

# OWNER'S MANUAL



This manual documents *WP 34S*. *WP 34S* is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

*WP 34S* is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but without any warranty; without even the implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with *WP 34S*. If not, please see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

**This manual contains valuable information. It was designed and written in the hope that it will be read by you. For really quick and impatient users, there is even a [Troubleshooting Guide](#) included.**

For those who don't even read this: Sorry, we can't help you.

This a preliminary manual. It may change without prior notice if the underlying software will be modified. Based on our experience in *WP 34S*, this occurred frequently so far – even basic modifications may happen. We recommend you keep watching <http://sourceforge.net/projects/wp34s/develop> to stay informed.

*WP 34S* includes a full size emulator, so you may test *WP 34S* on your computer before you buy any calculator hardware. And you may test your programs as well before downloading them to your calculator.

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This project would not have reached its present state without our love for Classics, Woodstocks, Spices, Nuts, Voyagers, and Pioneers. Thus we want to quote the following statement, printed in Hewlett-Packard pocket calculator manuals until 1980, so it will not fade:

*"The success and prosperity of our company will be assured only if we offer our customers superior products that fill real needs and provide lasting value, and that are supported by a wide variety of useful services, both before and after sales."*

*Statement of Corporate Objectives.  
Hewlett-Packard*

## **JUST IN CASE ...**

... you still have your *HP-20b Business Consultant* or your *HP-30b Business Professional* sitting on your desk unchanged as produced for *HP*, please turn to [Appendix A](#) for some instructions how to convert it into a full fledge *WP 34S* yourself. Alternatively, if you do not want to bother with cables on your desk connecting it to your computer, with flashing the calculator firmware and attaching a sticky overlay, you can then purchase an *HP-30b*-based *WP 34S* readily on the internet; see e.g.

<http://commerce.hpcalc.org/34s.php> or

[http://www.thecalculatorstore.com/epages/eb9376.sf/en\\_GB/?ObjectPath=/Shops/eb9376/Products/%22WP34s%20Pack%22](http://www.thecalculatorstore.com/epages/eb9376.sf/en_GB/?ObjectPath=/Shops/eb9376/Products/%22WP34s%20Pack%22).

The first way (doing it yourself) may just cost your time, the second will cost you some money at the store. If you choose buying your *WP 34S* at the addresses mentioned, we (the developers) will get a very modest fraction of the price. Both ways, however, are proven to work – it is your choice.

For the following, we assume the flashing is done and you hold a *WP 34S* in your hands.

# WELCOME!

Dear user, now you have got it: your own *WP 34S*. It uses the mechanics and hardware of an *HP-20b Business Consultant* or an *HP-30b Business Professional*, so you benefit from their excellent processor speed. And with an *HP-30b* you also get the famous rotate-and-click keys, giving you the tactile feedback appreciated in vintage *Hewlett-Packard* calculators for decades.

On the other hand, the firmware and user interface of your *WP 34S* were thoroughly thought through and discussed by us, newly designed and written from scratch, loaded with functions, pressed into the little memory provided, and tested over and over again to give you **a fast and compact scientific calculator like you have never had before** – keystroke programmable and comfortably fitting in your shirt pocket.

The function set of your *WP 34S* is based on the famous *HP-42S RPN Scientific*, the most powerful programmable *RPN* calculator built so far<sup>1</sup>. We expanded this set, incorporating the functions of the renowned computer scientist's *HP-16C*, fraction mode of *HP-32SII*, probability distributions like featured by *HP-21S*, and added **many more useful functions for mathematics, statistics, physics, engineering, I/O, etc.** like

- + Euler's Beta and Riemann's Zeta functions, Bernoulli and Fibonacci numbers, Lambert's W, the error function as well as Chebyshev's, Hermite's, Laguerre's and Legendre's orthogonal polynomials – no more need for heavy table books,
- + many statistical distributions and their inverses like Poisson, Binomial, Geometric as well as Cauchy-Lorentz, Exponential, Logistic, Weibull for reliability analysis, Lognormal and Gaussian with arbitrary means and standard deviations,
- + programmable sums and products, first and second derivatives,
- + testing for primality,
- + extended date and time operations and a stopwatch<sup>2</sup> based on a real time clock,
- + integer computing in fifteen bases from binary to hexadecimal,
- + financial operations like mean rate of return and margin calculations,
- + 84 conversions, mainly from old Imperial to universal SI units and vice versa,
- + 50 fundamental physical constants as precise as known today by national standards institutes like NIST or PTB, plus a selection of important constants from mathematics, astronomy, and surveying,
- + Greek and an extended Latin letter set covering the languages of almost half of this planet (upper and lower case in two font sizes each) plus mathematical symbols.

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<sup>1</sup> Still true, though *HP-42S* was sold in 1988 already. – Matrix operations of *HP-42S* cannot be supported by *WP 34S* for hardware reasons. A set of basic commands and several library routines cover matrices here.

<sup>2</sup> The stopwatch requires a quartz and two capacitors added to the electronics.

**WP 34S** is the first *RPN calculator* overcoming the limits of a four-level stack – forget worries about stack overflow in calculations. It features a choice of two stack sizes expanded by a complex LASTx register: traditional four stack levels for *HP* compatibility, eight levels for convenient calculations in complex domain, advanced real calculus, vector algebra in 4D, or whatever application you have in mind. You will find a full set of commands for stack handling and navigation in either size.

Furthermore, your *WP 34S* features up to 112 global general purpose registers, 112 global user flags, a 30 byte alpha register for message generation, up to 928 program steps in *RAM*, several thousand steps in flash memory, 16 local flags and up to 144 local registers allowing for recursive programming, and 4 programmable hotkeys for your favorite functions. Memory layout is user-settable to a large extent. And you may save your work in battery-fail-safe on-board backup memory, and communicate serially with your computer. With a little hardware upgrade, also printing on an *HP 82240A* or *B* is possible.

*WP 34S* is the result of a collaboration of two individuals, an Australian and a German, since 2008. We did this in our free time, so you may call it our hobby (though some people close to us found other names for this). From its very beginning, we discussed our project in the [Museum of HP Calculators](#), so we want to thank all the international forum members there who taught us a lot and brought their ideas and support in several stages of our project. Special thanks go to *Marcus von Cube* (Germany) joining us in bringing *WP 34S* to life, starting with an emulator for v1.14, allowing widespread use and convenient testing. With v1.17, the software began running on an *HP-20b*. A very useful assembler / disassembler is supplied by *Neil Hamilton* (Canada) since v1.18 – even a symbolic preprocessor was added with v2.1. For v3.0, *Pascal Méheut* (France) contributed a versatile flashing tool for various operating systems. With v3.1, printing is possible thanks to gracious support by *Christoph Gießelink* (Germany), and *Ciaran Brady* (UK) wrote a *Beginners Guide* for our calculator.

We baptized our baby *WP 34S* in honor of one of the most powerful LED pocket calculators, the *HP-34C* of 1979. *WP 34S* is our humble approach – with the hardware given – to a future *43S* we can only dream of becoming the successor of *HP-42S* once. May our project help in convincing those having access to more resources than us: covering the market of serious scientific instruments is worthwhile.

We have carefully checked everything we could think of to the best of our knowledge, so our hope may be justified that *WP 34S* is free of severe bugs. We cannot warrant this, however. Anyway, we promise we will continue improving *WP 34S* whenever it turns out being necessary – so if you discover any strange result, please report it to us, and if it is revealed to be an internal error we will provide you with an update as soon as we have got one ourselves. We did show short response times so far, and we will continue this way.

Enjoy!

*Paul Dale and Walter Bonin*

## Print Conventions

- Throughout this manual, standard font is Arial. Emphasis is added by underlining or bold printing. *Specific terms, titles or abbreviations* are printed in italics, *hyperlinks* in blue underlined italics. Bold italic letters like *n* are used for variables. Calculator commands are generally called by their names, printed in capitals in running text for easy recognition. Each and every command featured is listed in the [Index of Operations](#) below.
- This **CPX** font is taken for explicit references to calculator keys. Alphanumeric and numeric displays (like **Hello!** and **12.34**) are quoted using the respective calculator fonts. Courier is used for file names and numeric formats.
- Register **ADDRESSES** are printed using bold Times New Roman capitals, while lower case bold italics of this font are employed for variable *register contents*. So e.g. *y* lives in stack register **Y**, **r45** in general purpose register **R45**, and **alpha** in the alpha register, respectively. Overall stack contents are quoted in the order [ *x, y, z, ...* ] generally.
- Lower case italic Times New Roman is for *units*.

All this holds unless stated otherwise.

Finally: **WARNING** flags risks of severe errors. Driving your calculator in a lockup state is the worst that can happen to it as far as we know. Behave, think, and act responsibly!

## **GETTING STARTED**

If you know how to deal with a good old *Hewlett-Packard RPN* scientific calculator, you can start with your *WP 34S* almost right away. Use the following to get information about some basic design concepts of your *WP 34S* putting it ahead of previous *RPN* scientific calculators. Continue using it as a reference manual.

On the other hand, if your *WP 34S* is your first *RPN* scientific you use after a long time, we recommend you get an *HP-42S Owner's Manual*. It is available at low cost on a DVD distributed by the [Museum of HP Calculators](#).

Please read Part 1 of said manual as a starter. This part includes an excellent introduction to *RPN* – a very effective and coherent method for calculations. *RPN* is the reason why your *WP 34S* works like a charm without an  $=$  key. Once you got used to it you will most probably never employ a calculator featuring  $=$  again.

Part 2 of said manual will help you when you are heading for programming your *WP 34S* for quick and easy handling of repeated or iterative computations. Further documentation, also about other calculators mentioned in the following, will add valuable information – it is all readily accessible on a single DVD from said source.

Alternatively, you can get a dedicated *WP 34S Beginners Guide*, recently written by one of our users, on our website. This is the address for downloading it:

[http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/doc/WP\\_34S\\_Beg\\_Guide.pdf](http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/doc/WP_34S_Beg_Guide.pdf).

Most traditional commands on your *WP 34S* will work as they did on *HP-42S*. This little manual here is meant as a supplement presenting you all the new features. It contains the necessary information including some formulas and technical explanations but is not intended to replace textbooks about mathematics, statistics, physics, engineering, programming, or the like, nor a hypothetical *Beginner's Guide to RPN Computing*.

**Your *WP 34S* is designed to help you in calculations and computations. It is, however, just a tool – though a very powerful one – it cannot think for you nor can it check the sensibility of the problem you apply it to. Do not blame us nor your *WP 34S* for errors you have made. Gather information, think before keying in and check your results: this will remain your responsibility always.**

The following text starts presenting you the user interface, so you know where you will find what you are looking for. It continues demonstrating some basic methods, the calculator memory and addressing items therein, as well as the display and indicators giving you feedback about what is going on. Then the major part of this booklet is taken by an index of all operations featured and how to access them, as well as lists of all catalog contents provided. This manual closes with the appendices covering some special topics, e.g. a list of messages your *WP 34S* will return if abnormal conditions prevent it from executing your command as expected.

## Keyboard Basics

Start exploring your *WP 34S*: Press its bottom left key to turn it on – notice that **ON** is printed below that key. If you turn on your *WP 34S* the very first time, you will get what you see displayed below. To turn it off again, press the green key **h** (notice a little **h** showing up top left in display), then **EXIT** (which has **OFF** printed on its lower part). Since your *WP 34S* has *Continuous Memory*, turning it off does not affect the information you have stored. To conserve battery energy, your *WP 34S* shuts down some five minutes after you stopped using it – when you turn it on again, you can resume working right where you left off.

To adjust display contrast, hold down **ON** while you press **+** or **-** – like on an *HP-42S*.



The most striking difference to the *HP-42S* is the colorful keyboard of your *WP 34S*. Most keys feature five functions each. White print is for the *primary function* of the respective key, colored print for *secondary functions*: Green labels are put on the slanted lower faces of 34 keys, golden and blue labels are printed below of them on the *key plate*. Grey letters are bottom left of 26 keys.

To access a white label, just press the corresponding key (thus it is called *primary function*). For a golden, blue, or green label, press the *prefix* **f**, **g**, or **h**, respectively, then the corresponding key.

Take the key **5** for **example**. Pressing

- **5** will enter the digit 5 in display,
- **f** + **5** will calculate the arithmetic mean values of data accumulated in the statistic registers via **x̄**,
- **g** + **5** will compute the standard deviations for the same data via **s**,
- **h** + **5** will open a *catalog* (i.e. a set) of extra statistical functions via **STAT**. All labels printed underlined point to catalogs.
- The grey letter **R** will become relevant in *alpha mode*, i.e. for input of text.

**f**, **g**, and **h** allow for easily accessing a multiple of the 37 primary functions this hardware can take. The active prefix is indicated by **f**, **g**, or **h** top left in the display for visual feedback. You may hold down **f**, **g**, or **h** if you want to call several functions in sequence showing the same color.

Time for a little problem solving **example**. Turn your *WP 34S* on again if necessary (it may have shut down automatically in the meantime). Anyway it will still show its last display



Now let us assume you want to fence a little patch of land, 40 *yards* long and 30 *yards* wide<sup>3</sup>, rectangular shape. You have set the first corner post (A) already, and also the second (B) in a distance of 40 *yards* from A. Where do you place the third post (C) to be sure setting up the fence forming a proper rectangle? Simply key in<sup>4</sup>

**4** **0**

40

**ENTER↑**

40.

(this key separates the two numbers in input here)

**3** **0**

30

**→P**

50.

( **→P** is reached by pressing **g**, then **→** )

So, just take a 80 *yards* rope, nail its one end on post A and its other end on B, fetch the loose loop and walk 30 *yards* away. When both sections of the rope are tightly stretched, stop and place post C there. You may set the fourth post the same way.

This method works for arbitrary rectangles: whatever other distances may apply in your case. As soon as you press **→P**, your *WP 34S* does the necessary calculation of the diagonal automatically for you. You just care for the land, posts, rope, hammer and nails. And it will be up to you to set the posts!

In this example, pressing **→P** calls the function →POL. Most of the 168 labels printed on your *WP 34S* point to functions carrying simply the same name – there are only ten cases needing a little extra explanation like **→P**. Let us introduce them to you, starting top left on the keyboard:

<sup>3</sup> This manual is written for an international readership, and we very well know the SI system of units agreed on internationally and adopted by almost all countries on this planet. Despite this fact, we use (old British) Imperial units here so our US-American readers can follow. But the example will work with *meters* as well.

