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Important Information

- The displays and illustrations (such as key markings) shown in this User's Guide are for illustrative purposes only, and may differ somewhat from the actual items they represent.
- The contents of this manual are subject to change without notice.
- In no event shall CASIO Computer Co., Ltd. be liable to anyone for special, collateral, incidental, or consequential damages in connection with or arising out of the purchase or use of this product and items that come with it. Moreover, CASIO Computer Co., Ltd. shall not be liable for any claim of any kind whatsoever by any other party arising out of the use of this product and the items that come with it.
- · Be sure to keep all user documentation handy for future reference.

Sample Operations

Sample operations in this manual are indicated by a \mathscr{D} icon. Unless specifically stated, all sample operations assume that the calculator is in its initial default setup. Use the procedure under "Initializing the Calculator" to return the calculator to its initial default setup.

For information about the MATH, LINE, Deg, and Rod marks that are shown in the sample operations, see "Configuring the Calculator Setup".

Initializing the Calculator

Perform the following procedure when you want to initialize the calculator and return the calculation mode and setup to their initial default settings. Note that this operation also clears all data currently in calculator memory.

SHFT 9 (CLR) 3 (All) = (Yes)

Safety Precautions



- . Keep batteries out of the reach of small children.
- · Use only the type of battery specified for this calculator in this manual.

Handling Precautions

- Even if the calculator is operating normally, replace the battery at least once every two years.
 - A dead battery can leak, causing damage to and malfunction of the calculator. Never leave a dead battery in the calculator.
- The battery that comes with the calculator discharges slightly during shipment and storage. Because of this, it may require replacement sooner than the normal expected battery life.
- Do not use an oxyride battery* or any other type of nickel-based primary battery with this product. Incompatibility between such batteries and product specifications can result in shorter battery life and product malfunction.
- Avoid use and storage of the calculator in areas subjected to temperature extremes, and large amounts of humidity and dust.
- Do not subject the calculator to excessive impact, pressure, or bending.

- · Never try to take the calculator apart.
- · Use a soft, dry cloth to clean the exterior of the calculator.
- Whenever discarding the calculator or batteries, be sure to do so in accordance with the laws and regulations in your particular area.
- * Company and product names used in this manual may be registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective owners.

Removing the Hard Case

Before using the calculator, slide its hard case downwards to remove it, and then affix the hard case to the back of the calculator as shown in the illustration nearby.



Turning Power On and Off

Press ON to turn on the calculator.

Press SHIFT AC (OFF) to turn off the calculator.

Auto Power Off

Your calculator will turn off automatically if you do not perform any operation for about 10 minutes. If this happens, press the

key to turn the calculator back on.

Adjusting Display Contrast

Display the CONTRAST screen by performing the following key operation:

Set 1000 (SETUP) ● ⑤ (◀CONT►). Next, use ④ and ● to adjust contrast. After the setting is the way you want, press ♠C.

Important: If adjusting display contrast does not improve display readability, it probably means that battery power is low. Replace the battery.

Kev Markings

Pressing the set or use key followed by a second key performs the alternate function of the second key. The alternate function is indicated by the text printed above the key.

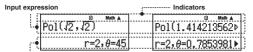
The following shows what the different colors of the alternate function key text mean.

Alternate function

•	,
If key marking text is this color:	It means this:
Yellow	Press SHFT and then the key to access the applicable function.
Red	Press APA and then the key to input the applicable variable, constant, or symbol.

Reading the Display

The display of the calculator shows expressions you input, calculation results, and various indicators.



Calculation result

- If a ▶ indicator appears on the right side of the calculation result, it means
 the displayed calculation result continues to the right. Use ⑤ and ⑥ to
 scroll the calculation result display.
- If a ▷ indicator appears on the right side of the input expression, it means
 the displayed calculation continues to the right. Use ② and ③ to scroll the
 input expression display. Note that if you want to scroll the input expression
 while both the ▶ and ▷ indicators are displayed, you will need to press ⑥
 first and then use ⑥ and ④ to scroll.

Display indicators

This indicator:	Means this:
S	The keypad has been shifted by pressing the set likely. The keypad will unshift and this indicator will disappear when you press a key.
A	The alpha input mode has been entered by pressing the well key. The alpha input mode will be exited and this indicator will disappear when you press a key.
M	There is a value stored in independent memory.
sто	The calculator is standing by for input of a variable name to assign a value to the variable. This indicator appears after you press (MT) (CL)(STO).
RCL	The calculator is standing by for input of a variable name to recall the variable's value. This indicator appears after you press .
STAT	The calculator is in the STAT Mode.
D	The default angle unit is degrees.
R	The default angle unit is radians.
G	The default angle unit is grads.
FIX	A fixed number of decimal places is in effect.
SCI	A fixed number of significant digits is in effect.
Math	Natural Display is selected as the display format.
▼▲	Calculation history memory data is available and can be replayed, or there is more data above/below the current screen.
Disp	The display currently shows an intermediate result of a multi-statement calculation.

Important: For some type of calculation that takes a long time to execute, the display may show only the above indicators (without any value) while it performs the calculation internally.

Using Menus

Some of the calculator's operations are performed using menus. Pressing will for my, for example, will display a menu of applicable functions.

The following are the operations you should use to navigate between menus.

- You can select a menu item by pressing the number key that corresponds to the number to its left on the menu screen.
- The ▼ indicator in the upper right corner of a menu means there is another menu below the current one. The ▲ indicator means another menu above. Use ♥ and ♠ to switch between menus.
- To close a menu without selecting anything, press AC.

Specifying the Calculation Mode

When you want to perform this type of operation:	Perform this key operation:
General calculations	MODE 1 (COMP)
Statistical and regression calculations	MODE 2 (STAT)
Generation of a number table based on an expression	WODE 3 (TABLE)
Verify a calculation	MODE 4 (VERIF)

Note: The initial default calculation mode is the COMP Mode.

Configuring the Calculator Setup

First perform the following key operation to display the setup menu: SET WWW (SETUP). Next, use ② and ③ and the number keys to configure the settings you want.

Underlined (____) settings are initial defaults.

1 MthIO 2 LineIO Specifies the display format.

Natural Display (MthIO) causes fractions, irrational numbers, and other expressions to be displayed as they are written on paper.

5+3 22 15

Linear Display (LineIO) causes fractions and other expressions to be displayed in a single line.

4_5+2_3 ° ^ 22_15

Note: • The calculator switches to Linear Display automatically whenever you enter the STAT Mode. • In this manual, the MATH symbol next to a sample operation indicates Natural Display, while the LINE symbol indicates Linear Display.

