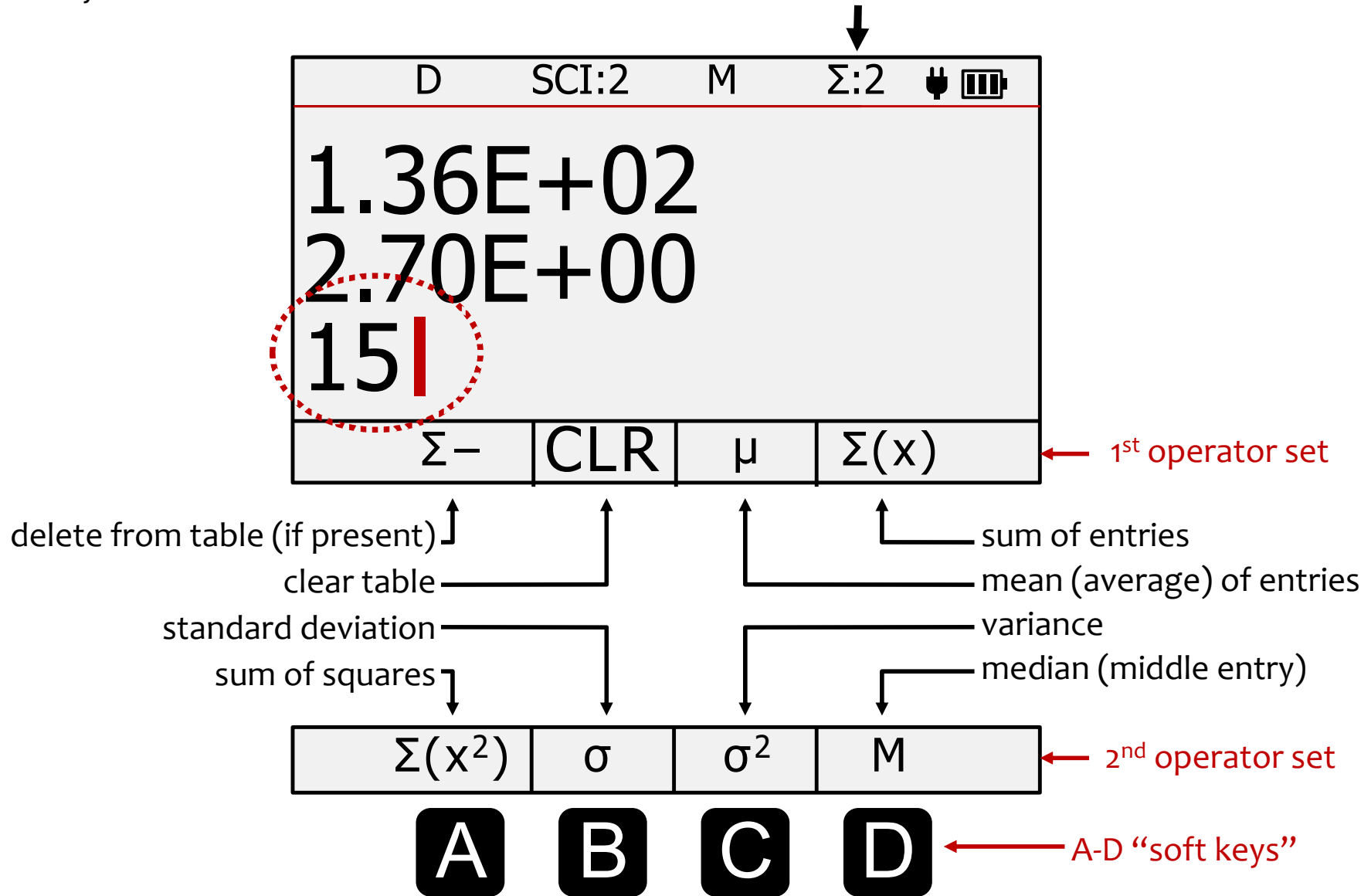
To clear the entire table enter **CLEAR TABLE** [**B,1,3**].