<sup>4</sup> Generally, we shall quote only numeric displays in the following using the proper font. And we will refer to keyboard labels in this text using dark print on white like e.g. **EEX** or **T**, omitting the prefix **h** for the latter since redundant. Also starting here, points will be used as radix marks, although significantly less visible than commas, unless specified otherwise explicitly. By experience, the „comma people“ seem to be more capable to read radix points and interpret them correctly than vice versa.

- A**, **B**, **C**, and **D** are named hotkeys, since they directly call the user programs carrying these labels. If the respective labels are not defined (yet), these keys act as  $\Sigma+$ ,  $1/x$ ,  $y^x$ , or  $\sqrt{x}$ , respectively, as is printed above them.

- HYP** is the prefix for hyperbolic functions SINH, COSH, and TANH, as **HYP<sup>-1</sup>** is for their inverses ASINH, ACOSH, and ATANH. In analogy, **SIN<sup>-1</sup>** stands for ASIN, etc.

- is a prefix for directly converting  $x$ , the value currently displayed. It may be trailed by **H.MS**, **H.d**, **DEG**, **RAD**, or **GRAD** (the respective function names read like e.g. →H.MS).

→ trailed by **2**, **8**, or **16** will display  $x$  converted to an integer of the respective base until the next keystroke.

→ is also used for accessing registers indirectly (see below).

**R↔P** converts polar to rectangular coordinates in a plane (see →REC), **→P** converts vice versa. So the pair **R↔P** covers the two classic coordinate transformations.

- CPX** is mainly for calling complex operations (see [below](#) for more). **a b/c** and **d/c** enter the fraction mode for proper or improper fractions, respectively (see PROFRC and IMPFRC).
- H.MS** and **H.d** represent the classic two time modes, where **H.d** stands for decimal hours and also for decimal floating point numbers in general (see DECM).
- !** enters *alpha mode*, while **2**, **8**, **10**, or **16** enter *integer modes* for calculating with binary, octal, decimal, or hexadecimal numbers (see next pages).
- LG** returns the logarithm for base 10, **LB** does the same for base 2.
- !** calls  $x!$  in default floating point mode and inserts an exclamation mark in alpha mode. **Cy.x** and **Py.x** work like e.g. on an HP-15C (calling COMB and PERM here, respectively).
- |x|** calls ABS, and **RND** works like e.g. on an HP-15C (calls ROUND here).
- There are three toggles: **.**, for radix marks, **P/R** for programming (like e.g. on HP-15C), and **↑** for upper and lower case in alpha mode – else the latter will send  $x$  to the printer.



These are all the special labels featured. You will find a complete list of each and every command provided, the keystrokes calling it, and the necessary individual explanation in the [index of operations](#) below for your reference.

Let us return to our introductory example<sup>5</sup> for three remarks:

1. Please note any numeric input will just fill the display and is interpreted when completed, not earlier.
2. There is no need to enter any units in your calculations. Just stay with a consistent set of units and you will get meaningful results within this set. If you want to convert results from one unit to another for any reason whatsoever, see the catalog CONV described further below.
3. Although we entered integer numbers only for both sides of our little ground, the calculation was executed in default floating point mode of your WP 34S. This allows for decimal fractions of e.g. *yards* in input and output as well. Another mode lets you enter proper fractions like e.g.  $6 \frac{1}{4}$  where you need them. Your WP 34S features more modes – we will briefly introduce them to you further [below](#)). Before, let us show you some more typical calculations.

## Calculating in Real Domain

Most of the commands your WP 34S features are mathematical operations or functions working with real numbers like 1 or 2.34 or  $\pi$  or 5.6E-7. Note that integer numbers like 8, 9, 10, or -1 are just a subset of real numbers.

Many real number functions provided operate on one number only. For **example**,

key in            

and press      

This returns            since  $0.7^2 = 0.49$

Generally, such functions replace  $x$  (the value displayed) by the function result  $f(x)$ . The vast majority of calculators operates this way, so this is no real surprise.

Some of the most popular mathematical functions, however, operate on two numbers. Think of + and -, for example.

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<sup>5</sup> Generally, we assume you have finished US High School at minimum, passed Abitur, Matura or equivalent. So we will not explain basic mathematical rules and concepts here.

And in four decades of scientific pocket calculators, a wealth of funny to sophisticated application examples was created and described by different authors – more and better than we can ever invent ourselves. It is not our intention to copy them. Instead, we recommend the DVD mentioned [above](#) once again: it contains nearly all the user guides, handbooks, and manuals of vintage Hewlett-Packard calculators from their very first, the HP-9100A of 1968, on. Be assured that almost every calculation described there for any scientific calculator can be done on your WP 34S significantly faster – and often even in a more elegant way.

**Example:** Assume having an account of 1,234 \$ and taking 56.7 \$ away from it. What will remain? One easy way to solve such a task works as follows:

On a piece of paper

Write down the 1<sup>st</sup> number: **1234**

Go to next line,  
write down the 2<sup>nd</sup> number: **56.7**

Subtract: **1177.3**

On your WP 34S

Key in the 1<sup>st</sup> number: **1 2 3 4** **1234**

Terminate 1<sup>st</sup> input, **ENTER↑**

key in the 2<sup>nd</sup> number: **5 6 . 7** **56.7**

Subtract: **-** **1177.3**

**That is the essence of RPN:**

**Enter the necessary operands, then execute the requested operation.**

And a major advantage of *RPN* compared to other entry systems for calculators is that it sticks to this basic rule. Always<sup>6</sup>. Period.

As the paper holds your operands before you calculate manually, a place holding your operands on your WP 34S is required. The *stack* does that. It will also take care of intermediate results, if applicable, as your paper may do.

## Elementary Stack Mechanics

Think of the stack like a pile of registers (as pictured below): bottom up, they are named **X**, **Y**, **Z**, **T** for tradition, optionally followed by **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D** on your WP 34S. New input is always loaded in **X**, and only *x* is displayed on your WP 34S. **ENTER↑** terminates numeric input and copies *x* into **Y**<sup>7</sup>, so **X** can take another input then without losing information. Having completed that second input, **-** subtracts *x* from *y* and puts the result  $f(x, y) = y - x$  in **X** for display. This method applies for most two-number real functions.

A large fraction of mathematics can be covered by two-number functions in the way we have just seen. Let us take the next step: a chain calculation, for **example**

$$\frac{(12.3 - 45.6) \cdot (78.9 + 1.2)}{(3.4 - 5.6)^7}.$$

Look at this as a combination of six two-number functions: three additions, a product, an exponentiation and a division. That is exactly how it is solved on your WP 34S:

<sup>6</sup> Some people claim this being true for *RPL* only. *RPL* is a language developed from *RPN* in the 1980's. Maybe they are even right. In my opinion, however, *RPL* exaggerates that underlying *postfix* principle crossing the limit where it becomes annoying for the human brain. Not for everybody, of course, but also for many scientists and engineers. Thus we decided sticking to *RPN* with the WP 34S.

<sup>7</sup> It is often said *ENTER* 'pushes *x* on the stack'. In doing so, the higher stack contents are lifted out of the way before. So *z* goes into **T**, and *y* into **Z**, before *x* goes into **Y**. See the page after next page for detailed pictures.

T				
Z				
Y		12.3	12.3	
X	12.3	12.3	45.6	-33.3

Input **1 2 . 3** **ENTER↑** **4 5 . 6** **-**

So the first parenthesis was solved as shown above. Now proceed to the second:

T				
Z		-33.3	-33.3	
Y	A -33.3	78.9	78.9	-33.3
X	78.9	78.9	12	80.1 -2667.33

Input **7 8 . 9** **ENTER↑** **1 . 2** **+** **x**

Note the result of the first parenthesis was lifted automatically (A) to Y to avoid overwriting when the next number was keyed in step 1 of this row. This is called *automatic stack lift* and is standard in RPN calculators – in fact it is worth mentioning when automatic stack lift is disabled since this is under fixed conditions only and occurs far rarer.

And after having solved the second parenthesis in step 4 of row 2, we had the results of both upper parentheses on the stack – so everything was ready for multiplication to complete the numerator.

Now we will simply go on and start calculating the denominator:

T						
Z		-2667.33	-2667.33		A -2667.33	
Y	A -2667.33	3.4	3.4	-2667.33	A -2.2	-2667.33
X	34	34	56	-22	1	-24943...

Input **3 . 4** **ENTER↑** **5 . 6** **-** **7<sup>8</sup>** **y<sup>x</sup>**

Last job remaining is the final division of numerator by denominator. Both are on the stack in the right order. Just press **7** and see the result: 10.693 453 464 8 .

As you have observed several times now, the contents of the stack registers drop when a two-number function is executed. The top stack level content is repeated then (since there is nothing available above for dropping). You may employ this top level repetition for some nice tricks. See the following compound interest calculation, for **example**:

Assume the bank pays you 3.25% p.a. on an amount of 15,000 US\$, what would be your account status after 2, 3, 5, and 8 years? You are interested in currency values only, so you set the display format to **FIX 2** for this, causing the output being shown rounded to next cent.

<sup>8</sup> In the following, we shall turn to using plain text for numeric input for space reasons, unless mentioned otherwise.

<b>T</b>		1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325
<b>Z</b>		1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325
<b>Y</b>		1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325	1.0325
<b>X</b>	1.0325	1.03	15 .003	15999084	165 1055	1760 111	1937366
Input	1.0325	<b>FILL</b>	15 <b>EEX</b> 3	<b>x</b> <b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b> <b>x</b>	<b>x</b> <b>x</b> <b>x</b>

You see the interest rate is kept as a constant on the stack, so the accumulated capital value computation becomes a simple series of **x** strokes. Each such multiplication consumes *x* and *y* for the new result put in **X**, followed by *z* dropping into **Y**, and *t* copied into **Z**.

Debt calculations are significantly more complicated – so avoid debts whenever possible! On the long run, it is better for you and the economy, too. Nevertheless, you can do those calculations with your WP 34S as well. Please see further below.

In addition to the stack operations **ENTER↑**, **x>y**, **R↓**, **LASTx**, **CLx**, **CLSTK**, **R↑** and **x>z** – known for decades – your WP 34S features **FILL**, **DROP**, **RCLS**, **STOS**, **SSIZE4**, **SSIZE8**, **Y↓**, **Z↓** and **T↓**. See the index of operations below for more information about all these commands.

For the first time ever in a calculator, your WP 34S offers a choice of four or eight stack levels. Thus, the fate of stack contents depend on the particular operation executed, its domain and the stack size chosen. Real functions in a four-level stack work as known for decades. In the larger stack of your WP 34S, everything works alike – just with more levels for intermediate results. Please turn overleaf for details.

Level	Assumed stack contents at the beginning:	Stack contents <u>after</u> executing ... ... the stack register operations							... functions of ... one number like $x^2$		... two numbers like /	
		ENTER	FILL	DROP	$x \leftrightarrow y$	R↓	R↑	LASTx				
With 4 stack levels	T $t = 44.4$	33.3	11.1	44.4	44.4	11.1	33.3	33.3	44.4	44.4	44.4	
	Z $z = 33.3$	22.2	11.1	44.4	33.3	44.4	22.2	22.2	33.3	33.3	44.4	
	Y $y = 22.2$	11.1	11.1	33.3	11.1	33.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	33.3	
	X $x = 11.1$	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	44.4	last x	123.21	123.21	2	
With 8 stack levels	D $d = 88.8$	77.7	11.1	88.8	88.8	11.1	77.7	77.7	88.8	88.8	88.8	
	C $c = 77.7$	66.6	11.1	88.8	77.7	88.8	66.6	66.6	77.7	77.7	88.8	
	B $b = 66.6$	55.5	11.1	77.7	66.6	77.7	55.5	55.5	66.6	66.6	77.7	
	A $a = 55.5$	44.4	11.1	66.6	55.5	66.6	44.4	44.4	55.5	55.5	66.6	
	T $t = 44.4$	33.3	11.1	55.5	44.4	55.5	33.3	33.3	44.4	44.4	55.5	
	Z $z = 33.3$	22.2	11.1	44.4	33.3	44.4	22.2	22.2	33.3	33.3	44.4	
	Y $y = 22.2$	11.1	11.1	33.3	11.1	33.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	33.3	
	X $x = 11.1$	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	88.8	last x	123.21	123.21	2	

Using the stack, RPN makes all parentheses like  $($ ,  $[$ ,  $\{$ ,  $\}$ ,  $\langle$ ,  $\rangle$ ,  $\lceil$ , or  $\rfloor$  completely obsolete in calculations. There is no operator precedence. Here is another **example** showing a slightly more complicated formula and the keystrokes used for solving it:

$$\frac{1 + \left| \left( \frac{30}{7} - 7.6 \times 0.8 \right)^4 - \left( \sqrt{5.1} - \frac{6}{5} \right)^2 \right|^{0.3}}{\left\{ \sin \left[ \pi \left( \frac{7}{4} - \frac{5}{6} \right) \right] + 1.7 \times (6.5 + 5.9)^{3/7} \right\}^2 - 3.5}$$

sin  $\left[ \pi \left( \frac{7}{4} - \frac{5}{6} \right) \right]$   
 $\left\{ \sin [ \dots ]^{3/7} \right\}$   
 complete denominator  
 $(30/7 - 7.6 \times 0.8)^4$   
 $(\sqrt{5.1} - 6/5)^2$   
 complete numerator  
 complete result (0.37)

7 ENTER 4 / 5 ENTER 6 / - π × SIN  
 6.5 ENTER 5.9 + 3 ENTER 7 / y<sup>x</sup> 1.7 × +  
 $x^2$  3.5 -

7.6 +/- ENTER .8 × 30 ENTER 7 / + 4 y<sup>x</sup>  
 6 ENTER 5 / 5.1 √ - x<sup>2</sup>  
 $- |x|$  .3 y<sup>x</sup> 1 +

$x \leftrightarrow y$  / √

Even the solution of this formula requires only four stack levels as indicated by the colors above. Note there are no *pending operations* – each operation is executed individually, one at a time, allowing perfect control of each and every intermediate result.