3 Deg 4 Rad 5 Gra Specifies degrees, radians or grads as the angle unit for value input and calculation result display.

Note: In this manual, the Des symbol next to a sample operation indicates degrees, while the Rod symbol indicates radians.

⑤ Fix ⑦ Sci ⑧ Norm Specifies the number of digits for display of a calculation result.

Fix: The value you specify (from 0 to 9) controls the number of decimal places for displayed calculation results. Calculation results are rounded off to the specified digit before being displayed.

Example: LINE $100 \div 7 = 14.286$ (Fix 3) 14.29 (Fix 2)

Sci: The value you specify (from 1 to 10) controls the number of significant digits for displayed calculation results. Calculation results are rounded off to the specified digit before being displayed.

Example: LINE $1 \div 7 = 1.4286 \times 10^{-1}$ (Sci 5) 1.429×10^{-1} (Sci 4)

Norm: Selecting one of the two available settings (Norm 1, Norm 2) determines the range in which results will be displayed in non-exponential format. Outside the specified range, results are displayed using exponential format

Norm 1: $10^{-2} > |x|, |x| \ge 10^{10}$ Norm 2: $10^{-9} > |x|, |x| \ge 10^{10}$

Example: LINE $1 \div 200 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ (Norm 1) 0.005 (Norm 2)

● ③ STAT ① ON; ② OFF Specifies whether or not to display a FREQ (frequency) column in the STAT Mode Stat Editor.

Rdec 10N; 20FF Specifies whether or not to display calculation results using recurring decimal form.

◆ ⑤ Disp ① Dot ; ② Comma Specifies whether to display a dot or a comma for the calculation result decimal point. A dot is always displayed during input.

Note: When dot is selected as the decimal point, the separator for multiple results is a comma (,). When comma is selected, the separator is a semicolon (:).

Initializing Calculator Settings

Perform the following procedure to initialize the calculator, which returns the calculation mode to COMP and returns all other settings, including setup menu settings, to their initial defaults.

SHIFT 9 (CLR) 1 (Setup) (Yes)

Inputting Expressions and Values

Basic Input Rules

Calculations can be input in the same form as they are written. When you press

the priority sequence of the input calculation will be evaluated automatically and the result will appear on the display.

- *1 Input of the closing parenthesis is required for sin, sinh, and other functions that include parentheses.
- *2 These multiplication symbols (x) can be omitted. A multiplication symbol can be omitted when it occurs immediately before an opening parenthesis, immediately before sin or other function that includes parentheses, immediately before the Ran# (random number) function, or immediately before a variable (A, B, C, D, E, F, M, X, Y), \(\pi\) or \(\epsilon\).
- *3 The closing parenthesis immediately before the operation can be omitted.



Note: • If the calculation becomes longer than the screen width during input, the screen will scroll automatically to the right and the ◀ indicator will appear on the display. When this happens, you can scroll back to the left by using ④ and ⑥ to move the cursor. • When Linear Display is selected, pressing ⑥ will cause the cursor to jump to the beginning of the calculation, while ⑦ will jump to the end. • When Natural Display is selected, pressing ⑥ while the cursor is at the end of the input calculation will cause it to jump to the beginning, while pressing ⑥ while the cursor is at the beginning will cause it to jump to the end. • You can input up to 99 bytes for a calculation. Each numeral, symbol, or function normally uses one byte. Some functions require three to 13 bytes. • The cursor will change shape to ■ when there are 10 bytes or less of allowed input remaining. If this happens, end calculation input and then press ⑤.

Calculation Priority Sequence

The priority sequence of input calculations is evaluated in accordance with the rules below. When the priority of two expressions is the same, the calculation is performed from left to right.

1st	Parenthetical expressions
2nd	Functions that require an argument to the right and a closing parenthesis ")" following the argument.
3rd	Functions that come after the input value (x^2 , x^3 , x^{-1} , $x!$, \circ ', ", \circ , ", 9, %), powers (x^{\parallel}), roots ($\sqrt[n]{\Box}$)
4th	Fractions

5th	Negative sign (-) Note: When squaring a negative value (such as −2), the value being squared must be enclosed in parentheses (〔
6th	STAT Mode estimated values $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2)$
7th	Multiplication where the multiplication sign is omitted
8th	Permutation (nPr), combination (nCr)
9th	Multiplication, division (x, ÷)
10th	Addition, subtraction (+, -)

Inputting with Natural Display

Selecting Natural Display makes it possible to input and display fractions and certain functions (log, x_1^2 , x_2^3 , x_3^1 , $\sqrt{\underline{\mbox{\bf m}}}$, $\sqrt[3]{\overline{\mbox{\bf m}}}$, $\sqrt[8]{\overline{\mbox{\bf m}}}$, $\sqrt[8]{\overline{\$



Important: • Certain types of expressions can cause the height of a calculation formula to be greater than one display line. The maximum allowable height of a calculation formula is two display screens (31 dots \times 2). Further input will become impossible if the height of the calculation you are inputting exceeds the allowable limit. • Nesting of functions and parentheses is allowed. Further input will become impossible if you nest too many functions and/or parentheses. If this happens, divide the calculation into multiple parts and calculate each part separately.

Using Values and Expressions as Arguments (Natural Display only)

A value or an expression that you have already input can be used as the argument of a function. After you have input $\frac{7}{6}$, for example, you can make it the argument of $\sqrt{\ }$, resulting in $\sqrt{\frac{7}{6}}$.



As shown above, the value or expression to the right of the cursor after self (INS) are pressed becomes the argument of the function that is specified next. The range encompassed as the argument is everything up to the first open parenthesis to the right, if there is one, or everything up to the first function to the right (sin(30), log2(4), etc.)

Overwrite Input Mode (Linear Display only)

You can select either insert or overwrite as the input mode, but only while Linear Display is selected. In the overwrite mode, text you input replaces the text at the current cursor location. You can toggle between the insert and overwrite modes by performing the operations: SETD (INS). The cursor appears as "\(\frac{1}{2} \)" in the insert mode and as \(\frac{1}{2} \)" in the overwrite mode.

Note: Natural Display always uses the insert mode, so changing display format from Linear Display to Natural Display will automatically switch to the insert mode.

Correcting and Clearing an Expression

To delete a single character or function: Move the cursor so it is directly to the right of the character or function you want to delete, and then press [E]. In the overwrite mode, move the cursor so it is directly under the character or function you want to delete, and then press [E].

