

PROGRAMMABLE SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR
CALCULADORA CIENTIFICA PROGRAMABLE

CASIO FX-602P

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL
MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES**

Congratulations on your purchase of this programmable scientific calculator.

The extra-thin, pocketbook-sized electronic calculator with an alphanumeric display is capable of performing ordinary step-by-step and programmed calculations, computing values of 50 different functions. This unit has a variable range of the input capacity from 32 program steps with 88 independent memories to 512 steps with 22 memories. These combinations can be selected optionally to execute an effective programming.

The FA-1 adaptor, an optional accessory, allows the connection of a cassette tape recorder to the calculator for the storage of programs and contents of the memories in cassette tapes for later reloading.

This manual consists of Part 1, step-by-step calculation, and Part 2, programmed calculation. It is suggested that you thoroughly familiarize yourself with the functions and operations of the calculator before use.

*Special care should be taken not to damage the unit by bending or dropping.
For example, do not carry it in your hip pocket.

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Before Using the Calculator

The calculator has undergone very rigorous quality control and inspection. Please take note of the following points to ensure long trouble-free service from your calculator.

■Precautions

- The calculator is composed of delicate electronic parts. Never disassemble it. Do not expose it to shocks nor drastic temperature changes. Avoid leaving or storing it in hot, humid or dusty places. When used in very low temperature, the display may function slowly or remain dark. However, it will recover as soon as the ambient temperature returns to normal.
- Do not plug in any device into the adaptor jack other than the optionally available adaptor.
- When the calculator displays the “—” sign in the midst of an operation, it means that all except a minor number of keys have been rendered ineffective. Thus, always make it a rule to visually check the display before pressing a key.
- Make it a point to replace the batteries on an annual basis even if the calculator has been in disuse. Under any circumstances, never leave discharged batteries in the calculator as they may leak and damage the calculator.
- To clean the calculator, wipe it with a soft, dry cloth or with a piece of cloth soaked in mild detergent and wrung tight.
- For servicing contact your retailer or nearby dealer.

■Battery Maintenance

The calculator is powered by two lithium batteries (Type: CR-2032)

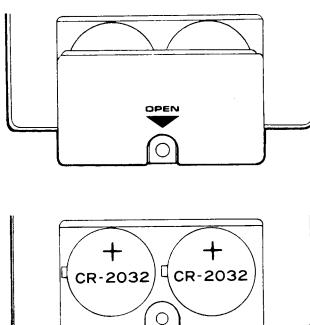
When the batteries wear down, the figures in the display will turn dim. In such a case, replace the batteries with fresh ones as shown in the illustration below. Always change the batteries on a yearly basis even though the calculator may be functioning properly.

●Replacing the Batteries

- (1) Turn the power switch off. Remove the battery compartment cover on the back of the unit by loosening the screw with a \oplus screwdriver.
- (2) Remove the two old batteries.
(They can be easily removed by facing the battery compartment downward and lightly tapping on the calculator case.)
- (3) Wipe the surface of the new batteries with a dry cloth as any contamination of the batteries with dirt or powdery substance could cause poor electrical contact. Install them with the positive electrodes facing upward.
- (4) Replace the battery compartment cover by sliding it in while pressing it against the batteries. Screw carefully.

* Keep the batteries away from children. If swallowed consult your doctor immediately.

Note: After replacing the batteries, always check the status of the memory and program contents.



■FA-1 Adaptor (Optional Accessory)

The program and memory data can be stored on a cassette tape and reloaded back into the calculator when needed.

For this purpose, prepare the FA-1 Adaptor (optional accessory) and a cassette tape recorder. Almost any type of currently available cassette tape recorder will serve the purpose if it is provided with MIC (microphone) and EAR (earphone) or MONITOR jacks normally found on radio-cassette tape recorder units. With this system, you will be able to input musical notes and its duration to the radio-cassette tape recorder and listen to music synthesized and recorded by the calculator.

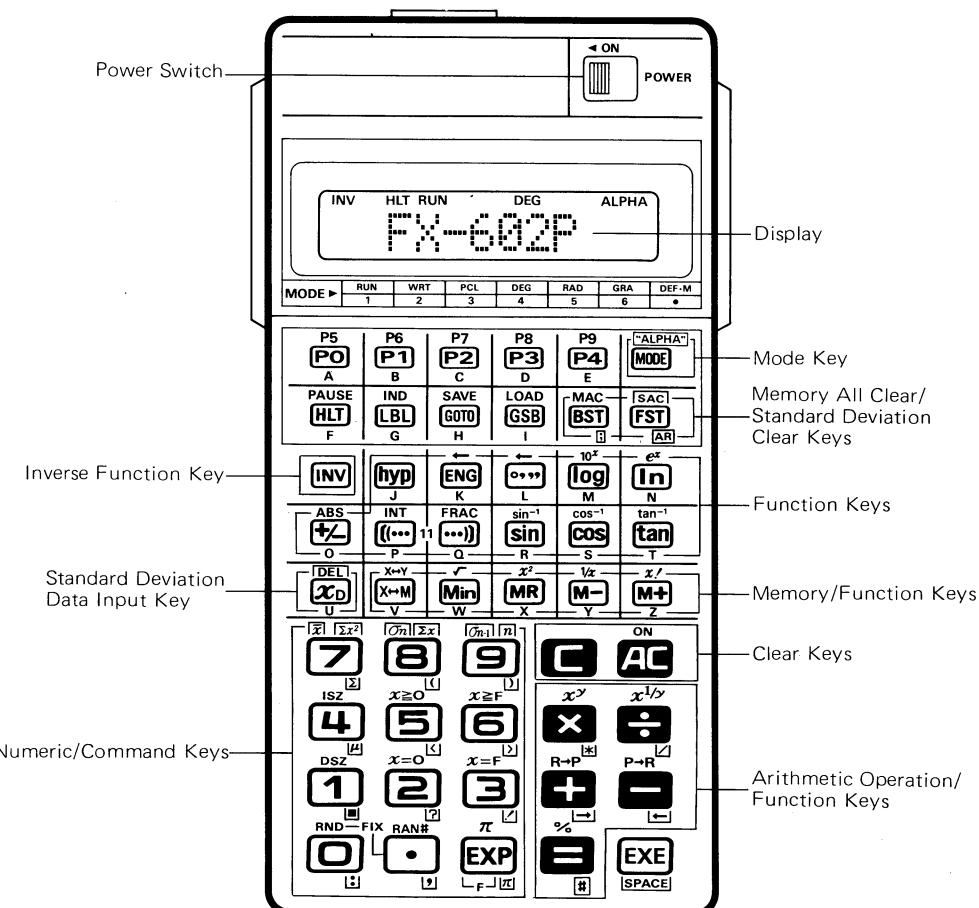
For further details, refer to the instruction manual of the FA-1 Adaptor.

PART-1

Step-by-Step Calculation

Part 1 describes step-by-step calculation exclusively. (Refer to Part 2 for programmed calculation.)

1-1. Function and Key Index for Step-by-Step Calculation



● Register Structure

X-register (Display)
Y(L_1)-register
L_2 -register
L_3 -register
⋮
L_{11} -register

- Used for arithmetic operations and functional calculation. (Symbols and alphanumeric characters are effective only in the X-register.)
- Used for chain calculation of parenthetical expressions, giving automatic priority to multiplication/division over addition/subtraction.

M 00-register	M 10-register	M 20-register	M 30-register
M 01	M 11	M 21	M 31
M 02	M 12	M 22	M 32
M 03	M 13	M 23	M 33
M 04	M 14	M 24	M 34
M 05	M 15	M 25	M 35
M 06	M 16	M 26	M 36
M 07 (Σx^2)	M 17	M 27	M 37
M 08 (Σx)	M 18	M 28	M 38
M 09 (n)	M 19	M 29	M 39
M F	M 1F	M 2F	M 3F

M 70-register
M 71
M 72
M 73
M 74
M 75
M 76
M 77
M 78
M 79
M 7F

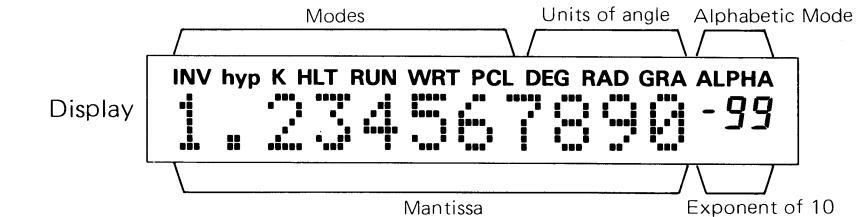
- Independent memories Minimum: 22 memories, Maximum: 88 memories (M 00 to M 79, MF, M 1F to M 7F) (M07, M 08 and M 09 are also used for accumulation of numbers from Σx^2 , Σx , and n in calculating standard deviation.)

* For purposes of this instruction manual, the independent memories will generally be referred to as "M_n-register".



Slide the power switch to the left to turn on the power. The information stored in the M-registers is saved even when the calculator is turned off.

Display



The display shows input data, intermediate results, and results of operation. The mantissa section, using dot matrix, displays up to 10 digits (9 for negative numbers). The figure 0 is displayed as ".0". The exponent section displays up to ± 99 , and is left blank when the exponent figure is not needed. Also, the mantissa section will display up to 11 characters of sexagesimal data, alphabetical characters and symbols as shown below.

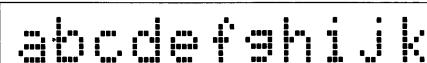
• Sexagesimal data display:



• Alphabetical character display showing upper case:



• Alphabetical character display showing lower case:



• Symbolic data display:



[FRAC]: Parenthesis/Fraction Key

- Press this key to close parenthesis (nestable up to 33 parentheses at eleven levels).
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [FRAC] to extract decimal part of the number in the display.

[X-Y]: Register Data Exchange Key

- Press this key and numeric key or [EXP] key to exchange the contents of the X-register (number displayed) and an Mn-register (independent memory).
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [X-Y] to exchange the contents of the X- and Y-registers (number in the working register).

[MR]: Memory In/Square Root Key

- Press this key and numeric key or [EXP] key to store displayed number in the Mn-register. The previously stored data will be replaced by the newly input one.
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [MR] to obtain the square root of the number displayed.

[MR²]: Memory Recall/Square Key

- Press this key and numeric key to display of the Mn-register. This command does not change the contents of the register.
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [MR²] to obtain the square of the number displayed.

[1/X]: Memory Minus/Reciprocal Key

- Press this key and a numeric key to subtract the number displayed from the contents of the Mn-register. (This key does not have the function of [B]).
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [1/X] to obtain the reciprocal of the number displayed.

[MH]: Memory Plus/Factorial Key

- Press this key and a numeric key to add the number displayed to the contents of the Mn-register. (This key does not have the function of [B]).
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [MH] to obtain the factorial of the number in the display.

[DEL]: Standard Deviation Data Input/Delete Key

- Data input key for standard deviation.
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [DEL] to delete a data which has been input during the calculation of the standard deviation.

[SIN], [COS], [TAN]: Trigonometric Function/Inverse Trigonometric Function Keys

- Press one of these keys to obtain the value of the corresponding trigonometric function with the number in the display taken as the argument.
- Use the sequence of [INV] and one of these keys to obtain the value of the corresponding inverse trigonometric function.

[HYP]: Hyperbolic Function Key

- Use the sequence of [HYP] and either of [SIN], [COS] or [TAN] key to obtain the value of the corresponding hyperbolic function with the number in the display taken as the argument.
- Use the sequence of [INV], [HYP] and [SIN], or [HYP], [INV] and [SIN], for example, to obtain the value of \sinh^{-1} with the number displayed taken as the argument.

[ENG]: Engineering Key

This key is used for converting all numbers to be shown with exponents of 10 that are multiples of three ($10^3 = K$ (kilo), $10^6 = M$ (mega), $10^9 = G$ (giga), $10^{-3} = m$ (milli), $10^{-6} = \mu$ (micro), $10^{-9} = n$ (nano), $10^{-12} = p$ (pico)).

Example 12.3456

1st	[ENG]	1.23456 01
2nd	[ENG]	12.3456 00
3rd	[ENG]	12345.6-03
4th	[ENG]	12345600-06
5th	[ENG]	12345600-06 (Unchanged)

12.3456

1st	[INV]	[ENG]	1.23456 01
2nd	[INV]	[ENG]	0.0123456 03
3rd	[INV]	[ENG]	0.000012345 06
4th	[INV]	[ENG]	0.000000012 09
5th	[INV]	[ENG]	0.000000012 09 (Unchanged)

[ENG]	0.000012345 06
[ENG]	0.0123456 03

As illustrated above, when [ENG] or [INV] [ENG] is pressed first, the displayed number will be converted to its basic floating point representation (that is, normalized to 10). Subsequent pressing of [ENG] or the sequence of [INV] and [ENG] causes the exponent to decrease or increase in multiples of 3.

[DMS]: Sexagesimal Key (Decimal-to-Sexagesimal Conversion Key)

- Press this key to input sexagesimal values such as angles and time.
- Example: $78^\circ 45' 12'' \rightarrow 78 \square 45 \square 12 \square$
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [DMS] to convert the decimal representation of angle or time to the sexagesimal representation.

[10^X]: Common logarithm/Power-of-10 Key

- Press this key to obtain the common logarithm of the number displayed.
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [10^X] to obtain the value of 10 raised in power by the number displayed (i.e. inverse common logarithm).

[e^x]: Natural Logarithm/Power-of-e Key

- Press this key to obtain the natural logarithm of the number displayed.
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [e^x] to raise "e" (= 2.7182818...) to the power determined by the displayed number (i.e. inverse natural logarithm).

[MAC]: Back Step/Memory All Clear Key

- Refer to Part 2 for [BS].
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [MAC] to clear all Mn-registers (independent memories).

[SAC]: Forward Step/Standard Deviation Calculation All Clear Key

- Refer to Part 2 for [FST].
- Use the sequence of [INV] and [SAC] to clear registers M 07, M 08, and M 09 (used to accumulate statistical data) before beginning calculation of the standard deviation.
- * Refer to Part 2 for other keys which are not described yet. They are not needed for step-by-step calculation.

1-2. Getting Started

Turn on the power switch before starting operation.

Put it in the RUN mode (**MODE 1**).

The unit of angle displayed has nothing to do with calculation unless it involves angular arguments.

■ Calculation Priority and Levels of Parentheses

- The calculator automatically determines the calculation priority and executes in the order so determined. The order of execution has been set as follows:

- (1) Functions
- (2) x^y , $x^{1/y}$
- (3) \times , \div
- (4) $+$, $-$

In cases where the priorities are the same, the calculation will be performed in order of execution. In expressions involving parentheses, that part of expressions within the parentheses will be given priority.

- Registers L₁ through L₁₁ can be used to store up to 11 levels of parentheses or low-priority data.
- Up to three opening parentheses can be nested in one level. Up to 33 nests can be performed in parenthesis calculation.

- Example: $2 \times ((3+4 \times ((5+4) \div 3)) \div 5) + 9 =$

Operation $2 \times ((3+4 \times ((5+4) \div 3)) \div 5) + 9 =$

↑
A

1 level 1 level 1 level 1 level

Data stored in the L-register up to Point A.

x	4
L ₁	(((5 +
L ₂	4 ×
L ₃	((((3 +
L ₄	2 ×
L ₅	
L ₆	
⋮	

■ Correction

- You can clear input data only before a command key is pressed. Press **C** to clear data and input the correct one.
- Similarly you can correct intermediate results (e.g. the value of a function or operation with nested parentheses). Press **C** to clear the wrong result and resume calculation.
- You can correct $+$, $-$, \times , \div , \pm , \sqrt{x} , and $\sqrt[n]{x}$, if pressed inadvertently. Press the correct key immediately after the wrong one. Note that the priority of operation remains intact.

■ Overflow or Error

If error is detected during operation, "Error" or "() Error" will appear in the display and the calculator will halt operation.

Error will be detected in the following cases.

- (1) When a result or intermediate result (of arithmetic, functional, or standard deviation operation) or the contents of the M_n-register has exceeded the range of $\pm 9,999999999 \times 10^{99}$. (Data stored in the M_n-register before error-check will be maintained.)
- (2) When an argument of a function has exceeded its predetermined range. (See page 66.)
- (3) When an improper operation is attempted in the calculation of standard deviation.
(Ex. Attempting to calculate \bar{x} or σ_n when $n = 0$.)
* "Error" will be displayed in these cases. Press **AC** to clear the error status and start the calculation from the beginning.
- (4) When the number of levels of nested operation (with parentheses, multiplication, division, x^y and $x^{1/y}$) exceeds 11, or when the opening parenthesis key is pressed more than 33 times.
(Ex. When the **(** key is pressed 31 times in succession and followed by pressing of $2 + 3 \times .$)
* In this case, "() Error" will appear in the display. If **C** is keyed in, the number that was in the display before the error-check is again returned there, making it possible for you to resume calculator operation within the prescribed range. Press **AC** to clear the error, and return to the first step.
- * Underflow (a value smaller than $\pm 1 \times 10^{-99}$) is not regarded as error but as 0.

■ Auto Power-Off Function

One of the convenient features of this calculator is the automatic power-off function, which automatically turns off the calculator about 6 minutes after the last key operation (except during programmed calculation). This will prevent the wastage of the battery power. In this case, pressing of the **AC** key or turning the power switch on again will restore power to the calculator. (Contents of the M_n-register and programs will be maintained even when the power is off.)

1-4. Function Calculations

- To obtain the value of a function, input an argument and then press the function key.
- Calculation of functions can be mixed with ordinary arithmetic operations nested by parentheses.
- Refer to the specifications, given in page 66, for the accuracy and arguments of functions.

■ Trigonometric Functions (sin, cos, tan) and Inverse Trigonometric Functions (\sin^{-1} , \cos^{-1} , \tan^{-1})

EXAMPLE	OPERATION	DISPLAY
$14^{\circ}25'36'' = 14.42666667^{\circ}$	$14 \text{ } \boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } 25 \text{ } \boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } 36 \text{ } \boxed{\text{.}}$	14.42666667
$12.3456^{\circ} = 12^{\circ}20'44.1''$	$12 \cdot 3456 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{EXP}$	$12^{\circ}20'44.1''$
$\sin 63^{\circ}52'41'' = 0.897859012$	$\text{MODE} \text{ } \boxed{4} \text{ } 63 \text{ } \boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } 52 \text{ } \boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } 41 \text{ } \boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } \text{sin}$ "DEG"	0.897859012
$\cos(\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}) = 0.5$	$\text{MODE} \text{ } \boxed{5} \text{ } \frac{\pi}{\text{EXP}} \text{ } \boxed{3} \text{ } \text{cos}$ "RAD"	0.5
$\tan(-35 \text{ gra}) = -0.61280078$	$\text{MODE} \text{ } \boxed{6} \text{ } 35 \text{ } \text{tan}$ "GRA"	-0.61280078
$2 \cdot \sin 45^{\circ} \times \cos 65^{\circ} =$ 0.597672477	"DEG" $2 \times 45 \text{ } \text{sin} \times$ $65 \text{ } \text{cos} \text{ } \text{=}$	0.597672477
$\sin^{-1} 0.5 = 30^{\circ}$ (Solve equation $\sin x = 0.5$)	"DEG" $\boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } 5 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{sin}$	30.
$\cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.785398163 \text{ rad}$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$	"RAD" $2 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \sqrt{\text{ }} \text{ } \boxed{2} \text{ } \text{=}$ $\text{INV} \text{ } \frac{\pi}{\text{EXP}} \text{ } \text{=}$	0.785398163 0.25
$\tan^{-1} 0.741 = 36.53844577^{\circ}$ $= 36^{\circ}32'18.4''$	"DEG" $\boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } 741 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{tan}$ $\text{INV} \text{ } \frac{\pi}{\text{EXP}}$	36.53844577 $36^{\circ}32'18.4''$
$2.5 \times (\sin^{-1} 0.8 - \cos^{-1} 0.9) =$ $68^{\circ}13'13.5''$	"DEG" $2 \cdot 5 \times \boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } \boxed{8} \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{sin}$ $\text{= } \boxed{\text{.}} \text{ } 9 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{cos} \text{ } \text{= } \text{INV} \text{ } \frac{\pi}{\text{EXP}}$	$68^{\circ}13'13.5''$

■ Logarithmic Functions (log, ln) and Exponential Functions (10^x , e^x , x^y , $x^{1/y}$)

EXAMPLE	OPERATION	DISPLAY
$\log 1.23 (= \log_{10} 1.23) = 0.089905111$	$1 \cdot 23 \text{ } \text{log}$	0.089905111
$\ln 90 (= \log_e 90) = 4.49980967$	$90 \text{ } \text{ln}$	4.49980967
$\log 456 \div \ln 456 = 0.434294481$ ($\log x / \ln x = \text{fixed constant}$)	$456 \text{ } \text{MIN} \text{ } \text{EXP} \text{ } \text{log} \text{ } \text{=}$ $\text{MR} \text{ } \text{EXP} \text{ } \text{ln} \text{ } \text{=}$	0.434294481
$10^{1.23} = 16.98243652$ (To obtain the anti-logarithm of $\log 1.23$)	$1 \cdot 23 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{10}^{\text{x}}$	16.98243652
$e^{4.5} = 90.0171313$ (To obtain the anti-logarithm of $\ln 4.5$)	$4 \cdot 5 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } e^{\text{x}}$	90.0171313
$10^4 \cdot e^{-4} + 1.2 \cdot 10^{2.3} =$ 422.5878667	$1 \text{ } \text{EXP} \text{ } 4 \times 4 \text{ } \text{EXP} \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } e^{\text{x}} \text{ } +$ $1 \cdot 2 \times 2 \cdot 3 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{10}^{\text{x}} \text{ } \text{=}$	422.5878667
$5.6^{2.3} = 52.58143837$	$5 \cdot 6 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 2 \cdot 3 \text{ } \text{=}$	52.58143837
$123^{\frac{1}{7}} (= \sqrt[7]{123}) = 1.988647795$	$123 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 7 \text{ } \text{=}$	1.988647795
$4^{2.5} = 32$	$2 \cdot 5 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 4 \text{ } \text{=}$	32.
$0.16^{2.5} = 0.01024$	$\text{.} \text{ } 16 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } \text{=}$	0.01024.
$9^{2.5} = 243$	$9 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } \text{=}$	243.
* x^y and $x^{1/y}$ can be registered as a constant same as $+/- \times / \div$.		
$(78 - 23)^{-12} = 1.305111829 \times 10^{-21}$	$(\text{78} - 23) \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 12 \text{ } \text{EXP} \text{ } \text{=}$	1.305111829-21
$2 + 3 \times \underline{64^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 4 = 10$	$2 + 3 \times 64 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 3 \text{ } \text{EXP} \text{ } \text{=}$	10.
* x^y and $x^{1/y}$ will be calculated prior to multiplication and division.		
$2^2 + 3^3 + 4^4 = 287$	$2 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 2 + 3 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 3 + 4 \text{ } \text{INV} \text{ } \text{x}^{\text{y}} \text{ } 4 \text{ } \text{=}$	287.

$$10^{5.1} + 9^{5.1} + e^{5.1} =$$

199615.7294

(An equivalent operation is $5 \square 1 \text{INV} \text{10}^2 + 9 \text{INV} \text{x}^5 \square 1 + 5 \square 1 \text{INV} \text{e}^5 \text{=}$)

$$2 \times 3.4^{(5+6.7)} = 3306232.001$$

$$2 \times 3 \cdot 4 \text{INV} \text{x}^5 \square 6 \cdot 7 \text{=}$$

3306232.001

$$\log \sin 40^\circ + \log \cos 35^\circ =$$

-0.27856798

The anti-logarithm ... 0.526540784

(log calculation of $\sin 40^\circ \times \cos 35^\circ$)

$$\begin{matrix} \text{MOX} \square \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad 40 \text{sin} \text{log} + 35 \text{cos} \text{log} \text{=}$$

-0.27856798

(Continue) $\text{INV} \text{10}^2$

0.526540784

■ Hyperbolic Functions (\sinh , \cosh , \tanh) and Inverse Hyperbolic Functions (\sinh^{-1} , \cosh^{-1} , \tanh^{-1})

EXAMPLE	OPERATION	DISPLAY
$\sinh 3.6 = 18.28545536$	3.6 $\text{hyp} \sin$	18.28545536
$\tanh 2.5 = 0.986614298$	2.5 $\text{hyp} \tan$	0.986614298
$\cosh 1.5 - \sinh 1.5 = 0.22313016$ $= e^{-1.5}$ (Proof of $\cosh x \pm \sinh x = e^{\pm x}$)	1.5 $\text{Min} \text{exp} \text{hyp} \cos \text{=}$ $\text{MR} \text{exp} \text{hyp} \sin \text{=}$ (Continue) ln	2.352409615 0.22313016 - 1.5
$\sinh^{-1} 30 = 4.094622224$	30 $\text{INV} \text{hyp} \sin^{-1}$	4.094622224
$\cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{20}{15} \right) = 0.795365461$	20 \square 15 \square $\text{INV} \text{hyp} \cos^{-1}$	0.795365461
What is x when $\tanh 4x = 0.88$?	$\square 88 \text{INV} \text{hyp} \tan^{-1}$	
$x = \frac{\tanh^{-1} 0.88}{4} = 0.343941914$	$\square 4 \text{=}$	0.343941914
$\sinh^{-1} 2 \times \cosh^{-1} 1.5 =$ 1.389388923	2 $\text{INV} \text{hyp} \sin^{-1} \times$ 1.5 $\text{INV} \text{hyp} \cos^{-1} \text{=}$	1.389388923

■ Miscellaneous Functions ($\sqrt[3]{}$, x^2 , $1/x$, $x!$, RAN #, ABS, INT, FRAC)

EXAMPLE	OPERATION	DISPLAY
$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5} = 3.65028154$	$2 \text{INV} \sqrt{+} 5 \text{INV} \sqrt{=}$	3.65028154
$2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 54$	$2 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 + 3 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 + 4 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 + 5 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 \text{=}$	54.
$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = 12$	$3 \text{INV} \text{1/x} - 4 \text{INV} \text{1/x} \text{= INV} \text{1/x}$	12.
$8! (= 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times 7 \times 8) = 40320$	$8 \text{INV} \text{x}!$	40320.
Generate a random number between 0.000 and 0.999.	$\text{INV} \text{RAN#}$	(e.g.) 0.570
$\sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} + \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 17$	$\square \square 13 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 \square 5 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 \text{) INV} \sqrt{+} \square \square 3 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 + 4 \text{INV} \text{x}^2 \text{) INV} \sqrt{=}$	17.
$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 40^\circ} = 0.766044443$ $= \cos 40^\circ$ (Proof of $\cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$)	$\text{MOX} \square$ \downarrow 1 \square 40 $\text{sin} \text{INV} \text{x}^2 \text{= INV} \sqrt{}$ (Continue) $\text{INV} \cos^2$	0.766044443 40.
$1/2! + 1/4! + 1/6! + 1/8! =$ 0.543080357	$2 \text{INV} \text{x}! \text{INV} \text{1/x} + 4 \text{INV} \text{x}! \text{INV} \text{1/x} +$ 6 $\text{INV} \text{x}! \text{INV} \text{1/x} + 8 \text{INV} \text{x}! \text{INV} \text{1/x} \text{=}$	0.543080357
${}_{10}P_4 = \frac{10!}{(10-4)!} = 5040$	$10 \text{INV} \text{x}! \text{= } \square \square 10 \square 4 \text{) INV} \text{x}! \text{=}$	5040.
${}_{12}C_5 = \frac{12!}{5!(12-5)!} = 792$	$12 \text{INV} \text{x}! \text{= } \square \square 5 \text{INV} \text{x}! \text{X} \text{= } \square \square 12 \square 5 \text{) INV} \text{x}! \text{=}$	792.
The absolute value of common log $\frac{3}{4}$ is:	$ \log \frac{3}{4} = 0.124938736$	0.124938736
Obtain the integer part of $\frac{7800}{96} \dots .81$	$7800 \square 96 \text{= INV INT}$	81.
Obtain the fraction part of $\frac{7800}{96} \dots .25$	$7800 \square 96 \text{= INV FRAC}$	0.25
$2512549139 \div 2141$ (Continue) INV FRAC	$2512549139 \square 2141 \text{=}$ (Continue) INV FRAC	1173540. 0.99953

1-5. Calculation of Standard Deviation

- Before starting calculation of standard deviation, clear registers M07, M08 and M09 by pressing **[INV] [SAC]**.
- During calculation of standard deviation, other operations (including programmed ones) can be performed unless registers M07, M08 and M09 are used.