Calculating formulas from inside out stays a wise strategy. With eight levels, however, stack overflow will hardly ever happen, even with the most advanced formulas you compute in your life as a scientist or engineer. Let your *WP 34S* do the arithmetic while you do the mathematic!

Error recovery even in long calculations is most easy in *RPN* since supported by LASTx: the special register **L** is loaded with  $x$  automatically every time just before a function is executed.

If you have erroneously executed a wrong one-number function, just invert it. Generally, the inverses are placed next to the original operations on the keyboard. If e.g. – instead of pressing **SIN** above – you hit **COS**, just call **COS<sup>-1</sup>** to undo the error, restoring the stack exactly as it was before, then continue calculating with **SIN** as you would have done without that mistake.

The procedure for two-number functions requires three steps most times:

**Example:** Assume watching an attractive fellow student or collaborator you pressed **X** accidentally instead of **/** in the second last step of the example on previous page. Murphy's law! Do you have to start the calculation all over now? No, that error is easily undone by the following three steps:

- RCL L** recalling the complete numerator, the last content of **X** before the error,
- /** undoing the erroneous operation by executing its inverse,
- RCL L** regaining the stack exactly as it was before the mistake.

Now simply continue calculating **/** **X** (as you would have done without that mistake) and you will get the correct complete result<sup>9</sup>.

There are also a few three-number real functions featured by your *WP 34S* (e.g. →DATE and %MRR) replacing  $x$  by the result  $f(x, y, z)$ . Then  $t$  drops into **Y** and so on, and the content of the top stack level is repeated twice.

Some real functions (e.g. DECOMP or DATE→) operate on one number but return two or three. Other operations (like RCL or SUM) do not consume any stack input at all but just return one or two numbers. Then these extra numbers will be pushed on the stack, taking one level per real number.

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<sup>9</sup> This works for **7**, **+** and **-** as well. Advanced functions may require more effort for error recovery:  
E.g. an erroneous **y<sup>x</sup>** needs **RCL L** **ENTER↑** **R↓** **1/x** **y<sup>x</sup>** **R↑** to restore the stack as it was before (except the top level). An erroneous **LOG<sub>x</sub>** requires **RCL L** **ENTER↑** **R↓** **x<sup>y</sup>** **y<sup>x</sup>** **R↑** instead.  
More complex operations like **II**, COMB, PERM, etc. are easier recalculated than inverted.  
In recovering from such errors, you will lose the previous content of the top stack register at least – another reason for choosing an 8-level stack where you simply do not have to bother about such losses except in extremely rare special cases.

## Calling Commands

Your WP 34S features significantly more than 600 different commands. Less than 170 labels are printed on the keyboard. So how do you learn about the other commands? And when you know their names, how can you access them?

The answer to the first question is easy: read! The index of operations below contains everything.

The answer to the second question is less obvious, but easy as well: the ‘hidden commands’ are stored in catalogs. Remember labels underlined point to such collections of commands. You will find such labels on your WP 34S on the slanted front of some keys. For example, **h** + **3** points to **X.FCN**, the largest catalog provided.

Now assume you want to call DECOMP – it was mentioned in previous paragraph. You went to the table of contents above, looked for the *Index of Operations*, and then jumped directly to the letter **D** therein to get the necessary information what DECOMP does. OK, enter 0.375 and let it work – calling this is even easier than looking it up:

You have read DECOMP is stored in **X.FCN**.

So just key in ... and your WP 34S displays ...

<b>X.FCN</b>	<b># 3.Fx</b>	being the first command stored in <b>X.FCN</b> .
<b>D</b>	<b># DATE</b>	for obvious reasons.
<b>▼</b>	<b># DATE→</b>	
<b>▼</b>	<b># DAY</b>	
<b>▼</b>	<b># DAYS+</b>	
<b>▼</b>	<b># DECOMP</b>	voilà!
<b>XEQ</b>	$y/x =$ 8.	
<b>x↔y</b>	3.	since $0.375 = 3/8$ . Expected that. But ...
0.46875	??	
<b>X.FCN</b>	<b># DECOMP</b>	oh, good, that function is memorized !
<b>XEQ</b>	$y/x =$ 32.	
<b>x↔y</b>	15.	meaning $0.46875 = 15/32$ .

There is a more elegant method for calling cataloged commands described below, but this here will do for the time being.

## Some Special Real Functions: Statistical Distributions, Probabilities etc.

You will find a lot of statistical functions embedded in your *WP 34S*, going far beyond the Gaussian distribution. Many preprogrammed operations are implemented here for the first time ever in an *RPN* calculator – we packed e.g. all distributions in we always had missed. All of these functions have a few features in common:

- Discrete statistical distributions (e.g. Poisson, Binomial) are confined to integers. Whenever your *WP 34S* sums up a probability mass function (*pmf*<sup>10</sup>)  $p(n)$  to get a cumulated distribution function (*cdf*)  $F(m)$  it starts at  $n = 0$ . Thus,

$$F(m) = \sum_{n=0}^m p(n) = P(m) .$$

- Whenever your *WP 34S* integrates a function, it starts at the left end of the integration interval. Thus, integrating a continuous probability density function (*pdf*)  $f(x)$  to get a *cdf*  $F(x)$  typically works as

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi = P(x) .$$

- Typically,  $F$  starts with a very shallow slope, becomes steeper then, and runs out with a decreasing slope while slowly approaching 100%. Obviously you get the most precise results on the left side of the *cdf* using  $P$ . On its right side, however, the *error probability*  $Q = 1 - P$  is more precise. Thus, your *WP 34S* also computes  $Q$  for each distribution, independent of  $P$ .
- On your *WP 34S*, with an arbitrary *cdf* named **XYZ** you will find the name  
**XYZ<sub>u</sub>** for its *error probability* (also known as upper tail probability), if applicable,  
**XYZ<sup>-1</sup>** for the inverse of the *cdf* (the so-called *quantile function* or *qf*), and  
**XYZ<sub>P</sub>** for the *pdf* or *pmf*.

This naming convention holds for **Binomial**, **Cauchy** (a.k.a. Lorentz, Breit-Wigner), **Exponential**, Fisher's **F**, **Geometrical**, **LogNormal**, **Logistic**, **Normal**, **Poisson**, Student's **t**, and **Weibull** distributions. Chisquare and Standard Normal (Gaussian) distributions are named differently. Please see the [index](#) and the [catalog PROB](#).

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<sup>10</sup> In a nutshell, discrete statistical distributions deal with “events” governed by a known mathematical model. The *pmf* then tells the probability to observe a certain number of such events, e.g. 7. And the *cdf* tells the probability to observe up to 7 such events, but not more.

For doing statistics with continuous statistical variables – e.g. the heights of three-year-old toddlers – similar rules apply: Assume we know the applicable mathematical model. Then the respective *cdf* tells the probability for their heights being less than an arbitrary limit value, for example less than 1m. And the corresponding *pdf* tells how these heights are distributed in a sample of let's say 1000 children of this age.

**WARNING:** This is a very coarse sketch of this topic only – please turn to good textbooks about statistics to learn dealing with it properly.

The terms *pmf* and *pdf* translate to German „Dichtefunktion“ or „Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte“, *cdf* to „Verteilungsfunktion“ or „Wahrscheinlichkeitsverteilung“.

There is also a wealth of commands for sample and population statistics in one and two dimensions featured. Please see the [index](#) and the [catalogs STAT and SUMS](#) as well as two sample applications below.

**Application 1:** Calculating confidence limits for the ‘true value’ based on sample analysis, employing a particular confidence level (e.g. 95%), you must know your objective:

- Do you want to know the upper limit, below of which the ‘true value’ will lie with a probability of 95%? Then take 0.95 as the argument of the *qf* to get said limit – but remember there is an inevitable chance of  $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$  for the ‘true value’ being greater than that calculated limit. And 5% is no less than one in twenty!
- Do you want both upper and lower limits confining the ‘true value’? Then there will be an inevitable chance of  $5\% / 2 = 2.5\%$  for said value being less than the lower limit and an equal chance for it being greater than the upper limit. So you shall take 0.025 and 0.975 as arguments in two subsequent calculations using the *qf* to get both limits below and above of the sample result.

Once again: these chances<sup>11</sup> are an inevitable consequence of the fact that you know something about a *sample* only (being a limited number of specimens drawn from a population), but want or have to tell something about said total population. If you cannot live with these chances, do not blame statistics.

**Application 2:** Assume you have taken a sample out of a process at day 1, then changed the process parameters, waited for stabilization, and now have taken another sample of same size at day 2. Being serious, you have thoroughly measured and recorded the critical value (e.g. a characteristic dimension) for each specimen investigated at both days. Now: do the results of both samples show any *significant difference*? The following simple three-step test is well established. It may easily save yourself some unwanted embarrassments in your next presentation or after your next publication<sup>12</sup>:

1. Let your WP 34S compute  $\bar{x}$  and the *standard error*  $s_E$  for both samples, then their

*normalized distance*  $d = \frac{|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2|}{\sqrt{s_{E1}^2 + s_{E2}^2}}$ . Assume you are working with four stack levels

still, this calculation could look like the following:

**STAT**

**S** **▼**

**XEQ**

returns both standard errors;

**XEQ**

**x<sup>2</sup>** **x<sup>2</sup>y** **x<sup>2</sup>** **+** **fx**

this is the complete denominator now;

**fx** **-** **|x|** **x<sup>2</sup>y** **/** **STO** **D**

and this is  $d$ .

<sup>11</sup> These chances are also called ‘probabilities of a type I error’ or ‘probabilities of an error of the first kind’. By the way, ‘confidence limit’ translates to German “Grenze des Vertrauensbereichs”, ‘confidence level’ to „Vertrauenniveau“, and ‘type I error’ to “Fehler 1. Art”.

<sup>12</sup> This test goes back to DGQ (*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Qualität*). It assumes your data are drawn from a Gaussian process, which is a frequent case in real life (but needs to be checked). Note the term ‘significant’ is well defined in statistics – this definition may deviate from common language. Generally, standard confidence limits and levels, also those defined for indicating *significant differences*, may depend on the country or industry you are working in. Be sure to check the applicable valid standards.

Also store the *degrees of freedom*:

**SUMS**

$\Sigma$

recall the number of specimens

**XEQ**

**1** **-** **STO** **J**

(learn more about the registers of your WP 34S in [next chapter](#)).

- Let your WP 34S calculate the critical limit  $t_{cr}$  of Student's  $t$  for  $f$  degrees of freedom and a probability of 97.5% now:

**. 9 7 5**

**0975**

**PROB** **U** **▲**

$\Sigma t^{-1}(P)$

as mentioned above, the requested  $qf$  lives in catalog PROB.

**XEQ**

execute this function to get  $t_{cr}$ .

If  $d < t_{cr}$  then the test indicates the difference between both samples being due to random deviations only.

- Let your WP 34S compute a new critical limit  $t_{cs}$  for  $f$  and 99.5%:

**. 9 9 5**

**0995**

**PROB**

$\Sigma t^{-1}(P)$

note the function is displayed immediately again when opening the catalog.

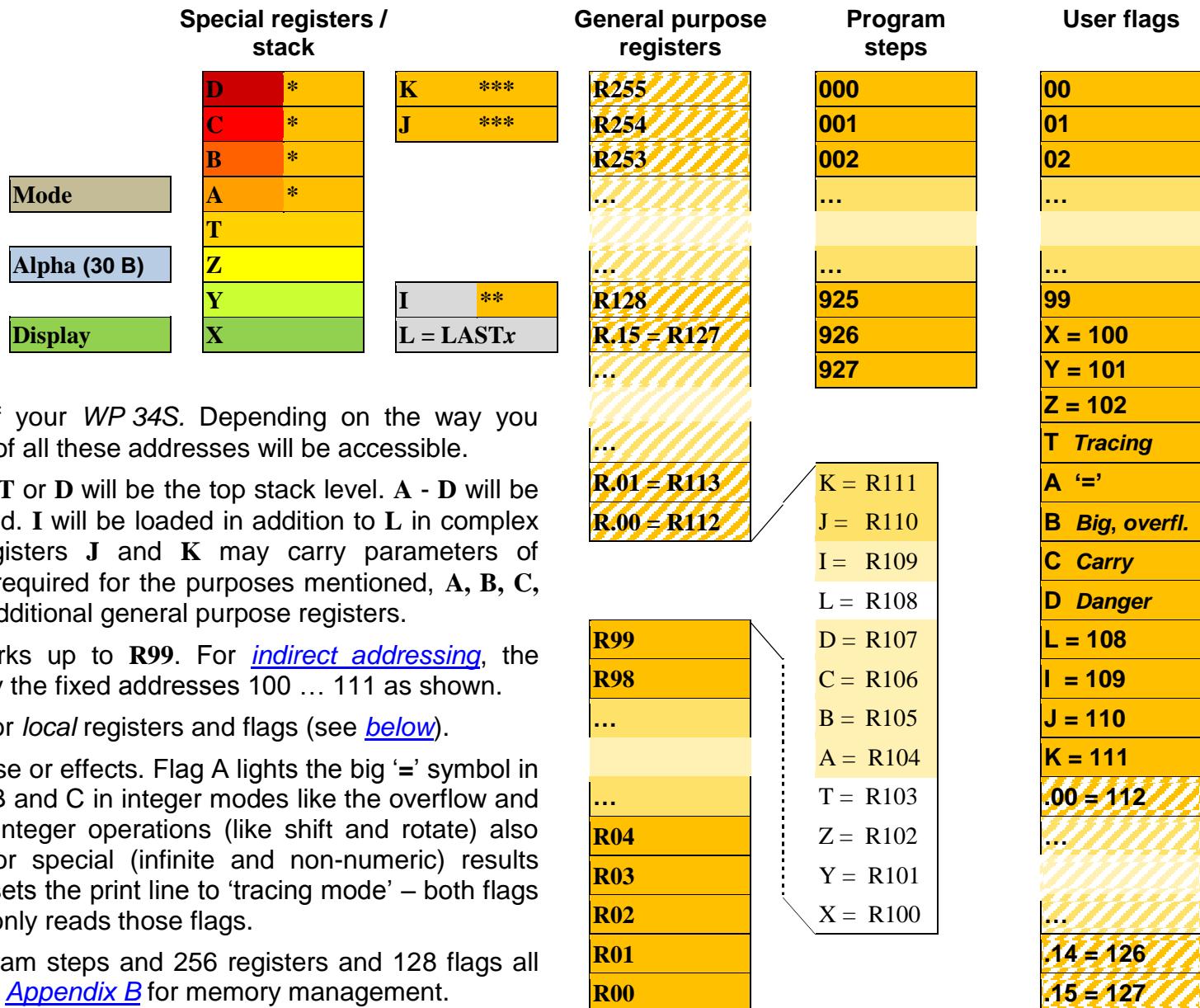
**XEQ**

get  $t_{cs}$ .