To insert a character or function into a calculation: Use
and
to move the cursor to the location where you want to insert the character or function and then input it. Be sure always to use the insert mode if Linear Display is selected.

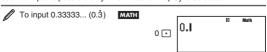
To clear all of the calculation you are inputting: Press AC.

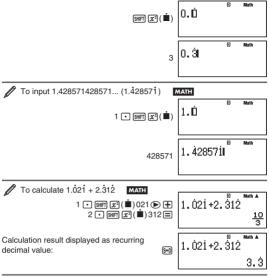
Recurring Decimal Calculations

Your calculator uses a recurring decimal when you input a value. Calculation results also can be displayed using recurring decimal format whenever applicable.

Inputting a Recurring Decimal

Important: • If the value starts with an integer part (like: 12.3123123...), do not include the integer part when inputting the period (12.312). • Recurring decimal input is possible only when Natural Display is selected.

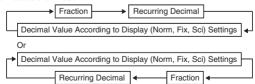


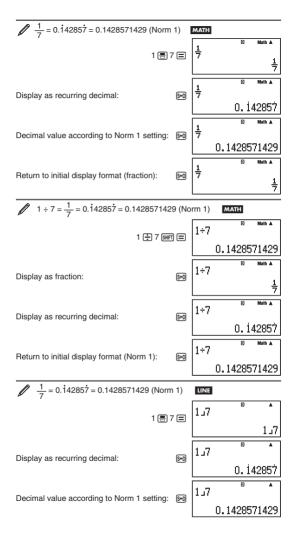


Note: • You can specify up to 14 decimal places for the recurring decimal period. If you input more than 14 decimal places, the value will be treated as a terminating decimal and not a recurring decimal. • Recurring decimal value input can be performed regardless of the Rdec setting on the setup menu.

Displaying a Calculation Result as a Recurring Decimal Value

Calculation results that can be displayed as recurring decimal values will be displayed as such when ON is selected for the Rdec setting on the setup menu. Pressing the en key will cycle between the available calculation result formats as shown below.





Return to initial display format (fraction):



1 ÷ 7 = 0.1428571429 (Norm 1) =	0.142857	$=\frac{1}{7}$	LINE	
1	∓ 7 ≡	1÷7	D	•
			0.14285	71429
Display as fraction:	S+D	1÷7	0	•
				17
Display as recurring decimal:	S+D	1÷7	0	•
. ,			0.i	42857
Return to initial display format (Norm 1):	S+D	1÷7	0	A
			0.14285	71429

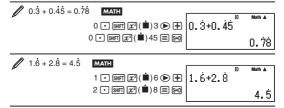
Conditions for Displaying a Calculation Result as a Recurring Decimal

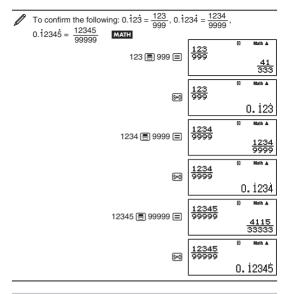
If a calculation result satisfies the following conditions, pressing will display it as a recurring decimal value.

- The total number of digits used in the mixed fraction (including integer, numerator, denominator, and separator symbol) must be no more than 10
- The data size of value to be displayed as the recurring decimal must be no larger than 99 bytes. Each value and the decimal point require one byte, and each digit of the period requires one byte. The following, for example, would require of total of 8 bytes (4 bytes for the values, 1 byte for the decimal point, 3 bytes for the period): 0.123

Note: For information about switching the display format of a calculation result when OFF is selected for the Rdec setting on the setup menu, see "Togqling Calculation Results".

Recurring Decimal Examples





Toggling Calculation Results

While Natural Display is selected, each press of $\[]$ will toggle the currently displayed calculation result between its fraction form and decimal form, its $\sqrt{\ }$ form and decimal form, or its π form and decimal form.

While Linear Display is selected, each press of will toggle the currently displayed calculation result between its decimal form and fraction form.

Important: • Depending on the type of calculation result that is on the display when you press the seek, the conversion process may take some time to perform. • With certain calculation results, pressing the see will not convert the displayed value. • When ON is selected for Rdec on the setup menu, pressing see will switch the calculation result to recurring decimal form. For details, see "Recurring Decimal Calculations".

Note: With Natural Display, pressing \blacksquare instead of \blacksquare after inputting a calculation will display the calculation result in decimal form. Pressing \blacksquare after that will switch the calculation result to recurring decimal form, fraction form or π form. The $\sqrt{}$ form of the result will not appear in this case.

Basic Calculations

Fraction Calculations

Note that the input method for fractions is different, depending upon whether you are using Natural Display or Linear Display.

Note: • Mixing fractions and decimal values in a calculation while Linear Display is selected will cause the result to be displayed as a decimal value. • Fractions in calculation results are displayed after being reduced to their lowest terms.

To switch a calculation result between improper fraction and mixed fraction format: Perform the following key operation: $\mathbb{S}(a \xrightarrow{b} a \xrightarrow{b} a)$

To switch a calculation result between fraction and decimal format: Press [90].

Percent Calculations

Inputting a value and pressing [SHF] (%) causes the input value to become a percent.

30	150 🗶 20 🕪 ((%) 🖃	150 × 20% = 30		
	rcentage of 880 is 660. (75%)	Calculate what percentage of 880 is 660. (75%)		
75	660 € 880 SHFT ((%) =			
	15%. (2875)	Increase 2500 by		
2875	2500 🛨 2500 🗶 15 🕪 🕻 (%) 🖃			
	25%. (2625)	Discount 3500 by		
2625	3500 ■ 3500 X 25 SHF ((%) ■			

Degree, Minute, Second (Sexagesimal) Calculations

Note: You must always input something for the degrees and minutes, even if they are zero.

2°20′30″ + 39′30″ = 3°00′00″	
2 30 10 39 30 =	3°0′0″

Convert 2°15′18″ to its decimal equivalent.

2 - 15 - 18 - 18 - 2°15′18″

Multi-Statements

You can use the colon character (:) to connect two or more expressions and execute them in sequence from left to right when you press \blacksquare .

3+3:3×3	3 🛨 3 MPA 🗷 (:) 3 🗶 3 🖃	6
		9

Using Engineering Notation

A simple key operation transforms a displayed value to engineering notation.

Transform the value 1234 to engineering notation, shifting the decimal point to the right.