■ Data Input Operation and Calculation Formulas

- To input a data, press **[x]** following its value. To input the same value, press **[x]** as many times as the number of the data.
- When the data involves frequency, input the value, press **[x]**, input the frequency, and press **[x]**. The value of frequency does not necessarily have to be an integer. (Probability distribution and graphic analysis)
- Standard deviation formulas

$$\sigma_n = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2/n}{n}}$$

To obtain the standard deviation of the finite population using all data of the population.

$$\sigma_{n-1} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2/n}{n-1}}$$

To estimate the standard deviation of a population using sampled data of the population.

- Mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$

EXAMPLE	OPERATION	DISPLAY
Data: 55, 54, 51, 55, 53, 53, 54, 52	[AC] [INV] [SAC] 55 [x] 54 [x] 51 [x] 55 [x] 53 [x] x 54 [x] 52 [x] (Standard deviation of σ_n) [INV] σ_n (Standard deviation of σ_{n-1}) [INV] σ_{n-1} (Mean \bar{x}) [INV] \bar{x} (Number of data n) MR □ 9 (Sum Σx) MR □ 8 (Square of sum Σx^2) MR □ 7	52. 1.316956719 1.407885953 53.375 8. 427. 22805.
* The results can be obtained by pressing the keys in any order.		
What is the unbiased variance and the difference between each data and mean in the above example?	(Continue) [INV] σ_{n-1} [INV] \bar{x} [INV] \bar{x} [x] 55 [=] 54 [=] 51 [=] ⋮	1.982142857 (Unbiased variance) 1.625 ($55 - \bar{x}$) 0.625 ($54 - \bar{x}$) -2.375 ($51 - \bar{x}$) ⋮

What are \bar{x} and σ_{n-1} of the data given below? **[INV]** **[SAC]** 110 **[x]** 10 **[x]**

No.	Value	Frequency
1	110	10
2	130	31
3	150	24
4	170	2
5	190	3
Total		70

130 **[x]** 31 **[x]**
150 **[x]** 24 **[x]**
170 **[x]** **x**
190 **[x]** **x** **x**
MR **□** **9**
[INV] \bar{x}
[INV] σ_{n-1}

110.
130.
150.
170.
190.
70.
137.7142857
18.42898069

* To delete or correct the wrong data (I)
When correct operation calls for 51 **[x]**.

- Wrong operation: 50 **[x]**
Press **[INV]** **[DEL]** and input the correct data.
- 49 **[x]** input in some steps before.
Press 49 **[INV]** **[DEL]** and input the correct data.
- Wrong operation: 51 **[x]**.
Press 1 and **[x]** subsequently or **[AC]** and input the correct data.

* To delete or correct the wrong data (II)
When correct operation calls for 130 **[x]** 31 **[x]**.

- Wrong operation: 120 **[x]**.
Press **[AC]** and input the correct data.
- Wrong operation: 120 **[x]** 31.
Press **[AC]** and input the correct data.
- Wrong operation: 120 **[x]** 30 **[x]**.
Following 120 **[x]** 30 **[INV]** **[DEL]**, input the correct data.
- Wrong operation in some steps before: 120 **[x]** 30 **[x]**.
Following 120 **[x]** 30 **[INV]** **[DEL]**, input the correct data.

1-6. The "ALPHA" Mode in Manual Operation

- With the calculator set in the "RUN" mode (**MODE 1**), press **INV ALPHA MODE** and "ALPHA" will be indicated in the display, readying the calculator for the ALPHA mode operation (Alphabetical character inputting function).
- The difference between the ALPHA mode and the NORMAL mode (the "RUN" mode without any display of "ALPHA") lies in the fact that general calculation is performed in the NORMAL mode while in the ALPHA mode it is used for merely indicating data, such as the indication of comments (notations) using the letters of the alphabet, or the indication of units and other data with reference to the results through such commands as "AR", "#", ";", etc.
- In the ALPHA mode, all the keys (except for **MODE**, **BST**, **FST**, **INV**, **C**, **AC** and **EXE**) will represent alphabetical characters or symbols. (The applicable characters or symbols are shown in green on the keyboard panel.)
- The characters or symbols displayed in the ALPHA mode are referred to as "Alphabetical characters".

■ Functions of Various Keys in the ALPHA Mode

[A] through **[M]** (Exclusive of **MODE**, **BST**, **FST** and **INV**) :

Pressing of these keys will result in display of the alphabet in the upper case: pressing them after keying in **INV**, will cause display of alphabet in the lower case.

[C] through **[S]**, **[D]**, **[E]**, **[F]**, **[G]**, **[H]**, **[I]**, **[J]** :

Pressing of these keys will result in display of numbers or symbols.
Pressing them after keying in **INV** will result in the display of key signs shown below the respective keys.

[EXP] :

Pressing of this key will show exponent sign "**E**" in the display.
Pressing it after keying in **INV** will show the symbol "**π**".

[=] :

Pressing of this key will show the "**=**" sign.

[INV] **[EXE]** :

Pressing of this key will generate one space in the display.

MODE 1, **MODE 2** and **MODE 3** :

Pressing of these keys will put the calculator in the "RUN", "WRT" and "PCL" modes.
(Changing of unit of angle, execution of **MODE** **[]** etc. are not possible.)

[EXE], **[BST]** and **[FST]** :

Same function as in the NORMAL mode.

[INV] **ALPHA MODE** :

Clears ALPHA mode.

[INV] **BST** :

Command for continuing displayed data. The alphabetical character following the ";" will be linked to alphabetical character immediately before it.

[INV] **FST** :

Memory substitution command. Will substitute contents of specified memory into the character data and display it as alphabetical character data.

[INV] **#**:

Display substitution command. Will substitute displayed number(s) into the alphabetical character data, and display it as alphabetical character data.

[C] :

Clears displayed data. (Will not clear the ALPHA mode.)

[AC] :

Clears both the display and the ALPHA mode.

■ Examples for Using ";" , "#" and "AR"

- For displaying "ABC" and "abc" in succession (with calculations being performed intermediately).

[INV] **ALPHA MODE** **A** **B** **C** **[INV]** **ALPHA MODE** **14** **[x]** **43** **[=]** **Min** **[EXP]** **[AC]**

[INV] **ALPHA MODE** **[INV]** **BST** **[INV]** **P0** **[INV]** **P1** **[INV]** **P2** **[INV]** **P3** **[INV]** **ALPHA MODE** →

ABC abc

- When having result of "23 × 5" being displayed with assigning of unit "x = □□□ km".

23 **[x]** **5** **[=]** **[INV]** **ALPHA MODE** **C** **[INV]** **MFR** **[=]** **[INV]** **#** **[INV]** **ENG** **[INV]** **LOG** **[INV]** **ALPHA MODE** → **x = 115 km**

- When having contents of MF-register (already inputted in first example above) being displayed as "FX-□□□P".

[INV] **ALPHA MODE** **HLT** **[MF]** **X** **[=]** **[INV]** **FST** **[EXP]** **[C]** **[P]** **[INV]** **ALPHA MODE** →

FX - 602 P

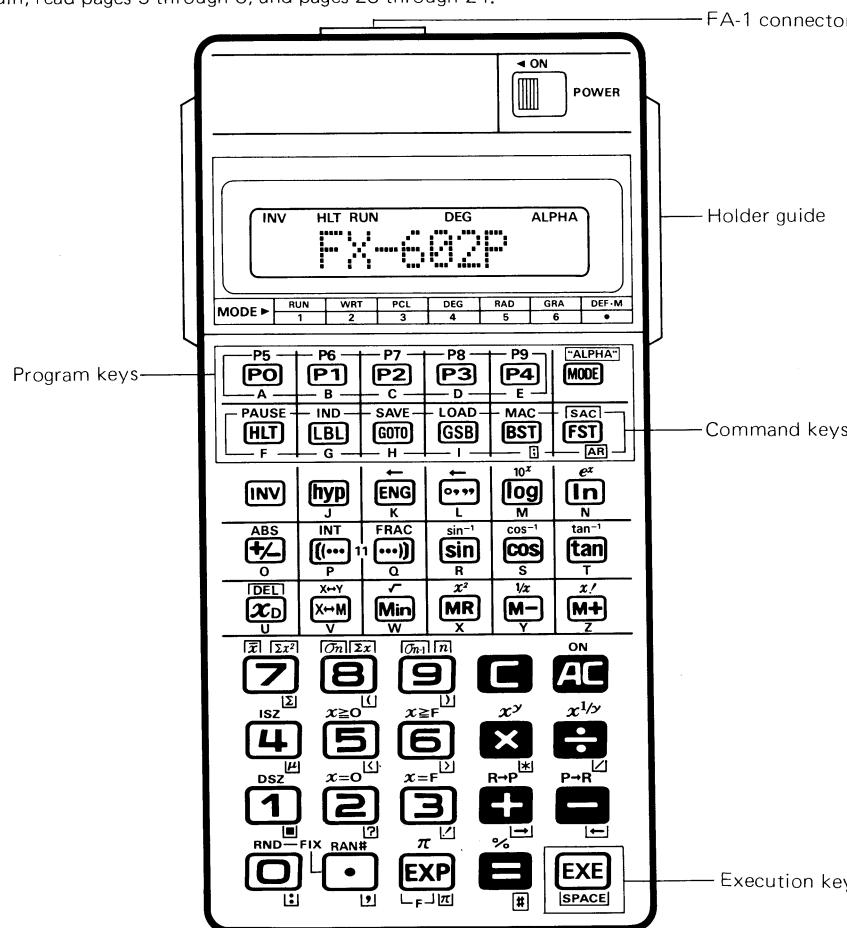
PART-2

Programmed Calculation

Part 2 describes programmed operation of the calculator.
The efficiency of programmed calculation depends on programming. All programs are based on certain algorithms. It is advised that you get a good understanding of programming fundamentals.

2-1. Function and Key Index for Programmed Calculation

* Description of keys and explanation given in Part 1 are not repeated herein.
Again, read pages 5 through 8, and pages 23 through 24.



P5 — P9 : Program Number Keys (Representative Symbol: \boxed{P})

Press one, alone or following $\boxed{\text{INV}}$ to select a program number out of programs P0 through P9. You cannot start programmed operation without pressing a program number key.

ALPHA MODE : Mode/Alpha Mode Key

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{1}$: "RUN" (RUN mode)

This is the mode of programmed and step-by-step operations.

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{2}$: "WRT" (WRITE mode)

Put the calculator in this mode to "write" programs, "check" them, and make "addition", "deletion" and "correction".

Note: "Write" means to store programs in the calculator.

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{3}$: "PCL" (PROGRAM CLEAR mode)

This is the mode to delete all or specific programs stored in the calculator.

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{4}$: "DEG"

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{5}$: "RAD"

A specific unit of angle will be selected, respectively.

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{6}$: "GRA"

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{7} \boxed{8} \boxed{9}$: To assign a desired number of memories and its incidental number of program steps.
(Select a number from 20 through 80.)

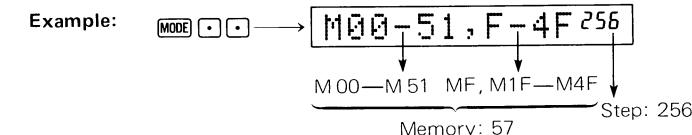
* Relation between the number of memories and the program steps

Key operation	Number of memories	Number of program steps
$\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{7} \boxed{8}$	22 (M 00 — M 19, M F, M 1F)	512
$\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{7} \boxed{9}$	33 (M 00 — M 29, M F, M 1F, M 2F)	432
$\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{8} \boxed{9}$	44 (M 00 — M 39, M F, M 1F — M 3F)	352
⋮	⋮	⋮
$\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{7} \boxed{7}$	77 (M 00 — M 69, M F, M 1F — M 6F)	112
$\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{8} \boxed{8}$	88 (M 00 — M 79, M F, M 1F — M 7F)	32

* 1 memory is equivalent to 8 program steps. Though an intermediate number of memories (e.g. $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{7} \boxed{8}$) can be assigned, the number of F-memories will be the same as in the memory number assignment which first digit is "0" (in this case, $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{7} \boxed{9}$).

Further, if substantial number of program steps are already used, assignment of number of memories can not be arbitrarily made in order to keep the already written-in programs. In such a case, the calculator automatically assigns the number of applicable memories and displays it.

- $\boxed{\text{MODE}} \boxed{7} \boxed{8} \boxed{9}$: Use this command to confirm the assigned number of memories/program steps.



$\boxed{\text{INV}}$ ALPHA MODE : ALPHA mode assignment/release

Use this command when alphabetical characters to be input. Re-pressing of them will release the ALPHA mode. (See page 23.)

The display will show "ALPHA" when the calculator is in the ALPHA mode.

Pause **HLT** : Halt/Pause Key

- **HLT** : Halt
 - During "WRT" mode: Use this command to stop a running program for inputting data or displaying results. The display will show "HLT".
 - During "RUN" mode: The program, which is currently running, stops after the current instruction has been executed. This is convenient to intercept execution of a program which takes a long time.
- **INV PAUSE** : Temporary halt
 - During "WRT" mode: Use this command to bring a running program to a temporary halt. The program will restart automatically in about a second.

IND **LBL** : Label/Indirect Key

- **LBL** : Destination of jump
 - During "WRT" mode: Use this command to write the destination of unconditional jump.
- **INV IND** : Indirect addressing
 - During "WRT" mode: This indicates indirect addressing of a memory location, or the destination of an unconditional jump or a subroutine.
 - During "RUN" mode: This indicates indirect addressing of a memory location or the destination of a "manual (unprogrammed) jump".

SAVE **Goto** : Goto/Save Key

- **Goto** : Unconditional jump
 - During "WRT" mode: Write an unconditional jump command with this key.
 - During "RUN" mode: Press this key to let control jump occasionally when execution of a program is at a halt ("HLT" displayed).
- **INV SAVE** : Data transfer from calculator to cassette tape
 - (only when the FA-1 is connected)
 - During "WRT" mode: Use to load a command so that the contents of the Mn-register will be transferred to a cassette tape through the FA-1.
 - During "RUN" mode: Use this command to transfer the contents of the Mn-register manually to a cassette tape.
 - During "PCL" mode: Programs stored in the calculator will be moved to a cassette tape.

LOAD **GSB** : Subroutine Call/Load Key

- **GSB** : Subroutine call
 - During "WRT" mode: Use to "write" a command to call a subroutine program.
 - During "RUN" mode: Use this when debugging program. (See page 35).
- **INV LOAD** : Data transfer from cassette tape to calculator
 - (only when the FA-1 is connected)
 - During "WRT" mode: Use to "write" a command so that data will be loaded from a cassette tape to the Mn-register through the FA-1.
 - During "RUN" mode: Data will be manually loaded from a cassette tape to the Mn-register.
 - During "PCL" mode: Programs stored in a cassette tape will be loaded to the calculator.

MAC **BST** : Back Step/Memory All Clear Key

- **BST** : Program step back
 - During "WRT" mode: Use this command to trace the program, which is being written or checked, backward step by step. Keep the key pressed for more than about a second to back fast.
 - During "RUN" mode: During debugging, the command which has just been executed will be displayed as long as this key is kept pressed.
- **INV MM** : Memory all clear
 - During "WRT" mode: Use to "write" a command to clear all the Mn-registers.
 - During "RUN" mode: Use to clear all the Mn-registers.
 - During "PCL" mode: Use to clear all programs stored.

SAC **FST** : Forward Step/Standard Deviation All Clear Key

- **FST** : Program step forward
 - During "WRT" mode: Use this command to execute a program step by step during checking. Keep the key pressed for more than about a second to advance fast.
 - During "RUN" mode: Use this command to execute a program step by step during debugging.
- **INV SAC** : Clear M 07, M 08 and M 09 registers
 - During "WRT" mode: Use to "write" a command to clear the M 07, M 08 and M 09 registers used for calculation of standard deviation.
 - During "RUN" mode: Use this command to clear the M 07, M 08 and M 09 registers.

EXE : Execute Key

- During "WRT" mode: Use to "write" a command to initiate data transfer between the calculator and cassette tape via the FA-1.
- During "RUN" mode: During programmed operation, press this key to restart execution of a program which is at a halt (with "HLT" displayed).

C : Clear Key

- During "WRT" mode: Press this key to delete the currently displayed command of a program stored in the calculator.
- During "RUN" mode: The displayed data will be erased for correction.

AC : All Clear Key

- During "WRT" mode: Use to "write" a command to clear all registers except the Mn-registers.
- During "RUN" mode: All registers except the Mn-registers will be cleared. The mode of programmed operation will be released, if this key is pressed during the programmed operation (with "--" displayed).
- During "PCL" mode: Only a designated program will be cleared.

DSZ **ISZ** **X=0** **X≥0** **X=F** **X≥F** **1** **4** **2** **5** **3** **6** : Numeric/Condition Test Keys

Use the numeric keys to input numeric values during "WRT" or "RUN" mode.
Use a respective command key out of these condition test keys following **INV** during "WRT" mode.

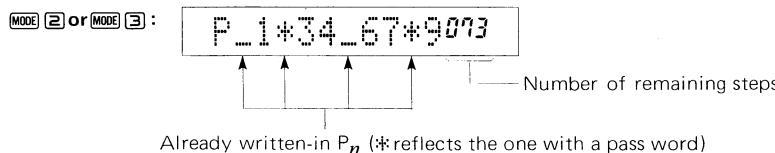
- **INV DSZ** : Decrement and Skip on Zero
 - The contents of the M 00 register is decremented and, if the result is zero, the next command is skipped; otherwise the next command is executed.
- **INV ISZ** : Increment and Skip on Zero
 - The contents of the M 00 register is incremented and, if the result is zero, the next command is skipped; otherwise the next command is executed.
- **INV X=0** : If the contents of the X-register (display register) is zero, the next command is executed; otherwise the next command is skipped.
- **INV X≥0** : If the contents of the X-register is positive or zero, the next command is executed; otherwise the next command is skipped.
- **INV X=F** : If the contents of the X-register and F-memory are identical, the next command is executed; otherwise the next command is skipped.
- **INV X≥F** : If the contents of the X-register are greater than or equal to those of the F-memory, the next command is executed; otherwise the next command is skipped.

HYP : Hyperbolic/Pass Word Designation Key

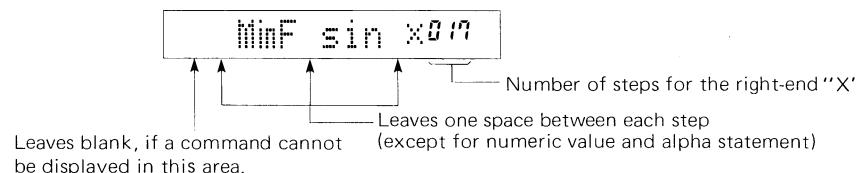
- During "WRT" and "RUN" modes: Use this command key to a hyperbolic or inverse-hyperbolic function.
- During "WRT" mode: If pressing a **Pw** key (program number key) following **HYP**, the currently written-in program can be turned to the one with a "pass word".
 - * Pass word: 4-digit secret symbol, in which all letters and signs applicable under the ALPHA mode can be used.
 - If you want to keep your own developed programs in confidence, store the programs with pass words. This will secure your own programs from any other persons who do not know the pass words. (You can use the calculation of program with a pass word, even without knowing of it.)

2-2. Program Step and Command Display

- This calculator is capable of setting at arbitrary number of steps with a unit of 8 steps over a range of 32 to 512 steps (see page 26), and of writing (storing) 10 programs (P0 through P9) at maximum. Of these 10 programs, confirmation can be made on which program number (\boxed{P}) is now in use and on how many steps are still remaining, as follows.

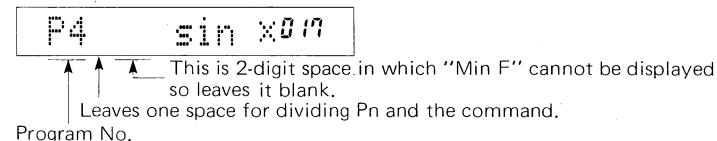


- During writing or checking a program, the already written-in commands will be displayed in characters within 11 digits, and the number of steps for the right-end command will be shown as well.



- If a command is confirmed during debugging, the program number plus one space blank will be displayed at the left end, thus leaving the maximum available digits of command display to be 8 digits.

When confirming a command of above example during debugging, it shows as follows.



- 1 step of execution performs 1 function, in principle. However, there is also a function with 2 steps.

Commands having 1 function with 1 step:

a) 1-key/1-step commands:

Number $+-$, $+$, $-$, \times , \div , $=$, $[()]$, sin, log, HLT, P0, alphabetical capital letters, etc.

b) 2-key/1-step commands:

Min F, GOTO 3, LBL 5, hyp sin, INV ALPHA, \sin^{-1} , ABS, $\sqrt{x=0}$, x^y , P7, alphabetical small letters, etc.

c) 3-key/1-step commands:

INV hyp \sin^{-1} , GSB INV P6, INV RND 4, M+ 0 0, X \leftrightarrow M 1 8, Min 1 F, etc.

d) 4-key/1-step commands:

INV AR 0 5, INV AR 1 F, etc.

* 00 through 19, F and 1F, following memory keys (Min, MR, M+, M-, X \leftrightarrow M) and INV AR, are all 1-step.

Commands having 1 function with 2 steps:

a) 3-key/2-step commands:

Min 2 0, MR 3 5, M+ 2 F, etc.

b) 4-key/2-step commands:

INV RND FIX 3, INV AR 2 1, INV AR 3 F, etc.

* 20 through 79 and 2F through 7F, following memory keys and INV AR, are all 2-step.

Note: A program number designation is counted as 1 step, and a program number with a pass word (including 4-character of pass word) as 6 steps. But they are not included in the step number display.

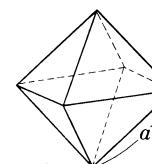
2-3. Basic Programming

The basic procedure for carrying out the programmed calculation is as follows.

- (1) **Analysis**
To analyze the problems and find an algorithm for solution.
- (2) **Programming**
To convert the algorithm into a program.
- (3) **Program Writing**
To write the program in the calculator.
- (4) **Execution**
To execute the program stored.

Example:

What are the surface area and volume of regular octahedrons which have ridges of 10, 7 and 15 cm, respectively?



Ridge (a)	Surface area (S)	Volume (V)
10 cm	()cm ²	()cm ³
7	()	()
15	()	()

(1) Analysis

Suppose that S represents the surface area, V the volume, and a the length of a ridge of a regular octahedron given, then, S and V will be expressed as follows.

$$S = 2\sqrt{3}a^2 \quad V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}a^3$$

(2) Programming

To carry out the above calculation manually, operate the calculator in the following way.

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 3 \text{ INV } \boxed{F} \times \text{ Value of } a \text{ INV } \boxed{X} \blacksquare \rightarrow S \\ 2 \text{ INV } \boxed{F} \div 3 \times \text{ Value of } a \text{ INV } \boxed{X} \blacksquare 3 \rightarrow V \end{array}$$

You may put the value of a in the F-memory before use, which is more convenient. In this case, operate in the following way.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Value of } a \text{ MR } \boxed{EXP} 2 \times 3 \text{ INV } \boxed{X} \times \text{ MR } \boxed{EXP} \text{ INV } \boxed{X} \blacksquare \rightarrow S \\ 2 \text{ INV } \boxed{F} \div 3 \times \text{ MR } \boxed{EXP} \text{ INV } \boxed{X} 3 \rightarrow V \end{array}$$

The above sequence of operation can be programmed just as it is. Once execution of the program begins, it does not stop, unless the HLT command is executed. To input data and display results, execution must be stopped temporarily, using the HLT command.

The following sequence of operation will store the above program in P0.

P0 HLT, Min F, 2, x , 3, INV \sqrt{x} , MR F, INV x^2 , $=$, HLT, 2, INV \sqrt{x} , \div , 3, x , MR F,
Put this for data input. To read the result.

Program No. (always necessary)
INV xy , 3, $=$, HLT, . . . (21 steps)
To read the results.

(3) Program writing

To write (store) the program in the calculator:

- (1) Put the calculator in the "WRT" mode (**MODE 2**). If the program number which you are going to use is already in use, it must be "changed" or "cleared". (See page 37 for Program Clearing, and page 37 for Program No. Changing.)
- (2) Press keys in the sequence of the program.
(If you have made a mistake in keying, press **C** and then the right one.)