If  $d \geq t_{cs}$  then the test indicates a *significant difference* between both samples. Else you cannot decide based on the information provided by you – your samples may contain too little data or your measurements were not precise enough.

We strongly recommend you turn to a good statistics textbook for more information about statistical methods, the terminology used, and the mathematical models provided.

## MEMORY AND ADDRESSING



This is the **address space** of your WP 34S. Depending on the way you configure its memory, a subset of all these addresses will be accessible.

Offering two stack sizes, either **T** or **D** will be the top stack level. **A - D** will be allocated for the stack if required. **I** will be loaded in addition to **L** in complex calculations (see [below](#)). Registers **J** and **K** may carry parameters of statistical distributions. Unless required for the purposes mentioned, **A, B, C, D, I, J, and K** are available as additional general purpose registers.

Direct numeric addressing works up to **R99**. For [indirect addressing](#), the lettered registers and flags carry the fixed addresses 100 ... 111 as shown.

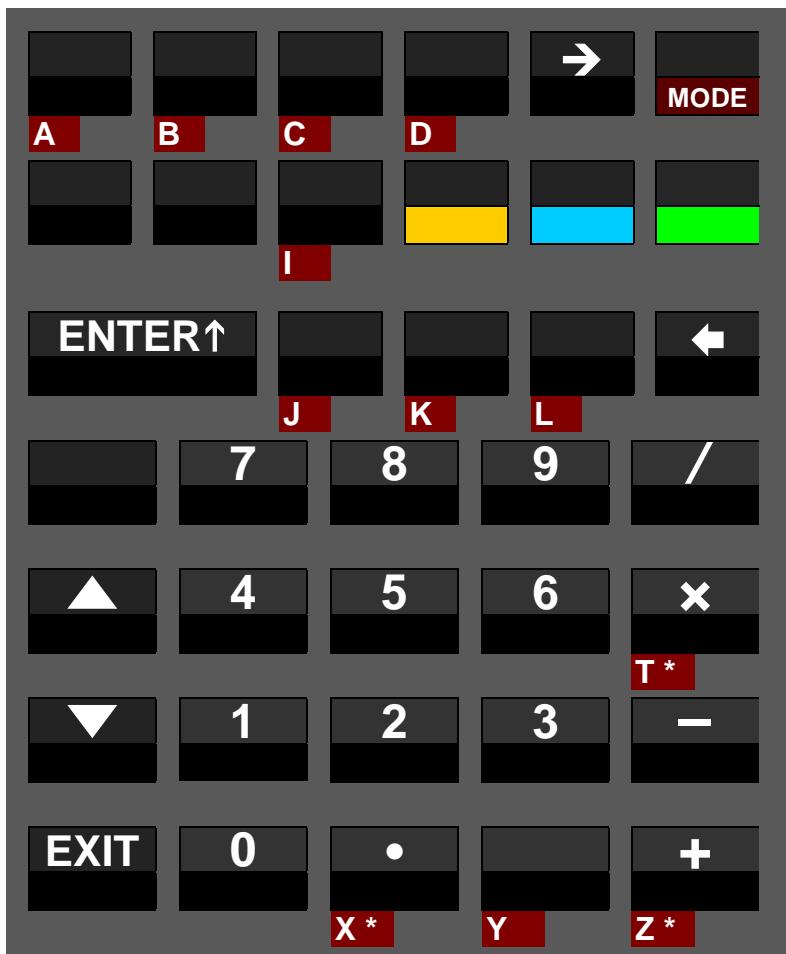
Addresses  $\geq 112$  may be used for *local* registers and flags (see [below](#)).

Some user flags have special use or effects. Flag A lights the big '=' symbol in display. The system sets flags B and C in integer modes like the overflow and carry bits of HP-16C – some integer operations (like shift and rotate) also read flag C. Flag D allows for special (infinite and non-numeric) results without getting an error, flag T sets the print line to 'tracing mode' – both flags are user-settable – the system only reads those flags.

Note you will not get 928 program steps and 256 registers and 128 flags all together at the same time – see [Appendix B](#) for memory management.

## Keyboard Reassignment in Transient Alpha Mode ( $\alpha_T$ )

This mode is entered during input processing in memory addressing, e.g. during storing and recalling, in comparisons, and also by two browsers, regardless of the mode set before. Examples are shown [below](#). In this course, the keyboard will be reassigned to work like shown here:



This kind of picture is called a *virtual keyboard*. Thereon, **dark red** background is used to highlight changed key functionality. White print denotes primary functions also on a virtual keyboard, like the top left key entering the letter A in  $\alpha_T$  mode directly. On the other hand, what is printed white on your physical WP 34S is called a default primary function.

Note all keys are primary in  $\alpha_T$  mode – no shift keys needed. This allows for fast and easy input of a limited character set. So you can reach all register addresses available with a minimum of keystrokes.

Special rules apply for T, X, and Z here – see [below](#).

$\alpha_T$  mode will be terminated (returning to the mode set before) as soon as sufficient characters are put in for the respective step. You may delete pending input character by character using  $\leftarrow$  or just abort the pending command leaving  $\alpha_T$  mode by EXIT.

## Addressing Real Numbers

1	User input  Dot matrix display	<p><b>x=?</b>, <b>x≠?</b>, <b>x&lt;?</b>, <b>x≤?</b>, <b>x≥?</b>, <b>x≈?</b>, or <b>x&gt;?</b></p> <p><b>OP _ ?</b> (with <math>\alpha_T</math> mode set), e.g. <b>x≥_?</b></p>			
2	User input  DMD	<b>0</b> or <b>1</b>  <b>OP n ?</b> e.g. <b>x≤0?</b>	<i>Stack level or lettered register</i> <b>[Y], [Z], ..., [K]</b>  <b>OP? x</b> e.g. <b>x≥? Y</b>	<b>ENTER↑</b> <sup>13</sup> leaves $\alpha_T$ mode  <b>OP? _</b>	 opens indirect addressing  <b>OP?→ _</b>
3	User input  DMD	Compares $x$ with the real number <b>0</b> .	Compares $x$ with the number on stack level <b>Y</b> .	Register number <b>00 ... 99</b> , <b>.00 ...</b> <b>.15</b> , if the respective registers are allocated.  <b>OP? nn</b> e.g. <b>x≠? 23</b>	See next page for more about indirect addressing.

Compares  $x$  with the number stored in **R23**.

<sup>13</sup> You may skip this keystroke for register numbers >19 or local registers. The latter start with a **[** – see the chapter about programming and *Appendix B* below.

1	User input	<b>RCL</b> , <b>STO</b> , RCLS, STOS, <b>aRCL</b> , <b>aSTO</b> , <b>VIEW</b> , <b>VWa+</b> , <b>x</b> , <b>y</b> , <b>z</b> , <b>t</b> , <b>DSE</b> , <b>ISG</b> , DSL, DSZ, ISE, ISZ, <b>ALL</b> , <b>FIX</b> , <b>SCI</b> , <b>ENG</b> , <b>DISP</b> , <b>BASE</b> , bit or flag commands, etc.		
	DMD	<b>OP _</b> (with $\alpha_T$ mode set), e.g. <b>RCL _</b> <sup>14</sup>		
2	User input	Stack level or lettered register <sup>15</sup> <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , <b>Z</b> , ..., <b>K</b>	Number of register or flag or bit(s) or decimals (see below for valid ranges)	 opens indirect addressing
	DMD	<b>OP x</b> e.g. <b>3F K</b>	<b>OP nn</b> e.g. <b>3F 15</b>	<b>OP→ _</b>
3	User input	Sets flag 111.		
	DMD	Stack level or lettered register <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , <b>Z</b> , ..., <b>K</b>	Register number <b>00</b> ... <b>99</b> , <b>.00</b> ... <b>.15</b> , if the respective registers are allocated.	<b>OP→ x</b> e.g. <b>VIEW→L</b>

Type	Number range <sup>16</sup> (some more registers and flags carry letters)	
Registers	0 ... 99 for direct addressing of global numbered registers .0 ... .15 for direct addressing of local registers 0 ... 255 for indirect addressing ( $\leq 111$ without local registers)	} upper limits depend on allocation
Flags	0 ... 99 for direct addressing of global numbered flags .0 ... .15 for direct addressing of local flags if allocated 0 ... 127 for indirect addressing ( $\leq 111$ without local flags)	
Decimals	0 ... 11	
Integer bases	2 ... 16	
Bits	0 ... 63, word sizes up to 64 bits	

<sup>14</sup> For **RCL** and **STO**, any of **+**, **-**, **x**, **/**, **▲**, or **▼** may precede step 2, except in **RCL MODE** and **STO MODE**.

Note ENG [ENTER] calls ENGOVR and SCI [ENTER] calls SCIOVR. See the index of operations.

<sup>15</sup> Exceptions: **ALL**, **FIX**, **SCI**, **ENG**, DISP, BASE don't accept lettered registers but in indirect addressing. Else, specifying register **X** as well as RCL T, STO T, RCLx T, STOx T, RCL Z, STO Z, RCL+ Z and STO+ Z require an **ENTER↑** heading the letter here, e.g. **STO** + **ENTER↑** **Z** for the latter.

<sup>16</sup> For short numbers, you may key in e.g. **5** **ENTER↑** instead of **0** **5**.

## Advanced Calculations: Real Matrices and Vectors

Numbers arranged in a flat grid like in a table are called *matrices* by mathematicians. If you do not know matrices yet, feel free to leave them aside – you can use your *WP 34S* perfectly without them.

Else please note your *WP 34S* features a set of operations for adding, multiplying, inverting and transposing matrices, as well as for manipulating rows in such matrices. In general, the respective commands are building blocks designed to provide the low level support routines for creating more useful matrix functions as keystroke programs. I.e. they represent the basic linear algebra subprograms of the *WP 34S* matrix support. On the other hand, there are also functions featured for computing determinants as well as for solving systems of linear equations.

A matrix is represented within your *WP 34S* by its *descriptor*, formatted `bb.rrcc` with **rr** being the number of rows and

**cc** the number of columns it features. Thus the matrix has **rr × cc** elements.

These elements are stored in consecutive registers starting at base address **|bb|**.

**Example:** A descriptor 7.0203 represents a 2×3 matrix – let us call it  $(M)$ . As you know, its six elements are arranged in two rows and three columns, and they are numbered as follows:

$$(M) = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix descriptor tells you where to find the values of these elements:

$m_{11} = r07$  ,  $m_{12} = r08$  ,  $m_{13} = r09$  ,  $m_{21} = r10$  ,  $m_{22} = r11$  , and  $m_{23} = r12$  .

Depending on the current contents of these registers, the actual matrix may look like this:

$$(M) = \begin{pmatrix} 2.3 & 0 & 7.1 \\ 0.4 & 8.5 & 6.9 \end{pmatrix} \text{, for example.}$$

If **cc** is omitted in a descriptor, it is set to **rr** so a square matrix is assumed. E.g. a descriptor 13.04 belongs to a 4×4 matrix with its elements stored in **R13** through **R28**. The maximum number of matrix elements is 100 – it is the number of general purpose registers available for such tasks.

Please see the [index](#) and the [catalog MATRIX](#) for all commands featured.

**ATTENTION:** Your *WP 34S* cannot know whether a particular real number is a matrix descriptor or a plain number. It is your task to take care of that.

A vector may be regarded as a special case of a matrix featuring either one row or one column only. Thus, a vector descriptor looks like `bb.01cc` or `bb.rr01`. Library routines are readily provided for 3D vector calculus. – If you just want to do vector operations in 2D, there are simple alternatives (known for long from earlier calculators) to full fledged descriptor controlled computations: enter the Cartesian components of each vector in **X** and **Y** (e.g. by converting its polar components into Cartesian ones by **[→R]**, if necessary) and choose one of the following alternative opportunities:

1. use  $\Sigma+$  or  $\Sigma-$  and recall the result via SUM, or
2. calculate in *complex domain* (see next paragraph), where also vector multiplications are possible using the commands  ${}^C\text{DOT}$  or  ${}^C\text{CROSS}$ .

Turn to a good textbook covering *linear algebra* for more information.

## More Advanced Calculations: Complex Domain

Mathematicians know more complicated items than real numbers. The next step are complex numbers. If you do not know them, leave them aside – you can use your *WP 34S* perfectly without them.

Else please note your *WP 34S* supports many operations in complex domain as well. The key **[CPX]** is employed as a prefix for calling complex functions. E.g. **[CPX] f [COS]** calls the complex cosine, and it is displayed and listed as  ${}^C\text{COS}$  (the elevated C is the signature for complex functions in your *WP 34S*).

**All functions operating on complex numbers require them in Cartesian coordinates exclusively on your *WP 34S*. Each such number takes two adjacent registers: the lower one for its real part and the higher one for its imaginary part.** You may use **[→P]** to convert  $x_c = x + i \cdot y$  to its polar equivalent  $x_c = r \cdot e^{i\varphi}$  any time you like – just remember reverting this by **[→R]** before starting a calculation..

Generally, if an arbitrary real function **f** operates on ...

- ... one real number  $x$  only, then its complex sibling  ${}^Cf$  will operate on the complex number  $x_c = x + i \cdot 0$ .
- ... one register, e.g. **R12**, then  ${}^Cf$  will operate on two registers, e.g. **R12** and **R13**.
- ...  $x$  and  $y$ , then  ${}^Cf$  will operate on  $x, y, z$  and  $t$ .