1234 **□** 1234×10³

Elia 1.234×10³
Elia 1234×10⁰

Transform the value 123 to engineering notation, shifting the decimal

point to the left. 123 **= 123**

SHIFT ENG (\leftarrow) 0.123×10 3 SHIFT ENG (\leftarrow) 0.000123×10 6

Calculation History

In the COMP Mode, the calculator remembers up to approximately 200 bytes of data for the newest calculation. You can scroll through calculation history contents using $\textcircled{\textbf{a}}$ and $\textcircled{\textbf{c}}$.

1 + 1 = 2	1 🛨 1 🖃	2
2 + 2 = 4	2 🛨 2 🖃	4

6	3 🛨 3 🖃	3 + 3 = 6
4	(Scrolls back.)	
2	(Scrolls back again.)	

Note: Calculation history data is all cleared whenever you press (M), when you change to a different calculation mode, when you change the display format, or whenever you perform any reset operation.

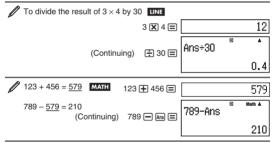
Replay

While a calculation result is on the display, you can press $\ \ \ \$ or $\ \ \ \$ to edit the expression you used for the previous calculation.

Note: If you want to edit a calculation when the ▶ indicator is on the right side of a calculation result display (see "Reading the Display"), press and then use ♠ and ♠ to scroll the calculation.

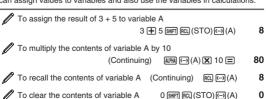
Answer Memory (Ans)

The last calculation result obtained is stored in Ans (answer) memory. Ans memory contents are updated whenever a new calculation result is displayed.



Variables (A, B, C, D, E, F, X, Y)

Your calculator has eight preset variables named A, B, C, D, E, F, X, and Y. You can assign values to variables and also use the variables in calculations.



Independent Memory (M)

You can add calculation results to or subtract results from independent memory. The "M" appears on the display when there is any value other than zero stored in independent memory.

o clear the contents of M	0 SHIFT RCL (STO) M+ (M)	0
o add the result of 10×5 to M	(Continuing) 10 🗶 5 🕪	50
o subtract the result of 10 + 5 f (Cont	rom M inuing) 10 手 5 細町 M+ (M-)	15
o recall the contents of M	(Continuing) RCL M+ (M)	35

Note: Variable M is used for independent memory.

Clearing the Contents of All Memories

Ans memory, independent memory, and variable contents are retained even if you press (ac), change the calculation mode, or turn off the calculator. Perform the following procedure when you want to clear the contents of all memories.

SHIFT 9 (CLR) 2 (Memory) (Yes)

Prime Factorization

In the COMP Mode, you can factor a positive integer up to 10 digits into prime factors up to three digits.



When you perform prime factorization on a value that includes a factor that is prime number with more than three digits, the part that cannot be factored will be enclosed in parentheses on the display.



Any one of the following operations will exit prime factorization result display.

- Pressing SHIFT → (FACT) or ■.
- Pressing any of the following keys: 🖫, 🖽, or 📆.
- Using the setup menu to change the angle unit setting (Deg, Rad, Gra) or the display digits setting (Fix, Sci, Norm).

Note: • You will not be able to execute prime factorization while a decimal value, fraction, or negative value calculation result is displayed. Trying to do so will cause a math error (Math ERROR). • You will not be able to execute prime factorization while the result of a calculation that uses Pol, Rec is displayed.

Function Calculations

For actual operations using each function, see the "Examples" section following the list below.

 π : π is displayed as 3.141592654, but π = 3.14159265358980 is used for internal calculations.

e: e is displayed as 2.718281828, but e = 2.71828182845904 is used for internal calculations.

sin, cos, tan, sin-1, cos-1, tan-1: Trigonometric functions. Specify the angle unit before performing calculations. See \$\int 1\$.

sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh-1, cosh-1, tanh-1: Hyperbolic functions. Input a function from the menu that appears when you press [mp]. The angle unit setting does not affect calculations. See [2].

°, r, 9: These functions specify the angle unit. ° specifies degrees, r radians, and g grads. Input a function from the menu that appears when you perform the following key operation: [set] [mg] (DRG ▶). See 23.

10 $^{\rm II}$, $e^{\rm II}$: Exponential functions. Note that the input method is different depending upon whether you are using Natural Display or Linear Display. See 24.

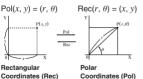
 \log : Logarithmic function. Use the $\boxed{\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}}$ key to input $\log_a b$ as $\log(a,b)$. Base 10 is the default setting if you do not input anything for a. The $\boxed{\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}}$ key also can be used for input, but only while Natural Display is selected. In this case, you must input a value for the base. See $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Z}}_5$.

In: Natural logarithm to base e. See \$\mathbb{\eta}_6\$.

 x^2 , x^3 , x^{\parallel} , $\sqrt{\blacksquare}$, $\sqrt{\blacksquare}$, $\sqrt{\blacksquare}$, $\sqrt{\blacksquare}$, $\sqrt{\blacksquare}$, $\sqrt{\blacksquare}$, and $\sqrt{\blacksquare}$ are different depending upon whether you are using Natural Display or Linear Display. See $\sqrt{\blacksquare}_7$.

Note: The following functions cannot be input in consecutive sequence: x^2 , x^3 , x^4 , x^{-1} . If you input $2\mathbb{Z}^3$, \mathbb{Z}^3 , for example, the final \mathbb{Z}^3 will be ignored. To input 2^{2^2} , input $2\mathbb{Z}^3$, press the a key, and then press \mathbb{Z}^3 .

Pol, Rec: Pol converts rectangular coordinates to polar coordinates, while Rec converts polar coordinates to rectangular coordinates. See $\sqrt[]{8}$.



Specify the angle unit before performing calculations.

The calculation result for r and θ and for x and y are each assigned respectively to variables X and Y. Calculation result θ is displayed in the range of $-180^\circ < \theta \le 180^\circ$.

x!: Factorial function. See \mathcal{D}_9 .

Abs: Absolute value function. Note that the input method is different depending upon whether you are using Natural Display or Linear Display. See $\cancel{D_{10}}$.

Ran#: Generates a 3-digit pseudo random number that is less than 1. The result is displayed as a fraction when Natural Display is selected. See \$\int_{11}\$.

RanInt#: For input of the function of the form RanInt#(a, b), which generates a random integer within the range of a to b. See n12.

nPr, nCr: Permutation (nPr) and combination (nCr) functions. See \$\int_{13}\$.

Note: Using functions can slow down a calculation, which may delay display of the result. Do not perform any subsequent operation while waiting for the calculation result to appear. To interrupt an ongoing calculation before its result appears, press [AG].