**Note:** **AVERAGE** [**C,1,4**], **SUM** [**C,1,4**] and the second set of softkeys **SUM OF SQUARES** [**A,1,2**], **σSTANDARD DEVIATION** [**B,1,3**], **VARIANCE** [**C,1,4**] and **MODE** [**D,1,5**] can all be used in expressions.



Statistics Soft Keys:

indicates there are two entries in the statistics table



## Using the SciPlus-3300 to Evaluate Mathematical Functions

When you select the [FUNCTION,4,8] key, the display will look like the picture on the opposite page. Note that, while in functions mode, the following features of the SciPlus-3300 are not accessible:

- Fraction calculations
- $(x,y) \leftrightarrow (r,\theta)$  conversions
- DMS  $\leftrightarrow$  DD conversions
- Memory operations (the value stored in memory is maintained)
- Statistical operations (the statistics table is maintained)

When in  $f(x)$  mode, the three lines displayed each have unique meaning:

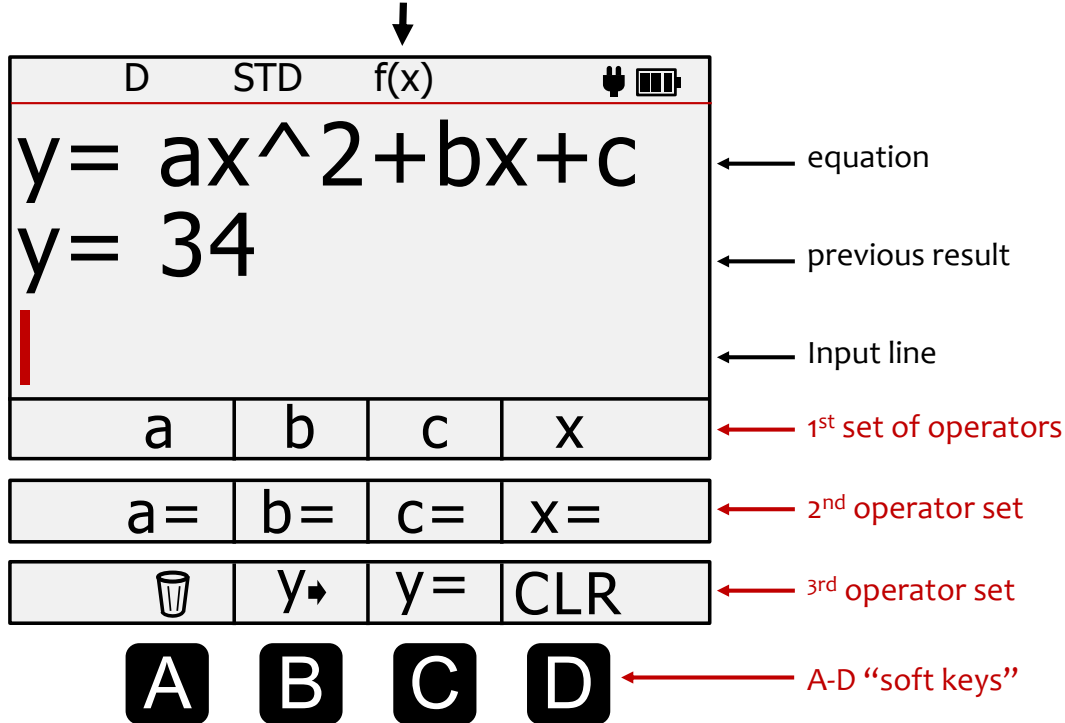
**Equation Line:** The top line shows the equation that is being evaluated. Note that equations are in the form  $y = f(a,b,c,x)$ , and can have up to four variables  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $x$ . Of course, convention normally considers  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , to be “constants”,  $x$  the “independent variable”, and  $y$  the “dependent variable”.

**Results Line:** The middle line shows the result of the most recent calculation. This may be the entry (or query) of one of the variables  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $x$ , or the resulting value of the equation ( $y$ ) for a given set of input constants  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and a specific  $x$  value.

**Input Line:** This is the line in which you enter the equation using the various mathematical functions of the SciPlus-3300. You also enter values  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $x$ . Later, we will talk about how to determine one of these values if  $y$  is known.