3	X MRF x y 3 019
=	MRF x y 3 = 020
HLT	x y 3 = HLT 021

Now, the program has been written in the calculator.

* As you press keys in the WRT mode, corresponding commands are "written in" (stored into the memory of) the calculator as part of a program. The command written-in is displayed together with the step number.

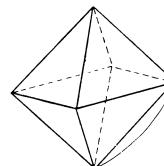
Further, since the program ends up automatically, the HLT at the end is not always required.

(4) Execution

To execute the program written in the calculator:

- (1) Put the calculator in the "RUN" mode (**MODE 1**).
- (2) Press the relevant program number key (**PO** through **PC** or **INV PO** through **INV PC**).
- (3) When the display reads "HLT", input data (or read the result) and press **EXE**.
- (4) To execute the program again with varied data, press the program number key.
- (5) To stop programmed operation, press **MODE 1** ("HLT" displayed will be cleared).

In the above example, surface area S and volume V of a regular octahedron having ridges (a) are unknown.



Ridge (a)	Surface area (S)	Volume (V)
10 cm	(346.4101615)cm ²	(471.4045208)cm ³
7	(169.7409791)	(161.6917506)
15	(779.4228634)	(1590.990258)

OPERATION

DISPLAY

MODE 1	RUN
(Program number assignment)	0.
(a) 1 0 EXE	HLT RUN
(Again) EXE	0.
(To execute again) PO	3 4 6 . 4 1 0 1 6 1 5
(a) 7 EXE	4 7 1 . 4 0 4 5 2 0 8
(Again) EXE	4 7 1 . 4 0 4 5 2 0 8
(S when $a=10$)	1 6 9 . 7 4 0 9 7 9 1
(V when $a=10$)	1 6 1 . 6 9 1 7 5 0 6
(a) 1 5 EXE	1 6 1 . 6 9 1 7 5 0 6
(Again) EXE	7 7 9 . 4 2 2 8 6 3 4
(To end up programmed operation)	1 5 9 . 0 9 9 0 2 5 8
	RUN
	0.

"HLT" is cleared

* In the programmed operation, execution proceeds and a result is displayed each time after **EXE** is pressed, following data input or after a result is read.

How to make addition, deletion and correction of program:

- (1) Display a relevant step through the procedure of program check.
- (2) To delete the step, press **DEL**.
- (3) To correct it, press **DEL** to erase and then input the correct command.
Repeat this step by step.
- (4) To add a step, display the step just before addition, and then, subsequently, input a new step or steps. (Once all available steps are fully filled with additions, no more writing-in is possible.)
- * Addition and deletion may be done in either priority. Once either of them is made, the subsequent step numbers available will be automatically readjusted.

(4) Execution

OPERATION	DISPLAY
MODE 1	RUN 0. (Unnecessary, if the RUN is already displayed.)
(Program No. assignment) P1	HLT RUN 0. (Hereinafter omitted.)
1 0 EXE	1 7 3 2 0 5 0 8 0 8 (S when $a = 10$)
EXE	1 1 7 8 5 1 1 3 0 2 (V when $a = 10$)

Repeat these three steps for other values of a .

■ Debugging

The program debugging means to find out any program errors by inputting a simple test data, executing it step by step and thus examining the due course of program.

How to debug program:

- (1) Put the calculator in the "RUN" mode (**MODE 1**).
- (2) Press **DEL** and then the relevant program number key.
- (3) Each time you press **DEL**, the program will be executed step by step. (If the display reads "HLT", input the test data and press **DEL**.)
- (4) If you keep pressing **DEL**, the command which has just been executed and its step number will be displayed.
- (5) Repeat steps (3) and (4) above. Check results and commands.
* You can practice steps (3) and (4) even in the middle of programmed operation (when execution is at a halt). Also, you can resume programmed operation by pressing **EXE** during debugging.
- * For debugging a program with a pass word, see page 45.

Example:

Debug the "regular tetrahedron" program which is previously mentioned.

OPERATION	DISPLAY
MODE 1	RUN 0. (Unnecessary, if the RUN is already displayed.)
(Debugging starts) GSB P1	P1 HLT 0. (1st step: HLT)
FST	2. HLT 2. (Input simple test data)
(Data) 2	2. 3. (2nd step: Min F)
FST	3. 1. 7 3 2 0 5 0 8 0 8 (3rd step: Numeral 3)
FST	P1 MinF 3 ✓ 004 1. 7 3 2 0 5 0 8 0 8 (4th step: ✓)
FST	1. 7 3 2 0 5 0 8 0 8 (5th step: x)
FST	2. (6th step: MR F)
FST	4. (7th step: x^2)
FST	6. 9 2 8 2 0 3 2 3 (8th step: =)
FST	6. 9 2 8 2 0 3 2 3 HLT (9th step: HLT) S when $a = 2$
FST	2. (10th step: Numeral 2)
FST	1. 4 1 4 2 1 3 5 6 2 (11th step: ✓)
FST	1. 4 1 4 2 1 3 5 6 2 (12th step: ÷)
P1 2 ✓ ÷ 012	P1 2 ✓ ÷ 012 1. (13th step: Numeral 1)
FST	1 2. (14th step: Numeral 2)
FST	0. 1 1 7 8 5 1 1 3 (15th step: x)
P1 ✓ ÷ 1 2 × 015	P1 ✓ ÷ 1 2 × 015 2. (16th step: MR F)
FST	P1 1 2 × MRF 016 2. (17th step: x^y)
P1 × MRF x y 017	P1 × MRF x y 017 HLT 0. 9 4 2 8 0 9 0 4 1 V when $a = 2$
(Execution proceeds normally) EXE	

2-5. Program Clearing

■ Program Clearing

How to clear programs

- To clear all programs:

Put the calculator in the "PCL" mode (MODE 3).

Press **INV MODE**. (The contents of independent memories (Mn-registers) remain unerased. To clear them, operate **INV MODE** in the "RUN" mode.)

- To clear a specific program:

Put the calculator in the "PCL" mode. Press the relevant program number key **P0** through **P9** (or **P0** through **P9** following **INV**) and **EXE**.

* For clearing a program with a pass word, see page 45.

■ Program No. Changing

Any one of program numbers, P0 through P9, should always be assigned to a program. No program can use a same program number in duplicatedly.

Suppose that a program is written in P0. When you want to write another program in P0 without clearing the already stored program, you can reassign it to a new program number.

How to change program number

- (1) Put the calculator in the "WRT" mode (MODE 2). Press the relevant program number key of already written-in program.
- (2) Press **C**.
- (3) Press another program number key to which reassignment is made. (If this program number is used, this operation will be ineffective.)
- (4) Put the calculator in the "RUN" mode (MODE 1) or the "WRT" mode (MODE 2).

Example 1: To change P0 to P9:

MODE 2 **P0** **C** **INV P9** **MODE 1**

Example 2: To change P5 to P6:

MODE 2 **INV P5** **C** **INV P6** **MODE 1**

* For changing a program number with a pass word, see page 45.

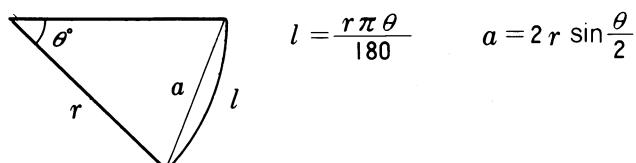
• Some variations of programming:

	OPERATION	PROGRAM
A	STEP 1 P0 2 r EXE 3 θ EXE → l 4 EXE → a	P0 MODE 4, HLT, Min 01, X, HLT, Min 02, X, π, ÷, 1, 8, 0, =, HLT, MR 02, ÷, 2, =, sin, X, 2, X, MR 01, =, 24 steps plus 1 step (P0)
B	STEP 1 r P0 2 θ EXE → l 3 EXE → a	P0 MODE 4, Min 01, X, HLT, Min 02, X, π, ÷, 1, 8, 0, =, HLT, MR 02, ÷, 2, =, sin, X, 2, X, MR 01, =, 23 steps plus 1 step (P0)
C	STEP 1 r Min □ 1 2 θ Min □ 2 3 P0 → l 4 EXE → a	P0 MODE 4, MR 01, X, π, X, MR 02, ÷, 1, 8, 0, =, HLT, MR 02, ÷, 2, =, sin, X, 2, X, MR 01, =, 22 steps plus 1 step (P0)
D	STEP 1 r P0 2 θ P1 3 P2 → l 4 P3 → a	P0 Min 01, 1 step P1 Min 02, MODE 4, 2 steps P2 MR 01, X, π, X, MR 02, ÷, 1, 8, 0, =, 10 steps P3 MR 02, ÷, 2, =, sin, X, 2, X, MR 01, =, 10 steps 23 steps plus 4 steps (P0, P1, P2, P3)

2-6. Programming Examples

Let's study some variations of programming to solve a problem for their merits and demerits.

Problem: What are the length, l , of arc and the length, a , of chord of a sector whose radius is r and central angle is $θ$?



$$l = \frac{r\pi\theta}{180}$$

$$a = 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

• Advantages and disadvantages

A: Standard programming:

- The sequence of operation is simple. After the program number is assigned, **EXE** is operated simply or after data input.
- It is possible to store many programs (up to 10 programs).
- It requires a small number of steps.
- Since the sequence of operation is fixed, it is impossible to change part of data or to read part of results.

B: A's variation

- This is basically the same as A, but the sequence of operation is not so simple.

C: Data input operation is not easy.

- The number of steps is the smallest of all.
- It is possible to store many programs.
- Data must be put in the memory before execution. This may be troublesome and induce errors.

D: User's function type

- Since a specific function is assigned to each program number, data may be input in any order, and results can be obtained in any order.
- This is very convenient, if only part of data is desired to be changed and to see the results.
- This requires more steps than the others.
- This may cause the shortage of program numbers, if the number of input data and unknowns are plentiful.
- This is unsuitable to store two or more programs.

Through the above, the most preferable programming will depend on a particular case. A-type programming is mainly described in this manual and library book, but some programs are of the other types.

- Errors ("Error" displayed) possibly detected during execution of programmed operation will be listed as follows.
 - (1) When calculation results or data stored in the memory is overflowed.
 - (2) When the input range or results of a function is overflowed.
 - (3) When no destination of a jump (**Goto**) is found.
 - (4) When there is no subroutine which is called by **SSB**.
 - (5) When an illegal nesting of parentheses or overflow of an L-register is found during execution (In this case "() Error" displayed).

In all above cases, the display will show "Error" and the pertinent step number from where the error is caused, and execution will come to a halt.

To localize the command whose execution resulted in error, release the error status by pressing **AC** (or **C** for Item 5 above), and then, keep **STO** pressed.

* This localization will be impossible for a program with a pass word.

2-7. Remarks for Programming and Operation

■ Programming Rules

- The program consists of commands arranged just in the same order as with step-by-step calculation. (The sequence of commands is the same as of ordinary mathematical expressions: true algebraic logic.)
- All built-in functions can be used in programs.
- There is no limit on the length of mathematical expressions.
- Any number of constants can be used in a program (each has a mantissa up to 10 digits and an exponent up to 2 digits). In this case, each of digits, decimal point, +/-, or EXP is counted as one step.
- Calculation involving constants (++, xx, x^y , etc.) can be programmed, and the execution is the same as in the manual operation.

■ During a Program Writing ("WRT" mode)

- Immediately upon the "WRT" mode is entered, all of **P0** through **P4**, **INV P5** through **INV P9**, **MODE 1** through **MODE 3** and **hyp** (only for a program with a pass word) will be effective to be used.
- The number of steps displayed during the "WRT" mode does not include the first entry of **P0** (or **INV P0**), but actually it is also stored in the program (counted as one step). For a program with a pass word, it is counted as 6 steps.
- Once the program area becomes full, no more command can be written in (but those already written remain unerased).
- During a program being written, validity check on the input range of functions, over-nested parentheses, etc. may not be carried out (but the errors may be detected during execution).
- When any one of **P0** through **P4**, **INV P5** through **INV P9** or **MODE 1** through **MODE 3** is pressed during the "WRT" mode, the writing program is terminated to be ready for entering another program or different mode.
- "HLT" at the end of programming is not always required. (In case of no "HLT" at the end of a program, its calculation ends up when the last command is executed and displayed).

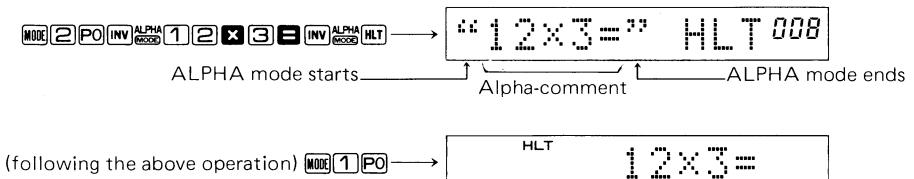
■ During Execution ("RUN" mode)

- Nothing will occur when a program number key (**Pn**), to which no program is written in, is pressed.
- When a program is at a halt before starting the execution or in the middle of execution, any manual calculation (interrupting calculation) can be carried out during such a halt period. "To input data of manual calculation results" or "to try to calculate, using the results displayed", etc. may be permitted. However, if the execution is suspended in the middle of execution or the displayed numeral value is to be used for the subsequent execution of the program, it will be necessary to restore the previous status at the time of suspension after the interruption calculation is completed.
- If **AC** key is pressed during a program halt, the currently displayed numeral value or command will be cleared. In this case, however, the process of program execution remains unchanged. If **AC** is pressed during execution of a program ("—" displayed), the execution of program will terminate. This allows you to terminate an operation which takes a long time or runs in a loop.
- If **HLT** is pressed during execution of programmed operation ("—" displayed), execution will come to a halt after the current command is executed. So will be the same when **HALT** is pressed in the middle of PAUSE. This also allows you to debug a program in the middle of execution.

2-8. Alphabetical Comment Display Program

- For the purpose of alphabetical comments and the functions of each key in the ALPHA mode, read "The ALPHA Mode in Manual Operation" on page 22.
- The calculator will be in the ALPHA mode and alphabetical comments can be input by pressing **INV ALPHA MODE** after **P0** is assigned in the "WRT" mode or **SAVE** or **LOAD** is keyed in the "PCL" mode, as well as in the "RUN" mode.
- The display will show "ALPHA" in the ALPHA mode.
- When the ALPHA mode is placed in the "WRT" mode, "“”" will be displayed. When released, "“”" will be displayed. All characters between these two signs, "“”" and "“”", will be alphabetical comments, regardless of any numerals or calculating signs, even there, merely remaining displayed as they are, and nothing being affecting the calculation.

Example:



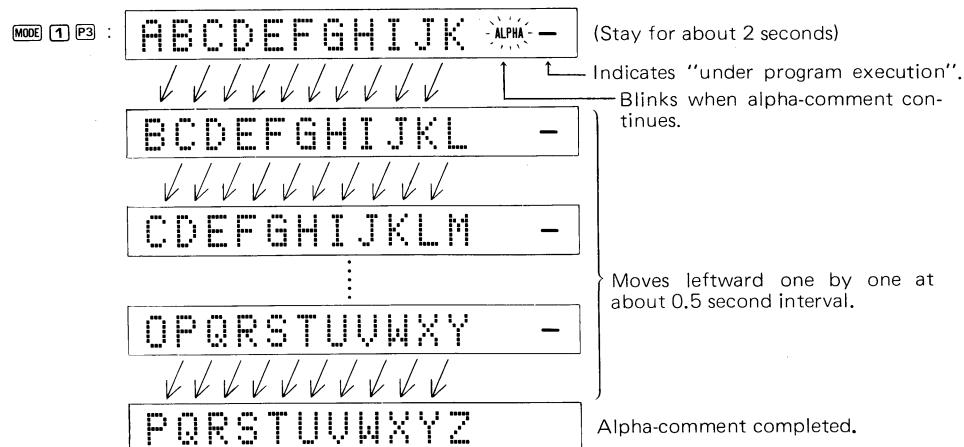
Note: For the purposes of this manual and library book, the key operation of **INV ALPHA MODE** will be shown as **INV AL** (when ALPHA mode starts) or **INV AL** (when ALPHA mode ends).

■ Execution of Alphabetical Comments

- When an alphabetical comment is written in a program, which is then executed, the alphabetical comment can be displayed as follows.
 - (1) In case of the alphabetical comment within 11-digit, it will straightly be displayed right after its execution.
 - (2) In case of the alphabetical comment above 12-digit, the first 11-digit will initially be displayed for about 2 seconds, and subsequently, they are moved leftward one by one at about 0.5 second interval until the whole letters are completely displayed to the end, leaving on the display the last 11-digit to end up the execution.

Example:

P3, INV "AL, A, B, C, D, E, X, Y, Z, INV AL" are written in ("WRT" mode = MODE **②**) and executed.



(Reference):

If **HLT** is pressed in the due course of alphabetical comment stepping leftward one by one, it will stop. Then, the manual stepping can be made one after another by pressing **FST**. Once **EXE** is pressed, it will return to the automatic stepping.

- After execution of an alphabetical comment, the program will execute the following commands, but the display will continue to show the alphabetical characters.

(Reference):

By using this function, a comment (interpretation) can be displayed in the due course of a program execution which takes a long time, representing the contents, title of calculation, etc.

- Alphabetical comment display will be released or cleared in the following cases.
 - The execution of a new alphabetical comment will substitute the old one with the new one – the old one is cleared.
(A continuation may be made between two comments by **INV []**)
 - When a program is suspended by **HLT** or **INV PAUSE**, the contents (numeral values) of the X-register then stored will be displayed, unless the immediate prior step to the suspension is an alphabetical comment.
(So will be the same when a program ends up with the one other than alphabetical comment.)
 - When a program stops, showing an alphabetical comment in the display, a manual input of numeric value will clear the alphabetical comment. A numeric value will then be displayed.
 - When a program stops, showing an alphabetical comment in the display, a pressing of **EXE** will cause it to disappear, leaving only the under execution display of "–".

■ Applications of Alphabetical Comments (How To Program)

- Displays what should be input, in terms of an alphabetical comment.

Example 1: **I N P U T A** to be displayed (this data to be written into M05).

.....INV"AL,I,N,P,U,T,INV SPACE,A,INV AL",HLT,Min 05,.....
1-digit blank

Example 2: **x 2 ?** to be displayed, which is written into M01; then, **y 2 ?** to be displayed, which is written into M02.

.....INV"AL,INV X,2,INV ?,INV AL",HLT,Min 01,INV"AL,INV Y,2,
↑ Small letter "x" ↑ Small letter "y"
INV ?,INV AL",HLT,Min 02.....

- Displays a resulting data with a unit of measure.
(In this case, use the commands of **AR**, **[]** and **[]** effectively.)

INV AR: This command will recall a numerical data in the memory to the display with a unit of measure. In this case, a numerical data in the display will not be available for a calculation, but only for a display.

Example 3: To make a numeral data (123) in the MF-register displayed in **B = 123 kg**.

.....INV"AL,B,=,INV AR F,INV K,INV G,INV AL",HLT,.....

Example 4: To display two resulting numerical data in terms of ratio like **1 2 3 : 4 5 6**, simultaneously. (M01:123, M02:456)

.....INV"AL,INV AR 01,INV :,INV AR 02,INV AL",HLT,.....

* AR command can be repeatedly used in an alphabetical comment and also displayed in being united into one with an alphabetical letter before or after it.

INV []: AR command recalls the whole-digit of a numerical data in the memory to the display with alphabetical comments. While, if data are required to be rounded off into a specified digit (by **RND** or **FIX**) or to be of the same digits, use this command to put a displayed numerical data into alphabetical comments.

Example 5: To make a data in the MF-memory unified into 3-decimal digit number to display like **A = 000.000**.

.....MRF,INV RND FIX 3,INV AL,A,=,

↑ 1-function 2-step

INV #,INV #,INV #,INV #,INV #,INV #,INV #,INV AL",HLT,.....

↑ 7-digit including 1-digit for decimal point.

* 1-digit area of display should be reserved per # command. For a decimal point, negative sign for mantissa part, exponent sign (E), sign for exponent (minus for negative and 1-digit blank for positive), signs for degree, minute and second (°, ',), etc, are all counted as one digit.

Example 6: To make a count data in M00 displayed like **X □, Y □**.

LBL1,INV ISZ,MR 00,INV AL,X,INV #,INV ,Y,INV #,INV AL",
↑ ↑
Program jump, see page 47.

INV PAUSE, GoTo 1,

↑ Temporary halt command ↑ Program jump

(Reference):

Part having a waved underline can be changed by use of AR command, as follows.

INV "AL, X, INV AR 00, INV , Y, INV AR 00, INV AL",

Even with this, the same program can be resulted.

* In case of an integral number, both AR and # commands do not display the decimal point.

Example 7: To display the value of π up to 10-digit like $\pi = 3.141592654$

INV π , INV "AL, INV π , =, INV #, INV AL", HLT,

* If a displayed value has more digits than the number of # commands, all digits will be displayed, regardless of the latter. (A maximum setting allows 15 of # commands.)

Further, if an alphabetical comment, which is substituted with a numerical data by # or AR command, has more than 12-digit, they will all be displayed by moving leftward, as mentioned on page 41.

Note: If a value of exponent whose mantissa part has more than 7-digit is substituted in an alphabetical comment by # or AR commands, this results in more than 12-digit. In this case, some top digits will not be displayed when the leftward movement ends up.

Example: If 1.23×10^{-3} is changed into an alphabetical comment, it will result in: $1.23E-03$
8-digit

[INV \square] : To connect two alphabetical comments, insert this command ahead of the latter one.

Example 8: To input year, month and day (each with 2-digit) into M01, M02 and M03 respectively, and to display like $\square\square Y \square\square M \square\square D$.

...HLT, Min 01, INV "AL, INV #, INV #, Y, INV SPACE, INV AL", HLT, Min 02, INV "AL,
↑
2-digit assignment

INV ;, INV #, INV #, M, INV SPACE, INV AL", HLT, Min 03, INV "AL, INV ;,

INV #, INV #, D, INV AL", HLT,

Example 9: To make a resulting data in M05 rounded off at the two places of decimals and then displayed with n-th index (n-th: M00), like $X\square=\square\square\square\square\square\square m$

...INV "AL, X, AR 00, =, INV AL", MR 05, INV RND FIX 2, INV "AL, INV ;,
INV #, INV M, INV AL", HLT,

2-9. Pass Word

- For the definition and purpose of pass words, refer to the descriptions of hyp on page 28.
- Although a separately independent pass word can be assigned to every Pn of this calculator, one pass word requires the program area of 5 steps (6 steps including Pn step).
- All alphabetical characters applicable in the ALPHA mode can be used for the pass words, but one pass word should always be consisted of four characters — all with a same character will do.

■ Writing a pass word in:

- If $\text{hyp} \text{ Pn}$ are pressed in the "WRT" mode, the calculator will be "ready for writing a pass word in" and automatically be in the ALPHA mode ("ALPHA" displayed).
- If four characters of a pass word is written in under the above conditions, the calculator will return back to the general "WRT" mode ("ALPHA" disappeared).

(1) In case of writing a program with a pass word in, to begin with:

OPERATION	DISPLAY	
$\text{MODE} \boxed{2}$	WRT P0123456789128	The "WRT" mode assignment
$\text{hyp} \text{ P0}$	WRT P0pAss_--- ALPHA 127	Automatic turning into the ALPHA mode
A	WRT P0pAssA_--- ALPHA 127	
$\text{B} \text{ C}$	WRT P0pAssABC_ ALPHA 127	
D	WRT P0pAssABCD ALPHA 122	
HLT	WRT HLT 001	
$\text{Min} \boxed{F}$	WRT HLT MinF 002	

Once a 4-digit pass word is entered, the ALPHA mode will be released; the remaining steps will also be reduced by 6 steps.

(2) In case of writing a pass word into a program already stored in:

OPERATION	DISPLAY	
$\text{MODE} \boxed{2}$	WRT P01234567_ ALPHA 075	P8 & P9 are already written in.
A	WRT P9pAss_ ALPHA 075	Pass-word write-in condition
B	WRT P9pAssA_ ALPHA 075	
C	WRT P9pAssA23 ALPHA 070	End of pass-word write-in
D	WRT P01234567_* ALPHA 070	This shows a pass-word is written into P9.

(3) Correction and release during pass-word write-in

- In case of first 3-digit of a pass word are already input, the correction or release can still be possible to be made, as follows.
 - (1) Press **C**. All input characters will be erased. off.
 - (2) Press **AC**. The input pass word will be released and the calculator will be back to the general "WRT" mode.
 - (3) Press **MODE 1** (or **MODE 2** or **MODE 3**), the input pass word will be released and the calculator will turn to the keyed mode.
- Once 4-digit of a pass word is written in, no correction or release can be made.

■ When can the pass word be called for?

- In the following cases the calculator will display likely as **P 1 p a s s . . . ? ALPHA** and call for the pass word. (This is called "pass-word input condition").
 - (1) When a program with a pass word is assigned in the "WRT" mode. (When checking, addition, deletion and correction of a program are made.)
 - (2) When **SS P** are pressed for debugging a program with a pass word in the "RUN" mode.
 - (3) When the deletion or erase is required for a program with a pass word in the "PCL" mode.
 - (4) When the execution of a programmed operation is connected to a cassette tape via the FA-1 and only the program with a pass word is attempted to be saved on the tape.
 - In these cases, if the right pass word is input, the "pass-word input condition" will be released, allowing each step to be advanced. If the wrong pass word is input, the calculator will go back to the "pass-word input condition", again, calling for the pass word.
- * In case of the "pass-word input condition", even though no pass word can be found:
- (1) Press **AC**. The calculator will return back to the condition just before the mode has been changed.
 - (2) Press **MODE 1** (or **MODE 2** or **MODE 3**).
- Further, if the calculator becomes the "pass word input condition" in the "RUN" mode, pressing **EXE** can advance the program, but no program check by **ST** can be made during its halt. (No program check can also be made with a pass word during its execution.)

■ How to erase a pass word.

- In case of erasing only the "pass word" of a program:
 - (1) Put the calculator in the "PCL" mode (**MODE 3**).
 - (2) Press **P** which has a pass word expected to be erased off.
 - (3) Input a corresponding pass word.
 - (4) Press **C**.
 - (5) Press **MODE 1** ("RUN" mode) or **MODE 2** ("WRT" mode).
- In case of a program with a pass word to be erased:
 - (1) Put the calculator in the "PCL" mode (**MODE 3**).
 - (2) Press **P** which has a pass word expected to be erased off.
 - (3) Input a corresponding pass word.
 - (4) Press **AC**.
 - (5) Press **MODE 1** ("RUN" mode) or **MODE 2** ("WRT" mode).