Examples

<u>// 1</u>	sin 30°= 0.5 LINE Deg	sin 30) =	0.5
	$\sin^{-1}0.5 = 30^{\circ}$ LINE Deg	SHFT $\sin(\sin^{-1}) 0.5$)	30
1/2	sinh 1 = 1.175201194	hyp 1 (sinh) 1) =	1.175201194
	$cosh^{-1} 1 = 0$	hyp 5 (cosh ⁻¹) 1) =	0
<i>l</i> 3	π/2 radians = 90°, 50 grad	ds = 45° Deg	
		 SHFT Ans (DRG ▶) 2 (') =	90
) SHIFT Ans (DRG ►) 3 (9) =	45
04	To calculate e ⁵ × 2 to thre	e significant digits (Sci 3)	
SHIFT (I	(SETUP) 7 (Sci) 3		
	MATH	SHFT $\ln(e^{\mathbf{I}})$ 5 \blacktriangleright \mathbf{X} 2 \equiv	2.97×10 ²
	LINE	SHFT $\ln(e^{\mathbf{I}})$ 5) \mathbf{X} 2 $\mathbf{\Xi}$	2.97×10 ²
1 5	$\log_{10} 1000 = \log 1000 = 3$	log 1000) =	3
	$\log_2 16 = 4$	[og 2 SHFT]) (,) 16] =	4
	MATH	[log _a]] 2 (▶ 16 (≡	4
6	To calculate In 90 (= loge	90) to three significant digit	s (Sci 3)
SHIFT (I	100E (SETUP) 7 (Sci) 3	In 90) ≡	4.50×10°
17	$1.2 \times 10^3 = 1200$ MATH	1.2 X 10 x 3 =	1200
	$(1+1)^{2+2} = 16$ MATH	(1 + 1) x 2 + 2 =	16
	$(5^2)^3 = 15625$	$(5x^2)x^3 =$	15625
	$\sqrt[5]{32} = 2$ MATH	SHFT x *([¶] √□) 5 № 32 ≡	2
	LINE	5 SHFT (T√□) 32) =	2

	To calci	ulate $\sqrt{2} \times 3$ (Fix 3)	= 3√2 =	4.242	640687	.) to three	decimal
SHIFT M	Œ(SETU	JP)	MATH	√ <u>≡</u>	2 X	3 🖃	3 √ 2
					Si	HIFT (=	4.243
			LINE	√■	2 D 🗶	3 🖃	4.243
<u> </u> 8	To conv	vert rectangula	r coordir	nates (1	/2,√2)t	to polar co	ordinates
	MATH	SHIFT (Pol)	√ 2 (SHIFT)	(,) √■ 2 (r=2, <i>θ</i> =45
	LINE	SHIFT (Pol)	√ ■ 2)	SHIFT)	(,) √■ 2 [r= 2
							<i>θ</i> = 45
	To conv	ert polar coord	dinates (√2, 45	°) to rect	angular co	ordinates
	MATH	SHIFT (Red	c) 👍 2 (SHIFT () (,) 45 [)=	X=1, Y=1
<u>/9</u>	(5 + 3) !	= 40320		3 🕥	SHIFT x (x!) 🔳	40320
1 10	2 – 7 ×	2 = 10					
	MATH		(Abs 2 🕳	7 E	2 🖃	10
	LINE		(Abs 2 🕳	7 🕽 🗷	2 🖃	10
1 11	To obtai	n three randon	n three-c	digit inte	egers		
			1	000 SHIF] ⊡ (Rar	n#) 🖃	459
							48
							117
(Re	sults sho	wn here are for	illustrativ	e purpo	ses only.	Actual resu	ults will differ.)
12	To gene	erate random i	ntegers i	in the ra	ange of 1	to 6	
					[万(,)6[2
			J (-,	(,, - (6
						▤	1
(Re	sults sho	wn here are for	illustrativ	e purpo	ses only.	Actual resu	ults will differ.)
<u>/13</u>		rmine the num when selecting					ions
		Permuta	tions:	10 SHIF	X (nPr)4 ■	5040
		Combina	tions:	10 SHIFT	(nCr)4 🔳	210
<u> </u> 14	To perfo	orm the following of display digi	ng calcu ts: 10 ÷	lations 3 × 3 a	when Fix	3 is selected (3 is selected)	cted for the
SHIFT M		JP) 6 (Fix) 3) ⊕ 3 ×	,	10.000
	_,	, _ , , _	0 (Rnd		3 D X	_	9.999

Statistical Calculations (STAT)

To start a statistical calculation, perform the key operation [60] (STAT) to enter the STAT Mode and then use the screen that appears to select the type of calculation you want to perform.

To select this type of statistical calculation: (Regression formula shown in parentheses)	Press this key:
Single-variable (X)	1 (1-VAR)
Paired-variable (X, Y), linear regression ($y = A + Bx$)	2 (A+BX)
Paired-variable (X, Y), quadratic regression $(y = A + Bx + Cx^2)$	3 (_+CX²)
Paired-variable (X, Y), logarithmic regression $(y = A + Blnx)$	4 (In X)
Paired-variable (X, Y), e exponential regression $(y = Ae^{Bx})$	5 (e^X)
Paired-variable (X, Y), ab exponential regression $(y = AB^x)$	6 (A•B^X)
Paired-variable (X, Y), power regression $(y = Ax^8)$	7 (A•X^B)
Paired-variable (X, Y), inverse regression $(y = A + B/x)$	8 (1/X)

Pressing any of the above keys (1) to 8) displays the Stat Editor.

Note: When you want to change the calculation type after entering the STAT Mode, perform the key operation SET (STAT) (Type) to display the calculation type selection screen.

Inputting Data

Use the Stat Editor to input data. Perform the following key operation to display the Stat Editor: [SHF] [1] (STAT) [2] (Data).

The Stat Editor provides 80 rows for data input when there is an X column only, 40 rows when there are X and FREQ columns or X and Y columns, or 26 rows when there are X, Y, and FREQ columns.

Note: Use the FREQ (frequency) column to input the quantity (frequency) of identical data items. Display of the FREQ column can be turned on (displayed) or off (not displayed) using the Stat Format setting on the setup menu.



To select linear regression and input the following data: (170, 66), (173, 68), (179, 75)

170 = 173 = 179 = ♥ **(**

66 = 68 = 75 =

To change the data in a cell: In the Stat Editor, move the cursor to the cell that contains the data you want to change, input the new data, and then press [=].