The “soft keys” of the SciPlus-3300 have the following meaning while in functions mode:

indicates the SciPlus-3300 is in  $f(x)$  mode



**First operator set:** Push [**FUNCTION,4,8**] once. The four soft keys allow you to use the variables a, b, c, x to define a function in the form  $y = f(a,b,c,x)$ .

**Second operator set:** Push [**FUNCTION,4,8**] again. This second set of soft keys allows you to define values for the variables a, b, c, x.

**Third operator set:** Push [**FUNCTION,4,8**] a third time. This third set of soft keys allows you to enter, edit and clear the equation, find y, and CLR all the stored information related to  $f(x)$  mode.

**Note:** In this section, softkey entries are shown in blue, followed by their corresponding softkey.

For example “**y=**” means press [**C,1,4**] in the third softkey set.

## Calculating values of f(x):

Let's investigate how to use the SciPlus-3300 in functions mode by evaluating the expression:

$$y=ax^2+bx+c$$

1. **Enter functions mode:** First, use the [FUNCTION,4,8] key to enter functions mode.
2. **Enter the equation:** Push [FUNCTION,4,8] two more times and select **y=** [C,1,4]. The bottom line of the display will show "y=". Now push [FUNCTION,4,8] again to get back to the variables list a, b, c, x. Enter the expression as follows using the soft keys:

$$y= \mathbf{a} \text{ [A,1,2]} \mathbf{x} \text{ [D,1,5]} \text{ [X-SQUARED,5,2]} + \mathbf{b} \text{ [B,1,3]} \mathbf{x} \text{ [D,1,5]} + \mathbf{c} \text{ [C,1,4]}$$

**NOTE:** Remember that [D,1,5] represents "x"!

Once you press [ENTER,6,6] the equation will be displayed in the top line. Of course, if the equation contains a syntax error, you will get an error message when you attempt to get a result.

For now, the middle line will remain blank.

3. **Entering values for the variables:** Push [FUNCTION,4,8] again so that the soft keys show “a=”, “b=”, “c=” and “x=”. Now let’s enter specific values for a, b, c and x as follows:

**a=** [A,1,2] **3** [ENTER,6,6]

**b=** [B,1,3] **2** [ENTER,6,6]

**c=** [C,1,4] [TANGENT,4,1] **45** [CLOSE BRACKET,6,5] [ENTER,6,6]

**x=** [D,1,5] **3** [ENTER,6,6]

Note from the above example that it’s perfectly acceptable to enter a variable as an expression (e.g. TAN(45)). Provided the expression can be resolved, it’ll just enter the result as that variable.

You will notice that, as these values are entered, they appear in the middle “results” line.

At any time, you can query a variable by simply selecting the [ENTER,6,6] key without a value or expression after the variable. For example, **a=** [A,1,2] [ENTER,6,6] will display “3” in the results line. If you have not yet entered a value for a, then “a=undefined” will be displayed in the results line.

You can always over write any variable with a new value.

4. **What’s the answer?** Once all four variables have been entered, you can select **y=** [C,1,4] (in the third set of soft keys) followed by [ENTER,6,6] to show the result. The value of  $y = 3x^2 + 2x + \text{TAN}(45)$  for the value of  $x=3$  in the middle line (“34” in this example as shown).

If the equation contains a divide by zero condition, the result Y=DIV0 will be displayed.

If you see “y=...” in the middle line, it means that not all of the necessary variables have been entered yet. Zero values must be entered as such.

5. **Changing variables:** At any point, you can change one of the values of a, b, c, x by repeating step ‘3’ above. A new value of y will be calculated each time a variable is entered.

For example, to find the value of  $y=ax^2+bx+c$  for a new value of  $x=4$ , simply enter **x=** [D,1,5] (in the second set of soft keys) **4** followed by [ENTER,6,6].

- 6. Editing the equation:** To edit the equation, use **y→** [B,1,3] (second softkey set) to put the equation into the input line. Move the cursor to the location you wish to edit. Remember [BACKSPACE,6,8] removes operators from the equation.
- 7. Entering a new equation:** You can easily enter a new equation by repeating step 2 above. The values for a, b, c, x will remain unchanged until you change them as explained in step 3.
- 8. Clearing everything:** You can use **CLR** [D,1,5] (third softkey set) to clear all the constants as well as the equation and start fresh.