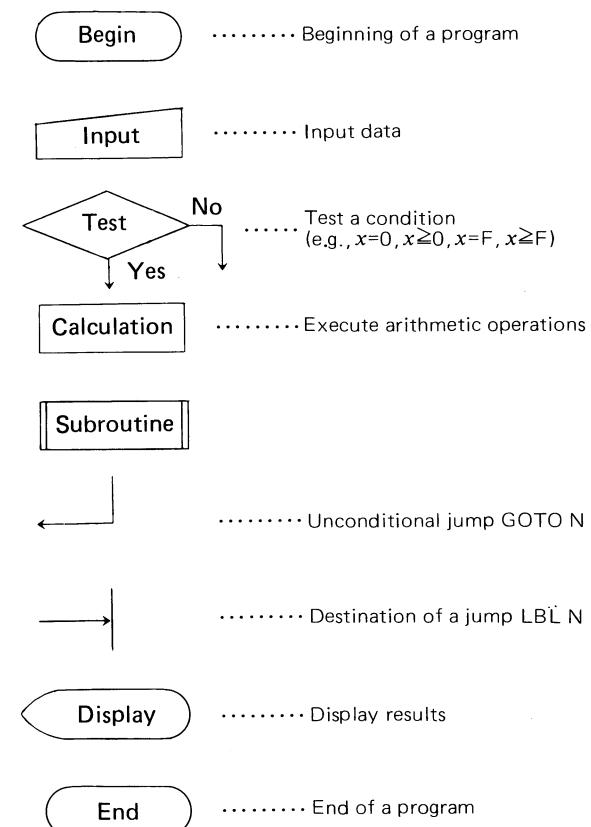
(Reference):

If **INV MA** are pressed in the "PCL" mode, all the programs (**P0** through **P9**) including a program with a pass word will be cleared.

* No program number can be changed for any program with a pass word. First, erase off only the pass word (see above), then, change the program number (see page 37), and finally, assign a new proper pass word to this program.

2-10. Flow Chart

- It is suggested that you draw a flow chart which represents a sequence of events occurring when a calculation of interest is executed.
The flow chart will usually be drawn with symbols as follows:



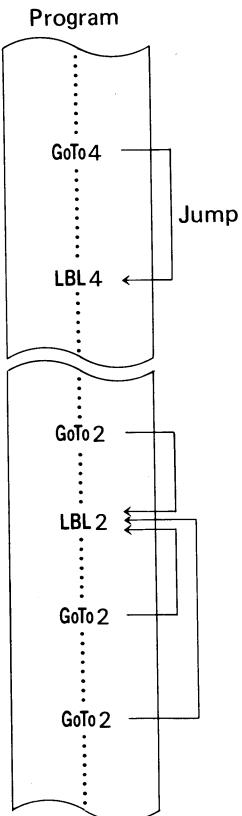
2-11. Program Jumping

There are four kinds of jump commands as follows.

- (1) Unconditional jump to a designated destination: GOTO, LBL
 - (2) Conditional jump which reads and skips the next command, depending on the contents of the X-register (display): $x=0, x \geq 0, x=F, x \geq F$
 - (3) Conditional jump (count jump) which reads and skips the next command, depending on the contents of the Mn-register (independent memories): DSZ, ISZ
 - (4) Subroutine unconditionally jumping to the designated destination and returning back: GSB
- These commands can be used independently or in combination.

■ Use of Unconditional Jump

- GOTO N causes control to jump to LBL N of the program unconditionally.
- N is a digit of 0 through 9.
- GOTO N and LBL N can be used anywhere in a program, and 10 pairs of jumps can be used, depending on values of N.
- More than one GOTO N with a same number can be used in a program, while LBL N with a same number is limited to only one to be used in a program.
- In case of no LBL N destined for GOTO N, execution of the program results in error.
- If **Goto** **N** (**①** through **⑩**) are pressed manually, manual jump is made. If no LBL N is destined in this case, it results in no command.

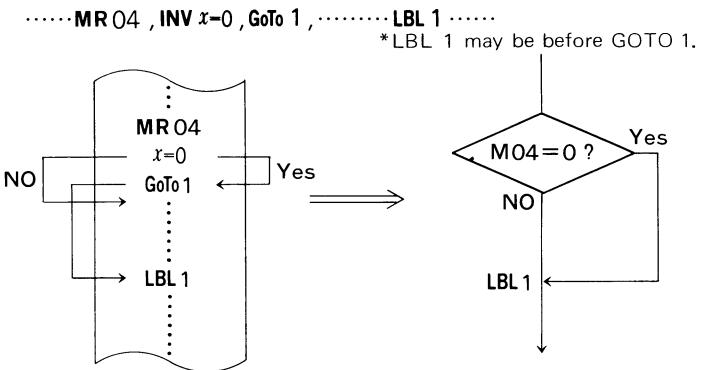


■ Use of Conditional Jump

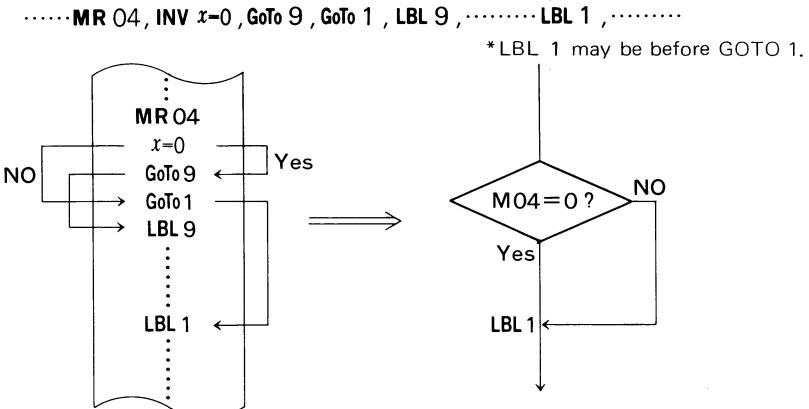
- For the conditional jump, if a comparison between X-register (displayed value) and "numeral 0" or "MF-register value" results in "Yes", the next command can be read in, while if "No", the next command (the whole alphabetical-comments, if so) can be skipped out.
- There are four commands of this type as follows.
- $x=0$: Test is made if the content of the X-register is zero.
- $x \geq 0$: Test is made if the content of the X-register is zero or positive.
- $x=F$: Test is made if the contents of the X- and MF-register are equal.
- $x \geq F$: Test is made if the content of the X-register is equal to or greater than that of the MF-register.

■ Basic programming

- Example 1:** If data in M04 is zero, jump to LBL 1:

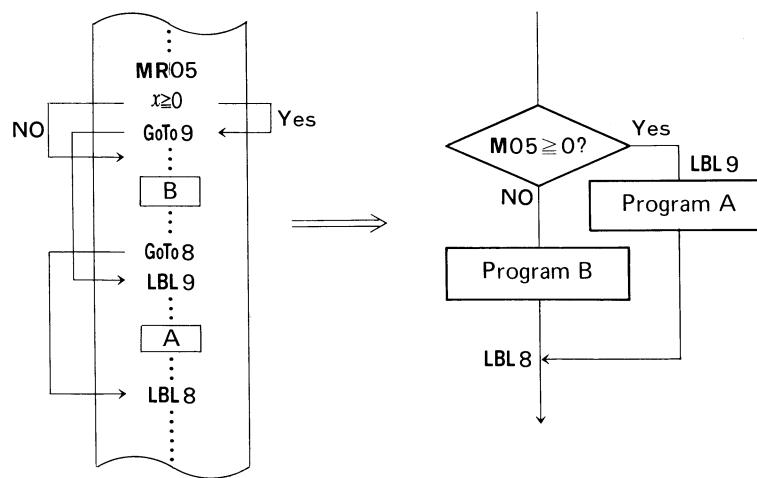


- Example 2:** If data in M04 is other than zero, jump to LBL 1:



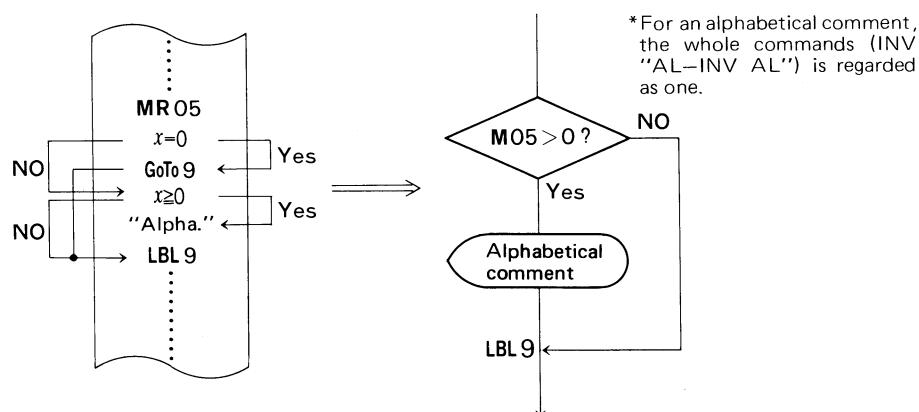
Example 3: If data in M05 is zero or positive, execute program A, while if negative, execute program B.

.....MR 05, INV $x \geq 0$, GoTo 9, Program B GoTo 8, LBL 9, Program A LBL 8,



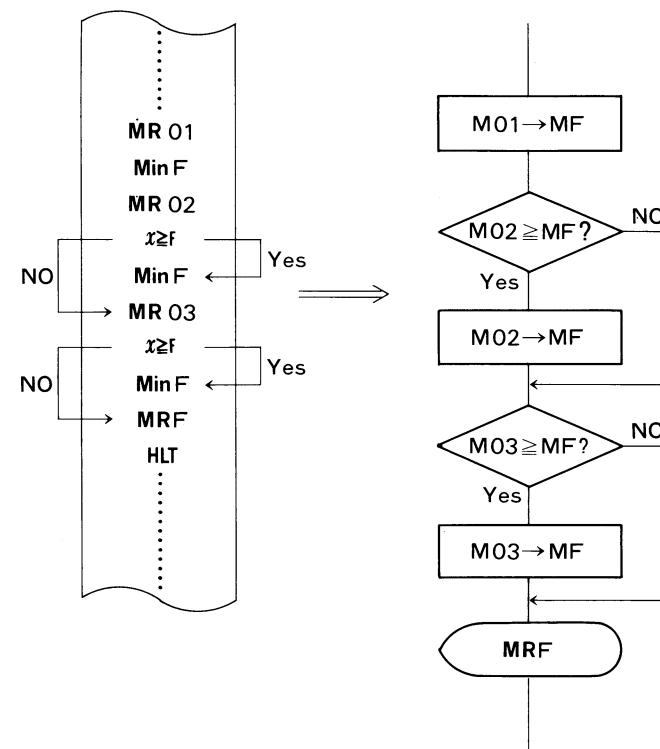
Example 4: If data in M05 is positive, display the alphabetical comment, while if zero or negative, skip it.

.....MR 05, INV $x=0$, GoTo 9, INV $x \geq 0$, INV "AL", alphabetical comment, INV AL", LBL 9,



Example 5: To retrieve the largest value registered among M01 through M03.

.....MR 01, Min F, MR 02, INV $x \geq F$, Min F, MR 03, INV $x \geq F$, Min F, MRF, HLT,



(Reference)

In case of retrieving the smallest value registered among M01 through M03:

.....MR 01, $\frac{x}{2}$, Min F, MR 02, $\frac{x}{2}$, INV $x \geq F$, Min F, MR 03, $\frac{x}{2}$, INV $x \geq F$, Min F, MRF, $\frac{x}{2}$, HLT,

Programming examples, using the conditional and unconditional jumps

Example: To obtain the roots of quadratic equation in different ways for real and imaginary roots.

No.	Equation	Coefficients			Roots
		a	b	c	
(1)	$8x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$	8	6	1	(-0.25, -0.5)
(2)	$2x^2 + 26x + 89 = 0$	2	26	89	(-6.5 ± 1.5i)
(3)	$2x^2 - 28x + 98 = 0$	2	-28	98	(7)

• Solution: The roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$ where, $D = b^2 - 4ac$

• Programming (MODE ②)

P0 HLT, Min01, HLT, Min02, HLT, Min03,

2, ×, MR01, =, Min05,

MR02, INV x², -, 4, ×,

MR01, ×, MR03, =, Min04,

INV x≥0, GoTo 1,

LBL 2, MR02, √-, ÷, MR05, =, INVPAUSE,

MR04, √-, INV √-, ÷, MR05, =,

INV "AL, INV #, INV SPACE, INV I, INV AL,"

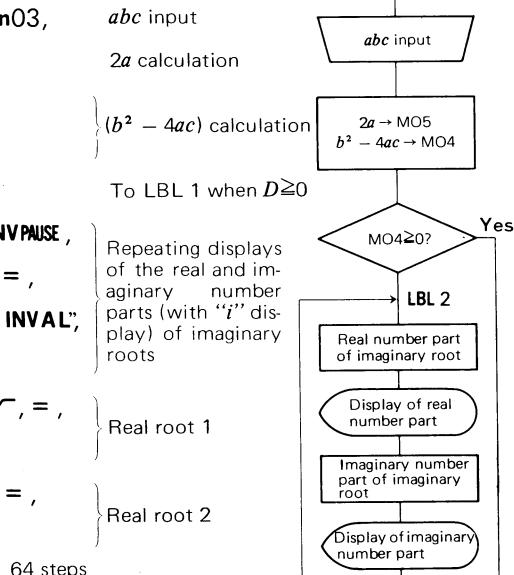
INV PAUSE, GoTo 2,

LBL 1, MR02, √-, +, MR04, INV √-, =,

÷, MR05, =, HLT,

MR02, √-, -, MR04, INV √-, =,

÷, MR05, =, HLT,



• Execution (MODE ①)

(1) P0 8 EXE

6 EXE

1 EXE → -0.25

EXE → -0.5

(2) P0 2 EXE

26 EXE

89 EXE → -6.5 and 1.5

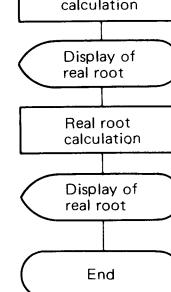
are displayed alternately at interval of about a second.

(3) P0 2 EXE

28 √- EXE

98 EXE → 7

EXE → 7



■ Conditional Jump (Count Jump)

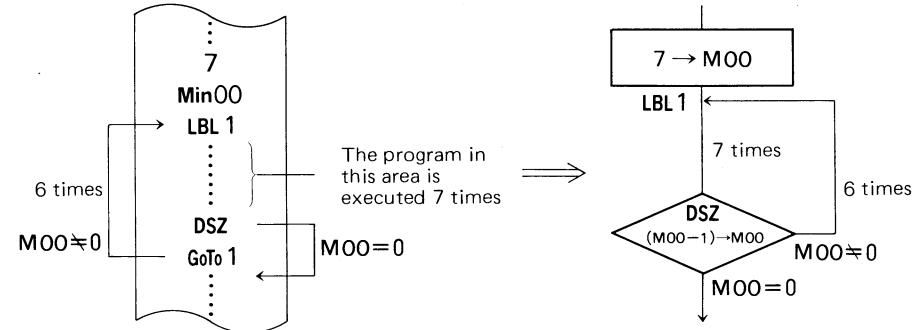
• There are ISZ of positive count and DSZ of negative count in the commands of this type, and both use M 00-register (Memory No. 00).

• ISZ adds "+1" to the content of the M 00-register, while DSZ deducts "-1" from the content of the M 00-register. If the content of the M 00-register is not zero, the next command is executed; otherwise it (the whole alphabetical comments, if so) is skipped.

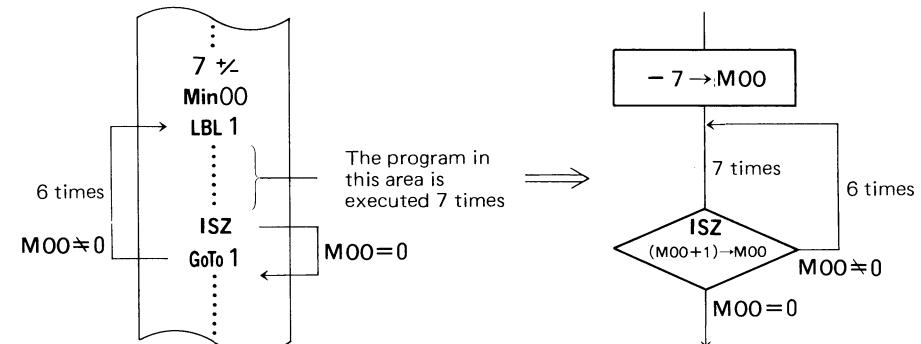
• If a same program is repeatedly used (this is called a loop), these commands are very useful.

Examples: To run in a loop 7 times.

With DSZ: 7, Min 00, LBL 1, INV DSZ, GoTo 1,



With ISZ: 7, √-, Min 00, LBL 1, INV ISZ, GoTo 1,

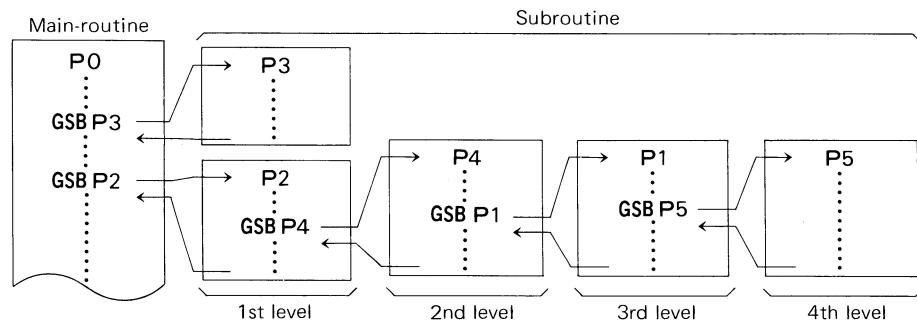


(Reference)

Use of ISZ for programs which requires counting saves steps. In this case, M 00-memory should be used for counting. If it makes 1 M+00, "1" always remains in the display (X-register). However, display remains unchanged with the use of ISZ, and "1" increases only inside the M 00.

■ Use of Subroutine (GSB)

A program may consist of a main-routine and subroutines. The main-routine composes the central framework in programming. A subroutine is a self-contained part of the main-routine, which can be incorporated as many times as necessary. It can also be incorporated anywhere in the main-routine and even in different ones. In other words, a subroutine performs a certain self-contained part of job which may be requested many times in the main-routine. Use of subroutines makes programming easier and reduces the number of steps.



- Once GSB Pn are incorporated in a program, they jump into other Pn programs wherever requiring, from their assigned locations. After completing the execution of destined program, they return back to the steps of original program, which are the next to their departure.
- Pn is any one of P1 through P4 or INV P5 through INV P9.
- GSB Pn may be located anywhere in a program.

Note: In case of GSB Pn to be located in a pair of parentheses, if a closing parenthesis not being a pair with an opening parenthesis or equal sign is assigned on a subroutine, the main-routine is closed with a parenthesis.

- If program Pn which is referred to by GSB Pn is undefined, execution results in error.
- GOTO N and LBL N used in a subroutine are effective only in that subroutine.
(The destination of jump GOTO in a main-routine cannot be located in a subroutine.)
- To call another subroutine out of a subroutine will be possible up to 9 levels, but above them, GSB command will be disregarded.
(Subroutine depth (=level) is up to 9th level.)

Program incorporating subroutines

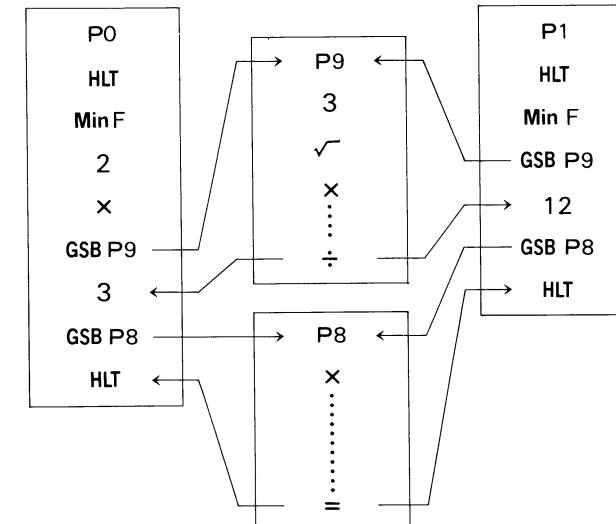
Example: Let's make the common part of the "regular octahedron" and "regular tetrahedron" programs (exampled on pages 30 and 33) into the subroutines.

Regular octahedron: **P0 HLT, Min F, 2, ×, GSB INV P9, 3, GSB INV P8, HLT,** 8 steps

Regular tetrahedron: **P1 HLT, Min F, GSB INV P9, 1, 2, GSB INV P8, HLT,** 7 steps

Subroutine: **INV P9 3, INV √, ×, MR F, INV x², =, HLT, 2, INV √, ÷,** 10 steps

Subroutine: **INV P8 ×, MR F, INV x^y, 3, =,** 5 steps



The total number of steps of the two main programs are 43 steps (21 + 20 + 2 (P0, P1) = 43), and it is reduced to 34 steps (8 + 7 + 10 + 5 + 4 (P0, P1, INV P9, INV P8) = 34) by using the subroutines. Operation remains unchanged as described on pages 32 and 35.

2-12. Use of Indirect Addressing

IND is the command of indirect addressing for designating a register or a destination of jump. Tactful use of this indirect command function greatly contributes to the efficient programming.

■ Indirect Addressing of M_n -register

- Use IND together with register commands ($X \leftrightarrow M$, Min, MR, M-, M+) to assign the M_n -register indirectly.
- INV IND, $M+n$ (n : 2-digit) will address a register indicated by the content of the M_n -register to execute $M+$. (The same effect can be produced even by step-by-step operation.)
- If another memory command is assigned in place of above $M+$, each of them can be executed.

Example:

INV IND $X \leftrightarrow M$ 08 executes $X \leftrightarrow M$ 05 when 5 is located in M 08.

- “ n ” is any one of 00 through 79 (maximum) and F, 1F through 7F (maximum).
- If the M_n -register contains a number other than 00 through 79, top 2-digit above the decimal point without minus sign can be registered. However, if such numbers to be registered exceed the memory capacity, the execution of indirect addressing commands will result in “M Error”.

Example 1: If -156 is located in M 08, INV IND MR 08 will execute MR15.

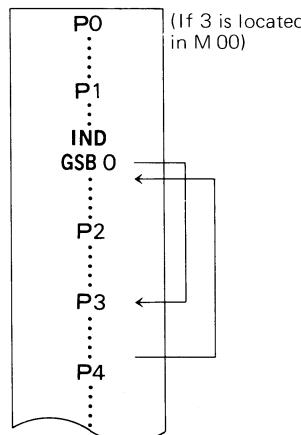
Example 2: If -2.56 is located in M 08, INV IND MR 08 will execute MR 02.

■ Indirect Subroutine

- INV IND GSB 0 will call a P_n program identical with the content of the memory No. 00 (M 00-register) as a subroutine.

Example: If 3 is located in M 00, INV IND GSB 0 will execute GSB P3.

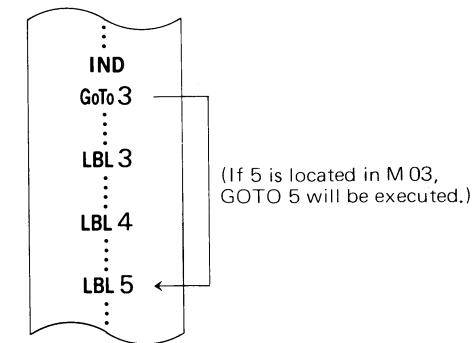
- If a number other than 0 through 9 is located in M 00, “ n ” of P_n can be determined with the top digit number above the decimal point without minus sign.
- INV IND GSB 0 will be disregarded if no relevant P_n program is found.



■ Indirect Jump

- INV IND GOTO n is the command of jumping to a LBL n identical with the content of the memory No. 0 $_n$ (M 0 $_n$ -register).
- “ n ” is any one of 0 through 9 (1-digit number).

Example: If 5 is located in M 03, INV IND GOTO 3 will execute GOTO 5 to jump to LBL 5.



- If a number other than 0 through 9 is located in M_n , “ n ” of LBL n can be determined with the top digit number above the decimal point without minus sign.

Example: If 0.1 is located in M 05, INV IND GOTO 5 will assign “0” to “ n ” and jump to LBL 0.

- INV IND GOTO n will be disregarded if no relevant LBL n is defined.

■ Indirect Count Jump

- INV IND INV ISZ or INV IND INV DSZ will cause ISZ or DSZ to operate on the memory register designated with the content of the memory No. 00 (M 00-register). According to the resulting content, judgement will be made whether to execute or skip the next command (the whole alphabetical comments, if so).

Example 1: If 5 is located in M 00 and 100 in M 05, INV IND INV DSZ will decrement 100 in M 05 to 99.

Example 2: If 3 is located in M 00 and -1 in M 03, INV IND INV ISZ will increment -1 in M 03 to “0”, skipping the next command.

- For the M_n -register to be assigned when a number other than 0 through 79 is located in M 00, see “Indirect addressing of M_n -register”.

2-13. Elementary Programming

Example 1: To obtain the sum and difference between the largest and the smallest numbers out of various input data: ($x \geq F$)

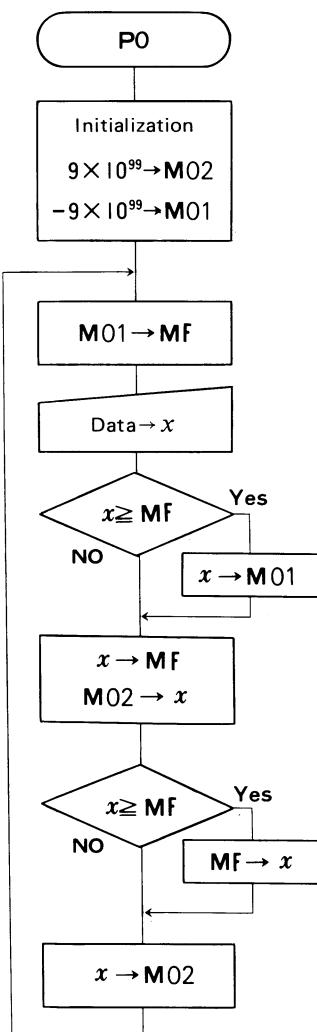
• Program

```
P0 9, EXP, 9, 9, Min 02, +, Min 01,  
LBL 1, MR 01, Min F, AC, HLT,  
INV x≥f, Min 01, Min F,  
MR 02, INV x≥f, MR F, Min 02, GoTo 1, 20 steps  
P1 MR 01, +, MR 02, =, INV“AL, S, .,  
INV ;, INV SPACE, INV #, INV AL, HLT,  
MR 01, -, MR 02, =, INV“AL, D, .,  
INV ;, INV SPACE, INV #, INV AL, HLT, 24 steps
```

• Operation

P0	
Data EXE	
Data EXE	
Repeat this.	
At the end	
P1 —— Sum	
EXE —— Difference	

• Flow chart



* The flow chart of program P1 is omitted.

