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2ndF

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SHARP

SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR

WriteView EL-W531TG EL-W531TH MODEL EL-W535XG

OPERATION MANUAL

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INTRODUCTION

About the calculation examples (including some formulas and tables), refer to the reverse side of this manual. After reading this manual, store it in a convenient location for

future reference. Note: Some of the models described in this manual may not be available in some countries.

Operational Notes

- Do not carry the calculator around in your back pocket, as it may break when you sit down. The display is made of glass and is particularly fragile. Keep the calculator away from extreme heat such as on a
- car dashboard or near a heater, and avoid exposing it to excessively humid or dusty environments. Since this product is not waterproof, do not use it or store it
- where fluids, for example water, can splash onto it. Raindrops, water spray, juice, coffee, steam, perspiration, etc. will also cause malfunction.
- Clean with a soft, dry cloth. Do not use solvents or a wet cloth. Avoid using a rough cloth or anything else that may cause scratches.
- Do not drop it or apply excessive force.
- Never dispose of batteries in a fire.
- Keep batteries out of the reach of children.
- For the sake of your health, try not to use this product for long periods of time. If you need to use the product for an extended period, be sure to allow your eyes, hands, arms, and body adequate rest periods (about 10-15 minutes every hour) If you experience any pain or fatigue while using this product, discontinue use immediately. If the discomfort continues, please consult a doctor.
- This product, including accessories, may change due to upgrading without prior notice.

SHARP strongly recommends that separate permanent written records be kept of all important data. Data may be lost or altered in virtually any electronic memory product under certain circumstances. Therefore, SHARP assumes no responsibility for data lost or otherwise rendered unusable whether as a result of improper use, repairs, defects, battery replacement, use after the specified battery life has expired, or any other cause.

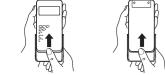
SHARP will not be liable nor responsible for any incidental or consequential economic or property damage caused by misuse and/or malfunctions of this product and its peripherals, unless such liability is acknowledged by law.

• Press the RESET switch (on the back), with the tip of a ball-point pen or similar object, only in the following cases. Do not use an object with a breakable or sharp tip. Note that

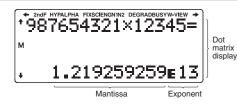
- pressing the RESET switch erases all data sto ed in memory
- When using for the first time
- After replacing the battery
- · To clear all memory contents
- · When an abnormal condition occurs and all keys are inoperative If service should be required on this calculator, have the calculator

serviced in the region (country) where you purchased it.





DISPLAY



During actual use, not all symbols are displayed at the same time. Only the symbols required for the usage under instruction are shown in the display and calculation examples.

Calculating the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD)

3	
What is the GCD of	ON/C) 24
24 and 36?	2ndF) GCD 36
	=

Indicates that some contents are hidden in the directions shown.

functions shown in the same color as ALPHA are enabled.

Appears when STO or RCL is pressed, and entry (recall)

and changes by SET UP menu. $\ensuremath{\text{N1}}$ is displayed on-screen

hyperbolic functions are enabled.

ALPHA: Appears when (ALPHA) is pressed, indicating that the

of memory contents can be performed.

as "NORM1", and N2 as "NORM2".

BUSY: Appears during the execution of a calculation.

W-VIEW: Indicates that the WriteView editor is selected.

when the power was turned off will appear on the display.

To specify e^x : $(2ndF)(e^x)$

To specify E: ALPHA

· Functions that are printed in gray adjacent to the keys are

• The multiplication operator "X" is differentiated from the letter "X"

In certain calculation examples, where you see the LINE symbol,

the key operations and calculation results are shown as they

otherwise specified, calculation examples are performed in the

WriteView editor (SETUP 2 0 0) with the default display

(Display) M, X, Y

Х

Х

Х

Х

Ο

0

Ο

A-F, D1-D3 ANS STAT*1

Х

0

Х

Х

0

0

Ο

Х

0

X*2

Х

0

0

0

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Х

Х

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0

0

In each example, press (ON/C) to clear the display first. Unless

Entry

0

0

0

0

Ο

0

Ο

*2 Cleared when changing between sub-modes in STAT mode.

*3 The RESET operation will erase all data stored in memory and

• To initialize the display settings, press . The parameters set

Used to perform arithmetic operations and function calculations.

DEG/RAD/GRAD: Indicates angular units.

independent memory (M).

Press 2ndF OFF to turn it off.

effective in specific modes.

in this manual as follows:

(In)

settings

Operation

2ndF CA

Mode selection (MODE)

2ndF)(M-CLR) 1 0

(2ndF)(M-CLR)(2)(0)*3

O Clear X Betain

Memory clear key

Angular unit: DEG

N-base: DEC

Mode Selection

as follows:

*1 Statistical data (entered data)

restore the calculator's default settings.

Press (2ndF) (M-CLR) to display the menu.

Used to perform statistical operations.

Press (SET UP) to display the SET UP menu.

DEG (°): SETUP 0 0 (default) RAD (rad): SETUP 0 1

GRAD (a): SET UP 0 2

Press ON/C to exit the SET UP menu.

Used to practice math and multiplication table drills

Press HOME to return to NORMAL mode from other modes.

in the same way as when the mode is changed.

Note: Equations and values currently being entered will disappear,

You can press BS to return to the previously displayed

Determination of the angular unit (degrees, radians, and grades)

Display notation: NORM1

· Recurring decimal: OFF

NORMAL mode: (MODE) 0

STAT mode: MODE 1

TABLE mode: [MODE] 2

DRILL mode: MODE 3

HOME Kev

Note:

12.

45.

Ø

00

FRQ

SET UP Menu

parent menu.

2ndF M-CLR 0

RESET switch*3

ON/C

BEFORE USING THE CALCULATOR

Key Notations Used in this Manual

To specify In: In

To specify the multiplication operator: $\overline{\times}$

To specify the letter "X": (ALPHA) X

Clearing the Entry and Memories

would appear in the Line editor.

FIX/SCI/ENG/N1/N2: Indicates the notation used to display a value

Indicates that a numerical value is stored in the

Press ONC to turn the calculator on. The data that was on-screen

Two settings of Floating point (NORM1 and NORM2), Fixed decimal point (FIX), Scientific notation (SCI), and Engineering notation (ENG). Appears when (2ndF) is pressed, indicating that the When SETUP 1 0 (FIX) or SETUP 1 functions shown in the same color as 2ndF) are enabled

pressed, the number of decimal places (TAB) can be set to any Indicates that hyp has been pressed and the hyperbolic value between 0 and 9. • When (SETUP) 1 1 (SCI) is pressed, the number of significant functions are enabled. If (2ndF) (arc hyp) is pressed, the symbols "2ndF HYP" appear, indicating that inverse digits can be set to any value between 0 and 9. Entering 0 will set

a 10-digit display.

Selecting the display notation and decimal places

Setting the floating point number system in scientific notation NORM1 (the default) and NORM2. A number is automatically

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{NORM1} & (\texttt{iscrup}_1 \land \texttt{iscrup}_1 \land \texttt{iscrup}_1$

Selecting the editor and setting the answer display 0

This calculator has the following two editors in NORMAL mode: WriteView and Line

Set the display format for numerical calculation results in WriteView

The WriteView editor

EXACT(a/b, $\sqrt{\pi}$) (SET UP) 2 0 0 (default) APPROX. SET UP) 2 0 1
 SET UP
 2
 0

 SET UP
 2
 1
 The Line editor

Notes:

- When "EXACT(a/b,√,π)" is set, results will appear in fraction format or irrational number format (including π and $\sqrt{}$) when display is possible.
- When "APPROX." is set, results will be decimal display or fraction display, and will be not shown in irrational number format
- (including π and $\sqrt{}$). to change the calculation results to another format Press (CH that can be displayed.
- Adjusting the display contrast

Press (SET UP) 3, then + or - to adjust the contrast. Press ON/C to exit.

Insert and overwrite entry methods

When using the Line editor, you can change the entry method from "INSERT" (the default) to "OVERWRITE". After you switch to the overwrite method (by pressing SET UP) 4 1) the triangular cursor will change to a rectangular one, and the number or function underneath it will be overwritten as you make entries.

Setting the recurring decimal

- In NORMAL mode, calculation results can be shown in a recurring decimal format.
- Recurring decimal is OFF: SETUP 5 0 (default) Recurring decimal is ON: SETUP 5 1 In the WriteView editor, the recurring part is indicated by "-". In
- the Line editor, the recurring part is indicated in parentheses · If over 10 digits, including the recurring part, the result cannot be displayed in recurring decimal format.

Setting of the decimal point

- You can show the decimal point in the calculation result as either a dot or a comma
- DOT: SETUP 6 0 (default) COMMA: SETUP 6 1
- During entry, the decimal point is only shown as a dot.

ENTERING, DISPLAYING, AND EDITING THE EQUATION The WriteView Editor

Entry and display

In the WriteView editor, you can enter and display fractions or certain functions as you would write them. The WriteView editor can be used in NORMAL mode.

Displaying calculation results (when EXACT is selected) When possible, calculation results will be displayed using fractions, , and π . When you press $\widehat{(1,1)}$, the display will cycle through the

- following display styles: • Mixed fractions (with or without π) \rightarrow improper fractions (with or
- without π) \rightarrow decimal numbers • Proper fractions (with or without π) \rightarrow decimal numbers
- Irrational numbers (square roots, fractions made using square roots) → decimal numbers Notes:
- In the following cases, calculation results may be displayed using $\sqrt{\cdot}$: · Arithmetic operations and memory calculations
- Trigonometric calculations Entry value In trigonometric calculations, when
- entering values such as those in DEG multiples of 15 Used to illustrate the changes in values of a function in table format. the table to the right, results may be
 - shown using $\sqrt{}$ RAD multiples of $\frac{1}{12}\pi$ Improper/proper fractions will be
 - GRAD multiples of $\frac{50}{3}$ converted to and displayed as decimal numbers if the number of digits used in their expression
 - is greater than nine. In the case of mixed fractions, the maximun
 - number of displayable digits (including integers) is eight. If the number of digits in the denominator of a fractional result
 - that uses π is greater than three, the result is converted to and displayed as a decimal number.

The Line Editor

Entry and display

TABLE MODE

Setting a table

TABLE mode

- In the Line editor, you can enter and display equations line by line. Notes:
- Up to three lines of text may be viewed on the screen at one time. In the Line editor, calculation results are displayed in decimal form or line fraction notation if possible.
- Use to switch the display format to fractional form or decimal form (if possible).