To delete a line: In the Stat Editor, move the cursor to the line that you want to delete and then press [6].

To insert a line: In the Stat Editor, move the cursor to the location where you want to insert the line and then perform the following key operation: [smi] 1] (STAT)[3] (Edit) [1] (Ins).

To delete all Stat Editor contents: In the Stat Editor, perform the following key operation: [SIFT] [1] (STAT) [3] (Edit) [2] (Del-A).

Obtaining Statistical Values from Input Data

To obtain statistical values, press $\overline{\mathbb{AC}}$ while in the Stat Editor and then recall the statistical variable ($x\sigma n$, $\Sigma \iota^2$, etc.) you want. Supported statistical variables and the keys you should press to recall them are shown below. For single-variable statistical calculations, the variables marked with an asterisk (*) are available.

Sum: $\Sigma x^{2\star}$, Σx^{\star} , Σy^2 , Σy , Σxy , Σx^3 , Σx^2y , Σx^4 (SHF) 1 (STAT) 3 (Sum) 1 to 8

Number of Items: n^* , Mean: \bar{x}^* , \bar{y} , Population Standard Deviation: $x\sigma n^*$,

 $y\sigma n$, Sample Standard Deviation: $x\sigma n-1^*$, $y\sigma n-1$ [SHF] [1] (STAT) [4] (Var) [1] to [7]

Minimum Value: minX*, minY, Maximum Value: maxX*, maxY

SHIFT 1 (STAT) 5 (MinMax) 1 to 2

(When the single-variable statistical calculation is selected)

SHFT 1 (STAT) 6 (MinMax) 1 to 4

(When a paired-variable statistical calculation is selected)

Regression Coefficients: A, B, Correlation Coefficient: r, Estimated Values: \hat{x} , \hat{y}

SHIFT 1 (STAT) 5 (Reg) 1 to 5

Regression Coefficients for Quadratic Regression: A, B, C, Estimated Values: \hat{x}_1 , \hat{x}_2 , \hat{y}

SHIFT 1 (STAT) 5 (Reg) 1 to 6

- See the table at the beginning of this section of the manual for the regression formulas.
- $\hat{x}, \hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2$ and \hat{y} are not variables. They are commands of the type that take an argument immediately before them. See "Calculating Estimated Values" for more information.



To input the single-variable data $x = \{1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5\}$, using the FREQ column to specify the number of repeats for each items $(xn; \text{freq}n\} = \{1;1, 2;2, 3;3, 4;2, 5;1\}$), and calculate the mean and population standard deviation.

SHIFT MODE (SETUP) (3 (STAT) (ON) MODE 2 (STAT) 1 (1-VAR) 1 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 ■ **③ ⑥** 1 = 2 = 3 = 2 = 1 3 ACI SHIFT (1) (STAT) (4) (Var) (2) (\bar{x}) (\bar{x}) 1,154700538 AC SHIFT [1] (STAT) [4] (Var) [3] $(x\sigma n)$ [

Results: Mean: 3 Population Standard Deviation: 1.154700538

To calculate the linear regression and logarithmic regression correlation coefficients for the following paired-variable data and determine the regression formula for the strongest correlation: (x, y)= (20, 3150), (110, 7310), (200, 8800), (290, 9310). Specify Fix 3 (three decimal places) for results.

SHIFT MODE (SETUP) ▼ 3 (STAT) 2 (OFF)

SHIFT MODE (SETUP) 6 (Fix) 3

MODE 2 (STAT) 2 (A+BX) 20 = 110 = 200 = 290 = 🐨 🕟 3150 = 7310 = 8800 = 9310 =

AC SHIFT 1 (STAT) 5 (Reg) 3 (r) = AC SHFT [1] (STAT) [1] (Type) [4] (In X)

0.923

AC [SHIFT [1] (STAT) [5] (Req) [3] (r) [=] AC SHFT [1] (STAT) [5] (Req) [1] (A) [=]

0.998-3857.984

AC SHFT [1] (STAT) [5] (Req) [2] (B) [=]

2357.532

Results: Linear Regression Correlation Coefficient: 0.923 Logarithmic Regression Correlation Coefficient: 0.998 Logarithmic Regression Formula: $y = -3857.984 + 2357.532 \ln x$

Calculating Estimated Values

Based on the regression formula obtained by paired-variable statistical calculation, the estimated value of y can be calculated for a given x-value. The corresponding x-value (two values, x_1 and x_2 , in the case of quadratic regression) also can be calculated for a value of y in the regression formula.

NΔ

To determine the estimate value for y when x = 160 in the regression formula produced by logarithmic regression of the data in \mathcal{J}_3 . Specify Fix 3 for the result. (Perform the following operation after completing the operations in \$\mathbb{/}_3\$.) 8106.898

Result: 8106.898

Important: Regression coefficient, correlation coefficient, and estimated value calculations can take considerable time when there are a large number of data items.

AC 160 SHFT 1 (STAT) 5 (Reg) 5 (ŷ) =

Creating a Number Table from a Function (TABLE)

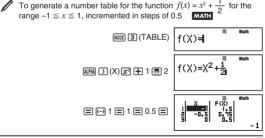
TABLE generates a number table for x and f(x) using an input f(x) function. Perform the following steps to generate a number table.

- 1. Press WODE 3 (TABLE) to enter the TABLE Mode.
- 2. Input a function in the format f(x), using the X variable.
 - Be sure to input the X variable (((() X)) when generating a number table. Any variable other than X is handled as a constant.
 - · Pol and Rec cannot be input in the function.
- In response to the prompts that appear, input the values you want to use, pressing = after each one.

For this prompt:	Input this:
Start?	Input the lower limit of X (Default = 1).
End?	Input the upper limit of X (Default = 5). Note: Make sure that the End value is always greater than the Start value.
Step?	Input the increment step (Default = 1). Note: The Step specifies by how much the Start value should be sequentially incremented as the number table is generated. If you specify Start = 1 and Step = 1, X sequentially will be assigned the values 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on to generate the number table until the End value is reached.

- Inputting the Step value and pressing

 generates and displays the number table in accordance with the parameters you specified.
- Pressing while the number table screen is displayed will return to the function input screen in step 2.



Note: • You can use the number table screen for viewing values only. Table contents cannot be edited. • The number table generation operation causes the contents of variable X to be changed.

Important: The function you input for number table generation is deleted whenever you display the setup menu in the TABLE Mode and switch between Natural Display and Linear Display.