Example 2: To input the classification codes (1 to 9) and data, and to summarize data per code: (IND, DSZ)

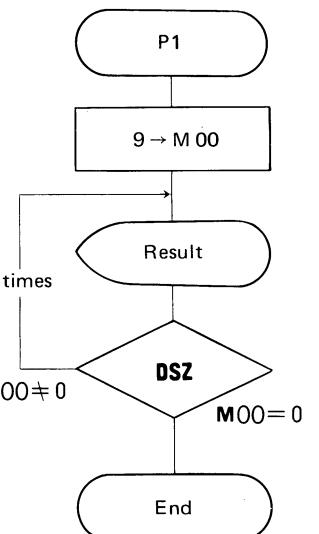
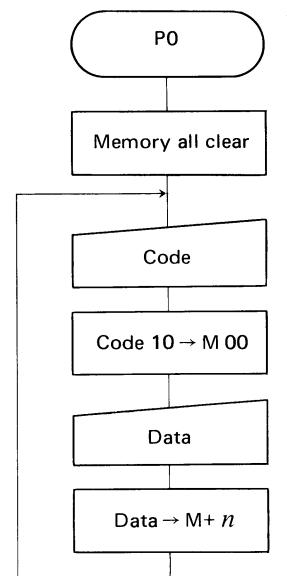
• Program

```
P0 INV MAC,  
LBL 1, AC, HLT, -, 1, 0, =, Min00, AC, HLT,  
INV IND, M+00, GoTo 1, 14 steps  
P1 9, Min00,  
LBL 1, 1, 0, -, MR00, =, INV“AL, INV #,  
INV :, INV AL, INV IND, MR00,  
INV“AL, INV ;, INV #, INV AL, HLT,  
INV DSZ, GoTo 1, 21 steps
```

• Operation

P0	
Code EXE	
Data EXE	
Repeat this.	
At the end	
P1 Sum of code 1 data	
EXE Sum of code 2 data	
EXE Sum of code 9 data	

• Flow chart



Example 3: To input data into nine (1 through 9) M-registers sequentially and display the data.

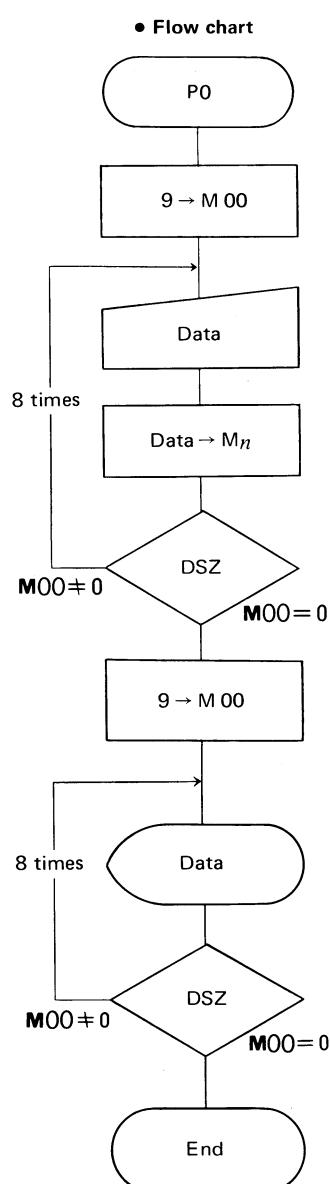
• Program

```
P0 9, Min00,  
LBL 1, AC, HLT, INV IND, Min00,  
INV DSZ, GoTo 1,  
9, Min00,  
LBL 2, INV IND, MR00, INV PAUSE,  
INV DSZ, GoTo 2,
```

17 steps

• Operation

P0	
Data 1	EXE
Data 2	EXE
⋮	
Data 9	EXE
.....	Data will be displayed sequentially at interval of a second.



Example 4: Decimal-hexadecimal conversion

• Program

```
INVP9 Min06, (), 1, 6, Min09, 2, INV 10x, Min08, GSB INV P8, (), 10 steps  
P4 Min06, (), 2, INV 10x, Min09, 1, 6, Min08, GSB INV P8, (), 10 steps  
INVP8 0, Min00, (),  
LBL 1, INV ISZ, (), (), MR06, ÷, MR09, (), Min06, INV FRAC, ×, MR09,  
(), INV IND, Min00, MR06, INV INT, Min06, INVx=0, GoTo2, GoTo1,  
LBL 2, INV IND, M+00, (), INV IND, MR00, ×, MR08, (), INV DSZ, GoTo2,  
÷, MR08, (), 38 steps
```

* The ranges of input and output data will be as follows.

-655359 ≤ Decimal number ≤ 1048575

-9FFFF ≤ Hexadecimal number ≤ FFFF

The P4 key can be used as the decimal-hexadecimal conversion key for arithmetic operations like other function keys.

• Operation

Decimal 1234 is hexadecimal 4D2.

1234 INVP9 → 4|13|02

Decimal -600000 is hexadecimal -927C0.

600000 P4 INVP9 → -9|02|07|12|00

Hexadecimal A2B3 is decimal 41651.

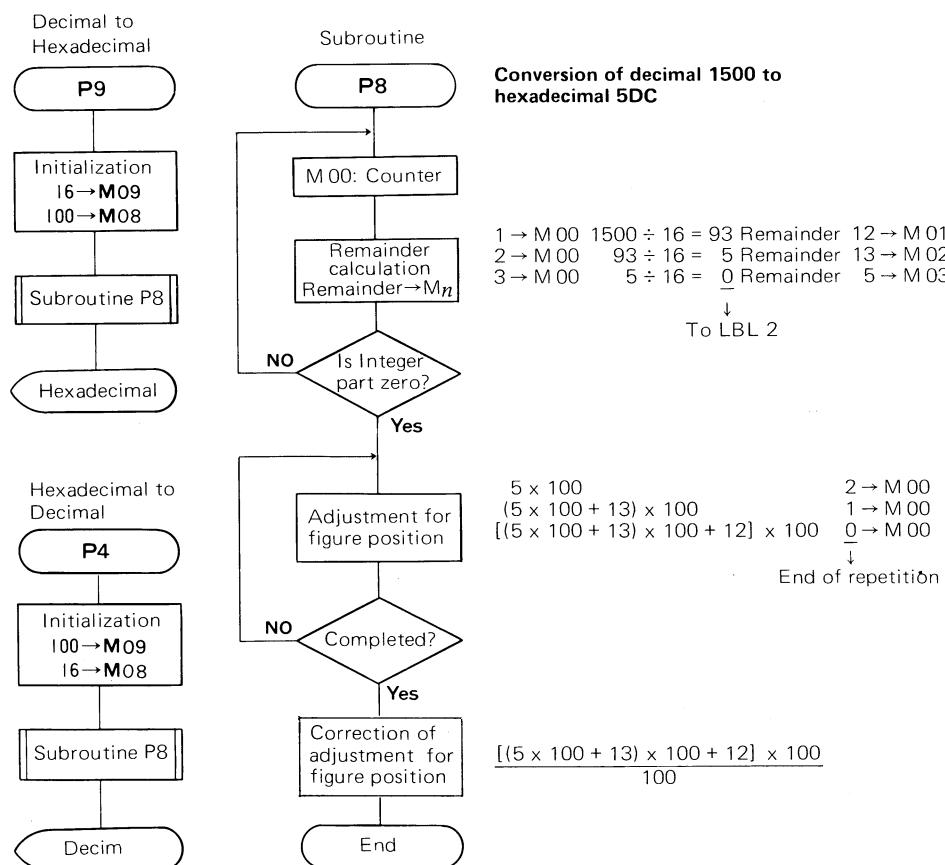
10|02|11|03 P4 → 41651

Hexadecimal 3FC5 + 77ED is hexadecimal B7B2.

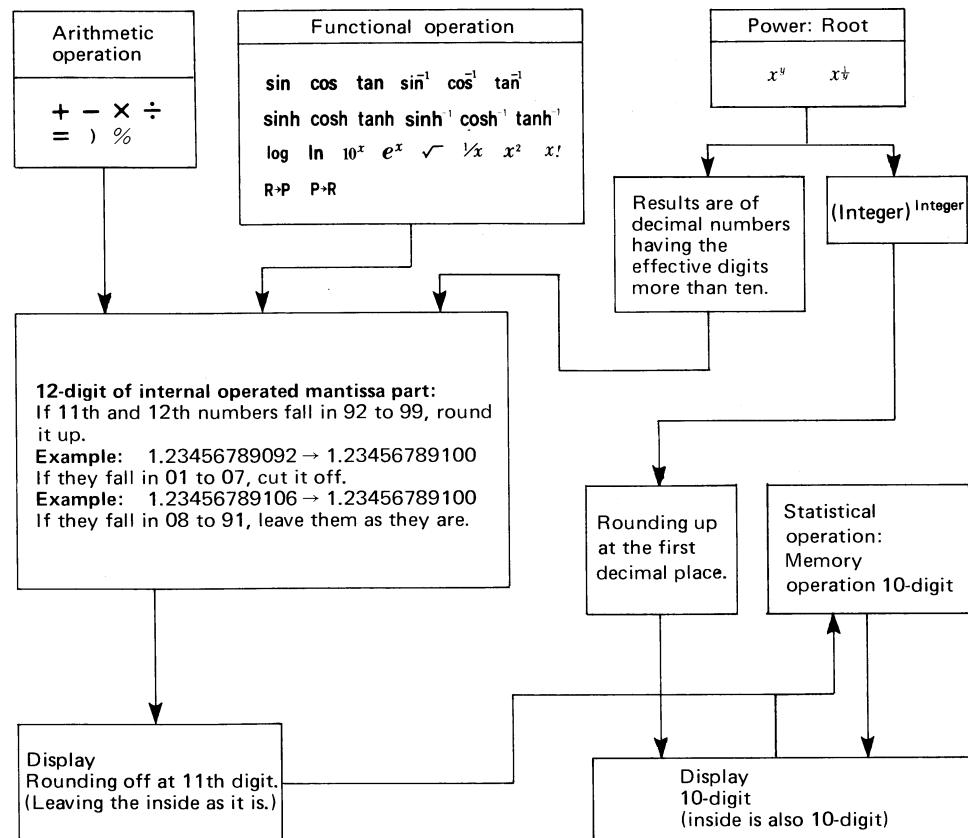
3|15|12|05 P4 + 7|07|14|13 P4 = INVP9 → 11|07|11|02

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Decimal	Hexadecimal
0	00	8	08
1	01	9	09
2	02	10	A
3	03	11	B
4	04	12	C
5	05	13	D
6	06	14	E
7	07	15	F

• Flow chart



2-14. Rounding of Data



To purchasers of the FA-1 tape recorder adaptor:

The instruction manual of the FA-1 tape recorder adaptor describes how the adaptor operates with CASIO FX-501P/502P, but the FA-1 operates basically as well with the FX-601P/602P. When you use FA-1 with these calculators, however, be aware of the following differences. The FX-601P/602P are improved for easier operation and more recognizable messages.

Saving, Loading, and Checking

① Programs and Data can be saved at the same time, and loaded at the same time.

The FX-501P/502P cannot save, nor load programs and data at the same time, but the FX-601P/602P can.

■ To save programs and data at the same time on magnetic tape:

1. Press **MODE**, **[3]**, **[INV]**, and **SAVE** in this sequence, and input a three-digit file number or a file name (described later). Note that when **[3]** is pressed after **MODE**, the "PCL" lights.
2. Start the tape recorder in the recording mode.
3. Press **[INV]**, and then **[EXE]**.
4. The saving process is completed in about 36 seconds.

■ To load programs and data at the same time from a magnetic tape to the calculator:

1. Press **MODE**, **[3]**, **[INV]**, and **LOAD** in this sequence, and input the file number or file name given at the time of saving. Note that when **[3]** is pressed, the "PCL" lights.
2. Start the tape recorder in the playback mode.
3. Press **[INV]**, and then **[EXE]**.
4. The loading process is completed in about 31 seconds.

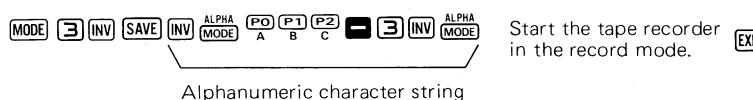
* When loading programs and data together, the pressing of **[INV] [MC]** (program all clear) is not needed. As for the FX-602P, you don't have to assign the number of registers (memories) when loading, because it is done automatically.

NOTE: When you assign the number of registers (memories) while saving from the FX-602P, avoid numbers of which the first digit is 4 (ex. **MODE** **[4]** **[2]** **[4]**, ..., **[4]** **[4]**, **[7]** **[4]**). These numbers will cause a memory error (displayed "M Error") when loading. If this happens, change the number from 4 to another number.

② File ID can be an alphanumeric character string of six characters or less, or a three-digit number.

The FX-501P/502P use a three-digit number to identify a file. The FX-601P/602P accept alphanumeric character strings of six characters or less as well as three-digit numbers.

(Example) To save a program with the file name of "ABC-3".



③ The messages to indicate save, load, and the completion of save and load have been made easier to recognize.

The FX-501P/502P display the file number only in the loading process—not in the saving process; the completion of saving and loading is indicated with "0." The FX-601P/602P display the file name (number) while both saving and loading. The completion of saving or loading is indicated by re-displaying the previous reading.

- While saving (or loading) programs, the display reads:

PF ABCDEF
space
(File name: ABCDEF)

- While saving (or loading) data, the display reads:

DF 123.
(File number: 123)

- While saving (or loading) programs and data, the display reads:

AF ABC-4
(File name: ABC-4)

- After saving (or loading) is completed, the reading that was shown before the pressing of **[INV] [SAVE]** (or **[INV] [LOAD]**) will be displayed once again—i.e.; the reading right after the pressing of **MODE** **[3]** (or **MODE** **[1]**).

④ The message "OP Error" appears when save or load does not work properly.

While the FX-501P/502P indicate the malfunctioning of save and load by displaying "E.", the FX-601P/602P indicate it by displaying "OP Error (option matching error)."

NOTE: If the program being loaded from a tape exceeds the size of the program area (the number of steps assigned) in the FX-602P, the calculator displays "OP Error" and clears the program loaded so far.

If the data being loaded from a tape exceeds the number of registers (memories) assigned, the calculator displays "OP Error," but does not clear the data loaded so far.

Music Function

① Tempo values assigned to the tempo codes have been changed.

For the FX-601P/602P, use the following table for an appropriate tempo code to be put in the F register.

Tempo code (F register)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tempo ($\frac{1}{4}$)	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400

② Dotted notes (ex. ♪) are programmed as two notes tied together using the **[TIE]** key.

The FX-501P/502P use periods (**[.]** key) to program dotted notes; the FX-601P/602P cannot. Use ties (**[TIE]** key) to program them.

(Example) ♪ (= $\text{♪} \text{♪}$) is programmed as **[M]** **[TIE]** **[X-M]**.

NOTICE:

The music section of the program library may not include the above change. If so, please use the above information.

x^2	$ x < 10^{50}$	- " -
$1/x$	$x \neq 0$	- " -
$x!$	$0 \leq x \leq 69$ (x : natural number)	- " -
$R \rightarrow P$	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 10^{100}$	- " -
$P \rightarrow R$	$ \theta < 1440^\circ$ (8π rad, 1600 gra)	- " -
Decimal to sexagesimal	Within ± 277777	- " -

• **Display:** 10-digit mantissa (including negative sign), 2-digit exponent, liquid crystal, possible sexagesimal representation, INV, hyp, K, HLT, RUN, WRT, PCL, DEG, RAD and GRA modes displayed.

Character display: Maximum 11-digit display of program command, comment, etc.

Applicable character: Alphabet, capital or small, numerals, signs, special characters; 86 in total.

• **Error check function:** Overflow (10^{100} or more) and fatal error for execution detected ("Error" displayed).

• **Power consumption:** 0.0018 W (Calculator alone)
0.0024 W (With FA-1 adaptor)

• **Power source:** 2 lithium batteries (CR-2032).

The calculator gives approximately 660 hours (500 hours with FA-1 adaptor) continuous operation on type CR-2032.

• **Auto power-off:** Automatic cut-off of power supply in about 6 minutes after end of operation.

• **Ambient temperature range:** $0^\circ\text{C} - 40^\circ\text{C}$ ($32^\circ\text{F} - 104^\circ\text{F}$)

• **Dimensions:** 9.6mmH x 71mmW x 141.2mmD (3/8"H x 2-3/4"W x 5-1/2"D)

• **Weight:** 100 g (3.5 oz) including batteries.

GUIDELINES LAID DOWN BY FCC RULES FOR USE OF THE UNIT IN THE U.S.A. (not applicable to other areas).

A.

This equipment generates and uses radio frequency energy and if not installed and used properly, that is, in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may cause interference to radio and television reception. It has been type tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device in accordance with the specifications in Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference in a residential installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- reorient the receiving antenna
- relocate the computer with respect to the receiver
- move the computer away from the receiver
- plug the computer into a different outlet so that computer and receiver are on different branch circuits.

If necessary, the user should consult the dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for additional suggestions. The user may find the following booklet prepared by the Federal Communications Commission helpful: "How to Identify and Resolve Radio-TV Interference Problems". This booklet is available from the US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, Stock No. 004-000-00345-4.

B. When connected with the mini-printer FP-10 (on sale in the near future).

WARNING — This equipment generates uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. As temporarily permitted by regulation it has not been tested for compliance with the limits for a Class A computing device pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference.

Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference in which cause the user at his own expense will required to take whatever measures may be required to correct the interference.

Felicitaciones por haber comprado esta calculadora científica programable. La extradelgada calculadora electrónica de bolsillo con presentación alfanumérica está capacitada para efectuar cálculos comunes paso a paso y programados, y valores de cómputo de 50 funciones diferentes. Esta unidad posee una gama variable de capacidad de entrada, desde 32 pasos de programa con 88 memorias independientes hasta 512 pasos con 22 memorias. Estas combinaciones pueden seleccionarse opcionalmente para ejecutar una programación eficaz. El adaptador FA-1, accesorio opcional, permite la conexión de una grabadora de casete a la calculadora para almacenar programas y contenidos de las memorias en cintas magnetofónicas con el fin de recargarlos posteriormente.

Este manual consiste de una 1^a Parte, con cálculos paso a paso, y de una 2^a Parte con cálculos programados. Le recomendamos familiarizarse con las funciones y operaciones de la calculadora antes de usarla.

* Debe tenerse mucho cuidado en no dejar caer o doblar la unidad porque podría romperse. No la lleve, por ejemplo, en los bolsillos interiores del pantalón.

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Antes de usar la calculadora

La calculadora ha sido sometida a un control e inspección de calidad muy rigurosos. Rogamos tener en cuenta los puntos siguientes para asegurar un servicio prolongado libre de fallas.

■Precauciones

- Nunca desarmar la calculadora debido a que está compuesta por piezas electrónicas delicadas. No exponerla a golpes ni cambios bruscos de temperatura. Evitar dejarla o almacenarla en lugares calientes, húmedos o polvorrientos. Cuando se la utilice bajo temperatura muy fría, la pantalla puede funcionar lentamente o permanecer oscura. Sin embargo, se recuperará tan pronto como la temperatura ambiente retorne a la normalidad.
- No enchufar ningún dispositivo en el enchufe del adaptador excepto el indicado.
- Cuando la calculadora presente el signo “-” en el medio de una operación, significa que todas las teclas han quedado ineffectivas excepto un número menor de ellas. Por consiguiente, hacer una regla de la verificación visual de la pantalla antes de presionar una tecla.
- Habitarse a cambiar las pilas anualmente aunque la calculadora haya estado en desuso. Nunca dejar, bajo ninguna circunstancia, pilas descargadas en la calculadora porque pueden provocar pérdidas y dañar la unidad.
- Para limpiar la calculadora, frotarla con un paño suave y seco o con un trozo de tela embebida en detergente liviano y luego estrujada.
- Para el servicio de reparación póngase en contacto con el minorista o concesionario más cercano.

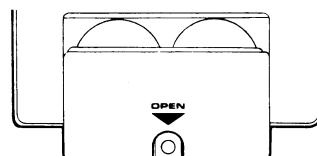
■Mantenimiento de las pilas

La calculadora es alimentada por dos pilas de litio (Tipo CR-2032).

Cuando las pilas se desgastan, las cifras de la pantalla se oscurecen. En tal caso, cambiar las pilas por nuevas como se ilustra a la derecha. Siempre proceder al recambio anualmente aunque la calculadora pueda estar funcionando correctamente.

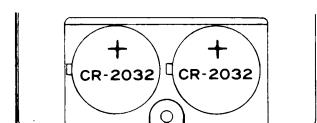
•Cambio de las pilas

(1) Desactivar el comutador de alimentación. Extraer la tapa del compartimiento de las pilas, ubicado en la parte posterior de la unidad, aflojando el tornillo con un destornillador (+).



(2) Extraer las dos pilas descargadas. (Las mismas se pueden quitar fácilmente orientando el compartimiento hacia abajo y golpeando ligeramente la caja de la calculadora.)

(3) Frotar las pilas nuevas con un paño seco ya que la contaminación de las mismas por suciedad o substancias en polvo pueden provocar un contacto eléctrico deficiente. Instalarlas con los electrodos positivos mirando hacia arriba.



(4) Volver a poner la tapa del compartimento deslizando mientras se la presiona contra las pilas. Atornillar cuidadosamente.

* Mantenga las pilas alejadas de los niños. Si se las tragan consulte a un médico inmediatamente.

Nota: Despues de cambiar las pilas, verificar siempre el estado de la memoria y contenidos de programas.

■Adaptador FA-1 (Accesorio opcional)

Los datos de programa y memoria se pueden almacenar en una cinta magnetofónica y recargar posteriormente en la calculadora cuando sean necesarios.

Para este propósito, preparar el adaptador FA-1 (accesorio opcional) y una grabadora de casete. Casi todas las grabadoras actualmente disponibles servirán al propósito si cuentan con enchufes MIC (Micrófono) y EAR (Audífono) o MONITOR, los cuales se hallan normalmente en este tipo de unidades. Con este sistema Vd. podrá entrar notas musicales y su duración en la radiogravadora y escuchar música sintetizada y grabada por la calculadora.

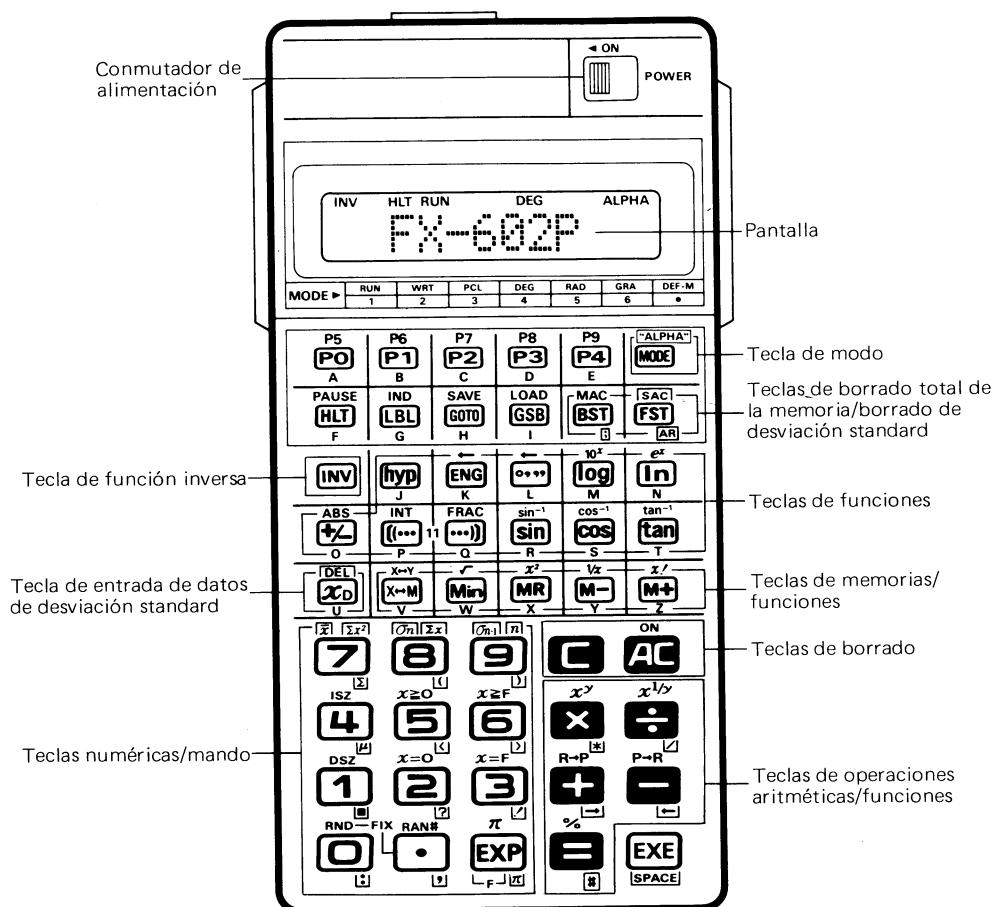
Para mayores detalles, remitirse al manual de instrucciones del adaptador FA-1.

1^a PARTE

Cálculos paso a paso

La 1^a Parte describe exclusivamente los cálculos paso a paso. (Remitirse a la 2^a Parte para los cálculos programados.)

