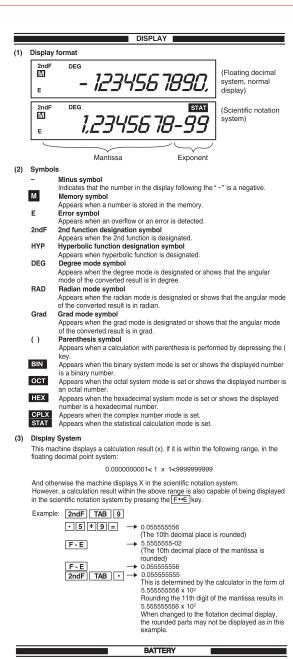
成品尺寸: 160X219MM

(7) F↔E Display format exchange/Tabulation key F↔E When a calculation result is displayed in the floating decimal point system, pushing the key displays the result in the Dear Customer Thank you very much for purchasing our electronic calculator. scientific notation system. - To fully utilize its features no special training is required, but we suggest you study Pushing the key once more displays the result in the floating decimal point system again. 2ndF TAB To specify the number of decimal digits in the calculation this operation manual to become familiar with its many abilities. To help ensure its longevity do not touch the inside of the calculator, and avoid hard knocks and unduly strong key pressing. Extreme cold (BELOW 32°F or 0°C), heat (above 104° F or 40° C) and humidity may also affect the functions of the calculator. (8) CE Clear entry / Factorial key Never use volatile fluid such as lacquer thinner, benzene, etc., when cleaning the CE Used to clear an incorrectly entered number. unit. FOR servicing, contact your retailer or nearby dealer Before starting calculation, be sure to press the ON/C key and to confirm that "0" is 123 + 455 **CE** 456 = -579 shown in the display. 2ndF n1 Calculates the factorial of the displayed number. Special care should be taken not to damage the unit by bending or dropping. For Factorial of $n(nt) = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ example, do not carry it in your hip pocket. (9) DEG Degree/minute/second ← Decimal degrees conversion/hexadecimal number key THE KEYBOARD DEG 2ndF DMS To convert degree / minute / second to decimal (29) +/- RND (30) • (8) CE (15) Exp (22) ÷ (1) OFF Hexadecimal number "D" key. (effective only in hexadecimal number model – HEX mode). STAT (2) ON/C (9) DEG (23) x ▶ HEX (31) = Natural logarithm/antilogarithm and hexadecimal number key (3) 2ndF (10) In (24) -In Used to obtain the logarithm base e (e = 2.718281828). (18) x² ▶ DEC (11) log (4) DRG 2ndF e^x Calculates the antilogarithm base of the displayed number. (25) + E HEX mode (5) arc hyp (12) a (19) (Hexadecimal number "E" key. (6) sin cos tan (11) log Common logarithm/antilogarithm and hexadecimal number key (27) RM (20) log Used to obtain the logarithm with the base of 10. CPLX (28) data CL M+ (7) F↔E (14) (21) 0 - 9 2ndF 10 Calculates the antilogarithm with the base of 10. F HEX mode OPERATING CONTROLS Hexadecimal number "F" key. (12) a Real number enter/coordinate conversion key (1) OFF Power off key When this key is depressed, the calculator is turned off a This is used when real parts of complex numbers are to be inputted and when calling the eral parts of calculation results. This is used during coordinate conversions when the X coordinate of the rectangular coordinates (X, Y) is input or Automatic Power - Off Function (A.P.O.) This calculator is automatically turned off approximately 8 miuntes after the last key operation to save the batteries. when the r of the polar coordinates (r, 9) is input. It is also used (2) ON/C Power on and clear/statistical calculation mode key for calling calculated values of X or r. Push this key to turn the calculator on, It is ready for ON/C 2ndF →re Convert rectangular coordinate into polar coordinate. operation. When pushed during operation it clears the calculator except for the memory. (13) b Imaginary number enter/coordinate conversion key 2ndF STAT Statistical program will be activated This is used when imaginary parts of complex numbers are to When the calculator is set to the statistical calculation mode be input and when calling the imaginary parts of the calculation results. through these keys the symbol "STAT" appears and at the same time the numerical values and calculation commands This is used during coordinate conversions when the Y except for memory contents are cleared. coordinate of the Rectangular coordinates (X, Y) is input or when the 9 of the polar coordinates (y, 9) is input. It is also used for calling the calculated values of Y or Meanwhile, in the statistical calculation mode the X-M, RM and M+ keys work as the n, x, s and DATA 2ndF →xy Converts polar coordinate into rectangular coordinate keys, respectively. And pushing these keys immediately after the 2ndF key they work as the Σx , Σx^2 , o and CD keys. Right shift/complex number mode key Display (3) 2ndF 2nd function designation key (1) 123456 DRG > Degree / Radian / Grad selector / angular unit conversion key DRG : Used for calculation of trigonometric, inverse trigonometric and coordinate conversion. The DRG key changes the angular mode. 45 --> 12345 (5) 5 EXP 24 → 5.00 **↔** 35 -> 5.35 2ndF CPLX Used to set the complex number mode → DEG -→ RAD — GRAD -(15) Exp Enter exponent / Pi and hexadecimal number key (Press DRG) **Exp** To enter number in scientific notation. Ex. DEG GRAD: Depress the DRG key twice. **2ndF** π The constant π (π = 3.141592654) is entered. "DEG" mode – Entries and answers are in decimal degrees. "RAD" mode – Entries and answers are in radians. A HEX mode "GRAD" mode - Entries and answers are in grads. Hexadecimal number "A" key. $(100^9 = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2})$ (16) y^x y_x/_x/y and hexadecimal number key 2ndF DRG> It has the function of the DRG key as well as converting the displayed number into a number of specified angular mode. yx Raises a number to a power. 2ndF x/y Calculates the X th root of Y arc hyp (5) hyp Hyperbolic/arc hyperbolic key B HEX mode Hexadecimal number "B" key. sin⁻¹ (17) √ Square root/cube root and hexadecimal number key (6) cos √ Calculates the square root of the number displayed. Trigonometric / Inverse trigonometric function key 2ndF 3√ Calculates the cube root of the number displayed. tan-1 C HEX mode Hexadecimal number "C" key (18) x² Square/reciprocal key x² Calculates a square of the number displayed. 2ndF 1/x Calculates the reciprocal of the number displayed.