Using VERIFY (VERIF)

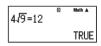
VERIFY is a function you can use to verify whether an input equality or inequality is true (indicated by TRUE) or false (indicated by FALSE). The following shows the general procedure for using VERIFY.

To verify whether $4\sqrt{9} = 12$ is true MATH

1. Press (IOE) 4 (VERIF) to enter the VERIFY Mode.



- 2. Input $4\sqrt{9} = 12$.
 - 4 1 9 (NERIFY) 1 (=)12
 - You can select the equality symbol or inequality symbol from the menu that appears when you press
 (NFT) (2) (VERIFY).
- 3. To verify, press = .



You can input the following expressions for verification in the VERIFY Mode.

- Equalities or inequalities that include one relational operator 4 = √16,
 4 ≠ 3, π > 3. 1 + 2 ≤ 5. (3 × 6) < (2 + 6) × 2, etc.
- Equalities or inequalities that include multiple relational operators $1 \le 1 < 1 + 1$, $3 < \pi < 4$, $2^2 = 2 + 2 = 4$, 2 + 2 = 4 < 6, $2 + 3 = 5 \ne 2 + 5 = 8$, etc.

Note: • The verification result will cause 1 to be assigned to Ans memory when TRUE and 0 when FALSE. • The input expression can be a total of 99 bytes, including the left side, right side, and relational operators. • Any variable (A, B, C, D, E, F, X, Y, M) input into an expression is treated as a value, using the value currently assigned to the variable. • Pol and Rec functions cannot be used in an expression.

In the VERIFY Mode, the calculator performs a mathematical operation on the input expression and then displays TRUE or FALSE based on the result. Because of this, calculation error can occur or a mathematically correct result may not be able to be displayed when the input calculation expression includes calculation that approaches the singular point or inflection point of a function, or when the input expression contains multiple calculation operations.

Expression Input Precautions

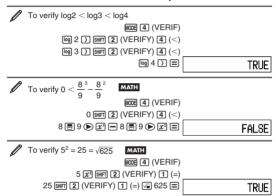
The following types of expressions cause a Syntax ERROR and cannot be verified.

- An expression with nothing on the left side or right side (Example: = $5\sqrt{7}$)
- An expression in which a relational operator is inside of a fraction or function (Example: $\frac{1=1}{2}$, $\cos{(8 \le 9)}$)

2

- An expression in which a relational operator is enclosed in parentheses (Example: 8 < (9 < 10))
- An expression in which multiple relational operators that are not oriented in the same direction (Example: 5 ≤ 6 ≥ 4)
- \bullet An expression that contains two of the following operators in any combination (Example: $4<6\neq 8)$
- An expression that contains consecutive relational operators (Example: 5 ≥ > 9)

VERIFY Mode Calculation Examples



Calculation Ranges, Number of Digits, and Precision

The calculation range, number of digits used for internal calculation, and calculation precision depend on the type of calculation you are performing.

Calculation Range and Precision

Calculation Range	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-99}$ to $\pm 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$ or 0
Number of Digits for Internal Calculation	15 digits
Precision	In general, ±1 at the 10th digit for a single calculation. Precision for exponential display is ±1 at the least significant digit. Errors are cumulative in the case of consecutive calculations.

Function Calculation Input Ranges and Precision

Functions		Input Range		
	DEG	$0 \le x < 9 \times 10^9$		
sinx	RAD	$0 \le x < 157079632.7$		
	GRA	$0 \le x < 1 \times 10^{10}$		
	DEG	$0 \le x < 9 \times 10^9$		
cosx	RAD	0 ≤ x < 157079632.7		
	GRA	$0 \le x < 1 \times 10^{10}$		
	DEG	Same as $\sin x$, except when $ x = (2n-1) \times 90$.		
tanx	RAD	Same as $\sin x$, except when $ x = (2n-1) \times \pi/2$.		
	GRA	Same as $\sin x$, except when $ x = (2n-1) \times 100$.		
sin ⁻¹ x	0 - 1	1-1		
COS ⁻¹ X	$0 \le x $	≥		
tan-1x	0 ≤ <i>x</i>	$ \le 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$		
sinhx	0 < r	≦ 230.2585092		
coshx	<u>'</u>			
sinh ⁻¹ x	$0 \le x \le 4.999999999 \times 10^{99}$			
cosh ⁻¹ x	$1 \le x \le 4.999999999 \times 10^{99}$			
tanhx	$0 \le x \le 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$			
tanh-1x	$0 \le x \le 9.999999999 \times 10^{-1}$			
logx/lnx	$0 < x \le 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$			
10 ^x	$-9.999999999 \times 10^{99} \le x \le 99.99999999$			
e^x	$-9.999999999 \times 10^{99} \le x \le 230.2585092$			
\sqrt{x}	$0 \le x < 1 \times 10^{100}$			
X ²	$ x < 1 \times 10^{50}$			
X ⁻¹	$ x < 1 \times 10^{100}$; $x \neq 0$			
3√x	$ x < 1 \times 10^{100}$			
x!	$0 \le x \le 69$ (x is an integer)			
nPr	$0 \le n < 1 \times 10^{10}, 0 \le r \le n \ (n, r \text{ are integers})$ $1 \le \{n!/(n-r)!\} < 1 \times 10^{100}$			
nCr	$0 \le n < 1 \times 10^{10}, 0 \le r \le n \ (n, r \text{ are integers})$ $1 \le n!/r! < 1 \times 10^{100} \text{ or } 1 \le n!/(n-r)! < 1 \times 10^{100}$			
Pol(x, y)	$ x , y \le 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$ $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le 9.9999999999 \times 10^{99}$			
$Rec(r, \theta)$	$0 \le r \le 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$ θ : Same as $\sin x$			

Q3 33	$ a ,b,c<1\times 10^{100};0\leqq b,c$ The display seconds value is subject to an error of ± 1 at the second decimal place.
07.77	x < 1 × 10 ¹⁰⁰ Decimal ↔ Sexagesimal Conversions 0°0′0″ ≤ $ x $ ≤ 9999999°59′59″
x ^y	$x > 0$: $-1 \times 10^{100} < y \log x < 100$ x = 0: $y > 0x < 0: y = n, \frac{m}{2n+1} (m, n are integers)However: -1 \times 10^{100} < y \log x < 100$
^x √y	$y > 0$: $x \neq 0$, $-1 \times 10^{100} < 1/x \log y < 100$ y = 0: $x > 0y < 0: x = 2n + 1, \frac{2n + 1}{m} (m \neq 0; m, n are integers)However: -1 \times 10^{100} < 1/x \log y < 100$
$a^b/_c$	Total of integer, numerator, and denominator must be 10 digits or less (including division marks).
RanInt#(a, b)	$a < b$; $ a $, $ b < 1 \times 10^{10}$; $b - a < 1 \times 10^{10}$

- Precision is basically the same as that described under "Calculation Range and Precision", above.
 x², ∛∇, ³√ x.1. nPr. nCr type functions require consecutive internal
- calculation, which can cause accumulation of errors that occur with each calculation.