Editing the Equation

0

2 (ENG) is

Just after obtaining an answer, pressing <a> brings you to the end of the equation and pressing brings you to the beginning. Press , b, b, a, or to move the cursor. Press 2ndF or 2ndF to jump the cursor to the beginning or the end of the equation

Last answer memory (ANS)

answer memory.

using up to 14 digits.

Definable memories (D1–D3)

Notes

values.

(D1-D3).

Memory List

instructions

Notes:

0

8

0

0

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Chain Calculations

pressing (2ndF) ++ DEG.

Operations (N-base)

Fraction Calculations

The calculation result obtained by pressing = or any other

· Calculation results from the functions indicated below are

 $\rightarrow r\theta, \rightarrow xy: X \text{ memory } (r \text{ or } x), Y \text{ memory } (\theta \text{ or } y)$

Two X' values from a quadratic regression calculation in STAT mode: X memory (1:), Y memory (2:)

Use of RCL or ALPHA will recall the value stored in memory

You can store functions or operations in definable memories

stored. Press (ON/C) to return to the previous display.

when entering values or items in STAT mode.

The values are shown in a 9-character range

Applicable memories: A. B. C. D. E. F. X. Y. M

To store a function or operation, press <u>STO</u>, followed by a definable memory key (<u>D1</u>, <u>D2</u>, or <u>D3</u>), followed by the operation you want to store. <u>Memorelated operations</u>, such as <u>(STUP</u>), cannot be

To call a stored function or operation, press the corresponding

function that is called would be unusable in the current context.

Any functions or operations that are stored in a definable memory

You cannot store functions or operations in definable memories

Press (ALPHA) (MEMORY) to display a list of the values saved in memory.

The previous calculation result can be used in the subsequent

calculation. However, it cannot be recalled after entering multiple

Arithmetic operations and memory calculations can be performed

using fractions. In NORMAL mode, conversion between a decimal

· Improper/proper fractions will be converted to and displayed as

decimal numbers if the number of digits used in their expression

is greater than nine. In the case of mixed fractions, the maximum

To convert a sexagesimal value to a fraction, first convert it by

Binary, Pental, Octal, Decimal, and Hexadecimal

NORMAL mode. The four basic arithmetic operations, calculations

with parentheses, and memory calculations can also be performed,

along with the logical operations AND OR NOT NEG XOB and

Note: The hexadecimal numbers A–F are entered by pressing y^{A} , y^{C}

In the binary, pental, octal, and hexadecimal systems, fractional parts cannot be entered. When a decimal number having

Likewise, when the result of a binary, pental, octal, or hexadecimal calculation includes a fractional part, the fractional part will be

Time, Decimal, and Sexagesimal Calculations

Conversion between decimal and sexagesimal numbers can be

performed. In addition, the four basic arithmetic operations and

memory calculations can be performed using the sexagesimal

Second

0 D

Polar coord.

Before performing a calculation, select the angular unit.

decimal numbers even in the WriteView editor.

Rectangular coord.

The results of coordinate conversions will be displayed as

 \leftrightarrow

Decimal calculation results are internally obtained in scientific

notation, with up to 14 digits in the mantissa. However, since

calculation results are displayed in the form designated by the

display notation and the number of decimal places indicated, the

By using the modify function ((2ndF) (MDF)), the internal value is

When using the WriteView editor, if the calculation result is

· Fluid from a leaking battery accidentally entering an eye could

Should fluid from a leaking battery come in contact with your skin or clothes, immediately wash with clean water.

the unit from a leaking battery, remove it and store in a safe place.

f the product is not to be used for some time, to avoid

Do not leave an exhausted battery inside the product.

Explosion risk may be caused by incorrect handling.
Do not throw batteries into a fire as they may explode.

4. EL-W531TG/W535XG: Remove the used battery by prying it

5. EL-W531TG/W535XG: Install one new battery. Make sure the

"+" side is facing up. EL-W531TH: Install one new battery. First insert the "-" side

7. Press the RESET switch (on the back) with the tip of a

8. Adjust the display contrast. See "Adjusting the display

Fig. 2

· Make sure that the display appears as shown below. If the

display does not appear as shown, remove the battery, reinstal

This calculator will turn itself off to save battery power if no key is

Mantissa: 10 digits

Exponent: 2 digits

Mantissas of up to 14 digits

EL-W531TG/W535XG

EL-W531TG/W535XG

the alkaline battery only

EL-W531TG/W535XG

SHARP

SHARP CORPORATION

Built-in solar cells

EL-W531TH

EL-W531TH

EL-W531TH

and hard case

Operating temperature: 0°C-40°C (32°F-104°F)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://sharp-world.com/calculator

ABOUT SCIENTIFIC CALCULATORS

64 calculations 10 numeric values

I.5 V (DC): Backup battery

(Alkaline battery (LR44 or equivalent) \times 1)

1.5 V \dots (DC): Heavy duty manganese battery (size AAA or R03) \times 1

Approx. 3,000 hours when continuously

displaying 55555 at 25°C (77°F), using

Approx. 17,000 hours when continuously

80 mm (W) \times 166 mm (D) \times 15 mm (H)

3-5/32" (W) × 6-17/32" (D) × 19/32" (H)

Approx. 108 g (0.24 lb) (including battery)

Approx. 113 g (0.25 lb) (including battery)

Battery \times 1 (installed), operation manual,

displaying 55555 at 25°C (77°F)

NORMAL MODE

Fig. 3

96 × 32 dot matrix liquid crystal display

0.

out with a ball-point pen or other similar pointed device. (Fig. 2)

· An exhausted battery left in the calculator may leak and

result in serious injury. Should this occur, wash with clean

water and immediately consult a doctor.

Keep batteries out of the reach of children.

1. Turn the power off by pressing (2ndF) (OFF)

EL-W531TH: Remove the used battery

damage the calculator.

Replacement Procedure

2. Remove two screws. (Fig. 1)

toward the spring. (Fig. 3)

6. Replace the cover and screws

ball-point pen or similar object.

contrast". And then press (ON/C)

Fia. 1

Display:

24

, n!, e^x, In

it, and check the display once again.

Automatic Power Off Function

pressed for approximately 10 minutes.

SPECIFICATIONS

Internal calculations:

Pending operations:

Power source:

Operating time

(varies according to

use and other factors)

External dimensions:

Weight

Accessories:

Visit our Web site

Display of calculation results:

3. Lift the battery cover to remove

displayed using fractions or irrational numbers, press (CHARCE) to

can be used without change in subsequent operations.

convert it to decimal form first.

internal calculation result may differ from that shown in the display.

nverted to match that of the display, so that the displayed value

→x

truncated. In the binary, pental, octal, and hexadecimal systems

Conversions can be performed between N-base numbers in

XNOR on binary, pental, octal, and hexadecimal numbers.

a fractional part is converted into a binary, pental, octal, or

hexadecimal number, the fractional part will be truncated.

negative numbers are displayed as a complement.

system. Notation for sexagesimal is as follo

Coordinate Conversions

Modify Function

Cautions

number and a fraction can be performed by pressing (HAGE)

number of displayable digits (including integers) is eight.

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B

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will be replaced when you save a new one into that memory.

memory key. Calling a stored function will do nothing if the

calculation ending instruction is automatically stored in the last

automatically stored in the X or Y memories replacing any existing

Back space and delete key

To delete a number or function, move the cursor to the right of it, then press BS. You can also delete a number or function that the cursor is directly over by pressing (2ndF) [DEL]. Note: In a multi-level menu, you can press BS to back to the

previous menu level. 6

Multi-line Playback Function

This calculator is equipped with a function to recall previous equations and answers in NORMAL mode. Pressing () will display the previous equation. The number of characters that can be saved is limited. When the memory is full, stored equations will be deleted to make room, starting with the oldest.

- The multi-line memory will be cleared by the following operations: (2ndF) CA), mode change, RESET, N-base conversion, angular unit conversion, editor change (SETUP) 2 0 0 ,(SETUP) 2 0 1 or (SETUP) 2 1), and memory clear (2ndF) M-CLR 2 1 0).

Priority Levels in Calculation

This calculator performs operations according to the following priority: ① Fractions (1 r 4, etc.) ② Functions preceded by their argument $(\mathcal{X}^{-1}, \mathcal{X}^2, \operatorname{nl}, \operatorname{etc.}) \odot \mathcal{Y}^x, \mathcal{X}_1 \odot \operatorname{Implied} \operatorname{multiplication of a memory}$ value (2Y, etc.) \odot Functions followed by their argument (sin, cos, etc.) (a) Implied multiplication of a function (2sin 30, $A_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}}$, etc.) (c) nCr, nPr, GCD, LCM (a) ×, ÷, int÷ (a) +, – (a) AND (a) OR, XOR, XNOR @ =, M+, M-, \Rightarrow M, \blacktriangleright DEG, \blacktriangleright RAD, \blacktriangleright GRAD, $\rightarrow r\theta$, $\rightarrow xy$,

and other calculation ending instructions • If parentheses are used, parenthesized calculations have precedence over any other calculations.

SCIENTIFIC CALCULATIONS

- Press MODE
 to select NORMAL mode.
- Arithmetic Operations 6 The closing parenthesis) just before = or M+ may be omitted.

Subtraction and division are performed in the same manner. For

In constant calculations, the addend becomes a constant.

In constant calculations, constants will be displayed as K

You can use (ALPHA) (<ENG) or (ALPHA) (ENG>) to convert the calculation

• Press (ALPHA) (<ENG) to decrease the exponent. Press (ALPHA) (ENG>) to

▲ to indicate an expression's power. (j^x), (and c^x), (and c

• When using 2ndF logaX or 2ndF abs in the Line editor, values

The random function has four settings. (This function cannot be

random numbers in succession, press ENTER. Press ON/C) to exit.

A pseudo-random number, with three significant digits from 0 up to

To simulate a die-rolling, a random integer between 1 and 6 can be

selected while using the N-base function.) To generate further

0.999, can be generated by pressing (2ndF) (where the second seco

To simulate a coin flip, 0 (heads) or 1 (tails) can be randomly

You can specify a range for the random integer with "R.Int(" only.

R.Int(*minimum value, maximum value*) For example, if you enter 2ndF (RADER) 3 1 (1) 99 (ENTER), a

Each time 2ndF) DRG+ is pressed, the angular unit changes in sequence.

Memory calculations can be performed in NORMAL and STAT modes.

Press RCL and a variable key to recall the value from that memory.

To place a variable in an equation, press (ALPHA) and a variable key.

In addition to all the features of temporary memories, a value can be added to or subtracted from an existing memory value.

An error will occur if an operation exceeds the calculation ranges,

or if a mathematically illegal operation is attempted. When an error occurs, pressing \bigcirc or \blacktriangleright automatically moves the cursor

The absolute value of an intermediate or final calculation result

The calculation ranges were exceeded while performing calculations.