1-1. Índice de funciones y teclas para los cálculos paso a paso



● Estructura de registro

Registro X (Pantalla)
Registro Y(L_1)
Registro L_2
Registro L_3
.....
Registro L_{11}

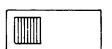
- Se utiliza para operaciones aritméticas y cálculos funcionales. (Los símbolos y caracteres alfanuméricos son efectivos sólo en el registro X.)
- Se utiliza para cálculos en cadena de expresiones entre paréntesis, con prioridad automática de multiplicación/división sobre suma/resta.

Registro M 00	Registro M 10	Registro M 20	Registro M 30	Registro M 70
M 01	M 11	M 21	M 31	M 71
M 02	M 12	M 22	M 32	M 72
M 03	M 13	M 23	M 33	M 73
M 04	M 14	M 24	M 34	M 74
M 05	M 15	M 25	M 35	M 75
M 06	M 16	M 26	M 36	M 76
M 07 (Σx^2)	M 17	M 27	M 37	M 77
M 08 (Σx)	M 18	M 28	M 38	M 78
M 09 (n)	M 19	M 29	M 39	M 79
M F	M 1F	M 2F	M 3F	M 7F

- Memorias independientes Mínimo: 22 memorias; máximo: 88 memorias (M 00 a M 79, M F, M 1F a M 7F) (M 07, M 08 y M 09 también se emplean para acumular los números de Σx^2 , Σx y n en los cálculos de desviación standard.)

* En el caso de este manual de instrucciones, las memorias independientes se designarán generalmente como "Registro M_n ".

◀ ON

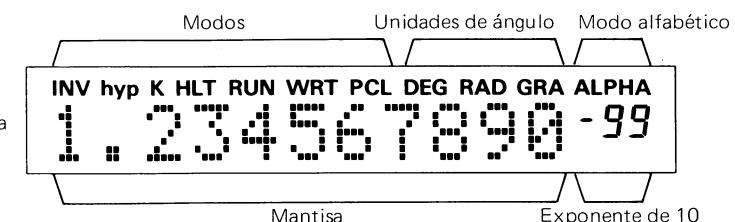


POWER

Comutador de alimentación

Deslizar este conmutador a la izquierda para encender la unidad. La información acumulada en los registros M queda a salvo aun cuando se apague la calculadora.

Pantalla



La pantalla muestra los datos de entrada, resultados intermedios y resultados de operaciones. La sección de la mantisa, que emplea matriz de punto, presenta hasta 10 dígitos (9 para los números negativos). El dígito 0 se presenta como "0". La sección del exponente presenta hasta ±99, y queda en blanco cuando la cifra del exponente no es necesaria. También, la sección de la mantisa presentará hasta 11 caracteres de datos sexagesimales, caracteres alfabéticos y símbolos tal como se ilustra a continuación.

● Presentación de datos sexagesimales:

12° 34' 56. 7"

● Presentación de caracteres alfabéticos en mayúsculas:

A B C D E F G H I J K

● Presentación de caracteres alfabéticos en minúsculas:

a b c d e f h i j k

● Presentación de datos simbólicos:

+ - × ÷ = () ? ! : ,

1-2. Comienzo de las operaciones

Activar el conmutador de alimentación antes de iniciar los cálculos.

Poner la calculadora en el modo RUN (**MODE** **1**).

La unidad de ángulo presentada no tiene relación con los cálculos a menos que comprenda argumentos angulares.

■ Prioridad de cálculo y niveles de paréntesis

- La calculadora determina automáticamente la prioridad de cálculo y procede en el orden así determinado. El orden de la ejecución ha sido ajustado como sigue:

- (1) Funciones
- (2) $x^y, x^{1/y}$
- (3) x, \sqrt{x}
- (4) $+, -$

En casos donde las prioridades sean de igual valor, los cálculos procederán en orden de ejecución. En expresiones que comprenden paréntesis, esas partes de las expresiones entre paréntesis tendrán prioridad.

- Los registros L_1 a L_{11} se pueden usar para almacenar hasta 11 niveles de paréntesis o datos de baja prioridad.
- En un nivel se pueden establecer hasta tres aberturas de paréntesis. En los cálculos con paréntesis se pueden establecer hasta 33.

- **Ejemplo:** $2 \times ((3+4 \times ((5+4) \div 3)) \div 5) + 9 =$

Operación $2 \times ((3+4 \times ((5+4) \div 3)) \div 5) + 9 =$

1 nivel 1 nivel 1 nivel 1 nivel ↑ A

Datos almacenados en el registro L hasta el punto A.

x	4
L_1	$((5 +$
L_2	$4 \times$
L_3	$((3 +$
L_4	$2 \times$
L_5	
L_6	
\vdots	

■ Corrección

- Los datos de entrada se pueden borrar sólo antes de presionar una tecla de mando. Presionar **C** para borrar el dato erróneo y entrar el correcto.
- De modo similar se pueden corregir resultados intermedios (por ej., el valor de una operación u operación con paréntesis establecido). Presionar **C** para borrar el resultado erróneo y reasumir los cálculos.
- Es posible corregir las entradas de $+, -, \times, \div, \text{INV} \text{ } \text{X}^\text{-1}$ e $\text{INV} \text{ } \text{E}^\text{-1}$ si se presionan inadvertidamente. Presionar la tecla correcta inmediatamente después de haber presionado la errónea. Observar que la prioridad de operación permanece intacta.

■ Rebosamiento o error

Si la calculadora detecta un error durante la operación, aparecerá en pantalla la palabra "Error" o "() Error" suspendiéndose la ejecución.

El error será detectado en los casos siguientes:

- (1) Cuando un resultado o resultado intermedio (de operación aritmética, funcional o de desviación standard) o los contenidos del registro M_n han excedido el margen de $\pm 9,999999999 \times 10^{99}$. (Los datos almacenados en el registro M_n antes de la verificación de error se mantendrán.)
- (2) Cuando el argumento de una función ha excedido su margen predeterminado. (Ver página 129.)
- (3) Cuando se intenta una operación inapropiada en los cálculos de desviación standard.
(Ej., intento de cálculo de \bar{x} o σ_n cuando $n = 0$).
* La palabra "Error" se presentará en estos casos. Presionar **AC** para borrar el estado de error e iniciar los cálculos desde el principio.
- (4) Cuando el número de niveles de la operación de inclusión (con paréntesis, multiplicación, división, x^y y $x^{1/y}$) excede 11, o cuando la tecla de abertura de paréntesis se presiona más de 33 veces.
(Ej., Cuando la tecla **(** se presiona 31 veces sucesivamente y seguida por la presión de **2** **3** **X**.)
* En este caso aparecerá "() Error" en pantalla. Si se presiona **C**, el número que estaba en pantalla antes de la verificación de error vuelve nuevamente allí, posibilitando reasumir los cálculos dentro del margen prescripto. Presionar **AC** para borrar el error y retornar al primer paso.
* El subvalor (un valor menor que $\pm 1 \times 10^{-99}$) no se considera como error sino como 0.

■ Función de autodesconexión

Una de las cualidades más convenientes de esta calculadora es la función de autodesconexión que procede automáticamente a la desconexión unos 6 minutos después de haber presionado la última tecla (excepto durante los cálculos programados). Así se evitará derrame de energía. Para reestablecer la alimentación, presionar la tecla **AC** o activar otra vez el conmutador correspondiente. (Los contenidos del registro M_n y los programas se mantendrán aún sin alimentación.)

1-6. El modo "ALPHA" en la operación manual

- Con la calculadora en el modo "RUN" (**MODE ①**), presionar **INV ALPHA MODE** y "ALPHA" aparecerá en pantalla indicando que la unidad está lista para operar en ese modo (Función de entrada de los caracteres alfabéticos).
- La diferencia entre los modos ALPHA y NORMAL (el modo "RUN" sin presentación alguna de "ALPHA") consiste en que los cálculos generales se efectúan en el modo NORMAL, mientras que el modo ALPHA se emplea simplemente para la indicación de datos tal como los comentarios (notaciones) que utilizan letras del alfabeto, o la indicación de unidades y otros datos con referencia a los resultados obtenidos mediante los mandos "AR", "#", ";", etc.
- En el modo ALPHA, todas las teclas (excepto **MODE**, **BST**, **FST**, **INV**, **C**, **AC** y **EXE**) representarán caracteres alfabéticos o símbolos. (Los caracteres o símbolos aplicables están indicados en verde en el teclado.)
- Los caracteres o símbolos presentados en el modo ALPHA son considerados como "caracteres alfabéticos".

■ Funciones de varias teclas en el modo ALPHA

P0 hasta **MH** (Excluyendo **MODE**, **BST**, **FST** e **INV**):

La presión de estas teclas resultará en la presentación del alfabeto en mayúsculas. Presionándolas después de **INV** resultará en la presentación del alfabeto en minúsculas.

① hasta **S**, **Q**, **□**, **+**, **-**, **×**, **÷**:

La presión de estas teclas resultará en la presentación de números o símbolos. Presionándolas después de **INV** resultará en la presentación de los signos indicados debajo de las teclas respectivas.

EXP:

La presión de esta tecla presentará el signo "E" de exponente. Presionándola después de **INV** presentará el símbolo "π".

=:

La presión de esta tecla presentará el signo "=".

INV EXE SPACE:

La presión de esta tecla generará un espacio en la presentación.

MODE ①, **MODE ②** y **MODE ③**:

La presión de estas teclas pondrá a la calculadora en los modos "RUN", "WRT" y "PCL".
(El cambio de la unidad de ángulo, ejecución de **MODE □ □**, etc., no es posible.)

EXE, **BST** y **FST**:

Igual función que en el modo NORMAL.

INV ALPHA MODE:

Borra el modo ALPHA.

INV BST:

Mando para presentación continua de datos. El carácter alfabético siguiente a ";" estará ligado al carácter alfabético inmediatamente anterior.

INV FST AR:

Mando para sustitución de memoria. Sustituye los contenidos de una memoria específica por datos de caracteres y los presenta como datos de caracteres alfabéticos.

INV #:

Mando de sustitución de presentación. Sustituye el (los) número(s) en pantalla por datos de caracteres alfabéticos y los presenta como tales.

C:

Borra los datos presentados. (No borra el modo ALPHA.)

AC:

Borra la presentación y el modo ALPHA.

■ Ejemplos de uso de ";" "#" y "AR"

- Para presentar "ABC" y "abc" en sucesión (con realización intermedia de datos).

- Cuando se tiene el resultado de "23 x 5" presentado con asignación de unidad "x = □□□km".

- Cuando se tienen los contenidos del registro MF (ya entrados en el primer ejemplo anterior) presentado como "FX-□□□P".

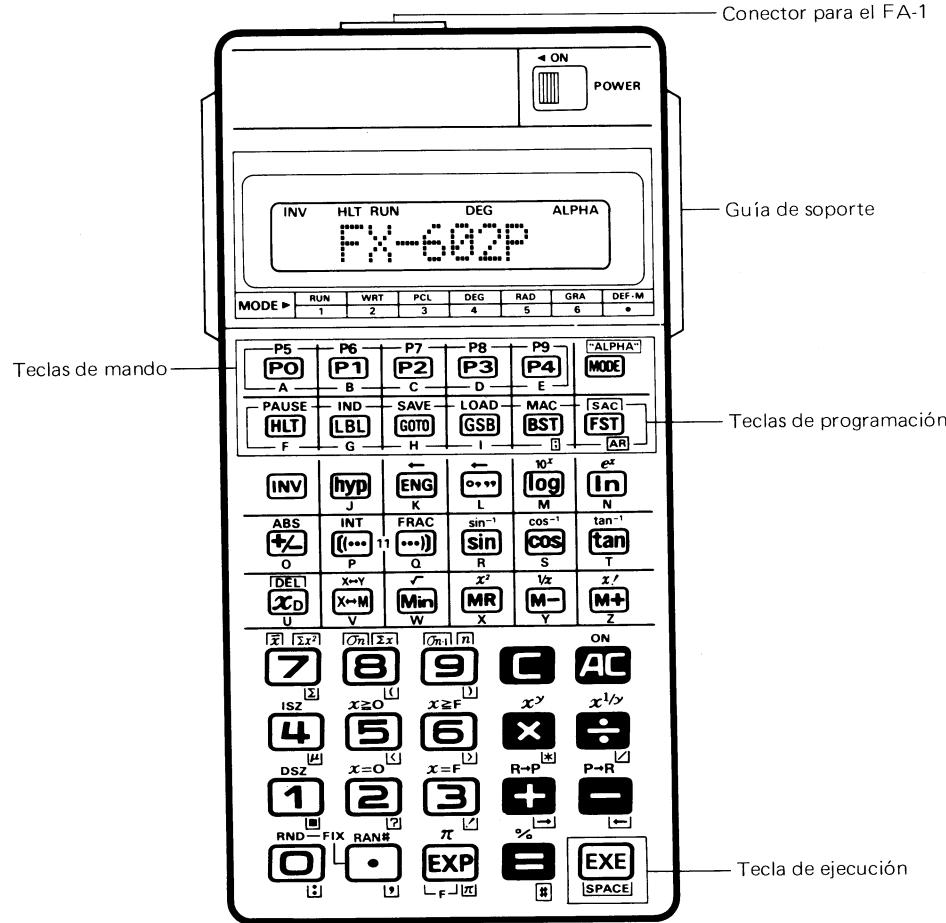
2^a PARTE

Cálculos programados

La 2^a parte describe la operación programada de la calculadora. La eficacia de los cálculos programados depende de la programación. Todos los programas están basados en ciertos algoritmos. Se recomienda cerciorarse adecuadamente sobre los fundamentos de programación.

2-1. Índice de funciones y teclas para los cálculos programados

* Las descripciones de teclas y explicaciones dadas en la 1^a parte no se repiten en esta 2^a parte.
Se recomienda leer nuevamente las páginas 71 a 74 y 89 a 90.



P5 – P9 : Teclas de números de programas (Símbolo representativo:)

Presionar una tecla, independientemente o después de entre P0 y P9 para seleccionar un número de programa. No es posible iniciar la operación programada sin presionar una tecla de número de programa.

: Tecla de modo/modo alfa

- 1 : "RUN" (Modo RUN)
Este es el modo de las operaciones programadas y paso a paso.
- 2 : "WRT" (Modo WRITE)
Poner la calculadora en este modo para "escribir" programas, "verificarlos" y hacer "agregados", "anulaciones" y "correcciones".
Nota: "Escribir" (WRITE) significa almacenar programas en la calculadora.
- 3 : "PCL" (Modo PROGRAM CLEAR)
Este es el modo para anular todos o algunos programas específicos almacenados en la calculadora.
- 4 : "DEG"
- 5 : "RAD" } Para seleccionar una unidad de ángulo específica, respectivamente.
- 6 : "GRA"
- : Para asignar un número deseado de memorias y su número incidente de pasos de programa.
(Seleccionar un número desde 20 hasta 80.)

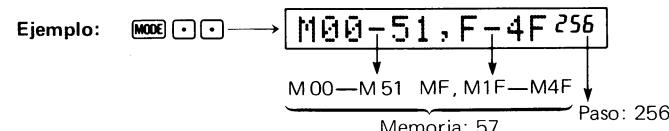
* Relación entre el número de memorias y los pasos de programa

Operación de las teclas	Número de memorias	Número de pasos de programa
2	22 (M 00 – M 19, M F, M 1F)	512
3	33 (M 00 – M 29, M F, M 1F, M 2F)	432
4	44 (M 00 – M 39, M F, M 1F – M 3F)	352
...
7	77 (M 00 – M 69, M F, M 1F – M 6F)	112
8	88 (M 00 – M 79, M F, M 1F – M 7F)	32

* 1 memoria es equivalente a 8 pasos de programa. Aunque se puede asignar un número intermedio de memorias (por ej., 3), el número de memorias F será igual que el número de memoria asignado cuyo primer dígito sea "0" (en este caso, 3).

Luego, si un número substancial de pasos de programa se halla ya en uso, no es posible asignar arbitrariamente un número de memorias a fin de mantener los programas ya escritos. En tal caso, la calculadora asignará automáticamente el número de memorias aplicables y lo presentará.

- : Emplear este mando para confirmar el número asignado de memorias y pasos de programa.



• : Asignación/liberación del modo ALPHA

Emplear este mando para entrar caracteres alfabéticos. Presionando nuevamente los mismos se liberará el modo ALPHA. (Ver página 89.)
La pantalla presentará la palabra "ALPHA" cuando la calculadora esté en el modo alfa.

Cómo hacer una adición, anulación y corrección de programa:

- (1) Presentar el paso pertinente mediante el procedimiento de verificación.
 - (2) Para anular el paso presionar **BT**.
 - (3) Para corregirlo, presionar **BT** para borrar y luego entrar el mando correcto. Repetir esto paso a paso.
 - (4) Para sumar un paso, presentar el paso justo antes de la adición, y entonces, sucesivamente, entrar uno o varios pasos nuevos. (Una vez que todos los pasos disponibles hayan sido completamente cargados con adiciones, no es posible seguir escribiendo.)
- * La adición y anulación puede hacerse por prioridad. Una vez efectuada una de ellas se reajustarán automáticamente los números de pasos subsecuentes disponibles.

(4) Ejecución

OPERACION	PRESENTACION
MODE 1	RUN 0. (Innecesario si RUN ya está presentado.)
(Asignación del No. P1 de programa)	HLT RUN 0. (De aquí en adelante se omite.)
1 0 EXE	1 7 3 2 0 5 0 8 0 8 (S cuando $\alpha = 10$)
EXE	1 1 7 8 5 1 1 3 0 2 (V cuando $\alpha = 10$)

Repetir estos tres pasos para otros valores de α .

■ Depuración

La depuración de programa significa encontrar errores entrando datos de una prueba simple, ejecutándolo paso a paso y examinando su debido curso.

Cómo depurar un programa:

- (1) Poner la calculadora en el modo "RUN" (**MODE 1**).
 - (2) Presionar **BT** y luego la tecla del número de programa pertinente.
 - (3) Cada vez que se presione **BT**, el programa se ejecutará paso a paso. (Si la pantalla indica "HLT", entrar los datos de la prueba y presionar **BT**.)
 - (4) Si se mantiene presionada la tecla **BT**, se presentarán el comando que acaba de ejecutarse y su número de paso.
 - (5) Repetir los pasos (3) y (4) anteriores. Verificar los resultados y mandos.
- * Los pasos (3) y (4) se pueden efectuar incluso en el medio de una operación programada (cuando la ejecución está detenida). También es posible reasumir la misma presionando **BT** durante la depuración.
- * Para depurar un programa con santo y seña, ver página 111.

Ejemplo:

Depurar el programa del "tetraedro regular" previamente mencionado.

OPERACION	PRESENTACION
	RUN 0. (Innecesario si RUN ya está presentado.)
(Comienza la depuración) GSB P1	P 1 HLT 0. (De aquí en más se omite)
FST	2. (Paso 1: HLT)
(Datos) 2	HLT 2. (Entrada de los datos de la prueba simple)
FST	2. (Paso 2: Min F)
FST	3. (Paso 3: Número 3)
FST	1. 7 3 2 0 5 0 8 0 8 (Paso 4: ✓)
P1 MinF 3 √ 004	
FST	1. 7 3 2 0 5 0 8 0 8 (Paso 5: x)
FST	2. (Paso 6: MR F)
FST	4. (Paso 7: x^2)
FST	6. 9 2 8 2 0 3 2 3 (Paso 8: =)
FST	6. 9 2 8 2 0 3 2 3 (Paso 9: HLT) S cuando $\alpha = 2$
FST	2. (Paso 10: Número 2)
FST	1. 4 1 4 2 1 3 5 6 2 (Paso 11: ✓)
FST	1. 4 1 4 2 1 3 5 6 2 (Paso 12: ÷)
P1 2 √ ÷ 012	
FST	1. (Paso 13: Número 1)
FST	1 2. (Paso 14: Número 2)
FST	0. 1 1 7 8 5 1 1 3 (Paso 15: x)
P1 √ ÷ 1 2 × 015	
FST	2. (Paso 16: MR F)
P1 1 2 × MRF 016	
FST	2. (Paso 17: x^y)
P1 × MRF x y 017	
P1 HLT 0. 9 4 2 8 0 9 0 4 1	V cuando $\alpha = 2$

2-5. Borrado de programa

Borrado de programa

Cómo borrar programas

- Para borrar todos los programas:
Poner la calculadora en el modo "PCL" (MODE 3).

Presionar $\text{INV} \text{ [B2]}$. (Los contenidos de las memorias independientes (registros M_n) permanecen sin borrarse. Para borrarlos, operar $\text{INV} \text{ [B2]}$ en el modo "RUN".)

- Para borrar un programa específico:

Poner la calculadora en el modo "PCL". Presionar la tecla del número de programa pertinente de [A] a [D] (o de [E] a [H] después de [B]) y EXE .

* Para borrar un programa con un santo y seña, ver página 111.

Cambio de No. de programa

Cualquiera de los números de programa, de P0 a P9, debe asignarse siempre a un programa. Ningún programa puede usar el mismo número repetidamente.

Suponiendo que un programa está escrito en P0 y se quiere escribir otro, también en P0, sin borrar el que ya está almacenado, será suficiente con reasignar un nuevo número.

Cómo cambiar un número de programa

- Poner la calculadora en el modo "WRT" (MODE 2). Presionar la tecla del número cuyo programa ya está escrito.
- Presionar C .
- Presionar otra tecla de número de programa reasignada. (Si se usa este número de programa, la operación será inefectiva.)
- Poner la calculadora en el modo "RUN" (MODE 1) o "WRT" (MODE 2).

Ejemplo 1: Para cambiar P0 a P9.

$\text{MODE} \text{ [2]} \text{ P0} \text{ C} \text{ INV} \text{ [B2]} \text{ MODE} \text{ [1]}$

Ejemplo 2: Para cambiar P5 a P6.

$\text{MODE} \text{ [2]} \text{ INV} \text{ [B2]} \text{ P5} \text{ C} \text{ INV} \text{ [B2]} \text{ MODE} \text{ [1]}$

* Para cambiar un número de programa con santo y seña, ver página 111.

Algunas variaciones de programación:

	OPERACION	PROGRAMA
A	PASO 1 P0 2 $r \text{ EXE}$ 3 $\theta \text{ EXE} \rightarrow l$ 4 $\text{EXE} \rightarrow a$	P0 MODE 4, HLT, $\text{Min 01, } \times, \text{ HLT,}$ $\text{Min 02, } \times, \pi, \div, 1, 8, 0, =, \text{ HLT,}$ $\text{MR 02, } \div, 2, =, \sin, \times, 2, \times, \text{ MR 01,}$ $=,$ 24 pasos más 1 paso (P0)
B	PASO 1 $r \text{ PO}$ 2 $\theta \text{ EXE} \rightarrow l$ 3 $\text{EXE} \rightarrow a$	$\text{PO MODE 4, Min 01, } \times, \text{ HLT,}$ $\text{Min 02, } \times, \pi, \div, 1, 8, 0, =, \text{ HLT,}$ $\text{MR 02, } \div, 2, =, \sin, \times, 2, \times, \text{ MR 01,}$ $=,$ 23 pasos más 1 paso (P0)
C	PASO 1 $r \text{ Min} \text{ [B2]} \text{ [1]}$ 2 $\theta \text{ Min} \text{ [B2]} \text{ [2]}$ 3 $\text{P0} \rightarrow l$ 4 $\text{EXE} \rightarrow a$	$\text{PO MODE 4, MR 01, } \times, \pi, \times, \text{ MR 02, } \div, 1,$ $8, 0, =, \text{ HLT,}$ $\text{MR 02, } \div, 2, =, \sin, \times, 2, \times, \text{ MR 01, =,}$ 22 pasos más 1 paso (P0)
D	PASO 1 $r \text{ P0}$ 2 $\theta \text{ P1}$ 3 $\text{P2} \rightarrow l$ 4 $\text{P3} \rightarrow a$	P0 Min 01, 1 paso $\text{P1 Min 02, MODE 4,}$ 2 pasos $\text{P2 MR 01, } \times, \pi, \times, \text{ MR 02, } \div, 1, 8, 0, =,$ 10 pasos $\text{P3 MR 02, } \div, 2, =, \sin, \times, 2, \times, \text{ MR 01, =,}$ 10 pasos 23 pasos más 4 pasos (P0, P1, P2, P3)

Ventajas y desventajas

A: Programación de norma

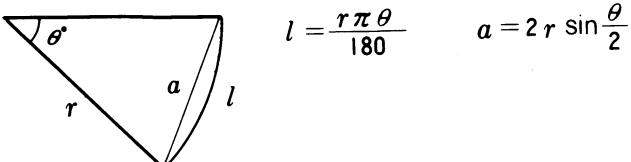
- La secuencia de operación es simple. Despues de asignar el número de programa se opera simplemente EXE luego de entrar datos.
- Es posible almacenar muchos programas (hasta 10).
- Se requiere de un pequeño número de pasos.
- Debido a que la secuencia de operación es fija, no es posible cambiar parte de los datos o leer parte de los resultados.

B: Variación de A

- B es básicamente igual que A pero la secuencia de operación no es tan simple.

C: La operación de entrada de datos no es fácil.

- El número de pasos es el menor de todos.
- Es posible almacenar muchos programas.
- Los datos deben ponerse en memoria antes de la ejecución. Esto puede resultar molesto y dar lugar a errores.



$$l = \frac{r\pi\theta}{180}$$

$$a = 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

(Referencia):

La parte subrayada con línea ondulante puede cambiarse mediante el uso del mando AR del siguiente modo:

INV "AL, X, INV AR 00, INV", Y, INV AR 00, INV AL",

Aun con esto puede obtener como resultado el mismo programa.

* En caso de un número entero los mandos AR y # no presentan el punto decimal.

Ejemplo 7: Presentación del valor de π hasta el 10mo. dígito, así: $\pi = 3.141592654$

INV π , INV "AL, INV π , =, INV #, INV AL", HLT,

* Si un valor presentado tiene más dígitos que el número de mandos #, se presentarán todos los dígitos independientemente de tal limitación. (El ajuste máximo de mandos # es de 15.)

Además, si un comentario alfabético, el cual se sustituye por datos numéricos mediante el mando # o AR, tiene más de 12 dígitos, éstos se presentarán moviéndose hacia la izquierda, tal como se menciona en página 107.

Nota: Si el valor de un exponente cuya mantisa tiene más de 7 dígitos se sustituye en un comentario alfabético mediante los mandos # o AR, esto resultará en más de 12 dígitos. En tal caso, algunos dígitos superiores no se presentarán cuando finalice el movimiento hacia la izquierda.