 Error is cumulative and tends to be large in the vicinity of a function's singular
- Error is cumulative and tends to be large in the vicinity of a function's singular point and inflection point.
- The range for calculation results that can be displayed in π form when using Natural Display is $|x|<10^6$. Note, however, that internal calculation error can make it impossible to display some calculation results in π form. It also can cause calculation results that should be in decimal form to appear in π form.

Errors

The calculator will display an error message whenever an error occurs for any reason during a calculation. There are two ways to exit an error message display: Pressing

occupance of the display the location of the error, or pressing
occupance to clear the message and calculation.

Displaying the Location of an Error

While an error message is displayed, press

 or
 to return to the calculation screen. The cursor will be positioned at the location where the error occurred, ready for input. Make the necessary corrections to the calculation and execute it again.



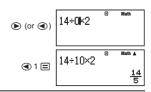
When you input $14 \div 0 \times 2 = by$ mistake instead of $14 \div 10 \times 2 =$

MATH

14 **⊕** 0 **X** 2 **≡**

Math ERROR

[AC] :Cancel
[4][]]:Goto



Clearing the Error Message

While an error message is displayed, press AC to return to the calculation screen. Note that this also clears the calculation that contained the error.

Error Messages

Math FRROR

Cause: • The intermediate or final result of the calculation you are performing exceeds the allowable calculation range. • Your input exceeds the allowable input range (particularly when using functions). • The calculation you are performing contains an illegal mathematical operation (such as division by zero).

Action: • Check the input values, reduce the number of digits, and try again.
• When using independent memory or a variable as the argument of a function, make sure that the memory or variable value is within the allowable range for the function

Stack ERROR

Cause: The calculation you are performing has caused the capacity of the numeric stack or the command stack to be exceeded.

Action: • Simplify the calculation expression so it does not exceed the capacity of the stack. • Try splitting the calculation into two or more parts.

Syntax ERROR

Cause: There is a problem with the format of the calculation you are performing.

Action: Make necessary corrections.

Insufficient MEM Error

Cause: The configuration of TABLE Mode parameters caused more than 30 X-values to be generated for a table.

Action: Narrow the table calculation range by changing the Start, End, and Step values, and try again.

Before Assuming Malfunction of the Calculator...

Perform the following steps whenever an error occurs during a calculation or when calculation results are not what you expected. If one step does not correct the problem, move on to the next step.

Note that you should make separate copies of important data before performing these steps.

 Check the calculation expression to make sure that it does not contain any errors

- Make sure that you are using the correct mode for the type of calculation you are trying to perform.
- 3. If the above steps do not correct your problem, press the (iii) key. This will cause the calculator to perform a routine that checks whether calculation functions are operating correctly. If the calculator discovers any abnormality, it automatically initializes the calculation mode and clears memory contents. For details about initialized settings, see "Configuring the Calculator Setuo".
- 4. Initialize all modes and settings by performing the following operation: জিলা (9) (CLR) (1) (Setup) (=) (Yes).

Replacing the Battery

A low battery is indicated by a dim display, even if contrast is adjusted, or by failure of figures to appear on the display immediately after you turn on the calculator. If this happens, replace the battery with a new one.

Important: Removing the battery will cause all of the calculator's memory contents to be deleted.

- 1. Press SHIFT AC (OFF) to turn off the calculator.
- Remove the cover as shown in the illustration and replace the battery, taking care that its plus (+) and minus (-) ends are facing correctly.
- 3. Replace the cover.
- 4. Initialize the calculator:

ON SHIFT 9 (CLR) 3 (All) \blacksquare (Yes)

Do not skip the above step!



Specifications

Power Requirements: AAA-size battery R03 (UM-4) × 1

Approximate Battery Life: 17,000 hours (continuous display of flashing

cursor)

Power Consumption: 0.0002 W

Operating Temperature: 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)

Dimensions: 13.8 (H) \times 80 (W) \times 162 (D) mm $^{1/2''}$ (H) \times 31/8" (W) \times 63/8" (D)

Approximate Weight: 100 g (3.5 oz) including the battery

Frequently Asked Questions

■ How can I perform input and display results the same way I did on a model that does not have Natural Textbook Display?

Perform the following key operation: 刪 ※ (SETUP) ② (LineIO). See

"Configuring the Calculator Setup" on page E-5 for more information.

How can I change a fraction format result to decimal format? How can I change a fraction format result produced by a division operation to decimal format?

See "Toggling Calculation Results" on page E-13 for the procedure.

What is the difference between Ans memory, independent memory, and variable memory?

Each of these types of memory acts like "containers" for temporary storage of a single value.

Ans Memory: Stores the result of the last calculation performed. Use this memory to carry the result of one calculation on to the next.

Independent Memory: Use this memory to totalize the results of multiple calculations.

Variables: This memory is helpful when you need to uses the same value multiple times in one or more calculations.

- What is the key operation to take me from the STAT Mode or TABLE Mode to a mode where I can perform arithmetic calculations?

 Press (**** (**COMP**).**
- How can I return the calculator to its initial default settings?

 Perform the following operation: [आन] [9] (CLR) [1] (Setup) [=] (Yes)
- When I execute a function calculation, why do I get a calculation result that is completely different from older CASIO calculator models? With a Natural Textbook Display model, the argument of a function that uses parentheses must be followed by a closing parenthesis. Failing to press
 ☐ after the argument to close the parentheses may cause unwanted values or expressions to be included as part of the argument.

Example: (sin 30) + 15 Deg

Older (S-VPAM) Model:

sin 30 1 15 ≡ 15.5

Natural Textbook Display Model: LINE sin 30) + 15 = 15.5

Failure to press) here as shown below will result in calculation of sin 45.

sin 30 ∓ 15 ≡ 0.7071067812

CASIO.



Manufacturer: CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD. 6-2, Hon-machi 1-chome Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8543, Japan

Responsible within the European Union: CASIO EUROPE GmbH Bornbarch 10 22848 Norderstedt, Germany



This mark applies in EU countries only.