Where **one-number real** functions replace  $x$  by the result  $f(x)$ , **one-argument complex** functions replace  $x$  by the real part and  $y$  by the imaginary part of the complex result  ${}^Cf(x_c)$ . Higher stack levels remain unchanged. Such functions are e.g.  ${}^C1/x$ ,  ${}^C\text{ABS}$ ,  ${}^C\text{FP}$ ,  ${}^C\text{IP}$ ,  ${}^C\text{RND}$ ,  ${}^Cx!$ ,  ${}^Cx^2$ ,  ${}^C\sqrt{x}$ ,  ${}^C+/-$ ,  ${}^C\Gamma$ , the logarithmic and exponential functions with bases 10, 2, and e, as well as hyperbolic and trigonometric functions and their inverses.

**Two-number real** functions replace  $x$  by the result  $f(x, y)$  as shown above. In analogy, **two-argument complex** functions replace  $x$  by the real part and  $y$  by the imaginary part of the complex result  ${}^Cf(x_c, y_c)$ . The next stack levels are filled with the complex contents of higher levels, and the complex number contained in the top two stack levels is repeated as shown on next page. Such complex functions are the basic arithmetic operations in complex domain as well as  ${}^C\text{LOG}_x$ ,  ${}^Cy^x$ ,  ${}^C\beta(x,y)$ , and  ${}^C||$ . Please turn to the stack diagrams on next page for further details.

Where complex operations (like  ${}^C\text{RCL}$ ) do not consume any stack input at all but just return a complex number, this number will be pushed on the stack taking two levels.

See the [index](#) for all commands supported in complex domain. Many of them are contained in the [complex X.FCN catalog](#).

Calculating with complex numbers uses two registers or stack levels for each such number as explained above and shown here:

Level	Assumed stack contents at the beginning:	Stack contents <u>after</u> executing ... ... the <u>complex</u> stack register operations							... <u>complex</u> functions of	
		$c\text{ENTER}$	$c\text{FILL}$	$c\text{DROP}$	$c\text{x} \leftrightarrow y$	$c\text{R}\downarrow$	$c\text{R}\uparrow$	$c\text{LASTx}$	... one number like $c\text{x}^2$	... two numbers like $c/$
With 4 stack levels	T $\text{Im}(y_c) = \text{Im}(t_c)$		$\text{Im}(x_c)$		$y_c = t_c$	$\text{Im}(x_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$y_c = t_c$	$y_c = t_c$
	Z $\text{Re}(y_c) = \text{Re}(t_c)$		$\text{Re}(x_c)$		$y_c$	$\text{Re}(x_c)$		$last x_c$	$\text{Im}(x_c)^2$	$\text{Im}(y_c / x_c)$
	Y $\text{Im}(x_c)$		$\text{Im}(x_c)$		$y_c$	$\text{Im}(y_c)$	$y_c$		$\text{Re}(x_c)^2$	$\text{Re}(y_c / x_c)$
	X $\text{Re}(x_c)$		$\text{Re}(x_c)$							

With 8 stack levels	D $\text{Im}(t_c)$	$z_c$	$x_c$	$t_c$	$t_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$z_c$	$t_c$	$t_c$
	C $\text{Re}(t_c)$	$y_c$	$x_c$	$t_c$	$z_c$	$t_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$z_c$	$t_c$
	B $\text{Im}(z_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$t_c$
	A $\text{Re}(z_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$t_c$	$y_c$	$z_c$	$t_c$
	T $\text{Im}(y_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$y_c$	$z_c$
	Z $\text{Re}(y_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$t_c$	$last x_c$	$(x_c)^2$	$y_c / x_c$
	Y $\text{Im}(x_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$							
	X $\text{Re}(x_c)$									

So, an 8-level stack gives you the same flexibility in complex domain you are used to with a 4-level stack in real domain.

Note you can use complex domain for 2D vector algebra as well. The operations  $c\text{ABS}$ ,  $c+$ ,  $c-$ ,  $c\text{CROSS}$ ,  $c\text{DOT}$  are waiting for you.



After pressing the prefix **CPX**, the virtual keyboard of your *WP 34S* is open for the complex operations shown left.

Exception: **STOPW** is an application in real domain shown [below](#).

Note that a second **CPX**, a **←**, or an **EXIT** will only undo the

**Constants** in complex domain and such calculations occupy two registers like all other complex numbers!

Complex constants are simply entered as *imaginary\_part* **ENTER↑** *real\_part*.

Pure real constants, identified by a zero imaginary part, are easily put in like this:

**0** **ENTER↑** *real\_constant* , or alternatively

**CPX** *n* for integers  $0 < n \leq 9$  only.

In programming, **CPX** **h** **CONST** # *n* with  $0 \leq n \leq 256$  will save steps.

The real number  $\pi$ , for **example**, may be loaded this way:

**0** **ENTER↑** **π** or via **CPX** **π** – both will result in  $y = 0$  and  $x = \pi$ .

On the other hand, pure imaginary constants, identified by a zero real part, are entered:

*imaginary\_constant* **ENTER↑** **0** .

The complex unit *i* , for **example**, may be loaded this way:

**1** **ENTER↑** **0** or via **CPX** **.** – both will result in  $y = 1$  and  $x = 0$ .

Compare to the stack mechanics shown above.

## Addressing Complex Numbers

1 User input <b>Dot matrix display</b>	<p><b>CPX</b> <b>x=?</b> or <b>x≠?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OP_</b> (with <math>\alpha_T</math> mode set) e.g. <b>fx=_?</b></p>			
2 User input <b>DMD</b>	<b>0</b> or <b>1</b>  <b>OP n ?</b> e.g. <b>fx=0?</b>	<i>Stack level or lettered register</i> <b>X</b> , <b>Z</b> , <b>A</b> , <b>C</b> , <b>L</b> , or <b>J</b>  <b>OP? x</b> e.g. <b>fx≠? Z</b>	<b>ENTER↑</b> <sup>17</sup> leaves $\alpha_T$ mode  <b>OP? _</b>	opens indirect addressing.  <b>OP?→_</b>
3 User input <b>DMD</b>	Compares $x + iy$ with the real number <b>0</b> .	Compares $x + iy$ with $z + it$ .	Register number <b>00 ... 98</b> , <b>.00 ...</b> <b>.14</b> , if the respective registers are allocated  <b>OP? nn</b> e.g. <b>fx≠? 26</b>	See next page for more about indirect addressing.  Compares $x + iy$ with <b>r26 + ir27</b> .

<sup>17</sup> You may skip this keystroke for register numbers >19 or local registers. The latter start with a **□** – see the chapter about programming and *Appendix B* below.

1	User input  Dot matrix display	<b>CPX</b> <b>RCL</b> , <b>STO</b> , or <b>x</b>	<b>OP _</b> (with $\alpha_T$ mode set) e.g. <b>'RCL _</b> <sup>18</sup>
2	User input  DMD	Stack level or lettered register <b>Z</b> <sup>19</sup> , <b>A</b> , <b>C</b> , <b>L</b> , or <b>J</b>	Register number <b>00</b> ... <b>98</b> , <b>.00</b> ... <b>.14</b> , if the respective registers are allocated.
3	User input  DMD	This is ${}^C\text{LAST}_x$ – the real part is recalled from register <b>L</b> to <b>X</b> , the imaginary part from <b>I</b> to <b>Y</b> .	<b>OP nn</b> e.g. <b>'STO 18</b>

Stack level or lettered register <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , ..., <b>K</b>	Register number <b>00</b> ... <b>99</b> , <b>.00</b> ... <b>.15</b> , if the respective registers are allocated.
---	---

<b>OP→ x</b> e.g. <b>'x→Z</b>	<b>OP→ nn</b> e.g. <b>'STO+45</b>
-------------------------------------	---

Swaps  $x$  with the content of the register where **Z** is pointing to, and  $y$  with the content of the next one.

Stores  $x + iy$  into 2 consecutive registers, starting with the one where **r45** is pointing to.

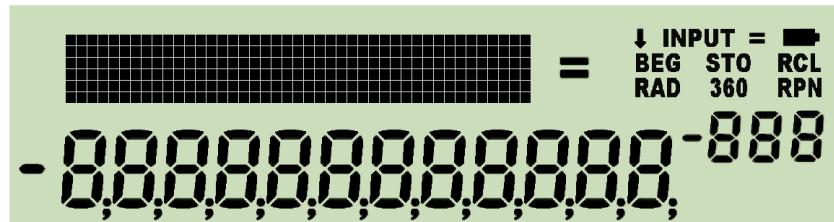
**ATTENTION:** Take care of pairs, since a complex operation will always affect two registers: the one specified and the one following this. We strongly recommend storing complex numbers with their real parts at even register numbers always.

<sup>18</sup> For **RCL** and **STO**, any of **+**, **-**, **x**, or **/** may precede step 2. See the index of operations.

<sup>19</sup> Exceptions:  ${}^C\text{RCL } Z$ ,  ${}^C\text{RCL+ } Z$ ,  ${}^C\text{STO } Z$ , and  ${}^C\text{STO+ } Z$  require an **ENTER↑** preceding **Z**, e.g. **CPX STO + ENTER↑ Z** for the latter.

## DISPLAY AND MODES

The display of your WP 34S features three sections: numeric, dot matrix and fixed symbols. The numeric section features a minus sign and 12 digits for the mantissa, as well as a minus sign and 3 digits for the exponent. The dot matrix is 6 dots high and 43 dots wide, allowing for some 7 to 12 characters, depending on their widths. The fixed symbols on the top right side (except the big '=') are called *annunciators*, and are for indicating modes.



The dot matrix section above is used for

1. indicating more modes than the annunciators allow,
2. passing additional information to the user.

The numeric section in the lower part of the LCD is used for displaying numbers in different formats, for status, modes, or messages. See below for more.

If two or more requests concur for display space, the priorities are as follows:

1. error messages as described in [Appendix C](#),
2. special information as explained below,
3. information about the modes the calculator is running in.

## Modes and Annunciators

The annunciators or specific characters in the dot matrix or in the exponent section indicate most modes and system states:

Indicator	Set by	Cleared by	Explanation, remarks	Sets mode
=	<b>SF</b> [A]	<b>CF</b> [A]	Flag A may be used e.g. to extend <i>alpha</i> by this character (see <a href="#">below</a> ).	
↓	<b>↑</b>	<b>↑</b>	Lower case letters will be entered in alpha mode (see <a href="#">below</a> ).	
<b>INPUT</b>	<b>α</b> , αON	<b>ENTER</b> ↑, αOFF, <b>EXIT</b>	Alpha mode (see <a href="#">below</a> )	α
=	<i>look at right</i>		Serial I/O in progress (see <a href="#">App. A</a> ).	
■	battery low (≤ 2.5 V)	battery voltage > 2.5 V	WP 34S will shut off automatically when voltage drops below 2.1V.	

Indicator	Set by	Cleared by	Explanation, remarks	Sets mode
<b>BEG</b>	<i>look at right</i>		Program pointer at step 000	
<b>STO</b>	<b>P/R</b>	<b>P/R</b> , <b>EXIT</b>	Programming mode	PR
<b>RCL</b>	<i>look at right</i>		Flashes while a program is running.	
<b>RAD</b>	<b>RAD</b>	<b>DEG</b> , <b>GRAD</b>	Angular mode (see next page)	
<b>360</b>	<b>DEG</b>	<b>GRAD</b> , <b>RAD</b>		
<b>RPN</b>	almost every command	a temporary message	See <a href="#">below</a> for handling of such messages in general.	
<b>b..</b>	<b>2</b>	any other BASE setting.  <b>a b/c</b> , <b>d/c</b> and FRACT will set fraction mode (i.e. FRC).  <b>ALL</b> , <b>FIX</b> , <b>SCI</b> , <b>ENG</b> , <b>H.MS</b> , <b>H..MS</b> , <b>H..d</b> , and TIME will set default floating point decimal mode (i.e. DECM).	Binary integer mode	2
<b>3..</b>	BASE 3			3
<b>4..</b>	BASE 4			4
<b>5..</b>	BASE 5		Respective integer modes (see <a href="#">below</a> for all of these modes)	5
<b>6..</b>	BASE 6			6
<b>7..</b>	BASE 7			7
<b>o..</b>	<b>8</b>		Octal integer mode	8
<b>9..</b>	BASE 9		Integer mode of base 9	9
<b>d..</b>	<b>10</b>		Decimal integer mode	10
<b>-1..</b>	BASE 11			11
<b>-2..</b>	BASE 12			12
<b>-3..</b>	BASE 13		Respective integer modes	13
<b>-4..</b>	BASE 14			14
<b>-5..</b>	BASE 15			15
<b>h..</b>	<b>16</b>		Hexadecimal integer mode	h
<b>.c..</b>	carry, <b>SF</b> <b>C</b>	<b>CF</b> <b>C</b>	Indicate the respective bits set in integer modes (see <a href="#">below</a> )	
<b>.o..</b>	overflow, <b>SF</b> <b>B</b>	<b>CF</b> <b>B</b>		
<b>C</b>	complex result	else	Indicates a complex result returned by the last operation (see <a href="#">above</a> )	
<b>D</b>	DBLON	DBLOFF	See <a href="#">Appendix E</a>	
<b>G</b>	<b>GRAD</b>	<b>DEG</b> , <b>RAD</b>	Angular mode (see next page)	
<b>M.DY</b>	M.DY, SETUS	any other date or region setting	Date modes (see next page)	M.DY
<b>Y.MD</b>	Y.MD, SETJPN, SETCHN			Y.MD

Defaults D.MY and DECM are not indicated. Radix marks and separators are seen in the numeric output immediately, time modes (12h / 24h) in the time string. The numeric format of fraction mode is unambiguous as well. Please check the examples shown below.

All keyboard input will be interpreted according to the modes set at input time.

Some mode and display settings may be stored and recalled collectively by STOM and RCLM (stack depth and contrast set, complete decimal display settings, trig mode, choices for date and time display, the parameters of integer and fraction mode, curve fitting model and rounding mode selected). STOM stores this information in the register you specify. RCLM recalls the content of such a register and sets the calculator modes accordingly.

**WARNING:** Note the user is responsible for recalling valid mode data – else your WP 34S may be driven into a lockup state! See the [index of operations](#) for more information about changing modes and the individual commands employed.