When the number to be factored into primes is greater than 2 and

other than a 10-digit positive integer, or when the result of prime

The available number of buffers was exceeded. (There are 10 buffers

The selected item cannot be deleted by pressing BS or 2ndF

In this example, delete the exponent before attempting to delete

The function or operation stored in definable memory (D1 to D3)

Ex. An attempt was made to recall a statistical variable from

The equation (including any calculation ending instructions)

Within the ranges specified, this calculator is accurate to ± 1

of the 10th digit of the mantissa. However, a calculation error

increases in continuous calculations due to accumulation of

etc., where continuous calculations are performed internally.)

Additionally, a calculation error will accumulate and become larger

in the vicinity of inflection points and singular points of functions

If the absolute value of an entry or a final or intermediate result of a calculation is less than 10^{-99} , the value is considered to be 0

Display of results using $\sqrt{}$ (when EXACT is selected)

Calculation results may be displayed using $\sqrt{\ }$ when all of the

• When each coefficient falls into the following ranges:

When the number of terms in the intermediate and final

Note: The result of two fractional terms that include $\sqrt{}$ will be

Improper handling of batteries can cause electrolyte leakage or

be exhausted before it reaches the service life stated in the

When the battery is replaced, the memory contents are

EL-W531TH: If the display has poor contrast even after adjusting

EL-W531TG/W535XG: If the display has poor contrast or nothing appears on the display when (ONC) is pressed in dim lighting, even

after adjusting the display contrast, it is time to replace the battery.

erased Frasure can also occur if the calculator is defective

or when it is repaired. Make a note of all important memory

When installing, orient the battery properly as indicated in the calculator.
The battery is factory-installed before shipment, and may

explosion. Be sure to observe the following handling rules

 $1 \le a < 100; 1 < b < 1.000; 0 \le c < 100;$

calculation results is one or two.

BATTERY REPLACEMENT

Notes on Battery Replacement

 \leq d < 1,000; 1 \leq e < 100; 1 \leq f < 100

reduced to a common denominator

Make sure the new battery is the correct type.

Notes on erasure of memory contents

contents in case accidental erasure occurs

the display contrast, the battery requires replacement.

When to Replace the Battery

When intermediate and final calculation results are displayed in

exceeded its maximum input buffer (159 characters in the WriteView editor or 161 characters in the Line editor). An

equation may not exceed its maximum input buffer.

each calculation error. (This is the same for y^{x} , $x\sqrt{y}$

 $\pm 10^{-99}$ to $\pm 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$ and 0.

in calculations and in the display

following conditions are met:

the following form:

 $\pm \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{2} \pm \frac{c\sqrt{d}}{4}$

specifications.

factorization is a negative number, decimal, fraction, $\sqrt{}$, or $\pi.$

for numeric values and 64 buffers for calculation instructions).

Data items exceeded 100 in STAT mode.

0 or a negative number was entered as a step value in TABLE

mode. The absolute value of a starting value or a step value equals or exceeds 10¹⁰⁰ in TABLE mode.

An attempt was made to divide by zero (or an intermediate

An attempt was made to perform an invalid operation.

where the e

Press ONC STO M to clear the independent memory (M).

ERRORS AND CALCULATION RANGES

equation or press (ON/C) to clear the equation

Error codes and error types

EBBOB 01: Syntax error

Ex. 2 (+) (-) 5 (=)

ERROR 02: Calculation error

equals or exceeds 10100

ERROR 03: Nesting error

FRROR 04: Data over

Alert Messages

the parentheses.

cannot be called.

within NORMAL mode.

Calculation Ranges

Calculation ranges

 $\overline{\mathsf{Ex.}}$ 5 \mathbf{x}^2 \mathbf{BS}

Cannot delete

Cannot call

Buffer full!

calculation resulted in zero).

Press STO and a variable key to store a value in memory.

generated by pressing 2ndF RANDOM 1 ENTER.

generated by pressing 2ndF) RANDOM 2 ENTER

random integer from 1 to 99 will be generated.

Angular Unit Conversions

Memory Calculations

Temporary memories (A–F, X and Y)

Independent memory (M)

3

Errors

hack to

multiplication, the multiplicand becomes a constant.

Conversion to Engineering notation

increase the exponent.The settings (FSE) in the SET UP menu do not change.

· Refer to the calculation examples for each function. In the Line editor, the following symbols are used:

Constant Calculations

result to engineering notation.

Functions

(2ndF) (ab/c)

abs value

logn (base, value)

Random Function

Random numbers

Random dice

Random coin

Random integer

are entered in the following way

3

Calculating the Least Common Multiple (LCM)

What is the LCM of	ON/C) 1 5
15 and 9?	2ndF) (LCM) 9
	=

Calculating Quotient and Remainder

- "Q" indicates "Quotient", and "R" indicates "Remainder". Pressing (2ndF) (int÷) cannot be followed by pressing a key for another operation such as (+, -, ×, \div), otherwise an error will result
- The quotient and remainder are shown in "NORM1" format. If not all digits can be displayed in "NORM1" format, normal division is performed.

Prime Factorization

In NORMAL mode, the calculation result can be shown as a product of prime numbers

- A positive integer greater than 2 and no more than 10 digits can be factored into primes. • A number that cannot be factored into a prime number with 3
- digits or shorter is shown in parentheses. The calculation result of prime factorization is displayed
- according to the editor setting (W-VIEW or LINE).
- · The calculation result of prime factorization may extend off the edges of the screen. You can see those parts by pressing or **>**. To jump to the left end or right end, press 2ndF
- or (2ndF)

STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS

Statistical calculations can be performed in STAT mode. There are eight sub-modes within STAT mode. Press MODE 1, then press the number key that corresponds to your choice:

- 0 (SD): Single-variable statistics
- (a + bx): Linear regression
- $(a+bx+cx^{2})$: Quadratic regression
- (a•e^b x): Euler exponential regression
-) (a+b•l n x): Logarithmic regression 4
- (a·x^b): Power regression
- (a+b/x): Inverse regression
- 7 (a·b^x): General exponential regression The statistical data input screen appears.

After entering statistical data from the input screen, press \fbox{DATA} or (ON/C) and close the input table. You can then check statistical values from the STAT menu (ALPHA) (STAT) and specify statistical variables

Data Entry and Correction





- Single-variable data table Two-variable data table
- After entering the data, press (ENTER). The input is finalized and the cursor moves to the next line. If data was not entered in an x or y, 0 is entered, 1 is entered in FRQ (frequency), and the cursor moves to the next line.
- You can use (ky) to enter X and FRQ (or X, Y, and FRQ) at once. In the input table, up to 6 digits are displayed for each value, including the sign and decimal point. Any values that exceed 6
- digits in length are displayed in exponent notation. Up to 100 data items can be entered. With single-variable data, a data item with an assigned frequency of one is counted as one data item, while an item with an assigned frequency of 2 or higher is stored as a set of two data items. With two-variable data, a set of data items with an assigned frequency of one is counted as two data items, while a set of items with an assigned
- frequency of 2 or higher is stored as a set of three data items To execute statistical calculation, press (DATA) or (ON/C) and close the input table.

Data correction

Use \blacksquare , \blacktriangleright , \blacksquare , or \blacksquare to move the cursor and select the desired data. Press 2ndF ▲ or 2ndF ▼ to jump the cursor to the beginning or end of the data.

Data correction Move the cursor to the data that you want to correct, enter the numeric value, and press ENTER

Data insertion

To insert a line in front of the cursor position, press ALPHA INS-D. The initial values entered in the inserted data are 0 in x and y. and 1 in FRQ

Data deletion

- To delete the entire line where cursor is positioned, press 2ndF) DEL Notes: • In STAT mode, all statistical data will be erased if the submode
- is changed or [2ndF] CA is pressed.
- In STAT mode, press DATA to display the input table

Linear regression calculation

Statistics of ① and ③.

calculation (refer to the table below)

Single-variable statistical calculation

Statistics of (1), (2) and (4). In addition, the estimate of y for a given x(estimate y') and the estimate of x for a given y (estimate x').

Statistical Calculations and Variables

The following statistics can be obtained for each statistical

- Quadratic regression calculation Statistics of (1), (2) and (4). And coefficients a, b, c in the quadratic regression formula ($y = a + bx + cx^2$). (For quadratic regression calculations, no correlation coefficient (r) can be obtained.) When there are two x' values, each value will be displayed with "1:" or "2:", and stored separately in the X and Y memories
- You can also specify the 1st value (x1') and the 2nd value (x2') separately
- Euler exponential regression, logarithmic regression,
- power regression, inverse regression,

and general exponential regression calculations Statistics of (1), (2) and (4). In addition, the estimate of y for a given x and the estimate of x for a given y. (Since the calculator converts each formula into a linear regression formula before actual calculation takes place, it obtains all statistics, except coefficients aand b, from converted data rather than entered data.)

- Number of samples \overline{x} Mean of samples (x data) Sample standard deviation (x data) sx $S^2 X$ Sample variance (x data) Population standard deviation (x data) σx 1 Population variance (x data) $\sigma^2 x$ Sum of samples (x data) Σx Sum of squares of samples (x data) Σx^2 Minimum value of samples (x data) xmin Maximum value of samples (x data) xmax Mean of samples (y data) Sample standard deviation (v data) sy Sample variance (y data) S^2y σy Population standard deviation (y data) Population variance (y data) $\sigma^2 y$ Σy Sum of samples (y data) Sum of squares of samples (y data) Σy² 2 Σxy Sum of products of samples (x, y) $\Sigma x^2 y$ Sum of products of samples (x^2, v) Σx³ Sum of 3rd powers of samples (x data) Σx^4 Sum of 4th powers of samples (x data) Minimum value of samples (y data) ymin Maximum value of samples (y data) ymax Q_1 First quartile of sample (x data) Med Median of sample (x data) 3 Third quartile of sample (x data) Q_3 Correlation coefficient (Except Quadratic regression) r а Coefficient of regression equation
- b Coefficient of regression equation 4 Coefficient of quadratic regression equation С R Coefficient of determination (Quadratic regression)
- Coefficient of determination (Except Quadratic regression)

STAT Menu

- After closing the input table, you can view statistical values, view regression coefficient values, and specify statistical variables from STAT menu (ALPHA) (STAT)).
- 0): Display statistical values ALPHA STAT
- ALPHA Display regression coefficient values
- (ALPHA) TAT Specify statistical value variables
- Specify statistical value (Σ related) variables Specify max/min value variables
- ALPHA STAT 5: Specify regression coefficient variables
- Notes
- List display of regression coefficient values and specification of regression coefficient variables do not appear in single-variable statistical calculation
- Estimated values x' and y' are specified with the keys ([2ndF] x'). (2ndF) (y')). If there are two x' values, you can specify x1' and x2' from the STAT menu (ALPHA) (STAT) 5) to obtain the values
- eparately · In the statistical value and regression coefficient value lists, you cannot return to the menu by pressing BS.