Ejemplo: Si 1.23×10^{-3} se cambia por un comentario alfabético, resultará en: **1.23 E-03**
8 dígitos

INV ;: Para leer dos comentarios alfabéticos, insertar este mando por adelantado.

Ejemplo 8: Entrada del año, mes, y día (2 dígitos por c/u) en M01, M02 y M03 respectivamente, y presentación como **□□Y □□M □□D**.

...HLT, Min 01, INV "AL, INV #, INV #, Y, INV SPACE, INV AL", HLT, Min 02, INV "AL,
asignación de 2 dígitos

INV ;, INV #, INV #, M, INV SPACE, INV AL", HLT, Min 03, INV "AL, INV ;,

INV #, INV #, D, INV AL", HLT,

Ejemplo 9: Redondeo de datos de resultados de la memoria M05 en el segundo decimal, y posterior presentación con el índice de n-ava (n-ava: M00), así: **X □ = □□□□□m**

...INV "AL, X, AR 00, =, INV AL", MR 05, INV RND FIX 2, INV "AL, INV ;,

INV #, INV M, INV AL", HLT,

2-9. Santo y seña

- Para la definición y propósito del santo y seña, remitirse a las descripciones de **WRT** en página 94.
- Aunque es posible asignar separadamente un santo y seña independiente por cada **Pn** de esta calculadora, un santo y seña requiere de 5 pasos de programación (6 incluyendo el paso **Pn**).
- Todos los caracteres alfabéticos aplicables en el modo alfa pueden usarse para santo y seña, pero cada uno de éstos debe consistir siempre de cuatro caracteres, los cuales pueden ser uno y el mismo.

■ Almacenamiento de un santo y seña:

- Si se presionan **WRT** y **Pn** en el modo "WRT", la calculadora pasará automáticamente al modo alfa (con presentación de "ALPHA") y se hallará lista para almacenar un santo y seña.
- Si se almacenan cuatro caracteres de un santo y seña bajo las condiciones arriba mencionadas, la calculadora retornará al modo "WRT" (desapareciendo "ALPHA").

(1) En caso de escribir un programa con santo y seña, proceder como sigue:

OPERACION	PRESENTACION
MODE 2	WRT P0123456789128
WRT P0	WRT ALPHA P0 pass --- 127
WRT P0	WRT ALPHA P0 passa --- 127
WRT P0	WRT ALPHA P0 passABC_ 127
WRT P0	WRT ALPHA P0 passABCD 122
WRT HLT	WRT HLT 001
WRT HLT	WRT HLT MinF 002

Ejemplo de santo y seña: ABCD
De aquí en más, escritura normal de programa

Asignación del modo "WRT"
Cambio automático al modo alfa
Una vez entrado un santo y seña de 4 dígitos se liberará el modo alfa, y los pasos remanentes se reducirán en 6.

(2) En caso de escribir un santo y seña en un programa ya almacenado:

OPERACION	PRESENTACION
MODE 2	WRT P01234567__075
Santo y seña a escribirse en P9	WRT ALPHA P9 pass --- 075
Ejemplo de santo y seña: a123	ALPHA P9 passa1__075
	ALPHA P9 passa123 070
	ALPHA P01234567_*070

P8 y P9 ya están escritos
Condición de escritura del santo y seña
Fin de la escritura del santo y seña
Esto indica que hay un santo y seña escrito en P9.

(3) Corrección y liberación durante la escritura de santo y seña

- En caso de haber entrado ya 3 dígitos de un santo y seña, la corrección o liberación es todavía posible procediendo como sigue:
 - Presionar **C**. Se borrarán todos los caracteres entrados.
 - Presionar **AC**. Se liberará el santo y seña entrado y la calculadora retornará al modo "WRT".
 - Presionar **MODE 1** (ó **MODE 2** ó **MODE 3**), se liberará el santo y seña entrado y la calculadora retornará al modo activado.
- Una vez escrito un santo y seña de 4 dígitos no es posible hacer correcciones o liberaciones.

■ ¿Cuándo puede ser llamado el santo y seña?

- En los casos siguientes la calculadora presentará aproximadamente **P 1 p a s s . . . ? ALPHA** y llamará al santo y seña. (Esto se denomina "condición de entrada del santo y seña".)
 - Cuando se asigna un programa con santo y seña en el modo "WRT" (Cuando se procede con verificación, adición, anulación y corrección de un programa.)
 - Cuando se presionan **SS P** para depurar un programa con santo y seña en el modo "RUN".
 - Cuando se requiere anular o borrar en un programa con santo y seña en el modo "PCL".
 - Cuando la ejecución de una operación programada está conectada a una cinta magnetofónica a través del FA-1 y sólo el programa con santo y seña intenta guardarse en dicha cinta.
- En estos casos, si se entra el santo y seña correcto, se liberará la "condición de entrada del santo y seña" permitiendo el avance de cada paso. Pero si se entra un santo y seña erróneo, la calculadora retornará a la condición mencionada nuevamente, llamando por el santo y seña.
- * En caso de no encontrarse santo y seña en la condición correspondiente:
 - Presionar **AC**. La calculadora retornará a la condición previa al cambio de modo.
 - Presionar (**MODE 1** (ó **MODE 2** ó **MODE 3**).
 A su vez, si la calculadora pasa a la "condición de entrada de santo y seña" en el modo "RUN", presionando **EX** se puede avanzar el programa, pero no se puede hacer verificación del mismo mediante **BS** durante su detención. (Tampoco puede hacerse verificación con un santo y seña durante la ejecución.)

■ Cómo borrar un santo y seña.

- En caso de borrar sólo el santo y seña de un programa:
 - Poner la calculadora en el modo "PCL" (**MODE 3**).
 - Presionar el **P** correspondiente al santo y seña que desea borrarse.
 - Entrar el santo y seña.
 - Presionar **C**.
 - Presionar **MODE 1** (Modo "RUN") ó **MODE 2** (Modo "WRT").
- En caso de borrar un programa con santo y seña:
 - Poner la calculadora en el modo "PCL" (**MODE 3**).
 - Presionar el No. de programa (**P**) con santo y seña que desea borrarse.
 - Entrar el santo y seña.
 - Presionar **AC**.
 - Presionar **MODE 1** (Modo "RUN") ó **MODE 2** (Modo "WRT").

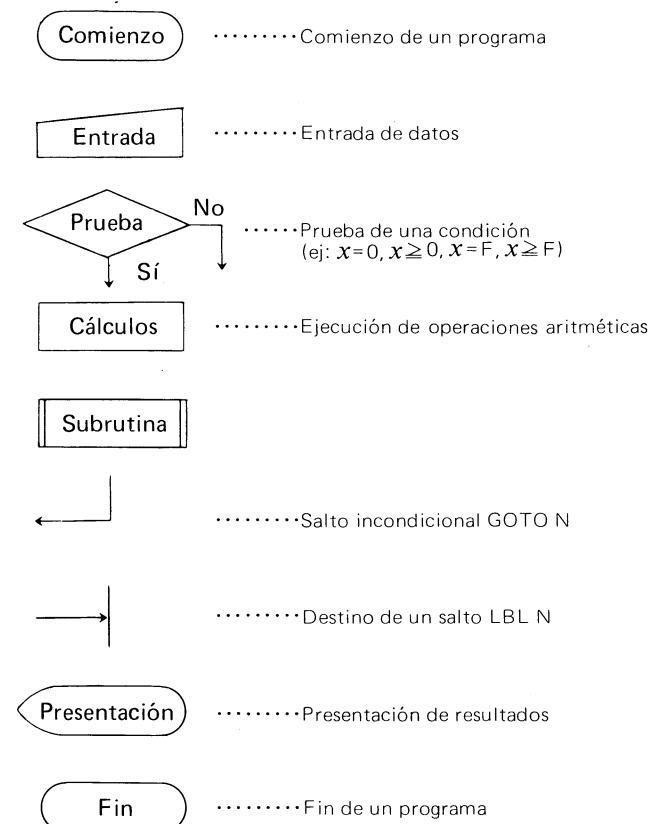
(Referencia):

Si se presionan **INV MM** en el modo "PCL", se borrarán todos los programas (de **P0** a **P9**), incluyendo un programa con santo y seña.

* Ningún número de programa puede cambiarse por un programa con santo y seña. Primero, borrar sólo el santo y seña (remitirse al procedimiento anterior correspondiente), luego, cambiar el número de programa (ver página 103), y finalmente, asignar un nuevo santo y seña apropiado al programa.

2-10. Diagrama de operaciones

- Se recomienda dibujar un diagrama de operaciones que represente una secuencia de procedimientos propios de la ejecución de cálculos de interés. Dicho diagrama se dibujará usualmente con símbolos del siguiente modo:



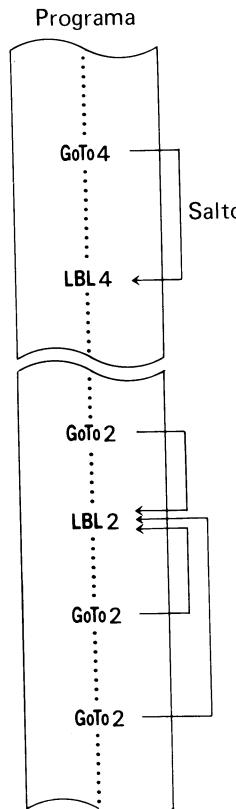
2-11. Salto de programa

Hay cuatro tipos de mandos de saltos:

- (1) Salto incondicional a una destinación designada: GOTO, LBL
 - (2) Salto condicional que lee y salta el mando siguiente, dependiendo de los contenidos del registro X (pantalla): $x=0$, $x \geq 0$, $x=F$, $x \geq F$
 - (3) Salto condicional (salto de conteo) que lee y salta el mando siguiente, dependiendo de los contenidos del registro M_N (memorias independientes): DSZ, ISZ
 - (4) Salto incondicional de subrutina a la destinación designada y retorno: GSB
- Estos mandos pueden usarse independientemente o en combinación.

■ Uso del salto incondicional

- GOTO N produce un salto incondicional del programa a LBL N.
- N es un dígito entre 0 y 9.
- GOTO N y LBL N pueden usarse en cualquier parte en un programa, y es posible utilizar 10 pares de saltos, dependiendo de los valores de N.
- Más de un GOTO N con el mismo número puede usarse en un programa, mientras que LBL N con el mismo número está limitado a un solo uso en un programa.
- En caso de no haber LBL N destinado a GOTO N, la ejecución del programa resultará en error.
- Si se presionan **Goto** [N] ([Q] a [S]), se produce un salto manual. Si no se destina LBL N en este caso, no habrá mando.



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■ Uso del salto condicional

- Para el salto condicional, si una comparación entre el registro X (valor presentado) y "número 0" o "valor del registro MF" resulta en "Yes" (Sí), el mando siguiente puede leerse, mientras que si resulta en "No", el mando siguiente (si fuera el caso de todos los comentarios alfabéticos) puede omitirse.

- Hay cuatro mandos de este tipo:

$x = 0$: Se hace una prueba si el contenido del registro X es cero.

$x \geq 0$: Se hace una prueba si el contenido del registro X es cero o positivo.

$x = F$: Se hace una prueba si los contenidos de los registros X y MF son iguales.

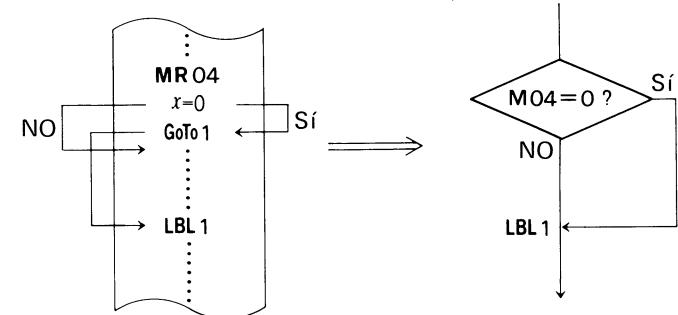
$x \geq F$: Se hace una prueba si el contenido del registro X es igual o mayor que el del registro MF.

● Programación básica

Ejemplo 1: Si los datos de M04 dan cero, saltar a LBL 1:

.....MR 04 , INV x=0 , GoTo 1 ,LBL 1

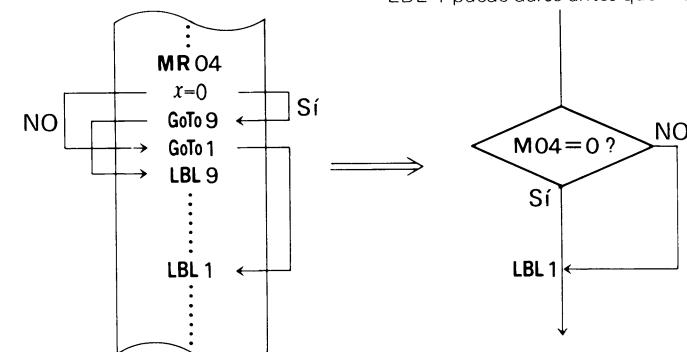
* LBL 1 puede darse antes que GOTO 1.



Ejemplo 2: Si los datos de M04 no dan cero, saltar a LBL 1:

.....MR 04 , INV x=0 , GoTo 9 , GoTo 1 , LBL 9 ,LBL 1 ,

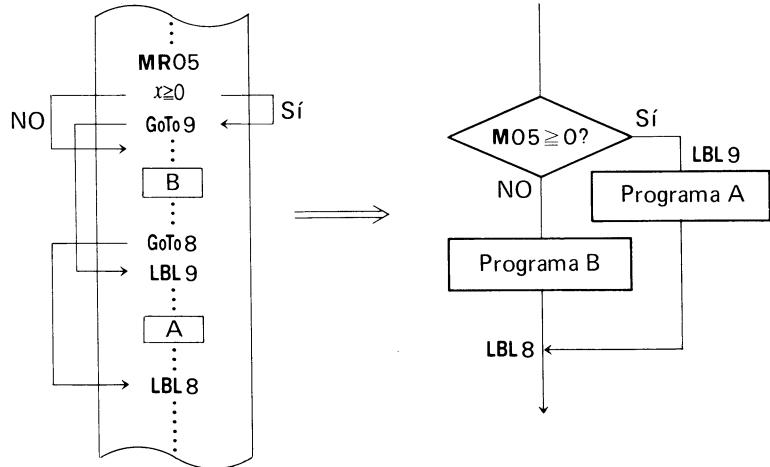
* LBL 1 puede darse antes que GOTO 1.



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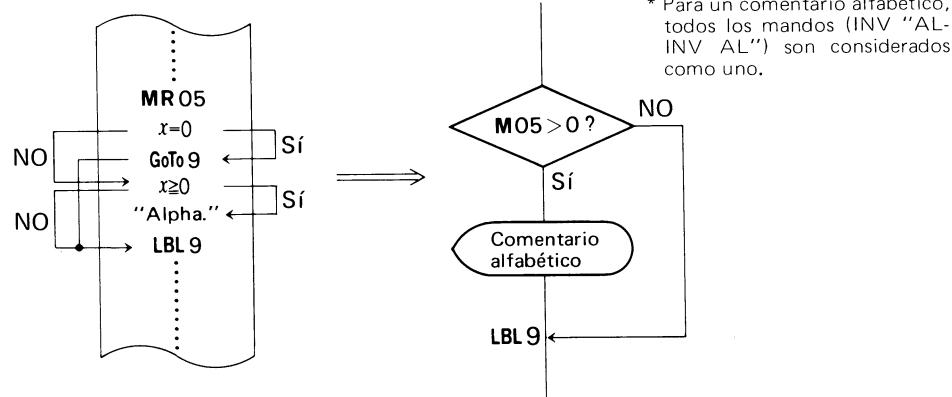
Ejemplo 3: Si los datos de M05 dan cero o positivo, ejecutar el programa A, mientras que si dan negativo, ejecutar el programa B.

.....MR05 , INV $x \geq 0$, GoTo 9 , [Programa B] GoTo 8 , LBL 9 , [Programa A] LBL 8 ,.....



Ejemplo 4: Si los datos de M05 dan positivo, presentar el comentario alfabético, mientras que si dan cero o negativo, omitir.

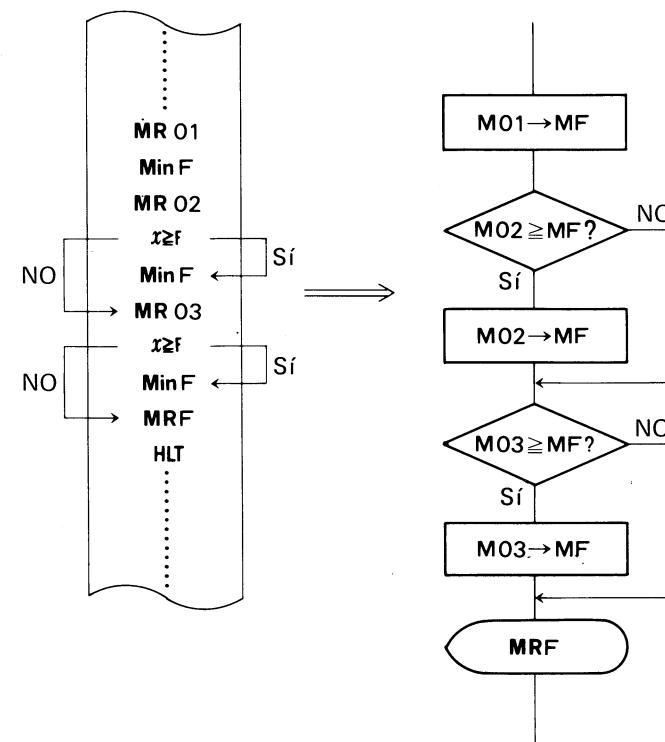
.....MR 05 , INV $x=0$, GoTo 9 , INV $x \geq 0$, INV "AL" , comentario alfabetico , INV AL" , LBL 9 ,.....



* Para un comentario alfabetico, todos los mandos (INV "AL-INV AL") son considerados como uno.

Ejemplo 5: Para recuperar el valor mayor registrado entre M01 y M03.

.....MR 01 , MinF , MR 02 , INV $x \geq f$, MinF , MR 03 , INV $x \geq f$, MinF , MR F , HLT ,.....



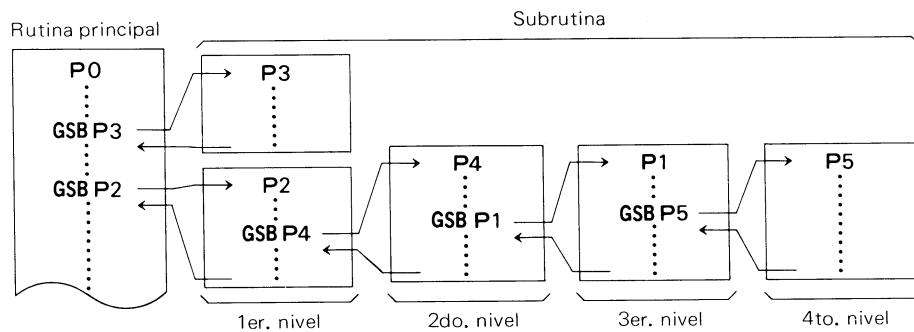
(Referencia)

En caso de recuperar el valor menor registrado entre M01 y M03.

.....MR 01 , ≤ , MinF , MR 02 , ≤ , INV $x \geq f$, MinF , MR 03 , ≤ , INV $x \geq f$, MinF ,
MR F , ≤ , HLT ,.....

■ Uso de subrutina (GSB)

Un programa puede consistir de una rutina principal y subrutinas. La primera comprende la estructura central de la programación. La subrutina es parte autoconjunta de la rutina principal y puede incorporarse tantas veces como sea necesario y en cualquier parte de la misma, e incluso en diferentes rutinas. En otras palabras, una subrutina realiza cierta parte autoconjunta de trabajo que puede requerirse muchas veces en la rutina principal. El empleo de subrutinas facilita la programación y reduce el número de pasos.



- Una vez que GSB y P_n se incorporan en un programa, saltan hacia otros P_n de programas siempre que sean requeridos, desde sus ubicaciones asignadas. Después de completar la ejecución del programa destinado, retornan a los pasos del programa original que son los siguientes a la partida.
- P_n puede ser cualquiera entre P1 y P4 ó INV P5 e INV P9.
- GSB P_n puede ubicarse en cualquier parte en un programa.

Nota: En caso de ubicar GSB P_n entre un par de paréntesis, si el de cierre no coincide con el de apertura o si se asigna el signo igual a una subrutina, la rutina principal se cierra con un paréntesis.

- La ejecución resultará errónea si el P_n de programa referido por GSB P_n es indefinido.
- GOTO N y LBL N empleados en una subrutina son efectivos sólo en esa subrutina.
(La destinación del salto GOTO en una rutina principal no puede ubicarse en una subrutina.)
- El llamado de otra subrutina de una subrutina será posible hasta 9 niveles, pero sobre ello, el mando GSB será desatendido.
(La profundidad de subrutina (= nivel) es posible hasta el 9no. nivel.)

Programas que incluyen subrutinas

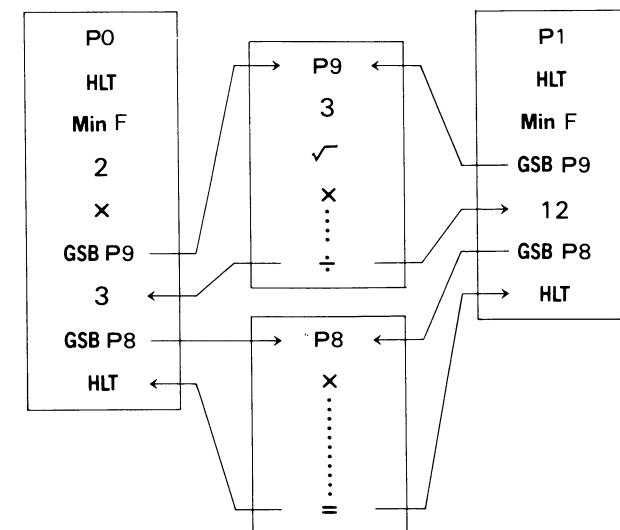
Ejemplo: Poner la parte común de los programas del octaedro regular y tetraedro regular (ejemplificados en las páginas 96 y 99) en las subrutinas.

Octaedro regular: **P0 HLT, Min F , 2 , X , GSB INV P9 , 3 , GSB INV P8 , HLT ,** 8 pasos

Tetraedro regular: **P1 HLT, Min F , GSB INV P9 , 1 , 2 , GSB INV P8 , HLT ,** 7 pasos

Subrutina: **INV P9 3 , INV √ , X , MR F , INV x² , = , HLT , 2 , INV √ , ÷ ,** 10 pasos

Subrutina: **INV P8 X , MR F , INV x^y , 3 , = ,** 5 pasos



El número total de pasos de los dos programas es 43 (21 + 20 + 2 (P0, P1) = 43), y se reduce a 34 pasos (8 + 7 + 10 + 5 + 4 (P0, P1, INV P9, INV P8) = 34) mediante el empleo de subrutinas. La operación permanece sin cambios tal como se describe en las páginas 98 y 101.

2-12. Uso de la dirección indirecta

IND es el mando de dirección indirecta para designar un registro o la destinación de un salto. El empleo prudente de esta función de mando indirecto contribuye enormemente a una programación eficaz.

■ Dirección indirecta del registro M_n

- Usar IND junto con los mandos de registro ($X \leftrightarrow M$, Min, MR, M-, M+) para asignar el registro M_n indirectamente.
- INV IND, $M+n$ (n : 2 dígitos) procederán a la dirección de un registro indicado por el contenido del registro M_n para ejecutar $M+$. (El mismo efecto se puede producir incluso en la operación paso a paso.)
- Si se asigna otro mando de memoria en lugar del anterior $M+$, cada uno de ellos puede ejecutarse.

Ejemplo:

INV IND $X \leftrightarrow M$ 08 ejecuta $X \leftrightarrow M$ 05 cuando 5 se ubica en M08.

- “ n ” puede ser cualquiera entre 00 y 79 (máximo) y F entre 1F y 7F (máximo).
- Si el registro M_n contiene un número fuera del margen entre 00 y 79, se pueden registrar 2 dígitos superiores sobre el punto decimal sin signo menos. Si embargo, si tales números a registrarse exceden la capacidad de la memoria, la ejecución de los mandos de dirección indirecta resultarán en “M Error”.

Ejemplo 1: Si –156 se ubica en M08, INV IND MR 08 ejecutará MR 15.

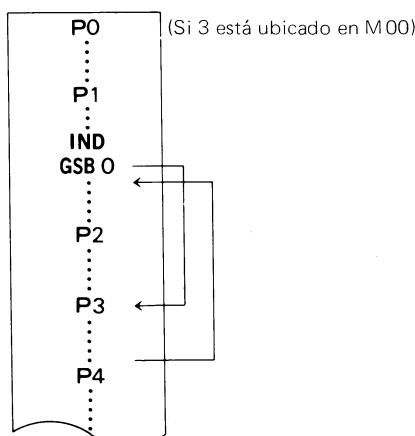
Ejemplo 2: Si –2,56 se ubica en M08, INV IND MR 08 ejecutará MR 02.

■ Subrutina indirecta

- INV IND GSB 0 llamará un programa idéntico con el contenido de la memoria No. 00 (Registro M00) como subrutina.

Ejemplo: Si 3 está ubicado en M00, INV IND GSB 0 ejecutará GSB P3.

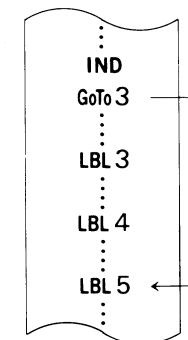
- Si se ubica en M00 un número que está fuera del margen entre 0 y 9, “ n ” de P_n puede determinarse con el número del dígito superior sobre el punto decimal sin signo menos.
- INV IND GSB 0 no se considerará si no se encuentra programa P_n pertinente.



■ Salto indirecto

- INV IND GOTO n es el mando de salto a un LBL n idéntico al contenido del No. de memoria 0 n (Registro M0 n).
- “ n ” es cualquiera entre 0 y 9 (número de 1 dígito).

Ejemplo: Si 5 está ubicado en M03, INV IND GOTO 3 ejecutará GOTO 5 para saltar a LBL 5.



(Si 5 está ubicado en M03, se ejecutará GOTO 5.)

- Si se ubica en M_n un número que está fuera del margen entre 0 y 9, “ n ” de LBL n se puede determinar con el número del dígito superior sobre el punto decimal sin signo menos.

Ejemplo: Si 01 está ubicado en M05, INV IND GOTO 5 asignará “0” a “ n ” y saltará a LBL 0.