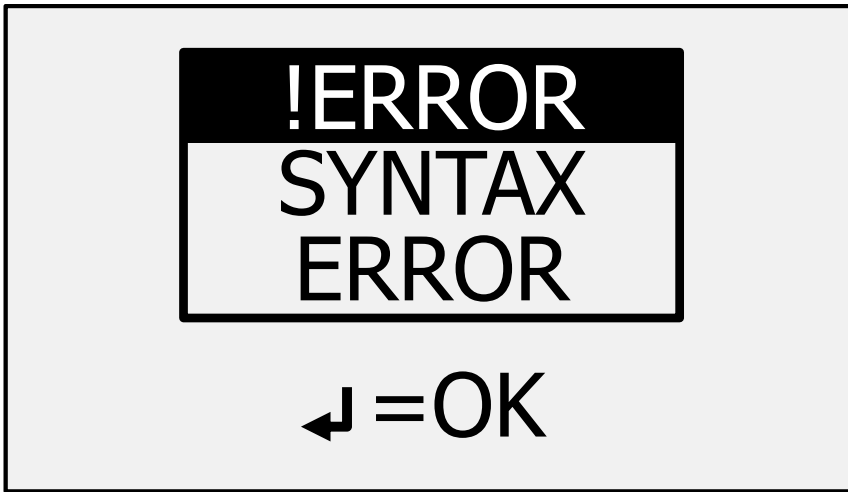
#### Exiting functions mode:

You can exit function mode by simply pressing [SECOND, FUNCTION OFF,4,8].

#### Some guidelines while in functions mode:

- Note that you don't need to enter the equation first and the variables second. You can start by entering variables. If you enter variables that are not in the equation, they will be ignored. If you don't enter all the variables required by the equation, you will see "y=..." when you enter **y=** [C,1,4] (in the third set of soft keys) followed by [ENTER,6,6].
- You can also change the equation and keep the same variables.

## Errors



Sometimes you'll enter things incorrectly, such as not closing a bracket or dividing by zero. In this case, you'll get a **SYNTAX ERROR** message like the image at left.

You might see other types of error messages such as "INVALID ARGUMENT" or "INFINITE RESULT".

To remove this message simply press [**ENTER,6,6**]. This returns you to the entry line. Use the [**LEFT,5,7**], [**RIGHT,5,8**] and [**BACKSPACE,6,8**] keys to correct the error.

## Troubleshooting

### **Battery does not recharge:**

The SciPlus battery may fully discharge after a month or more of inactivity. Simply plug in the calculator as if to recharge, for about half an hour. Next, perform a reset by inserting a paper clip into the small hole on the underside of the calculator, and gently push until you hear/feel a small click. Then keep the calculator plugged in at least overnight to fully recharge.

If a reset does not resolve the problem, determine whether it is an issue with the USB charger or cord by attempting to recharge with another USB charger and /or cord.

### **SciPlus calculator is acting erratically:**

Perform a reset by inserting a paper clip into the small hole on the underside of the calculator, and gently push until you hear/feel a small click.

### **The SciPlus has no sound:**

The SciPlus-3300 is designed to be used with earbuds or speakers. There is no external speaker. Refer to “Speech Output” to ensure the sound is turned on and set to the proper volume. If there is still no sound, check to ensure you are using working earbuds, and that any volume dial on the earbuds is turned up.



### Service

If for any reason you require service or support for your SciPlus-3300, please contact the authorized dealer from whom it was purchased.

If you purchased directly from Sight Enhancement Systems, contact **service@sightenhancement.com** and include the following information:

- The serial number of the SciPlus-3300 (see the label on the underside of the calculator).
- A description of the problem.

The robustness of Sight Enhancement Systems SciPlus calculator is legendary, and you should enjoy years of reliable operation

### Warranty

The SciPlus-3300 is covered by a one year limited warranty from the date of purchase. Warranty includes parts, labour and shipping costs. Goods may be returned only upon authorization by Sight Enhancement Systems. Warranty covers "normal wear and tear", and does not cover damage resulting from obvious misuse of the product. Examples of misuse include, but are not limited to, damage due to exposure to moisture or extreme heat, damage due to dropping the device, and physical damage to connectors and plugs.

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