Statistical Calculation Formulas

- An error will occur when:
- · The absolute value of the intermediate result or calculation result
- is equal to or greater than 1×10^{100} . The denominator is zero.
- · An attempt is made to take the square root of a negative number.
- No solution exists in the quadratic regression calculation.

1. Press MODE 2 to enter TABLE mode. 2. Enter a function (Function1), and press ENTER 3. If needed, enter the 2nd function (Function2) and press ENTER). 4. Enter a starting value (X_Start:), and press ENTER.

You can see the changes in values of one or two functions using

- The default starting value is 0. 5. Enter a step value (X_Step:). The default step value is 1.
- You can use and to move the cursor between the starting value and step value.
- 6. Press ENTER when you finish entering a step value. A table with a variable X and the corresponding values (ANS column) appears, displaying 3 lines below the starting value.
- f you entered two functions, the ANS1 and ANS2 columns appear You can use () and () to change the X value and see its corresponding values in table format.
- The table is for display only and you cannot edit the table. . The values are displayed up to 7 digits, including signs and a
- decimal point. Press or b to move the cursor to ANS column (ANS1
- and ANS2 columns if you entered two functions) or X column.
- Full digits of the value on the cursor are displayed on the bottom right.

Notes:

- In a function, only "X" can be used as a variable, and other
- variables are all regarded as numbers (stored into the variables) Irrational numbers such as $\sqrt{}$ and π can also be entered into a starting value or a step value. You cannot enter 0 or a negative
- number as a step value.
- You can use WriteView editor when inputting a function. The following features are not used in TABLE mode: coordinate conversions, conversion between decimal and sexagesimal numbers, and angular unit conversions.
- It may take time to make a table, or "------" may be displayed depending on the function entered or conditions specified for the
- riable X Please note that when making a table, the values for variable X
- e rewritten.
 Press (2ndF) CA) or mode selection to return to the initial screen
- of the mode, and return to the default values for the starting value and step value.

DRILL MODE

Math Drill: MODE 3 0

Math operation questions with positive integers and 0 are displayed randomly. It is possible to select the number of questions and operator type.

Multiplication Table (× Table): MODE 3 1

Questions from each row of the multiplication table (1 to 12) are displayed serially or randomly.

To exit DRILL mode, press MODE and select another mode.

Using Math Drill and × Table

- Press (MODE) 3 0 for Math Drill or (MODE) 3 1 for × Table.
 Math Drill: Use ▲ and ▼ to select the number of
 - questions (25, 50, or 100) **Table**: Use **A** and **T** to select a row in the multiplication table (1 to 12)
- 3. Math Drill: Use < and > to select the operator type for \div , or +
- **Table**: Use \blacksquare and \blacktriangleright to select the order type ("Serial" or "Random").

If the answer is correct, "
" appears and the next question is displayed.

If the answer is wrong, "*" appears and the same question is

answer is displayed and then the next question is displayed.

4. Press ENTER to start

answer and pressing ENTER

correct answers are displayed.

Ranges of Math Drill Questions

positive integers and 0.

are displayed.

2

144, and divisors of up to 12.

- When using Math Drill or × Table (random order only), questions are randomly selected and will not repeat except by chance.
- Enter your answer. Press ONC or BS to clear the entered number and then enter the correct answer. 6. Press ENTER

displayed. This will be regarded as an incorrect answer.

If you press ENTER without entering an answer, the correct

7. Continue answering the series of questions by entering the

8. After you finish, press ENTER and the number and percentage of

Subtraction operator: "0 - 0" to "20 - 20"; answers are

Multiplication operator: "1 \times 0" or "0 \times 1" to "12 \times 12"

Division operator: " $0 \div 1$ " to "144 $\div 12$ "; answers are

positive integers from 1 to 12 and 0, dividends of up to

Mixed operators: Questions within all the above ranges

9. Press (ENTER) to return to the initial screen for your current drill.

The range of questions for each operator type is as follows.

Addition operator: "0 + 0" to "20 + 20"

This will be regarded as an incorrect answer

+ - × ÷

ENGLISH

CALCULATION EXAMPLES EXEMPLES DE CALCUL ANWENDUNGSBEISPIELE EJEMPLOS DE CÁLCULO ESEMPI RÄKNEE LASKEN

Writ

SET UP

100000	÷	3	=		

[NORM1]	ON/C 100000 ÷ 3	33'333.33333
\rightarrow [FIX: TAB 2]	SET UP 1 0 2	33'333.33
\rightarrow [SCI: SIG 2]	SET UP 1 1 2	3.3 ⊵ 04
\rightarrow [ENG: TAB 2]	(SET UP) 1 2 2	33.33 e 03
\rightarrow [NORM1]	(SET UP) 1 3	33'333.33333

2 SET UP

\rightarrow [APPROX.]	ON/C) (SET UP) 2 0 1	
1 ÷ 2 =	1 ÷ 2 =	6
\rightarrow [EXACT(a/b, $\sqrt{\pi},\pi$)]	SET UP 2 0 0	
1 ÷ 2 =	1 ÷ 2 =	

3 SET UP

	, ,	
\rightarrow [ON]	ON/C (SET UP) 5 1	
611 ÷ 495 =	611 ÷ 495 =	1 <u>11</u> 49
	CHANGE	61
	CHANGE	1.2
	CHANGE	1.23434343
	CHANGE	11/49
LINE	611 ÷ 495 =	1.2(3
	CHANGE	1.23434343
	CHINGE	1-116-49
	CHANGE	611-49
	CHANGE	1.2(3
\rightarrow [OFF]	ON/C (SET UP) 5 0	
4 CHANGE		
$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{4} =$	ON/C 2 a/b 5 ► + a/b 3 ► 4 =	1
	CHANGE	
	CHANGE	1.

EJEMPLOS ESEMPI DI RÄKNEEXE			
Write	View	EL-W531TG EL-W531TH EL-W535XG	6 + (45 + 285 ÷ 3
SET UP) (FS	E)		$\frac{18+6}{15-8} =$
100000 ÷ 3 =			$42 \times -5 + 12$
[NORM1]	ON/C 100000 ÷ 3 = CHANGE CHANGE	33'333.33333	$(5 \times 10^3) \div ($
\rightarrow [FIX: TAB 2]	SET UP 1 0 2	33'333.33	
\rightarrow [SCI: SIG 2]	SET UP 1 1 2	3.3 e 04	
\rightarrow [ENG: TAB 2]	SET UP 1 2 2	33.33 e 03	34 + <u>57</u> =
\rightarrow [NORM1]	SET UP 1 3	33'333.33333	45 <u>+ 57</u> =
2 (SET UP) (ED	ITOR)		<u>68 ×</u> 25 = 68 × 40 =
\rightarrow [APPROX.]	ON/C (SET UP) 2 0	1 0.	<u>00 ×</u> 40 =
1 ÷ 2 =	1 ÷ 2 =	0.5	8 <eng (<br="">6789=</eng>
→ [EXACT(a/b,√,л	r)] (SET UP (2) (0) (0)	0.	0789=
1 ÷ 2 =	1 ÷ 2 =	<u>1</u> 2	
SETUP (BE	CURRING DECIMAL		
→ [ON]		0.	
611 ÷ 495 =	611 (÷) 495 (=)	1 <u>116</u>	
	CHÂNGE	<u>611</u> 495	9 sin (In (
	CHÂNGE	1.234	<u>y</u> x (
	CHÂNGE	1.234343434	sin 60 [°] =
	CHANGE	1 <u>116</u> 495	
LINE	611 ÷ 495 =	1.2(34)	$\cos\frac{\pi}{4}$ [rad]
	CHANGE	1.234343434	
	CHANGE	1-116-495	tan ⁻¹ 1 [g] =
	CHANGE	611-495	
	CHANGE	1.2(34)	(cosh1.5 + si
\rightarrow [OFF]		0.	. 5
4 CHANGE			$\tanh^{-1}\frac{5}{7} =$
$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{4} =$	ON/C 2 a/b 5 ►)	ln 20 =
5 4		$1\frac{3}{20}$	log 50 =
	CHANGE	<u>23</u> 20	log ₂ 16384 =
	CHANGE	1.15	
	CHANGE	$1\frac{3}{20}$	e ³ =
$\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5} =$	√ 3 ► × ·	√15	1 ÷ e =
	CHANGE	3.872983346	10 ^{1.7} =
sin 45 =	sin 45 =	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} =$
	CHANGE	0.707106781	