Some regional formatting preferences may be set at once using shortcuts:

Command	Radix mark <sup>20</sup>	Time	Date <sup>21</sup>	JG <sup>22</sup>	Three digit separators	Remarks
<b>SETCHN</b>	RDX.	24h	Y.MD	1949	E3OFF	Would require separators every four digits.
<b>SETEUR</b>	RDX,	24h	D.MY	1582	E3ON	Applies also to South America. Also applies to Russia, Vietnam, Indonesia, and South Africa, but with deviating JG's.
<b>SETIND</b>	RDX.	24h	D.MY	1752	E3OFF	Would require separators every two digits over $10^5$ . Applies also to Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
<b>SETJPN</b>	RDX.	24h	Y.MD	1873	E3ON	
<b>SETUK</b>	RDX.	12h	D.MY	1752	E3ON	Applies also to Australia and New Zealand. 24h is taking over in the UK.
<b>SETUSA</b>	RDX.	12h	M.DY	1752	E3ON	

<sup>20</sup> See <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a8/DecimalSeparator.svg> for a world map of radix mark use. Looks like an even score in this matter. Thus, ISO 31-0 allows either a decimal point or a comma as radix mark, and requires a narrow blank as separator of digit groups to avoid misunderstandings.

<sup>21</sup> See [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Date\\_format\\_by\\_country.svg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Date_format_by_country.svg) for a world map of date formats used. The standard ISO 8601:2004 states 24h for times, Y.MD for dates.

<sup>22</sup> This column states the year the Gregorian Calendar was introduced in the particular region, typically replacing the Julian Calendar (in East Asia, national calendars were replaced in the respective years). Your WP 34S supports both 1582 and 1752. See the index of operations.

Also the angular modes deserve a closer look: there are three of them, DEG, RAD, and GRAD<sup>23</sup>. And degrees (DEG) may be displayed in decimal numbers as well as in hours, minutes, seconds and hundredth of seconds (H.MS). Conversions are provided for going from one to the other:

From	degrees H.MS	decimal degrees	radians	gon (grad)	current angular mode
... to degrees H.MS	—	→H.MS	—	—	—
... to decimal degrees	→H .d	—	rad→°	°→rad	→DEG
... to radians	—	°→rad	—	G→rad	→RAD
... to gon (grad)	—	°→G	rad→G	—	→GRAD
... to current angular mode	—	DEG→	RAD→	GRAD→	—

Please see the [index of operations](#) for the commands printed on white background, and the [catalog of unit conversions](#) for those printed on light grey.

## Command and Mode Specific Output in Real (or Complex) Domain

During command input, the dot matrix displays the command chosen until input is completed, i.e. until all required trailing parameters are entered. The prefixes **f**, **g**, **h**, and **CPX** are shown until they are resolved. **→** goes with **g** per default. If you pressed any such prefix erroneously, recovery is as easy as follows:

- **f f** = **g g** = **h h** = **CPX CPX** = **→ →** = NOP
- **CPX →** = **→ CPX** = NOP
- **g f** = **h f** = **f**  
**f g** = **h g** = **g**  
**f h** = **g h** = **h**

In addressing, progress is recorded as explained in the [tables above](#) in detail. You may edit or cancel such pending operations by **◀** or **EXIT** as described [below](#).

Some commands and modes use the display in a special way. The respective operations are listed below. A large fraction of them present *temporary messages*<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> This is confusing in German: DEGrees on your WP 34S mean “Grad”, while GRAD means “Neugrad”.

<sup>24</sup> Whenever anything different from the actual contents of **X** in current mode is displayed or any additional information is shown in the dot matrix, these extra data are considered being a *temporary message*. This is further indicated by the annunciator **RPN** turned off as mentioned above.

- For **floating point decimal numbers**, the mantissa will be displayed adjusted to the right, the exponent to the left. Within the mantissa, either points or commas may be selected as radix marks, and additional marks may be chosen to separate thousands.

Assume the display set to FIX 4. Key in **1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 . 9 0 1 ENTER↑**, and you will get

 or 

with thousands separators on <sup>25</sup>.

Without them, the same number will look like this:

 or 

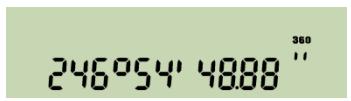
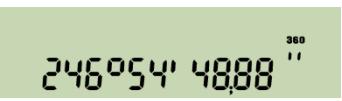
With ENG 3 and after **LN**, you will get

 or 

When the last operation executed has returned a *complex* result, **C** is displayed top left in the *LCD* pointing to the fact that you will find the result of this function in **X** and **Y**.

Floating point decimal numbers within  $10^{-383} \leq |x| < 10^{+385}$  may be entered directly easily. Within this range, your *WP 34S* calculates with 16 digits <sup>26</sup>. Smaller values than  $10^{-398}$  are set to zero. For results  $|x| \geq 10^{+385}$ , error 4 or 5 will appear (see [below](#)).

- In **H.MS display mode**, decimal numbers are converted and displayed in a format  $hhhh^\circ mm' ss.dd''$  with the number of hours or degrees limited to 9,000. This temporary message may look like e.g.

 or 

depending on the radix setting.

For decimal times less than 5ms or 0.005 angular seconds but greater than zero, an **U** for underflow will be lit in the exponent section:



---

If such data are displayed outside of a catalog or browser (see a separate chapter about these below), they will vanish with the next keystroke. **EXIT** or **CL** will just clear the extra data returning to the normal display, any other key will be executed.

<sup>25</sup> These separators may also be beneficial in fraction mode described below.

<sup>26</sup> Even smaller numbers may be entered using a decimal mantissa, but you will lose one digit per factor of ten. The same happens if you divide  $10^{-383}$  by 10 several times. At  $10^{-398}$ , only one digit will be left. Divide it by 1.999 999 999 99 and the result will remain  $10^{-398}$ . Divide it by 2 instead and the result will become zero. See Appendix B for the reasons.

Note there are no leading zeroes, neither in the hours nor minutes nor seconds sections.

For times or angles exceeding 9,000, an **o** will be shown there signaling an overflow, and the value is displayed modulo 9,000. For **example**:



will become after **H.MS** :



until the next key is pressed.

3. **Fitting** a number of data points with a regression curve, four different mathematical models are provided as in *HP-42S*. See the commands EXPF, LINF, LOGF, POWERF in the [index](#) below. The command BESTF will set your *WP 34S* to select the model resulting in the greatest absolute correlation coefficient automatically (see CORR).

As shown in this **example**



the fit model applied is displayed temporarily after each command related to fitting (i.e. CORR, COV, L.R.,  $s_{XY}$ ,  $\hat{x}$ ,  $\hat{y}$ ). Like with all other automatics, you should know what you are doing here.

4. **◀** and **▶** in DECM show the full mantissa of  $x$ , i.e. all digits present internally, and the exponent as a temporary message. For **example**, **T** **◀** returns



5. **Fraction mode** works similar to the one in *HP-35S*. In particular, DENMAX sets the maximum allowable denominator (see the [index of operations](#)). Display will look like in the examples below. If the fraction is exactly equal, slightly less, or greater than the floating point number converted, **z**, **Lt**, or **Ut** is indicated in the exponent, respectively. This mode can handle numbers with absolute values < 100,000 and > 0.0001. Maximum denominator is 9999. Underflows as well as overflows will be displayed in the format set before fraction mode was entered.

**Example:** Enter the following:

```
0 h MODE D ▵▼▼▼ ÷ DENMAX 27
XEQ
4 7 . 4 0 6 2 5 +/-
a b/c
```

---

<sup>27</sup> This is picking a function from a catalog again.

and you will see

RAD RPN  
-47 13/32 =

or after **d/c**

RAD RPN  
- 15 17/32 = 28

Squaring this improper fraction results in

RAD RPN  
230 1289/1024 =

Now, enter **a b/c** for converting this into a *proper* fraction<sup>29</sup>. You get

RAD RPN  
-47 36 1/1024 =

with a little hook left of the first digit shown. This indicates the leading number is displayed incompletely – there are at least two digits preceding 47 but no more display space. Press **◀** or **▶** to unveil the integer part of this proper fraction is 2247.

Input in fraction mode is straightforward and logically coherent:

Key in: and get in proper fraction mode:

**1 2 . 3 . 4 ENTER↑** 12 3/4

**1 . 2 ENTER↑** 1 1/5

**. 1 . 2 ENTER↑** 1/2

**. 1 2 ENTER↑** 3/25 (= 0.12)

**1 . . 2 ENTER↑** 1 0/1 (= 1 1/2 !)

For comparison, note *HP-32SII* reads the last input here as  $\frac{1}{2}$  – which is, however, not consistent with its other input interpretations in fraction mode.

<sup>28</sup> Please note pure integers like 123 will be displayed as  $123\ 0/1$  or  $123/1$  in fraction mode, respectively, to indicate this mode.

<sup>29</sup> ‘Proper fractions’ cover “echte Brüche” (like  $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and “gemischte Brüche” (like  $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ) in German.

## Further Commands Returning Specific Displays

1. **STATUS** returns very useful information about current memory allocation and the space available. It shows the amount of free memory words in *RAM* and flash first, e.g.:

**Free:** BEG 360

Press **▼** and read if there are summation registers used, plus the number of global numbered registers and local registers allocated (note these are emulator displays):

**Reqs:** DEG 360      **Reqs:** I + 360  
96 . Loc. 7 or 96 . Loc. 7

Another ▶ will present the status of the first 30 user flags, shown very concisely in one display, allowing an immediate status overview after some training. For **example**, if flags 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 26, and X are set, and labels B and D are defined in program memory, STATUS ▶ ▶ will display this:

FL 00-29 360  
- - - - - bd

Where the mantissa is displayed usually, are three rows of horizontal bars now. Each shows the status of 10 flags. With a flag set, the respective bar is turned black. So here the top row of bars indicates flags 0 and 1 are clear, 2 and 3 set, and 4 clear. Then, a `11` separates the first five flags from the next. Following top row bars indicate flag 5 set, 6 clear, and 7 set. Next two rows show the status up to flag 29 as expected.

Pressing  once will proceed to displaying flags 10 - 39 in the same format:

FL 10-39 <sup>360</sup>  
- - - - - bd

Another ▼ shows flags 20 - 49 etc. until 70 - 99, 80 - 99, 90 - 99. A final ▼ displays the last 12 global flags in rows of four – note flag X is shown being set as we expect:

XYZT A:D LIJK  
- II ..

 will browse backwards.

Alternatively, pressing a digit (e.g. **5**) will display up to 30 flags starting with 10 times this digit (e.g. flags 50 – 79 here). Pressing a legal letter like **D** will display the top 12 flags. The numeric exponent always indicates the status of the four hotkeys top left on the keyboard – if all four labels are defined in programs then **ALL** will be shown there.

The status will be displayed this way until **EXIT** or  is pressed.

2. **VERS** generates a temporary message similar to the one shown on page 1, so you know which version and build of the firmware is running on your *WP 34S*. If the quartz and capacitors are built-in and the timer firmware is installed in your *WP 34S*, ‘T’ will trail the version number as displayed here:



34S 3.0T 2808 =  
PRULI, UJRLtE

If also the IR-diode is built-in and the corresponding firmware is installed then a printer character will appear like on page 1. If just the basic firmware is installed instead, the build number will follow the version immediately. See [Appendix A](#) for more.

3. **ERR** and **MSG** display a temporary message like the corresponding error message. See [Appendix C](#) for more.
4. **WDAY** returns a display looking like e.g. the following for an input of 13.01201 in default mode (equivalent to inputs of 2010.0113 in Y.MD or 1.13201 in M.DY):



Wednesday  
BEG 360 RPN  
3.

Expect similar displays after DAYS+.

Dates before the year 8 may be indicated differently to what they really were due to the inconsistent application of the leap year rule before this. We count on your understanding.

5. A few far-reaching commands (like e.g. CLALL) will ask you for confirmation before executing. The question **Sure?** must then be answered by **Y** or **N**, i.e. **R/S** or **8**, respectively. Also **EXIT** or **◀** will be interpreted as **N**, any other input will be ignored.

## SOMETHING DIFFERENT: INTEGER MODES

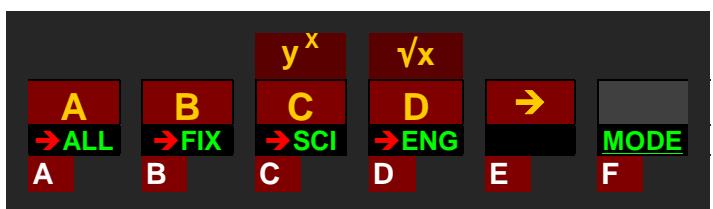
These modes are meant to deal with integers only – in input, output, and calculations. This is useful e.g. for computer logic and system programming – typical applications of an *HP-16C*. Your *WP 34S* contains all the functions of the *HP-16C* and more, and it allows for integer computing in fifteen bases from binary to hexadecimal (see [below](#)).



In integer modes, functions like SIN make no sense for obvious reasons. Thus, for integer bases  $\leq 10$ , the virtual keyboard of your *WP 34S* will look as shown left (where labels headed by a red arrow will leave integer modes when called, typically returning to default floating point decimal mode).

For base 16, on the other hand, primary functions of the top six keys will be reassigned automatically, becoming direct numeric input. So this row will then look virtually as shown below.

Wherever a default primary function is not primary anymore after reassignment, prefix **f** will allow for accessing it (e.g. **f D** will call **D** here<sup>30</sup>). To ease operation in different modes, pressing any key (or a sequence of prefix(es) and a key) will display its present assignment in the top line for checking. Holding down the last key for  $>0.5$  seconds, the display will fall back to **NULL** and no operation will be executed.



Calculating in bases 11 ... 15, those keys not needed for numeric input will work as shown in the first picture above. In any integer base, attempts to enter an illegal digit from the keyboard – like e.g. 4 in binary – will be blocked.

<sup>30</sup> In such cases, operations printed golden on the key plate cannot be called anymore. This means for the key **D**, for example, we cannot access **TAN** in hexadecimal mode – a loss not hurting us anyway here. Reassignments are generally chosen this way. – Please note **f D** may call a program if defined.

## Displaying Integers

In integer modes, the mantissa section of numeric display shows the integer in X. Sign and first digit of the exponent indicate the base set:

Base	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Exponent starts with	b	3	4	5	6	7	o	9	d	-l	-2	-3	-4	-5	h

Carry and overflow – if set – show up as a **c** in the second or an **o** in the third digit of the exponent, respectively. See the table [above](#). They behave and are treated like in *HP-16C*.