Scientific Calculator

| (19) (Open parenthesis/exchange key |
|--|
| (19) Open parenthesis/exchange key Used to open parenthesis. |
| 2ndF |
| n Σx stored in the working register. (x→y) |
| (20) Close parenthesis/statistical calculation key |
|) Used to close parenthesis when the statistical mode is set. |
| Displays the number of samples entered. (n) |
| 2ndF Substituting Substitution Substituting Substituti |
| (21) 0 - 9 Number keys |
| Used to enter numbers. |
| (22) + Division / binary number mode key |
| t Depressed for division. |
| 2ndF ► BIN Used to set the binary system mode. Converts the number displayed into a number in base 2. |
| (23) x Multiplication / octal number mode key |
| x Depressed for multiplication. |
| 2ndF ►OCT Used to set the octal system mode. |
| Converts the number displayed into a number in base 8. (24) - Minus / hexadecimal number mode key |
| (24) — Minus / hexadecimal number mode key Depressed for subtraction. |
| 2ndF HEX Used to set the hexadecimal system mode. |
| Converts the number displayed into a number in base 16. |
| (25) + Plus / decimal number key |
| + Depressed for addition. |
| 2ndF DEC Used to set the decimal system mode (normal mode). |
| Converts the number displayed into a number in base 10. |
| (26) X→M Memory – In / statistical calculation key X→M Clears the number in the memory and then stores the |
| number being displayed in the memory. |
| To clear the memory depress the $\boxed{ON/C}$ key followed by the $\boxed{X \!\!\to\!\! M}$ key. |
| When the statistical mode is set |
| \ddot{x} Used to obtain the mean value of the data. (\ddot{x}) |
| $ \begin{array}{c c} \textbf{2ndF} & \textbf{\Sigma} \textbf{x}^2 \\ \hline \textbf{s} & \sigma \\ \end{array} $ Uaed to obtain the sum of squares of data. ($\textbf{\Sigma} \textbf{x}^2$) |
| (27) RM Recall memory / statistical calculation key |
| RM Displays the contents of the memory. The contents of the memory remain unchanged after this key operation. |
| When the statistical mode is set |
| Used to obtain the standard deviation of the sample of data. |
| 2ndF σ Used to obtain the standard deviation of the population of data. |
| (28) A+ Memory plus / DATA CD key |
| M+ : Used to add the number being displayed or a calculated result |
| to the contents of the memory. |
| When subtracting a number from the memory, depress the + and the M+ keys in this order. |
| When the statistical mode is set DATA Used to enter the data (numbers) |
| Used to enter the data (numbers) 2ndF CD Used to correct the misentry. (delete function) |
| |
| (29) +/- Change sign key |
| Changes the sign of the number displayed from a positive to a negative or vice versa. |
| Example 5 +/5 |
| (30) Pecimal point/random number key |
| • Example: 12.3 – 1 2 • 3 |
| 0.7 - • 7 |
| 2ndF RND These keys are used to generate uniform random numbers from 0.000 to 0.999 |
| Note: Random number generation is not possible when binary |
| octal hexadecimal system mode is set. |
| (31) = Equals/percent key = Completes four arithmetic calculations (+, -, x, +), "\forall y, y^2 and |
| complex number calculations (+, -, x, +), vy, y- and |

2ndF % Used for the percentage calculation and add-on discount



Battery: LR1130 x 1 or AG10 x 1