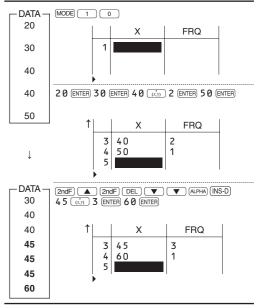
5			8 ⁻² - 3 ⁴ × 5	2 =
2	2ndF) CA	0.		
(1) 3(5 + 2) = 3	(5 + 2) =	21.		
	× 5 + 2 =	17.		
			LINE	
		21.	LINE	
→ ① [<u>↓</u>	21.		
	2ndF) 💌	16.		
			8 ³ =	
6 + - (× ÷ () ((—) (Exp	$\sqrt{49} - 4\sqrt{81}$	
45 + 285 ÷ 3 =	ON/C 45 + 285 (÷ 3 140.		=
$\frac{18+6}{15-8} =$	(18 + 6)	 ר≟ר	LINE	
15 – 8		$\frac{3}{7}$	³ √27 =	
42 × -5 + 120 =	42 (×) (120 90.	4! =	
$(5 \times 10^3) \div (4 \times 10^{-1})$		1'250'000.	10P3 =	
		. 190 0001	₅ C ₂ =	
			500 × 25% :	=
34 + <u>57</u> =	34 (+) 57 (=)	91.	120 ÷ 400 =	= ?%
45 <u>+ 57</u> =	45 (=_)	102.	500 + (500 >	× 25%) =
<u>68 ×</u> 25 =	68 × 25 =	1'700.	400 - (400 >	× 30%) =
<u>68 ×</u> 40 =	40 =	2'720.	5-9 =	
8 <eng eng=""></eng>				$\theta = \sin^{-1}$
6789=	ON/C) 6789 =	6'789.	DEG	-90
	(ALPHA) (ENG>)	6.789 e 03	RAD	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$
	(ALPHA) (ENG>)	0.006789 e 06	GRAD	_100
	(ALPHA) (<eng) (<eng)<="" (alpha)="" td=""><td>6789.E00</td><td></td><td></td></eng)>	6789 .E 00		
	(ALPHA) (<eng)< td=""><td>6789000.e-03</td><td>90° → [rad]</td><td>ON/C</td></eng)<>	6789000 .e- 03	90° → [rad]	ON/C
			→ [g]	(2ndF)
9 sin cos (In log (y^x) $$ ($\begin{array}{c c} tan & sin^{-1} & cos^{-1} & tan^{-1} \\ \hline log_a \chi & \mathcal{C}^{\chi} & \mathcal{C} & 10^{\chi} \\ \hline x \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} & n! & nPr \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \pi & \text{hyp} & \text{arc hyp} \\ \hline \chi^{-1} & \chi^2 & \chi^3 \\ \hline n Cr & \% & \text{abs} \end{array}$	→ [°]	(2ndF)
sin 60 [°] =		<u></u>		(RCL) (ST
0.1100[]	(sin) 60 (=)	2	8×2⇒M	
π		0.866025403	0 × 2 → IVI	
$\cos\frac{\pi}{4}$ [rad] =	cos π a/b 4 =	$) \frac{1}{2}$	24 ÷ (<u>8 × 2</u>)	=
	CHANGE	0.707106781	(<u>8 × 2</u>) × 5 =	=
tan ⁻¹ 1 [g] =	SET UP 0 2 2ndF tan-1 1 =	50.	$0 \Rightarrow M$	
	SET UP 0 0		\$150 × 3	\Rightarrow M ₁
(cosh1.5 + sinh1.5) ²			+) \$250: M ₁ -	+ 250 ⇒ M
	1.5 + (hyp) (sin) $1.5) x^2 =$	20.08553692	—) M ₂ × 5%	
$\tanh^{-1} \frac{5}{7} =$	2ndF) arc hyp) tan (5 ÷ 7) =	0.895879734		
ln 20 =	In 20 =	2.995732274	M =	
log 50 =	log 50 =	1.698970004	$\frac{24}{4+6} = 2\frac{2}{5}$	(A)
log ₂ 16384 =	(2ndF) (log	84 = 14.	$3 \times (A) + 60$	÷ (A) =
LINE	2ndF log. x 2 (x,y) 163		$sinh^{-1} \Rightarrow D1$	
e ³ =	$(2ndF) (e^x) 3 (=)$	20.08553692	sinh ⁻¹ 0.5 =	
e = 1÷e=			Ð	
	=	0.367879441	6 + 4 = ANS	6 (0)
10 ^{1.7} =	2ndF 10 ^x 1.7 =	50.11872336	ANS + 5 =	
$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} =$	6 (2ndF) (x^{-1}) + 7 (2ndF) (x^{-1}) =	<u>13</u> 42	8 × 2 = ANS	
	CHANGE	0.309523809	ANS ² =	

- 3 ⁴ × 5 ² =	$8 \underbrace{y^{x}}_{x} (-)$		2024 <u>63</u>
		-,	
	CHIMGE		- 129599 64
	CHANGE		.984375
9	$8 \underbrace{y^x}_{7} \underbrace{(-)}_{7}$ $3 \underbrace{y^x}_{7} 4 \times \underbrace{(-)}_{7}$	5	
			.984375 r63r64
	CHANGE		599r64
	8 (2ndF) (X ³)		512
- ⁴ \sqrt{81} =	√ 49 ►) —	
	4 2ndF 🗐		4.
	(=	4
- -	2ndF) 氷 27	=	3.
	4 (2ndF) n! (24
=	10 2ndF		720
=	5 2ndF (nCr)		10
× 25% =	500 × 25		125
$\div 400 = ?\%$	120 ÷ 40		625
$+(500 \times 25\%) =$	500 <u>+</u> 25 400 <u>-</u> 30		280
9 =	(2ndF) (abs) 5 (
	$e^{-1}x, \theta = \tan^{-1}x$ $0 \le \theta \le 90$	$\theta = \cos^{-1}$ $0 \le \theta \le 18$	
	$\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$	$0 \le 0 \le \pi$ $0 \le \theta \le \pi$	
	2 2 2 $0 \le \theta \le 100$	$0 \le \theta \le 20$	
(DRG)			
	90 (2ndF) (DRG)		<u>1</u> π
			2 100
(ALPHA) (RCL) (S	TO M+ M-	ANS D1 D2	D3
$2 \Rightarrow M$	ON/C) 8 X	2 (STO M	16.
(<u>8 × 2</u>) =	24 ÷ ALP	HA) M =	$1\frac{1}{2}$
<u>2</u>) × 5 =	(ALPHA) M	× 5 =	80
M	ON/C) STO	M	0.
$150 \times 3 \Rightarrow M_1$	150 × 3		450.
	M ₂ 250 M+		250
₂ × 5%		× 5 (2ndF) %	75
	(2ndF) M-		665.
		4 + 6	
			2 <u>2</u> 5
$(A) + 60 \div (A) =$	÷ (ALPHA)	ANS) =	32 <u>1</u> 5
⁻¹ ⇒ D1		endF (arc hyp) (sin)	
-10.5 =	D1 0.5	= 0.481	211825
4 = ANS (DN/C 6 + 4	=	10
	+ 5 =		15
	3 × 2 =		16
	$x^2 =$		