Word size and complement setting are indicated in the dot matrix using a format **xx.ww**, with **xx** being **1c** or **2c** for 1's or 2's complement, respectively, **un** for unsigned, or **sm** for sign-and-mantissa mode. Startup default is **2c**. These modes control the handling of negative numbers and are understood most easily with a little **example**:

Set your *WP 34S* to WSIZE 12, LZON. This setting allows seeing all 12 bits in one calculator display easily. Enter 147. Then switch to 1COMPL, BASE 2. You will see:

<b>1c 12 '1</b>	<b>0000 100 100 11<sup>b</sup></b>	and – after <b>+/-</b> –	<b>1c 12 '1</b>	<b>...0 10 1100<sup>b</sup></b>
-----------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------------

Please forget the **'1** top right for the moment – it will be explained later here. Note the low byte of our number is displayed larger than its top four bits for easy reading. As you see, **+/-** in **1c** inverts every single bit, being equivalent to **NOT** here.

Return to the original number via **+/-** now, choose 2COMPL and you will get:

<b>2c 12 '1</b>	<b>0000 100 100 11<sup>b</sup></b>	and – after <b>+/-</b> –	<b>2c 12 '1</b>	<b>...0 110 110 1<sup>b</sup></b>
-----------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------------

Note the negative number equals the inverse plus one in **2c**.

Now return again to the original number via **+/-**, choose SIGNMT and you will see:

<b>sm12 '1</b>	<b>0000 100 100 11<sup>b</sup></b>	and – after <b>+/-</b> –	<b>sm12 '1</b>	<b>0000 100 100 11<sup>b</sup></b>
----------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------	------------------------------------

Negating a number just flips the top bit in **sm**, that's all.

Finally, return to the original number via **+/-**, choose UNSIGN and you will get:

<b>un12 '1</b>	<b>0000 100 100 11<sup>b</sup></b>	and – after <b>+/-</b> –	<b>un12 '1</b>	<b>...0 110 110 1<sup>b</sup> o</b>
----------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------

Note the second number looks like in **2c**, but in addition an overflow is set here.

This needs explanation, since changing signs has no meaning in **un** per definition<sup>31</sup>, where the most significant bit adds magnitude, not sign, so the largest value represented by a 12-bit word is 4095 instead of 2047. Thus, **+/-** should be illegal here and result in no operation. Nevertheless, **+/-** was allowed and implemented in *HP-16C*, so we follow this implementation for sake of backward compatibility.

Thus, pressing **+/-** will not suffice anymore for returning to the original number here, you must also clear the overflow flag by **CF** **B** explicitely (see [above](#)).

As you have seen, positive numbers stay unchanged in all those modes. Just negative numbers are represented in different ways. Therefore, taking a negative number in one mode and switching to another one will lead to different interpretations. The fixed bit pattern representing e.g.  $-147^d$  in default **2c** will be displayed as  $-145^d$  in **1c**,  $-1901^d$  in **sm**, and  $3949^d$  in **un**.

Keeping the mode (e.g. **2c** again) and changing the bases will produce different views of the constant bit pattern as well. You will notice that the displays for bases 4, 8, and 16 will look similar to those shown above, presenting all twelve bits to you, while in the other bases a signed mantissa will be displayed instead.

Compare for **example** the outputs

<b>2c 12</b>	<b>33 123 1<sup>4</sup></b>	for base 4 and	<b>2c 12</b>	<b>- 1042 5<sup>5</sup></b>	for base 5 <sup>32</sup> .
--------------	-----------------------------	----------------	--------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

Let us look to bigger words now: The following **example** shows your *WP 34S* displaying an arbitrary number in unsigned hexadecimal mode with word size 64, with or without separators:

<b>un 64</b>	<b>93A 14b6 h</b>	or	<b>un 64</b>	<b>93A 14b6 h</b>
--------------	-------------------	----	--------------	-------------------

After switching to binary mode, this number will need 28 digits, being **1001001110100001010010110110**. The 12 least significant digits are displayed initially together with an indication that there are four display windows in total with the rightmost shown:

<b>un 64</b>	<b>0 100 10 110 110 b</b>
--------------	---------------------------

The least significant byte is emphasized. Press **◀** and you will get the next bytes (note there is a 4-bit overlap with the previous display):

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<sup>31</sup> This is clearly stated also in the *HP-16C Computer Scientist Owner's Handbook* of April 1982 on page 30. Unfortunately, however, they did not stick to this.

<sup>32</sup> This takes into account that bases 2, 4, 8, and 16 are most convenient for bit and byte manipulations and further close-to-hardware applications. On the other hand, the bases in between will probably gain most interest in dealing with different number representations and calculating therein, where base 10 is the common reference standard.

un 64 "1" BEG RPN  
10 00010100<sup>b</sup>

un 64 "1" BEG RPN  
100 0011010<sup>b</sup>

un 64 "1" BEG RPN  
1001<sup>b</sup>

The last display shows the four most significant bits of this binary number. If leading zeros were turned on, there will be eight display windows (corresponding to eight bytes) here, with the four ‘most significant’ bytes containing only zeros.

Please note numeric input is limited to 12 digits in all integer bases.

Browsing a large integer in steps of eight digits is a specialty of binary mode. In any other base the step size is the full display width, i.e. twelve digits without any overlap. See e.g. the most and least significant parts of the same number in base 3:

un 64 "1" BEG RPN  
10 12 10<sup>3</sup>      un 64 "1" BEG RPN  
02 120 111202<sup>3</sup>

## Bitwise Integer Operations

Your WP 34S carries all the operations you may know from vintage HP-16C plus more. For seven functions, you will find the schematic pictures in the table below as printed on the backplate of HP-16C. The ‘C’ in a box stands for the carry bit there. The following **examples** deal with 8-bit words showing leading zeros for easy reading. Input is  $11101011^b$  always. For further details about the respective operations, please turn to the [index](#) below.

	Schematic picture	Example	Output
<b>Shift Left</b>		SL 2	$10101100^b$
<b>Shift Right</b>		SR 3	$00011101^b$
<b>Arithmetic Shift Right</b>		ASR 3	in 2COMP and 1COMP: $11111101^b$ in UNSIGN: $00011101^b$ in SIGNMT: $10001101^b$
<b>Rotate Left</b>		RL 2	$10101111^b$
<b>Rotate Right</b>		RR 3	$01111101^b$

	Schematic picture	Example	Output
<b>Rotate Left through Carry</b>		RLC 2	$10101101^b$
<b>Rotate Right through Carry</b>		RRC 3	$11011101^b$

The outputs in mode 1COMP are identical to those for 2COMP in these examples. Note the picture for ASR correctly describes this operation for 1's and 2's complement modes only. In all modes of *HP-16C*, however, ASR 3 equals a signed division by  $2^3$ , hence the different results for the latter two modes shown above. The other bitwise operations are insensitive to complement mode setting.

Bits are counted from right to left, starting with number 1 for the least significant bit. This is important for the operations BC?, BS?, CB, FB, and SB, where a bit number must be specified.

All the commands mentioned so far are found in the catalog [X.FCN](#) in integer modes.

Let us show you the bitwise two-number functions provided as well. Again, we will use 8-bit words for the following **examples**:

Common input	Y	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 $b$
	X	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 $b$
Operation	Output	
AND	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 $b$	
NAND	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 $b$	
OR	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 $b$	
NOR	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 $b$	
XOR	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 $b$	
XNOR	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 $b$	

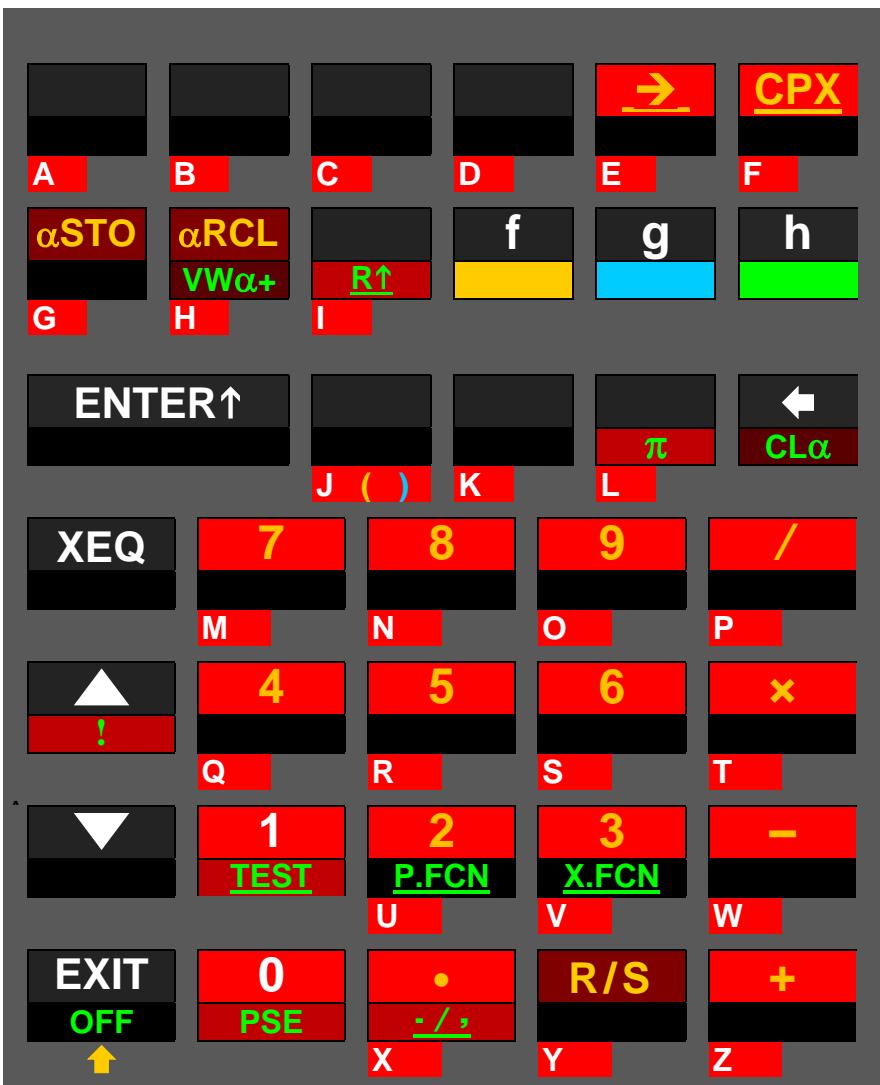
See the [index](#) for those and further commands working on bit level in integer modes (NOT, LJ, RJ, MASKL, MASKR, RAN#, and nBITS).

## SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT: FULL ALPHA MODE

Alpha mode is designed for text entry, e.g. for prompts. In this mode, the alpha register is displayed in the upper part of the LCD. All direct input goes there, and the numeric line (kept from your last calculation) is accessible by commands only. The display may look like this:



In alpha mode, most mathematical operations are neither necessary nor applicable. So the keyboard is reassigned automatically when you enter alpha mode:



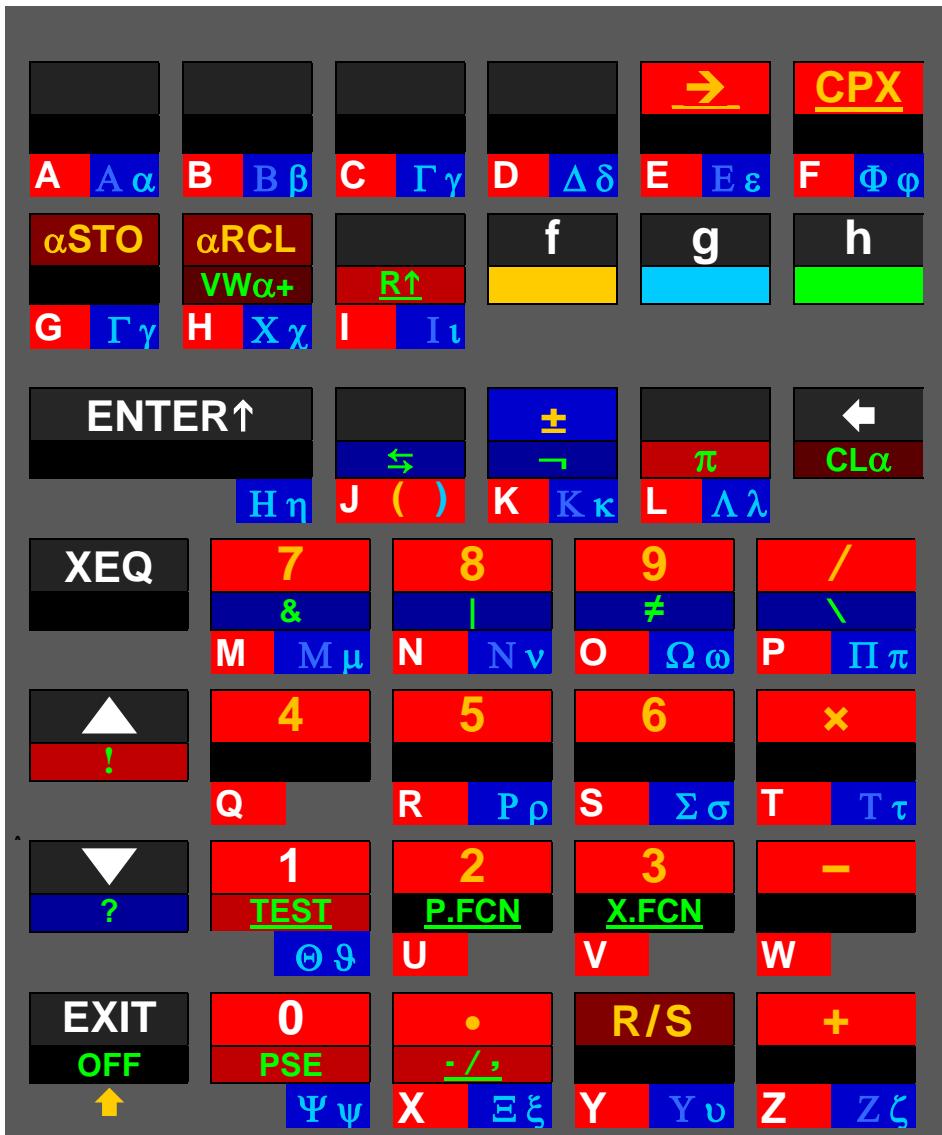
All labels printed on **red background** in here append corresponding characters to *alpha* directly or via alpha catalogs. Note four new catalogs become active in this mode. See the keys **→** and **CPX**, and the labels **R↑** and **.**, on your *WP 34S*.