- INV IND GOTO n no se considerará si no se define el LBL n pertinente.

■ Salto de cuenta indirecta

- INV IND INV ISZ o INV IND INV DSZ activará ISZ o DSZ para operar en el registro de memoria designado con el contenido de la memoria No. 00 (Registro M00). De acuerdo al contenido resultante, se juzgará sobre la ejecución o salto del mando siguiente (todos los comentarios alfabéticos si fuera el caso).

Ejemplo 1: Si 5 está ubicado en M00 y 100 en M05, INV IND INV DSZ disminuirá 100 a 99 en M05.

Ejemplo 2: Si 3 está ubicado en M00 y –1 en M03, INV IND INV ISZ aumentará –1 a “0” en M03, saltando el mando siguiente.

- Para el registro M_n a asignarse cuando se ubica en M00 un número que excede el margen entre 0 y 79, ver “Dirección indirecta del registro M_n .”

2-13. Programación elemental

Ejemplo 1: Obtener la suma y diferencia entre los números mayor y menor de los diferentes datos entrados: ($x \geq f$)

• Programa

```

P0 9, EXP, 9, 9, Min 02,  $\geq$ , Min 01,  

LBL 1, MR 01, Min F, AC, HLT,  

INV  $x \geq f$ , Min 01, Min F,  

MR 02, INV  $x \geq f$ , MR F, Min 02, GoTo 1, 20 pasos  

P1 MR 01, +, MR 02, =, INV "AL, S, .,  

INV ;, INV SPACE, INV #, INV AL", HLT,  

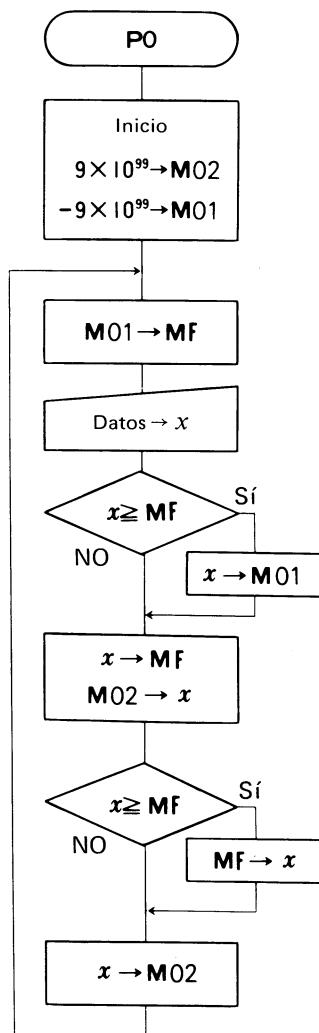
MR 01, -, MR 02, =, INV "AL, D, .,  

INV ;, INV SPACE, INV #, INV AL", HLT, 24 pasos
    
```

• Operación

P0
 Datos **EXE**
 Datos **EXE**
 Repetir esto.
 Al final.
P1 —> Suma
EXE —> Diferencia

• Diagrama de operación



* Se ha omitido el diagrama de operación del programa P1.

Ejemplo 2: Entrada de los códigos de clasificación (1 a 9) y datos, y resumen de datos por código: (IND, DSZ)

• Programa

```

P0 INV MAC,  

LBL 1, AC, HLT, -, 1, 0, =, Min00, AC, HLT,  

INV IND, M+00, GoTo 1, 14 pasos  

P1 9, Min00,  

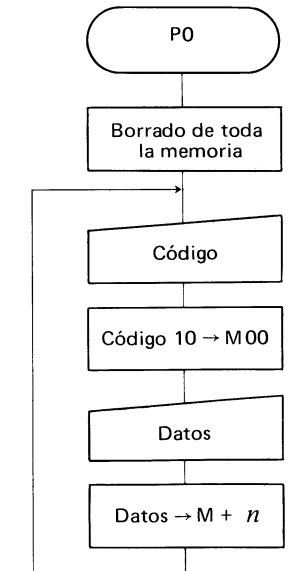
LBL 1, 1, 0, -, MR00, =, INV"AL, INV #,  

INV :, INV AL", INV IND, MR00,  

INV"AL, INV ;, INV #, INV AL", HLT,  

INV DSZ, GoTo 1, 21 pasos
    
```

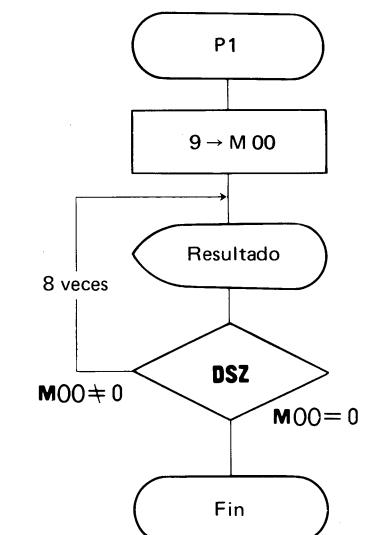
• Diagrama de operación



• Operación

P0
 Código **EXE**
 Datos **EXE**
 Repetir esto.
 Al final

P1 Suma de los datos del código 1
EXE Suma de los datos del código 2
EXE Suma de los datos del código 9



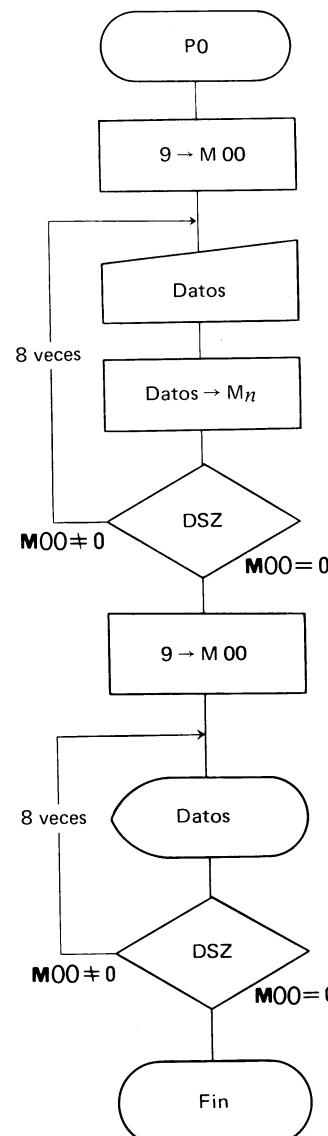
Ejemplo 3: Entrada de datos en nueve registros M (1 a 9) secuencialmente y presentación de los mismos.

• Programa

```
P0 9, Min00,  
LBL 1, AC, HLT, INV IND, Min00,  
INV DSZ, GoTo 1,  
9, Min00,  
LBL 2, INV IND, MR00, INV PAUSE,  
INV DSZ, GoTo 2,
```

17 pasos

• Diagrama de operación



• Operación

Datos 1 **EXE**
Datos 2 **EXE**
Datos 9 **EXE** Los datos se presentarán secuencialmente a intervalos de un segundo.

Ejemplo 4: Conversión decimal-hexadecimal

• Programa

```
INVP9 Min06, «, 1, 6, Min09, 2, INV 10x, Min08, GSB INV P8, » , 10 pasos  
P4 Min06, «, 2, INV 10x, Min09, 1, 6, Min08, GSB INV P8, » , 10 pasos  
INVP8 0, Min00, «,  
LBL 1, INV ISZ, «, «, MR06, ÷, MR09, » , Min06, INV FRAC, ×, MR09,  
» , INV IND, Min00, MR06, INV INT, Min06, INVx=0, GoTo2, GoTo1,  
LBL 2, INV IND, M+00, «, INV IND, MR00, ×, MR08, » , INV DSZ, GoTo2,  
÷, MR08, » ,
```

38 pasos

* Los márgenes de entrada y salida de datos serán como sigue:

–655359 ≤ Número decimal ≤ 1048575
–9FFFF ≤ Número hexadecimal ≤ FFFFF

La tecla **P4** puede usarse como la tecla de conversión decimal-hexadecimal para operaciones aritméticas como las otras teclas de funciones.

• Operación

El decimal 1234 es hexadecimal 4D2.

1234 **INVP9** → 4 13'02

El decimal –600000 es hexadecimal –927C0.

600000 **+ INVP9** → –9 02 07 12'00

El hexadecimal A2B3 es decimal 41651.

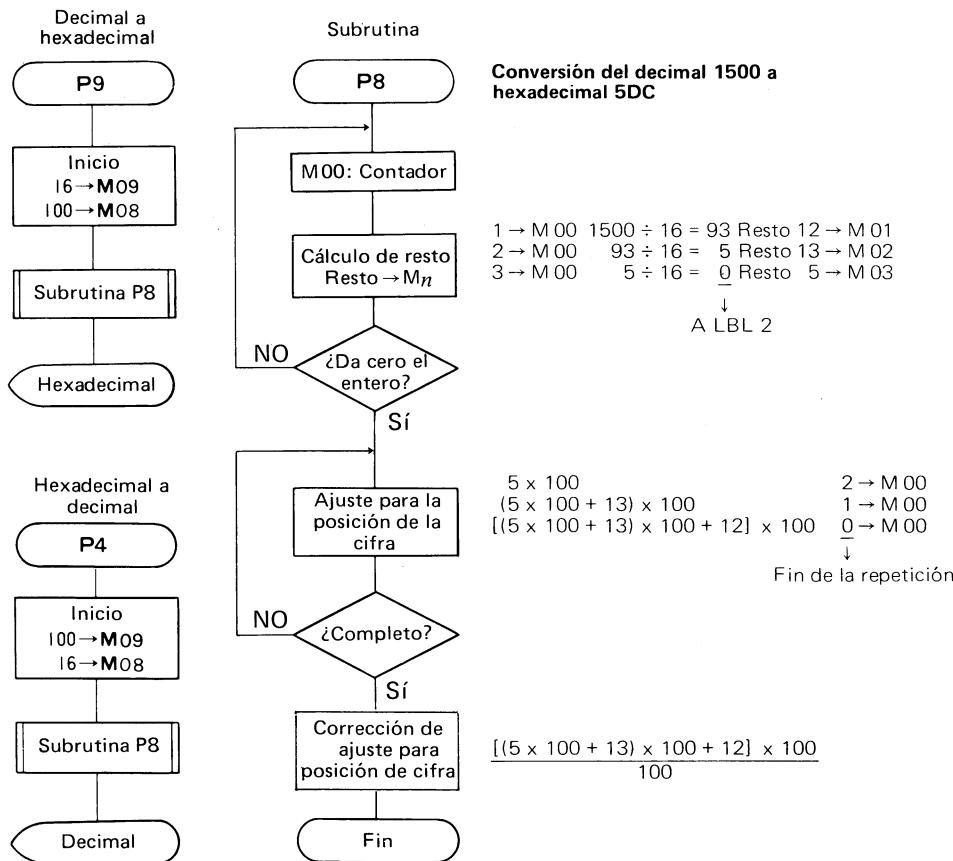
10 02 11 03 **P4** → 41651

El hexadecimal 3FC 5 + 77ED es hexadecimal B7B2.

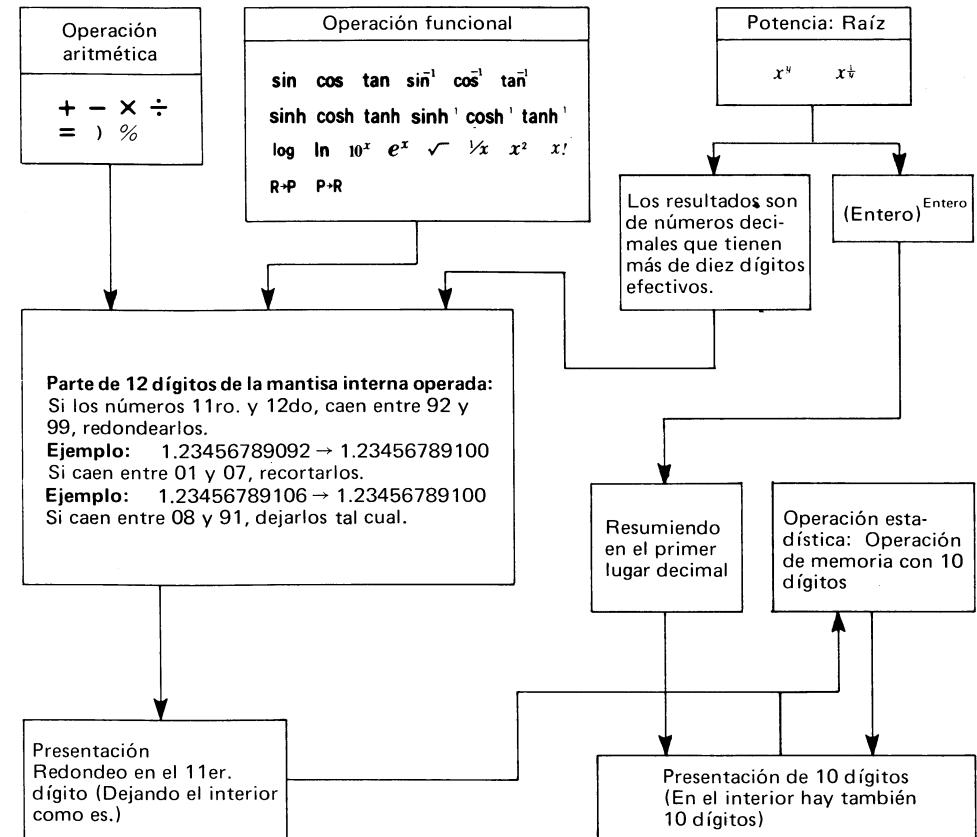
3 15 12 05 **P4** + 7 07 14 13 **P4** = **INVP9** → 11 07 11 02

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Decimal	Hexadecimal
0	00	8	08
1	01	9	09
2	02	10	A
3	03	11	B
4	04	12	C
5	05	13	D
6	06	14	E
7	07	15	F

• Diagrama de operación



2-14. Redondeo de datos



A los compradores del adaptador FA-1 para magnetófono:

Este manual de instrucciones del adaptador FA-1 describe la operación del mismo con los modelos CASIO FX-501P/502P, tal operación es básicamente la misma para con los modelos FX-601P/602P. Sin embargo, cuando se emplee el FA-1 con estas calculadoras, tener en cuenta las siguientes diferencias. Los modelos FX-601P/602P han sido mejorados para facilitar su funcionamiento y hacer más reconocibles los mensajes.

Colección, carga y verificación

① Los programas e información pueden ser coleccionados al mismo tiempo, y cargados simultáneamente.

La FX-501P/502P no puede coleccionar ni cargar programas e información al mismo tiempo, pero la FX-601P/602P sí puede hacerlo.

■ Cómo coleccionar programas e información al mismo tiempo en una cinta magnética:

- Presionar **MODE**, **③**, **INV** y **SAVE** en esta secuencia, y entrar un número o nombre de archivo (descripto posteriormente). Observar que cuando se presiona **③** después de **MODE**, se enciende "PCL".
- Poner en marcha el magnetófono en el modo de grabación.
- Presionar **INV** y luego **EXE**.
- El proceso de colección se completa en unos 36 segundos.

■ Cómo cargar programas e información simultáneamente desde una cinta magnética a la calculadora:

- Presionar **MODE**, **③**, **INV** y **LOAD** en esta secuencia, y entrar el número o nombre de archivo dado en el momento del pasaje a la cinta. Observar que cuando se presiona **③**, se enciende "PCL".
- Poner en marcha el magnetófono en el modo de reproducción.
- Presionar **INV** y luego **EXE**.
- El proceso de carga se completa en unos 31 segundos.

* Cuando se procede a cargar programas e información simultáneamente, no es necesario presionar **INV** **LOAD** (borrado total de programa). En cuanto a la FX-602P, no es requerido asignar el número de registros (memorias) al cargar porque procede automáticamente.

NOTA: Cuando se asigna el número de registros (memorias) durante el pasaje desde la FX-602P, evitar aquellos números cuyo primer dígito sea 4 (por ej., **MODE** **④** **②** **④** , **⑤** **④** **②** **④**).

Estos números provocarán un error de memoria (presentación de "M Error") durante la carga. Si esto sucede, cambiar el número 4 por otro.

② La identificación de archivo puede ser una secuencia de seis caracteres alfanuméricos o menos, o un número de tres dígitos.

La FX-501P/502P emplea un número de tres dígitos para identificar un programa archivado. La FX-601P/602P acepta una secuencia de seis caracteres alfanuméricos o menos, como así también, números de tres dígitos.

(Ejemplo) Para coleccionar un programa con el nombre de archivo "ABC-3":



Poner en marcha el magnetófono en el modo de grabación.

③ Los mensajes para indicar colección, carga y la culminación de ambos resultan ahora de más fácil reconocimiento

La FX-501P/502P presenta el número de archivo sólo en el proceso de carga y no en el proceso de colección; la culminación de ambos procesos está indicada por "0.".

La FX-601P/602P presenta el nombre (número) de archivo durante ambos procesos. La culminación de colección o carga es indicada por la re-presentación de la lectura previa.

- Durante la colección (o carga) de programas, la lectura es:

PF ABCDEF (Nombre de archivo: ABCDEF)
espacio

- Durante la colección (o carga) de información, la lectura es:

DF 123. (Número de archivo: 123)

- Durante la colección (o carga) de programas e información, la lectura es:

AF ABC-4 (Nombre de archivo: ABC-4)

- Después de la operación de colección (o carga), la lectura que se presentó antes de presionar **INV** **SAVE** (o **INV** **LOAD**) se presentará una vez más; es decir, la lectura posterior a la presión de **MODE** **③** (o **MODE** **①**).

④ El mensaje "OP Error" aparece cuando la colección o carga no trabaja correctamente

Mientras que la FX-501P/502P indica un mal funcionamiento del proceso de colección o carga presentando la letra "E.", la FX-601P/602P lo hace presentando "OP Error (error de encuentro de opción)".

NOTA: Si el programa que se está cargando desde una cinta excede el tamaño del área de programación (el número de pasos asignados) en la FX-602P, la calculadora presenta "OP Error" y borra la parte del programa cargada hasta el momento. Si la información que se está cargando excede el número de registros (memorias) asignados, la calculadora presenta "OP Error", pero no borra los datos cargados hasta el momento.

Función musical

① Los valores asignados a los códigos de compás han sido cambiados

En el caso de la FX-601P/602P, emplear el cuadro siguiente para entrar en el registro F un código de compás apropiado.

Código de compás (registro F)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Compás ($\frac{4}{4}$)	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400

② Las notas con puentillas (ej., ♪) se programan como dos notas ligadas empleando la tecla **.**

La FX-501P/502P utiliza puntos (tecla **.**) para programar notas con puentillas; en tanto que la FX-601P/602P no procede con dicha tecla. Para ligar notas con este modelo y programarlas, emplear la tecla **,**.

(Ejemplo) $\text{♪} (= \text{♪})$ se programa así : **Ma** **,** **X-M**

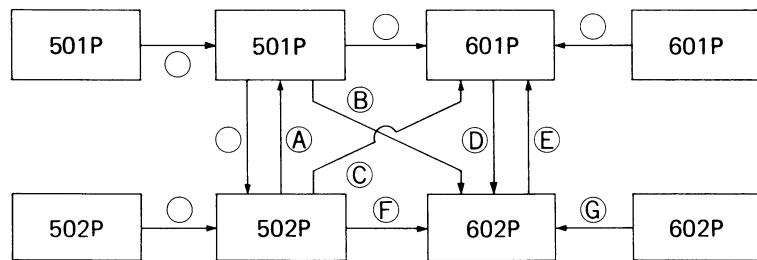
AVISO:

La sección musical de la programoteca puede no incluir el cambio señalado. En tal caso, utilizar la información anteriormente dada.

Compatibilidad entre la FX-501P/502P y la FX-601P/602P

Los programas elaborados con la FX-501P/502P pueden cargarse en la FX-601P/602P, en tanto que el tamaño del programa sea igual o menor que el área de programa de la memoria. Sin embargo, tener cuidado de la diferencia de dirección de memoria; la FX-602P tiene un sistema de dirección de dos dígitos.

El cuadro siguiente indica cuál de las calculadoras puede cargar programas colecciónados por la otra.



Los símbolos empleados en el cuadro indican lo siguiente:

- Se puede cargar sin cuidado especial.
- A) Se pueden cargar programas de 128 pasos o menos, e información para 11 registros (memorias) o menos.
- B) El área de programa de la FX-602P debe ser de 128 pasos o mayor.
- C) Se pueden cargar programas de 128 pasos o menos, e información para 11 registros (memorias); si los datos exceden ese punto, aparece el mensaje "OP Error".
- D) Asegurar de M00 a M67 para los registros, y 128 pasos para programación. (La instrucción es MODE ○ [A] [B].)
- E) Se pueden cargar programas de 128 pasos o menos, e información para 11 registros (memorias); si los datos exceden ese punto, aparece el mensaje "OP Error".
- F) También puede cargar programas e información al mismo tiempo, si ambos han sido colecciónados con la instrucción MODE ○ [C] [D]. Sin embargo, el proceso de carga culmina con el mensaje "OP Error".
- G) Asignar 256 pasos de programación y 20 registros (memorias) o más para información.
- H) Si se están cargando programas e información separadamente, ajustar el número de registros y el número de pasos del programa a los valores con los que han de ser cargados los programas y la información.

NOTA: No se permite otra "trayectoria" que la especificada en el cuadro. Por ejemplo, la información (o programa) transferido a través de la trayectoria de FX-502P → FX-602P → FX-502P no puede efectuarse porque la segunda flecha no está permitida.

Especificaciones

■ Características básicas

Operaciones básicas: Operaciones aritméticas (suma, resta, multiplicación y división con capacidad de juicio de prioridad de operación), números negativos, exponentes, 33 paréntesis en 11 niveles y constantes.

Funciones incluidas: Funciones trigonométricas y trigonométricas inversas (con ángulos en grados, radianes o gradienes), hiperbólicas e hiperbólicas inversas, logarítmicas y exponenciales, inversa, factorial, raíz cuadrada, cuadrados, elevación a potencias de altos órdenes, extracción de raíces de altos órdenes, conversión decimal ↔ sexagesimal, transformación de coordenadas (rectangular a polar y viceversa), valor absoluto, eliminación de entero, eliminación de fracción, porcentajes, número aleatorio, pi (π).

Funciones estadísticas: Desviación standard (2 tipos), media, suma, suma de cuadrado, número de datos.

Memoria: Memoria independiente de 5 teclas, 22 a 88 (máximo) registros (involátil).

Margen de número: $\pm 1 \times 10^{-99}$ a $\pm 9,99999999 \times 10^{99}$ y 0, operaciones internas usan una mantisa de 12 dígitos.

Punto decimal: Totalmente flotante con subvalor (presentación posible de decimales flotantes para ingeniería).

■ Características de programación

Número de pasos: 32 a 512 (máximo) pasos (involátil).

Salto: Salto incondicional (GOTO) hasta 10 pares, salto condicional ($x = 0, x \geq 0, x = F, x \geq F$), salto de cuenta (ISZ, DSZ), subrutina (GSB), hasta 9 subrutinas, hasta 9 profundidades (niveles).

Número de programas almacenables: Hasta 10 (P0 a P9)

Funciones de verificación y corrección: Verificación, depuración, anulación, adición, etc.

Dirección indirecta: Para el registro M, destinación de salto, llamada de subrutina.

Funciones varías: Salto manual (GOTO), suspensión momentánea de la ejecución (PAUSE), código de mando y número de paso presentados durante la verificación, adaptador FA-1 (opción) para entrada y salida con grabador magnetofónico.

● Capacidad:

Margen de entrada Entrada/cálculos básicos: Mantisa de 10 dígitos, o mantisa de 10 dígitos más 2 dígitos de exponente hasta $10^{\pm 99}$.

Cálculos científicos:

$\sin x, \cos x, \tan x$	$ x < 1440^\circ$ (8 π rad, 1600 gra)	± 1 en el 10mo. dígito
$\sin^{-1} x, \cos^{-1} x$	$ x \leq 1$	- " -
$\tan^{-1} x$		- " -
$\log x, \ln x$	$x > 0$	- " -
10^x	$x < 100$	- " -
e^x	$x \leq 230$	- " -
$\operatorname{senh} x, \cosh x$	$ x \leq 230$	- " -
$\tanh x$		- " -
$\operatorname{senh}^{-1} x$	$ x \leq 10^{99}$	- " -
$\cosh^{-1} x$	$1 \leq x \leq 10^{99}$	- " -
$\tanh^{-1} x$	$ x < 1$	- " -
\sqrt{x}	$x \geq 0$	- " -
x^y	$x < 0 \rightarrow y: \text{entero}$	- " -
$x^{1/y}$	$x < 0 \rightarrow y: \text{número impar}$	- " -

x^2	$ x < 10^{50}$	- " -
$1/x$	$x \neq 0$	- " -
$x!$	$0 \leq x \leq 69$ (x : número natural)	- " -
$R \rightarrow P$	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 10^{100}$	- " -
$P \rightarrow R$	$ \theta < 1440^\circ$ (8 π rad, 1600 gra)	- " -
Decimal a sexagesimal	Dentro de ±277777	- " -

MEMO

- **Presentación:** Mantisa de 10 dígitos (incluyendo un signo menos, exponente de 2 dígitos, cristal líquido, posible representación sexagesimal, modos INV, hyp, K, HLT, RUN, WRT, PCL, DEG, RAD y GRA).
- **Presentación de caracteres:** Máximo de 11 dígitos de mandos programados, comentarios, etc.
- **Caracteres aplicables:** Alfabeto, mayúsculas o minúsculas, numerales, signos, caracteres especiales; 86 en total.
- **Función de verificación de error:** Rebosamiento (10^{100} ó más) y error irreparable para ejecución detectada (presentación de "Error").
- **Consumo:** 0,0018 W (Sólo la calculadora)
0,0024 W (Con adaptador FA-1)
- **Alimentación:** 2 pilas de litio (CR-2032).
La calculadora funciona aproximadamente 660 horas (500 horas con el adaptador FA-1) continuas con tipo CR-2032.
- **Autodesconexión:** Corte automático de la alimentación 6 minutos después de finalizada la operación.
- **Margen de temperatura ambiente:** $0^\circ\text{C} - 40^\circ\text{C}$
- **Dimensiones:** 9,6 mm Al x 71 mm An x 141,2 mm F
- **Peso:** 100 g incluyendo las pilas.

MEMO

CASIO[®]