$3\frac{1}{4}$	lb/c)	3 (2ndF) (ab/c) 1 (▼ 2 ▶	4 <u>5</u>
2 3		a/b 4 ▼ 3	=	- 6
	CHANGE			6
	CHANGE			4.833333333
LINE	3 a/	b 1 a/b 2 +	4 a/b 3	= 4r5r6
	CHANGE			29г
	CHANGE			4.833333333
*4r5r6=4-	5			
	PEN) (NEG) (N	OT AND OR
DEC (25) \rightarrow B		ON/C 2ndF DEC 2 2ndF BIN	25 BIN	1100
HEX (1AC)	-	2ndF HEX 1 A C		
→ BIN	-		BIN	110101100
\rightarrow PEN	-	(2ndF) (+PEN)	PEN	3203
→ OCT	-	(2ndF) (+0CT)	OCT	654
→ DEC		(2ndF) (*BIN)	DIN	428
BIN (111) → N 1011 AND 101	NEG	NEG 111 2ndF +BIN	BIN	111111100
[BIN]		AND 101 = 2ndF +HEX 5 A O	BIN	
5A OR C3 = [H	HEX]	C3 =	HEX	D
NOT 10110 =	[BIN]	2ndF +BIN NOT 10110 =	BIN	111110100
24 XOR 4 = [0	DCT]	2ndF ►OCT 2 4 XC 4 =	OCT	20
B3 XNOR 2D : [HEX]	=	2ndF ●HEX B 3 XN 2 D =	OR HEX	FFFFFFF6 ⁴
\rightarrow DEC		2ndF DEC		-159
	DEG			
D ^o MS ↔ 7°31'49.44" →		ON/C) 7 (DM/S) 31		- 663
7°31'49.44" →	[10]	49.44 (2ndF) ++	►DEG	7 <mark>663</mark> 1251
7°31'49.44" → 123.678 → [60) [10]	49.44 (2ndF) (123.678 (2ndf)	►DEG F) ++•DEG	7 <u>663</u> 123°40'40.8
7°31'49.44" →	• [10] 0]	49.44 (2ndF) ++	►DEG F) ↔DEG 6) 45_	123°40'40.8
$7^{\circ}31'49.44" \rightarrow$ 123.678 \rightarrow [60 3h 30m 45s +) [60]	49.44 [2ndF] (►DEG F ← DEG 3 45 5 DTMS DTMS	123°40'40.8
7°31'49.44" → 123.678 → [60 3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234°56'12" + 0°0'34.567" =	[60]	49.44 2mt 123.678 2mt 3 (DWS) 30 (DWS) + 6 (DWS) 45 36 = 1234 (DWS) 56 12 + 0 (DWS) 54.567	►DEG E ← DEG 3 4 5 5 DTMS 0 0 =	123°40'40.8 123°40'40.8 10°16'21.
$7^{\circ}31'49.44'' \rightarrow$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ 3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = $1234^{\circ}56'12'' +$ $0^{\circ}0'34.567'' =$ 3h 45m - 1.69 = [60]	(10) [60] [60]	49.44 2mf = 123.678 2mf 3 (DMS 30 (DMS + 6 (DMS 45 36 = 1234 (DMS 56 12 + 0 (DMS 34.567 3 (DMS 34.567 3 (DMS 45 (- = 2mf) + (DMS) - 2mf) + (DMS) + (DMS) - 2mf) + (DMS) + (-DEG = ↔ DEG = 45 5 DTMS = 0 = 0 1.69	123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47.
$7^{\circ}31'49.44" \rightarrow$ 123.678 \rightarrow [60 3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234°56'12" + 0°0'34.567" = 3h 45m - 1.69	(10) [60] [60]	49.44 2mt 123.678 2mt 3 0ms 30 0ms + 6 0ms 45 36 = 1234 0ms 56 12 + 0 0ms 34.567 3 0ms 34.567	-DEG = ↔ DEG = 45 5 DTMS = 0 = 0 1.69	⁷ 1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36.
$7^{\circ}31'49.44'' \rightarrow$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ 3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = $1234^{\circ}56'12'' +$ $0^{\circ}0'34.567'' =$ 3h 45m - 1.69 = [60]	<pre>[10] [60] [60] [60] [61] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60</pre>	49.44 2mf + 123.678 2mf 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 34.567 3 DMS 45 = = 2mdF + DES in 62 DMS 14 DMS 24 =	-DEG = ↔ DEG = 45 5 DTMS = 0 = 0 1.69	125
$7^{\circ}31'49.44"$ → $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ 3h 30m 45s + $6h 45m 36s =1234^{\circ}56'12" + 0^{\circ}0'34.567" =3h 45m - 1.69= [60]sin 62^{\circ}12'24" =(x = 6) (r =$	<pre>[10] [60] [60] [60] [61] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60] [60</pre>	49.44 200F •• 123.678 200 123.678 200 + 6 DWS 36 1234 DWS 56 12 + 0 DWS DWS 34.567 200F •• 000 Sin 62 DWS (t_3) OWC 6 (t_3) 4	-DEG = ↔ DEG = 45 5 DTMS = 0 = 0 1.69	⁷ 1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36.
$7^{\circ}31'49.44"$ → $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ 3h 30m 45s + $6h 45m 36s =1234^{\circ}56'12" + 0^{\circ}0'34.567" =3h 45m - 1.69= [60]sin 62^{\circ}12'24" =(x = 6) (r =$	(60) (60) (60) (b) (b) (c)	49.44 200F = 123.678 200F 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 34.567 3 DMS 45 - = 200F + 0 DMS in 62 DMS 14 DMS 24 = (x) 0NC 6 (x) 4	•066 F •••066 } 45 5 0mms 0 0 1.69 12 Γ:	<pre>'125i 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.884635233 7.21110255 33.69006753 11.32623793</pre>
$7^{\circ}31'49.44'' \rightarrow$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s =$ $1234^{\circ}56'12'' +$ $0^{\circ}0'34.567'' =$ $3h 45m - 1.69 =$ $[60]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' =$ $(r = 14)$	(60) (60) (60) (h = $(10)(h)(10$	49.44 200 123.678 200 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 34.567 3 DMS 45 = 200 + +60 DMS DMS 24 = () ONC 6 () 4 200 - ere 14 () 36	• DES E ← DES C + MRS C +	<pre>'125i 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.884635233 7.21110255 33.69006753 11.32623793</pre>
$7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56^{\circ}12'' + 0^{\circ}0^{\circ}34.567'' = 1$ $3h 45m - 1.69 = [60]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' = 1$ $\left(\begin{array}{c} x = 6 \\ y = 4 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} r = 14 \\ \theta = 36 \begin{bmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right)$ (MDF)	[60] $[60]$ $[60]$ $[61]$ $[60]$ $[60]$ $[60]$ $[60]$ $[60]$ $[60]$ $[60]$	49.44 200 123.678 200 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 34.567 3 DMS 45 = 200 + +60 DMS DMS 24 = () ONC 6 () 4 200 - ere 14 () 36	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	<pre>'125i 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.88463523! 7.21110255'</pre>
$7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56^{\circ}12'' + 0^{\circ}0^{\circ}34.567'' = 1$ $3h 45m - 1.69 = [60]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' = 1$ $\left(\begin{array}{c} x = 6 \\ y = 4 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} r = 14 \\ \theta = 36 \begin{bmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right)$ (MDF)	$ \begin{bmatrix} 60 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 10 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 10 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 10 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{bmatrix} $ $ = 1 \end{bmatrix} $	49.44 200 123.678 200 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 34.567 3 DMS 45 = 200 + +00 5 mS 45 = 5 m 62 DMS 1 DMS 24 = () ONC 6 () 4 200 - ***	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	<pre>'125i 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.88463523! 7.21110255 33.6900675: 11.3262379; 8.22899353;</pre>
$7^{\circ}31'49.44'' \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56'12'' + 0^{\circ}0'34.567'' = 10^{\circ}36'' + 169$ $3h 45m - 1.69 = 160]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' = 10^{\circ}36'' + 169$ $(r = 14) + 169 = 169$ $(r = 16) $	[60] $[60]$ $[60]$ $[60]$ $[61]$ $[60]$ $[61]$ $[61]$ $[62]$ $[62]$ $[63]$	49.44 200 123.678 200 3 (DWS 30 (DWS + 6 (DWS 45 36 = 1234 (DWS 56 12 + 0 (DWS 34.567 3 (DWS 34.567 3 (DWS 34.567) 3 (DWS 34.567 3 (DWS 34.567 3 (DWS 34.567) 3 (DWS 34.567 3 (DWS 34.567) 3 (DWS 34.577) 3 (DWS 34.577) 3 (DWS 34.577) 3 (DWS 34.577) 3	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	<pre></pre>
$7^{\circ}31'49.44'' \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56'12'' + 0^{\circ}0'34.567'' = 10^{\circ}36'' + 169$ $3h 45m - 1.69 = 160]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' = 10^{\circ}36'' + 169$ $(r = 14) + 169 = 169$ $(r = 16) $	[60] $[60]$ $[60]$ $[60]$ $[61]$ $[60]$ $[61]$ $[61]$ $[62]$ $[62]$ $[63]$	49.44 200 = 123.678 200 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 45 - = 200F + 0 DMS 0MC 6 cos 4 200F - 70 14 cos 36 200F - 10 0MC (STUP 1 0 5 ÷ 9 =	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	(1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.884635233 7.21110255 33.69006753 11.32623793 8.228993533 0.1 0.1 5.1
$7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56^{1'}12'' + 0^{\circ}0^{\circ}34.567'' = 1$ $3h 45m - 1.69 = [60]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' = 16$ $(x = 6) + 7^{\circ}0 + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0$	$[60] = [60]$ $[60] = [10]$ $\Rightarrow xy (x = x) (x = y) (x $	49.44 200 € 123.678 200 3 00 × 30 00 × 3 + 6 00 × 45 36 = 1234 00 × 56 12 + 0 00 × 56 12 + 0 00 × 56 00 × 6 < 00 × 56 50 × 50 × 50 00 × 6 < 00 × 6 20 € × 70 14 < 36 20 € × 70 20 ×	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	(1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.88463523! 7.21110255 33.6900675: 11.3262379; 8.22899353; 0.1 0.1 5 9 0.1
$7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56^{1'}12'' + 0^{\circ}0^{\circ}34.567'' = 1$ $3h 45m - 1.69 = [60]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' = 16$ $(x = 6) + 7^{\circ}0 + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0$	$\begin{bmatrix} 60 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 10 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 10 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	49.44 2mf ← 123.678 2md 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 34.567 3 DMS 45 - = 2mf + DES Sin 62 DMS 1 DMS 24 = (c) 0NC 6 C) 4 2mf - r9 14 C) 36 2mf - x9 Sin 9 = - - - - - - - - - - - - -	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	* 1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.88463523! 7.21110255 33.6900675: 11.3262379; 8.22899353: 0.1 5 9 0.1 5.1 9 0.1 5.2 9 0.1 5.1 9 0.1 5.1 9 0.1 5.1 9 0.1 5.1 9 0.1 5.1 9 0.1 5.1 9 0.1 5.2 9 0.1 10.1 11.3 11.3 11.3 12.3 13.4 14.5 15.5 9 15.1 15.1
$7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 7^{\circ}3^{1'49.44''} \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56^{1'}12'' + 0^{\circ}0^{\circ}34.567'' = 1$ $3h 45m - 1.69 = [60]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12'24'' = 16$ $(x = 6) + 7^{\circ}0 + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ} + 7^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0^{\circ}0$	[60] = [0]	49.44 2mdF ← 123.678 2mdf 3 DNKS 30 DNKS + 6 DNKS 45 36 = 1234.DNKS 56 12 + 0 DNKS DNKS 45 - = 2mdF ← 0 DNS 0NK 6 c - in 62 DNKS 1 DNK 24 = 0NK 6 c - 14 c - 36 2mdF ← xy NNC (SETUP 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	(1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.88463523! 7.21110255 33.6900675: 11.3262379; 8.22899353; 0.6 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
$7^{\circ}3^{1}49.44^{"} \rightarrow 123.678 \rightarrow [60]$ $3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234^{\circ}56^{\circ}12^{"} + 0^{\circ}0^{\circ}34.567^{"} = 160]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12^{\circ}24^{"} = 160]$ $sin 62^{\circ}12^{\circ}24^{"} = 160$ $(r = 14) + 6 = 36 [\circ] \rightarrow (r = 14) + 36 [\circ] \rightarrow (r = 14$	[60] $ [60] $ $ [60]$	49.44 2mf = 123.678 2md 3 DMS 30 DMS + 6 DMS 45 36 = 1234 DMS 56 12 + 0 DMS DMS 34.567 3 DMS 45 - = 2mf + 100 Sin 62 DMS 1 DMS 24 = (x,y) ONC 6 C, y) 4 2mdF -r0 14 C, 36 2mdF -xy DMC (STUP 1) S ÷ 9 = 	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	* 1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.88463523! 7.21110255 33.6900675: 11.3262379; 8.22899353; 0.4 5 9 0.4 5 9 0.4 5 9 0.4 5 9 0.4 5 9 0.4 5 9 0.4 3
$7^{\circ}31'49.44" \rightarrow$ 123.678 → [60 3h 30m 45s + 6h 45m 36s = 1234°56'12" + 0°0'34.567" = 3h 45m - 1.69 = [60] sin 62°12'24" = (x = 6) (y = 4) - (r = y) (y = y)	[60] $[60]$	49.44 2mdF ← 123.678 2mdf 3 DNKS 30 DNKS + 6 DNKS 45 36 = 1234.DNKS 56 12 + 0 DNKS DNKS 45 - = 2mdF ← DES in 62 DNKS 1 DNKS 24 = in 62 DNKS 1 DNKS 6 cos 4 2mdF ← TB 14 cos 36 2mdF ← TB 14 cos 36 2mdF ← TB 14 cos 36 2mdF ← TS is ÷ 9 = is ÷ 9 = is ÷ 9 = is ÷ 9 = in 6 2 m F MDF	•DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DES S ← DES F ← DE	(1251 123°40'40.8 10°16'21. 1234°56'47. 2°3'36. 0.88463523! 7.21110255 33.6900675: 11.3262379; 8.22899353; 0.6 5.0 0.0 5.0 0.6 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0

₿ int÷			
23 ÷ 5 =	ON/C 23 (2ndF) (int÷ 5	Q: R:	4. 3.
9.5 ÷ 4 =	9.5 (2ndF) (int÷) 4	Q: R:	2. 1.5
-32 ÷ (-5) =	() 32 (2ndF) (int÷) () 5 =	Q: R:	6. -2.
19 P.FACT			
12210 =	ON/C 12210 =	12'	210.
	(2ndF) (P.FACT)	2×3×5×1′	1×37
	(2ndF) (P.FACT)	12'	210.
1234567 =	1234567 =	1'234'	567.
	1254501		

MODE (STAT) INS-D



MODE (STAT) DATA (STAT) X' Y'

DATA - 95 80	MODE 1 95 ENTER 80 ENTER 50 ENTE		
80 75 75 75 50	↑ 3 7 5 4 5 0 5		FRQ 3 1
	(DATA)	S	tat 0[SD] 0.
	ALPHA) (STAT)	sx =	7. 75.7142857 13.3630621 178.571429
		$ \begin{array}{rcl} \uparrow \sigma x & = \\ \sigma^2 x & = \\ \Sigma x & = \\ \downarrow \Sigma x^2 & = \end{array} $	12.3717915 153.061224 530. 41'200.
		$\uparrow xmin = \\ Q_1 = \\ Med = \\ \downarrow Q_3 = \\ \downarrow$	50. 75. 75. 80.
		↑ <i>xmax</i> =	95.
$\frac{(95-\overline{x})}{sx} \times 10 + 50 =$	ON/C (95 ALPHA STAT 2) ÷ (ALPHA STAT 2 (ALPHA STAT 2 × 10 +		64.43210706

_	*2 .	9 3 5	×	9	=	0.6
		5				

_ DA	ТА —	MODE 1 1 2 (x,y) 5 (x,y) 2 ENTER
x	y	MODE 1 1 2 km 5 km 2 ENTER 12 km 24 ENTER 21 km 40 km 3 ENTER
2	5	15 (x,)) 25 ENTER
2	5	

24

Function Fonction Funktion

Función Funzioni

Dynamic range	
Plage dynamique	
zulässiger Bereich	
Rango dinámico	
Campi dinamici	

NOT

BIN: 100000000 $\le x \le 1111111111$ $0 \le x \le 111111111$ PEN: 222222223 $\le x \le 4444444444$ $0 \le x \le 222222221$ OCT: 4000000000 $\le x \le 7777777777$ $0 \le x \le 37777777777$ HEX: FDABF41C01 $\le x \le$ FFFFFFFFFF HEX: $x \le x \le 2540$ BE3EE

Información sobre el Desechado de este Aparato y sus Pilas SI USTED DESEA DESECHAR ESTE APARATO O SUS PILAS, NO USE EL CONTENEDOR DE RESIDUOS HABITUAL I NO LOS DEPOSITE EN LUGARES CON FUEGO ! 1. En la Unión Europea Los aparatos déctricos y les pilas usadas deben ser recogidos y tratados SEPARADAIENTE de acuerdo con la Ley, Esto garantiza un tratamiento respetuoso del medio ambiente, promueve el recicaje de materiales, y minimiza el desecho final de residuos. Todos

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Funzioni Funktion Funktio	Campi dinamici Definitionsområde Dynaaminen ala	HEX: FDABF41C01 $\leq x \leq$ FFFFFFFFF 0 $\leq x \leq$ 2540BE3FE	garantiza un tratamiento respetuoso del medio ambiente, promueve el reciclaje de materiales, y minimiza el desecho final de residuos. Todos los hogares deben participar I, El DESECHADO LLEGAL puede ser neriruidical nara du salut dumana y el medin ambiente debido a las
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fulkio	DEG: $ x < 10^{10}$	BIN: 100000001 ≤ x ≤ 1111111111	perjudicial para la salud humana y el medio ambiente, debido a las sustancias pelígrosas contenidas I. ESTE SIMBOLO aparece en los aparatos eléctricos y electrónicos y en las pilas (o en el embalaje) para recordárselo I. Si "Hg" o "Pb" aparece debajo, significa que contienen
21 40		$(\tan x: x \neq 90(2n-1))^*$	$0 \le x \le 111111111$ PEN: 222222223 $\le x \le 4444444444$	trazas de mercurio (Hg) o plomo (Pb), respectivamente. Lleve los APARATOS USADOS a un centro de recogida local,
15 25 DATA Stat 1[a+bx] 0.	$\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$	RAD: $ x < \frac{\pi}{180} \times 10^{10}$ $(\tan x: x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}(2n-1))^*$	NEG $0 \le x \le 2222222222$ OCT: 400000001 $\le x \le 77777777777$	normalmente municipal, cuando esté disponible. Antes de eso, retire las plas. Lleve las PILAS USADAS a un centro de recogida de pilas, por lo general un lugar donde se venden pilas nuevas. Pregunte alí por la caja
a+bx		GRAD: $ x < \frac{10}{9} \times 10^{10}$	$0 \le x \le 3777777777$ HEX: FDABF41C01 $\le x \le$ FFFFFFFFFF	de recogida de pllas usadas. En caso de duda, contacte con su distribuidor o con las autoridades locales y pregunte por el método correcto de desechado.
a = 1.050261097 b = 1.826044386		$(\tan x: x \neq 100(2n - 1))^*$	0 ≤ x ≤ 2540BE3FF	2. En otros países fuera de la Unión Europea Si desea desechar este producto, por favor póngas en contacto con las autoridades locales y pregunte por el método de eliminación
$\downarrow r = 0.995176343$	$\sin^{-1}x$, $\cos^{-1}x$	<i>x</i> ≤1	* m, n, r: integer / entier / ganze Zahlen / entero / intero / heltal / kokonaisluk	correcto.
$\begin{array}{c} (ONC) (ALPHA) \\ (STAT) (0) \\ (STAT) ($	$\tan^{-1}x, \sqrt[3]{x}$	<i>x</i> < 10 ¹⁰⁰		Informazioni sullo smattimento di questo apparecchio e delle sue batterie PER SMALTIRE IL PRESENTE DISPOSITIVO O LE SUE DISPOSITIVO DI SULLO DI SUL
$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{y} \\$	$\ln x$, $\log x$, $\log_a x$	$10^{-99} \le x < 10^{100}, \ 10^{-99} \le a < 10^{100} \ (a \ne 1)$		BATTERIE, NON UTILIZZARE IL NORMALE BIDONE DELLA SPAZZATURA ! NON INCENERIRE ! 1. Nell'Unione europea
		• $y > 0$: $-10^{100} < x \log y < 100$		Le apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche usate e le batterie, devono essere raccotte SEPARATAMENTE e in conformità alla legislazione vigente Questo assicura un trattamento ambientalmente compatibile,
$x = 3 \rightarrow y' = ?$ ONC 3 2ndF y' 3 y' 6.528394256	y ^x	• $y = 0$: $0 < x < 10^{100}$ • $y < 0$: $x = n$		vigence Questo associate du fatalamento aniotriamente compandine, che promuove il ricicitaggio dei materiali, e minimizza il conferimento finale di rifiuti. Ognuno di noi può contribuire I Lo SMALTIMENTO ILLEGALE può sesere pericoloso per la salute umana e l'ambiente a
$y = 46 \rightarrow x' = ?$ 46 [2ndF] x' 46x' 24.61590706		$(0 < x < 1: \frac{1}{x} = 2n - 1, x \neq 0)^*,$		causa delle sostanze periodose contenute i QUESTO SIMBOLO sulle apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche e le batterie o l'imballaggio è per ricordarvi questo 1 Se 'Hg' o 'Pb' sono presenti là sotto significa che
		$-10^{100} < x \log y < 100$		le batterie contengono rispettivamente tracce di mercurio (Hg) o di piombo (Pb).
x y 8 x 2 ENTER 5 x 2 ENTER 12 41 23 200 ENTER 15 x 71 ENTER		• $y > 0$: $-10^{100} < \frac{1}{x} \log y < 100 \ (x \neq 0)$	For EU only: Manufactured by	Porta gli APPARECCHI USATI alla più vicina piazzola municipale ove disponibile. Rimuovi prima le batterie. Porta le BATTERIE USATE negli appositi contenitori che si trovano nelle piazzole o nei punti vendita di
	$x\sqrt{V}$	• $y = 0$: $0 < x < 10^{100}$ • $y < 0$: $x = 2n - 1$	SHARP CORPORATION 1 Takumi-cho, Sakai-ku, Sakai City,	nuove batterie. Chiedi li per il contenitore delle batterie usate Per dubbi o chiarimenti contatta il tuo Rivenditore o le locali autorità e chiedi informazioni sul corretto metodo di smaltimento.
8 13 1 1 X Y FRQ	√y	y < 0, $x = 2n - 1(0 < x < 1: \frac{1}{x} = n, x \neq 0)^*,$	Osaka 590-8522, Japan In Europe represented by	2. In paesi che non fanno parte dell'UE Se si desidera eliminare il presente prodotto, contattare le autorità locali e informarsi sul metodo di smaltimento corretto. [TALIANO]
5 2 <u>4 23 200 1</u> 5 15 71 1		$-10^{100} < \frac{1}{x} \log y < 100$	Sharp Electronics Europe Ltd. 4 Furzeground Way, Stockley Park,	
	e ^x	$-10^{100} < x \le 230.2585092$	Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB11 1EZ, U.K. http://www.sharp.eu/	Information om avfallshantering av denna utrustning och dess batterier OM DU ÖNSKAR AVFALLSHANTERA DENNA UTRUSTNING ELLER DESS BATTERIER, ANVÄND INTE ORDINARIE SOPT INNAK KASTA INTE UTRUSTNINGEN ELLE BOESS
15 71 DATA Stat 2[a+bx+cx ²] 0.	10 ^{<i>x</i>}	-10 ¹⁰⁰ < <i>x</i> < 100	Imported into Europe by	BATTERIER I OPPEN ELD! 1. EU-länder
$\begin{array}{c} a + bx + cx^2 \\ a = 5.357506761 \end{array}$	$\sinh x$, $\cosh x$, $\tanh x$	<i>x</i> ≤ 230.2585092	MORAVIA Consulting, spol. s r.o., Olomoucká 83, 627 00 Brno, Czech Republic Visit our Web site	Elektrisk och elektronisk utrustning samt batterier måste samlas in och avfallshanteras SEPARAT i enighet med gällande lagstiftning. Detta garanterar en miljövänlig hantering och återvinning av produkten och
b = -3.120289663	sinh ⁻¹ x	x < 10 ⁵⁰	http://www.moravia-consulting.com	dess batterier, samt minimerar det slutliga avfallet. Varje hushåll bör hjätpa till OLAGLIG AVFALLSHANTERING kan vara skadigt för människan och miljön på grund av farliga substanser! DENNA SYMBOL
↓ <i>c</i> = 0.503334057	cosh ⁻¹ x	$1 \le x < 10^{50}$		finns på elektrisk och elektronisk utrustning och batterier eller förpackning för att påminna om detta! Om texten "Hg" eller "Pb" finns nedanför, betyder detta att batteriet innehåller spår av kvicksliver (Hg)
	$\frac{\tanh^{-1}x}{x^2}$	x < 1	Information on the Disposal of this Equipment and its Batteries IF YOU WISH TO DISPOSE OF THIS EQUIPMENT OR ITS BATTERIES, DO NOT USE THE ORDINARY WASTE BIN !	eller bly (Pb). Ta UTRUSTNINGEN till en lokal, oftast kommunal återvinningsstation. Ta först ut batterierna. Uttjänta batterier lämnas i särskilda
	x ²	$ x < 10^{50}$ $ x < 2.15443469 \times 10^{33}$	DO NOT PUT THEM INTO A FIREPLACE ! I. In the European Union Used dectrical and electronic equipment and batteries must be	batterübehållare. Sådana behållare finns på alla återvinningsstationer eller i butiker där batterier sälljs. År du osäker, kontakta din återförsäljare eller kommunens miljökontor för information om korrekt avfallshantering.
$x = 10 \rightarrow y' = ?$ ONC 10 2nd y' 10 y' 24.4880159	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}$	$0 \le x < 10^{100}$	Collected and treated SEPARATELY in accordance with law. This ensures an environment-friendly treatment, promotes recycling of materials, and minimizes final disposal of waste. Each household should	 Länder utanför EU Kontakta de lokala myndigheterna och ta reda på gällande sorterings- och återvinningsföreskrifter om du behöver göra dig av med denna
$y=22 \rightarrow x'=?$ 22 2ndF x' 1: 9.63201409 2: -3.432772026	x ⁻¹	$ x < 10^{100} (x \neq 0)$	nationals, and minimized mathematic subjects to variable. Each model in the environment due to contained hazardous substances 1 THIS SYMBOL appears on electrical and electronic acuity of the batteries	produkt. [SVENSKA]
	n!	$0 \le n \le 69^{\star}$	(or the packaging) to remind you of that ! If 'Hg' or 'Pb' appears below it, this means that the battery contains traces of mercury (Hg) or lead (Pb), respectively.	Tietoa tämän tuotteen ja sen paristojen hävittämisestä JOS HALUAT HÄVITTÄÄ TÄMÄN TUOTTEEN TAI SEN PARISTOT, ÄLÄ HEITÄ SEKAJÄTTEIDEN JOUKKOONI EI
5 53.432772026	nPr	$0 \le r \le n \le 99999999999^*$	Take USED EQUIPMENT to a local, usually municipal, collection facility, where available, Before that, remove batteries, Take USED BATTERIES to a battery collection facility, usually a place where new batteries are	SAA HÄVITTÄÄ POLTTAMALLA ! SAA HÄVITTÄÄ POLTTAMALLA ! SAA HÄVITTÄÄ POLTTAMALLA !
@	n• r	$\frac{n!}{(n-r)!} < 10^{100}$	sold. Ask there for a collection box for used batteries. If in doubt, contact your dealer or local authorities and ask for the correct method of disposal.	Käytetty elektroniikka, elektroniikkatarvikkeet ja paristot tulee kerätä ja lajitella ERIKSEEN lain määrittelemällä tavalla. Tämä takia ympäristöystävällisen jätteenkäsittelyn, parantaa materiaalien kierrätystä
	_n C _r	$0 \le r \le n \le 999999999999^*$ $0 \le r \le 69$ n!	2. In other Countries outside the EU If you wish to discard this product, please contact your local authorities and ask for the correct method of disposal.	ja minimoi loopujätteen määrän. Jokaisen kotitalouden tulisi osallistual LAITON HÄVITTÄMINEN voi olla haitalitaista terveydelle ja ympäristölle vaarallisten aineiden johdostal TÄMÄ SYMBOLI
$\overline{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ $\sigma x = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2 - n\overline{x}^2}{n}}$	nOr	$\left \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} < 10^{100} \right $		elektroniikkatarvikkeissa ja paristoissa (tai pakkauksessa) on muistuttamassa sinua tästä Jos ala on merkintä 'Hg' täi 'Pb, tämä tarkoittaa, että paristo sisältää jälkiä elohopeasta (Hg) tai lyijystä (Pb).
$sx = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2 - n\overline{x}^2}{n-1}}$	↔DEG, D°M'S	0°0'0.00001" ≤ <i>x</i> < 10000°	Information sur la mise au rebut de cet Équipement et de ses Piles/Batteries SI VOUS VOULEZ METTRE AU REBUT CET ÉQUIPEMENT OU SES PILES/BATTERIES, N'UTILISEZ PAS LA POUBELLE	Vie KÄYTETTY ELEKTRONIIKKA paikalliseen, usein kunnan omistuksessa olevaan, jätteen käsittelylaitokseen. Ennen viemistä, poista paristol. Vie KÄYTETYT PARISTOT paristojen keräykseen; usein
	$x, y \rightarrow r, \theta$	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 10^{100}$	ORDINAIRE! NE LES BRULEZ PAS DANS UNE CHEMINÉE! Au sein de l'Union européenne	sijoitettu lähelle paristojen myyntipisteitä. Tiedustele keräyslaatikkoa käytetyille paristoille. Mikäli lotet päyvarma, ota yhteyttä myyjälliikkeeseen tai paikällisviranomaiseen ja kysy neuvoa oikeasta
$\overline{y} = \frac{\Sigma y}{n} \qquad \qquad$		$\begin{array}{l} 0 \le r < 10^{100} \\ \text{DEG:} \theta < 10^{10} \end{array}$	L'équipement électrique et électronique usagé et les piles/batteries doivent être rassemblés et traités SEPARÉMENT conformément à la loi. Cela assure un trailement respectueux de l'environnement, promeut le	tavasta hävittämiselle. 2. Muissa maissa EU:n ulkopuolella Jos haluat hävittää tuotteen, ota yhteys paikallisiin viranomaisiin ja
$sy = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma y^2 - n\overline{y}^2}{n-1}}$	$r, \theta \rightarrow x, y$	RAD: $ \theta < \frac{\pi}{180} \times 10^{10}$	recyclage de matériels et réduit au minimum le volume final de déchets. Chaque ménage devrait participer Le DEPOT SAUVAGE peut être nuisible pour la santé humaine et l'environnement en raison de la	pyydä ohjeita tuotteen asianmukaiseen hävittämiseen.
$\sim n-1$		GRAD: $ \theta < \frac{10}{9} \times 10^{10}$	présence de substances dangereuses! CE SYMBOLE est visible sur l'équipement électrique et dectronique et sur les piles/batteries (ou sur leurs emballages) afin de vous le rappelert Si Hur ou "PP' apparaissent es decrouis que la adhébitation en de priorité que to la bit batterie accelent	For Canada only :
		DEG \rightarrow RAD, GRAD \rightarrow DEG: $ x < 10^{100}$	en dessous, sur la ple/batterie, cela signifie que la pile/batterie contient des traces de mercure (Hoj) ou de plomó (Pb). Deposer l'ÉQUIPEMENT USAGE à l'endroit prévu par votre destructer life distributions de la destructer Data reference destructer	For warranty information, please see http://www.sharp.ca/en-CA/ForHome/HomeOffice/Calculator.aspx
$x^2 + 1$ (MODE) (2) (ALPHA)	DRG►	$ RAD \to GRAD: x < \frac{\pi}{2} \times 10^{98}$	municipalité, si disponible. Auparavant, ôter les Ples/Batteries usagées. Déposer des PILES/BATTERIES UTILESES à l'endroit prévu pour la collecte de pile/batterie; cela peut être chez votre fournisseur habituel dans le collecteur approprié. Dans le doute, entrez en contact avec	Pour le Canada seulement : Pour en lire plus sur la garantie, visitez le http://www.sharp.ca/fr-CA/FortHome/HomeOffice/Calculator.aspx
$\begin{array}{c c} x & x^2 & + \\ \hline 1 & \text{ENTER} & \text{ENTER} \end{array} \uparrow \begin{array}{c} x & \text{ANS} \\ \hline \end{array}$	_n GCD _n , _n LCM _n	0 < n < 10 ¹⁰ *	votre revendeur ou les autorités locales et demandeur nance revendeur ou les autorités locales et demandeur de les autorités locales et demandeur des informations sur la méthode à utiliser pour la mise au rebut. 2. Pays hors de l'Union européenne	
X_Start: -2 (-) 2 [ENTER] 0 1	R.Int(m, n)	$ m \le 99999999999^*$	Si vous souhaitez mettre ce produit au rebut, veuillez contacter votre administration locale qui vous renseignera sur la méthode d'élimination	For Australia / New Zealand only :
X_Step: 1 1 ENTER J -2.	n(,)	$ n \le 99999999999^*$ $m < n, n - m < 10^{10}$		For warranty information please see <u>www.sharp.net.au</u>
	\rightarrow DEC \rightarrow BIN	DEC: x ≤ 9999999999 BIN: 100000000 ≤ x ≤ 111111111	Informationen zur Entsorgung dieses Gerätes und der Batterien WENN DIESES GERÄT ODER DIE BATTERIEN ENTSORGT WENDEN SOLLEN, DÜRFEN SIE NICHT ZUM HAUSMÜLL GEGREIN WENDEN I	
	\rightarrow PEN \rightarrow OCT	0 $\leq x \leq$ 111111111 PEN: 222222223 $\leq x \leq$ 4444444444	CEGEBEN WERDEN ! 1. In der Europäischen Union Gebrauchte elektrische und elektronische Geräte und Batterien müssen	
↓ 2.	\rightarrow HEX AND	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \leq x \leq 2222222222\\ \text{OCT: } 400000000 \leq x \leq 7777777777 \end{array}$	laut Gesetz GETRENNT gesammelt und entsorgt werden. So werden die umweltfreundliche Abfallbehandlung und das Recycling von Stoffen sichergestellt und die Rest-Abfallmengen minimiert, Jeder Haushalt	
$x^2 + 1$ (MODE) 2 (ALPHA) x x^2 $+$	OR XOR	$0 \le x \le 377777777$ HEX: FDABF41C01 $\le x \le$ FFFFFFFFFF	sollte dies unterstützen. Die ORDNUNGSWIDRIGE ENTSORGUNG schadet wegen der schädlichen Stoffe darin der Gesundheit und der Umwelt I DIESES ZEICHEN auf Gerätt, Batterie oder Verpackung soll	
1 ENTER	XNOR	$0 \le x \le 2540 \text{BE3FF}$	Sin darauf hinweisen I Wenn darunter noch Hg oder Pb steht, bedeutet dies, dass Spuren von Quecksilber (Hg) or Blei (Pb) in der Batterie vorhanden sind.	
x + 5 (ALPHA) x + 5 (ENTER) x ANS1 ANS2			Bringen Sie GEBRAUCHTE ELEKTRISCHE UND ELEKTRONISCHE GEFÄTE zur einer örtlichen, meist kommunalen Sammelstelle, soweit vorhanden. Entnehmen Sie zuvor die Batterien. Bringen Sie	
X_Start: 1 1 ENTER 2 5 7 X_Start: 1 1 ENTER 1 3 10 8			VERBRAUCHTE BATTERIEN zu einer Batterie-Sammelstelle; zumeist dort, wo neue Batterien verkauft werden. Fragen Sie dort nach einem Sammelbehähr für verbrauchte Batterien. Wenden Sie sich im Zweifel	
X_Step: 1 1 ENTER 1.			Samineuersand nu verbradulte batterier versioner die sich in zweine an Ihren Händer oder hier officierne Beforden, um Auskunft über die richtige Entsorgung zu erhalten. 2. In anderen Ländern außerhalb der EU	
			In anderen Landern aufen auf der EU Sitte erkundigen Sie sich bei Ihrer Gemeindeverwaltung nach dem ordnungsgemäßen Verfahren zur Entsorgung dieses Geräts. [DEUTSCH]	