Those labels printed on **darker red background** changed their functionality in other ways. See the keys **STO**, **RCL**, and **R/S**, as well as the labels **VIEW** and **CLx**.

Within alpha mode, primary function of most keys becomes appending the letter printed bottom left of this key – grey on the key plate – to *alpha*. **PSE** appends a space. When *alpha* exceeds 30 characters, the leftmost character(s) are discarded. Alpha mode starts with capital letters, and **↑** toggles upper and lower case. As in integer modes, **f** will access default primary functions wherever necessary<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>33</sup> The digits 0 and 1 may also be called using **f 0** or **f 1**, respectively.

Looking at the standard labels on the keyboard, we can safely offer you even more in this mode: All labels printed on **dark blue background** in the virtual keyboard below append characters to *alpha* as well. They are related to the labels printed on your WP 34S keyboard at these locations, but deviate from them. Prefix **g** leads to homophonic Greek letters where applicable<sup>34</sup>. And **h** allows also accessing logic symbols via the Boolean operations.



The alpha catalogs called by **f**  $\rightarrow$ , **f** **CPX**, **R↑**, **TEST**, and **./.** feature even more characters (see [below](#)). Check the [index of operations](#) for aSTO, aRCL, VWα+, and more alpha commands.

For a less colorful picture of this virtual keyboard, printed in a size you can attach it to the back of your WP 34S, please turn to [Appendix A](#).

<sup>34</sup> “Homophonic” according to ancient Greek pronunciation. And we assigned **Gamma** also to **C** due to the alphabet, and **Chi** to **H** since this letter comes next in pronunciation. Three Greek letters require special handling: **Psi** is accessed via **g 0** (below **PSE**), **Theta** via **g 1** (below **TEST** and following **T**), and **Eta** via **g ENTER↑**. **Omicron** is not featured since looking exactly like the Latin letter **O** in either case. Where we printed Greek capitals with lower contrast, they look like the respective Latin letters in our fonts. Greek professors, we count on your understanding.

## Character Set and Fonts

Your *WP 34S* features a large and a small alphanumeric font for display. Both are based on Luiz Viera's (Brazil) fonts as distributed in 2004. Some letters were added and some modified for better legibility, also since the dot matrix of *WP 34S* is only six pixels high.

See here all characters directly evocable through the virtual alpha keyboard (as shown [above](#)):



ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ  
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω  
0123456789 ()+-\*/±.!?≠¬\&|≠

As soon as a string exceeds the visible display using this large font, your *WP 34S* will take the following small font automatically to show as much as possible:

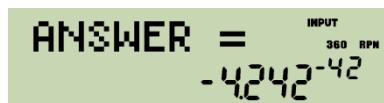


ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ  
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω  
0123456789 ()+-\*/±.!?≠¬\&|≠

Many more characters of both fonts live in the alpha catalogs. You will find them [below](#).

## Displaying the Alpha Register

As soon as you enter alpha mode and as long as you stay therein, *alpha* is displayed in the dot matrix, showing its right end (i.e. the last characters it is containing), while the numeric section keeps the result of the last numeric operation. The display may look like:



ANSWER = INPUT  
360 RPM  
-4242<sup>-42</sup>

Different information may be appended to *alpha*. See the commands starting with 'a' in the index of operations below. For **example**, αTIME allows creating texts like



It's 7:15pm INPUT  
360 RPM  
-4242<sup>-42</sup> or Um 19:15 Uhr INPUT  
BEG 360 RPM  
-4242<sup>-42</sup>

depending on time mode setting (12h / 24h).

And αDATE will append – depending on date format setting – either **2012-04-16** or **16.04.2012** or **04/16/2012** to *alpha*.

Please note *alpha* can take up to 30 characters. And your WP 34S features a rich set of special letters and further characters. So you may easily store a message like this, for **example**:



▲ and ▼ will browse such long messages in steps of 6 characters. ▲ will stop with the very first characters shown, ▼ stops showing the right end completely, i.e.



in this very special case.

Having left alpha mode, you can still display *alpha*: use VIEW<sub>a</sub> for this – it will show you the left end (i.e. the first characters *alpha* is containing).

Nevertheless we will not forget your WP 34S is mainly paid for working as a calculator.

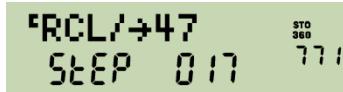
## PROGRAMMING

Your *WP 34S* is a *keystroke-programmable* calculator. If this statement makes you smile with delight, this chapter is for you. Else please turn to the *HP-42S Owner's Manual* first for an introduction into keystroke-programming, then continue reading here.

The basic building blocks within program memory are routines (or programs). Typically, a routine starts with a LBL statement and ends with RTN or END. In between, you may store any sequence of instructions (commands, operations, statements) for repeated use. Choose any operation featured – only a few commands are not programmable. The statements in your routine may use each and every register provided – there are (almost) no limits. You are the sole and undisputed master of the memory!

This freedom, however, has a price: you shall take care that your routines do not interfere in their quest for data storage space. So it is good practice recording the registers used by a particular routine, and documenting their purposes and contents for later reference.

In programming mode (i.e. while editing routines), the numeric display will indicate the current program step (000 – 927) in the mantissa and the number of free steps in the exponent, while the dot matrix will show the command contained in the current step, e.g.:



There is no program-specific step counting like it was in *HP-42S*.

### Labels

Structuring program memory and jumping around in it is eased by labels you may tag to any program steps – as known from previous programmable pocket calculators. Your *WP 34S* features a full set of alphanumeric program labels as described overleaf. Furthermore, different programs may be separated by END statements. Think of the beginning and the end of program memory containing implicit END statements.

See the next page for addressing labels.

When a command like e.g. XEQ **xy** is encountered, with **xy** representing one, two or three characters (like **A**, **BC**, **12**, **Tst**, **Pg3**, **x1μ**, etc.), your *WP 34S* will search this label using the following method:

1. If **xy** is purely numeric or a hotkey, it will be searched forward from the current position of the program pointer. When an END statement is reached without finding **xy**, the quest will continue right after previous END (so the search will stay in the current routine). This is the search procedure for local labels. It is as known from *HP-41C*.
2. Else, i.e. if **xy** is an alpha label of up to three characters of arbitrary case (automatically enclosed in ' like '**'Ab1'**), searching will start at program step 000 and cover the entire memory in the order RAM, FM, and XROM, independent of the position of the program pointer. This is the search procedure for global labels.

## Addressing Labels

1	User input Dot matrix display	<b>A</b> , <b>B</b> , <b>C</b> , or <b>D</b> <b>XEQ label</b> e.g. <b>XEQ C</b>	<b>XEQ</b> , <b>GTO</b> , <b>LBL</b> , <b>LBL?</b> , <b>SLV</b> , <b>S<sup>T</sup></b> , <b>T<sup>T</sup></b> , <b>Σ</b> , <b>αGTO</b> , or <b>αXEQ</b>	<b>OP _</b> e.g. <b>GTO _</b>	
2	User input Dot matrix display	Calls the function labeled <b>C</b> .  <b>OP label</b> e.g. <b>Σ B</b>	<b>A</b> , <b>B</b> , <b>C</b> , or <b>D</b>  <b>ENTER↑</b> sets alpha mode.  <b>OP ‘_</b>	<b>→</b> <sup>35</sup> opens indirect addressing and sets $\alpha_T$ mode.  <b>OP →_</b>	
3	User input Dot matrix display	Sums up the function given in a routine labeled <b>B</b> .  <b>OP ‘label</b> e.g. <b>SLV‘F1μ</b>	<b>Alphanumeric (global) label</b> (1 to 3 characters <sup>36</sup> )  <b>OP ‘label</b> e.g. <b>SLV‘F1μ</b>	<b>Stack level or lettered register</b> <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , <b>Z</b> , ..., <b>K</b>  <b>OP → x</b> e.g. <b>S → T</b>	<b>Register number</b> <b>00 ... 99</b> , <b>.00 ... .15</b> , if applicable <sup>37</sup>  <b>OP → nn</b> e.g. <b>XEQ→44</b>

Solves the function given in the routine labeled **F1μ**  
 (keyed in as explained in footer).      Integrates the function whose label is on stack level **T**.      Executes the routine whose label is in **R44**.

Look up GTO in the [index of operations](#) for special cases applying to this command exclusively.

<sup>35</sup> Works with all these operations except **LBL**.

<sup>36</sup> The 3<sup>rd</sup> character terminates entry and closes alpha mode – shorter labels need a closing **ENTER↑**. For the example given here, press **f 2 ENTER↑ CPX** **1 f EXIT g 7** and you are done. Statements including alpha labels exceeding one character decrement the number of free program steps by 2.  
**ATTENTION:** LBL A and LBL'A' are different animals! The latter is entered in alpha mode, the first via the hotkey directly.

<sup>37</sup> Some registers may be allocated to special applications. Please check the memory table above.

## Tests

Like vintage keystroke-programmable calculators before, your *WP 34S* features a set of tests. The respective command names feature a trailing '?'. Generally, tests will work as in *HP-42S*: they will return `true` or `false` in the dot matrix if called from the keyboard; if called in a program, they will execute the next program step only if the test is true, else skip that step. So the general rule reads 'skip if false' (exception: KEY?).

As mentioned above, programs typically end with RTN or END. In running programs, both statements work very similar and show only subtle differences: a RTN statement immediately after a test returning `false` will be skipped – an END will not.

See the [index of operations](#) below for more information. The vast majority of tests is contained in the [catalog TEST](#).

Please note not all commands featuring a trailing '?' are such black-and-white tests. There are also commands of this kind returning numbers (e.g. IBASE?) or codes (e.g. KTP?) – you will find these in the [catalog TEST](#) as well.

## Local Data

If – after some time – you have a number of different routines stored, keeping track of their memory requests may become a challenge. Most of modern programming languages take care of this problem by declaring *local variables*, i.e. memory space allocated from general data memory and accessible for the current routine only – when the routine is finished, the respective memory is released again. On the *WP 34S*, registers are for data storage – so we offer you *local registers* allocated to your routine exclusively.

**Example:** Let us assume you write a routine labeled 'P1':

1. You just enter the command LOC R 5 in your routine specifying you want five local registers,
2. then you may access these registers most easily using local numbers .00 ... .04 throughout *P1*.

Now, if you call another routine *P2* from *P1*, also *P2* may contain a step LOC R requesting some local registers. They will then carry local register numbers .00 etc. again, but the local register .00 of *P2* will be different from the local register .00 of *P1*, so no interference will happen. As soon as the return statement is executed, the local registers of the corresponding routine are released and given back to the heap mentioned above.

This construction allows e.g. for recursive programs, since every time such a routine is called again it will get a new set of local registers being different from the ones it got before. Nevertheless, since you remain the sole and undisputed master of the memory, proper programming and care-taking persist being your job.

See the commands LOC R, LOC R?, MEM?, and POPL R in the [index of operations](#) and [Appendix B](#) below for more information, also about the limitations of local data.

## Programmed Input and Output, User Interaction and Dialogues

A number of commands may be employed for controlling I/O of programs. In the index [below](#), their behavior is described if they are entered from the keyboard. Executed by a program, however, this will differ in a characteristic way.

When a program is started, the prior display contents are replaced by the ‘Running Program’ message and will be updated at certain events only – not after each operation. So where in manual mode a command shows an information immediately after execution, in automatic mode only PROMPT, PSE, STOP, VIEW, VIEW $\alpha$ , or VW $\alpha+$  will trigger a display update, and the display will hold until the next such command is encountered. ERR 0 or MSG 0 are the only ways to get ‘Running Program’ back once this message has been replaced by a programmed display. See the following **examples** – parameters are omitted here:

- Take VIEW, VIEW $\alpha$ , or VW $\alpha+$  for plain display updates. X is a valid parameter for VIEW and VW $\alpha+$ . Please note frequent updates will slow down program execution, since the anti-flicker logic waits for a complete display refresh cycle before allowing the next update.
- Use one of the following four code segments for displaying messages or other information for a defined minimum time interval, given by PSE:

PSE	VIEW PSE	VIEW $\alpha$ PSE	VW $\alpha+$ PSE
for plain numeric output		for complex alphanumeric messages	

- Ask (‘prompt’) for numeric input employing one of these four:

STOP	VIEW $\alpha$ STOP	VW $\alpha+$ STOP	PROMPT	combining VW $\alpha+$ X and STOP in one command
------	-----------------------	----------------------	--------	---

Whatever you key in will be in **X** when you continue the program by pressing **R/S** . If you want it elsewhere, take care of it.

- Prompt for alphanumeric input by the following steps:

**$\alpha$ ON**      sets alpha mode and prepares for showing the final part of *alpha*.  
**PROMPT**     displays this part and waits for user input, terminated by **R/S** .  
 **$\alpha$ OFF**     returns to the numeric mode previously set.

Whatever you key in will be appended to *alpha* here. The program will continue as soon as you press **R/S** .

Please see the [index](#) for more information about these commands and their parameters.

If you press – instead of or after keying in alphanumeric data – one of the hotkeys **A** to **D** in input, the program will call the next routine beginning with a label carrying this name. A typical program structure might look like this **example**:

001	LBL 'MYP'					
002	CL $\alpha$					
003	$\alpha$ 'He1'	Sets up a message ...				
004	$\alpha$ 'lo!'					
005	LBL 00					
006	PROMPT	... and stops waiting for user input.				
007	GTO 00	(R/S) does nothing, it simply returns to the prompt.				
008	LBL A	Called if user input after step 006 was terminated by (A).				
009	ENTRY?	Any new numeric data entered by the user?				
010	GTO 11	Then go to step 012 where local label 11 lives.				
011	XEQ 01	Else call subroutine 01 for computing a new number instead.				
012	LBL 11					
013	STO 01	Store the new number (input or computed).				
014	RTN	Return to prompting via step 007.				
015	LBL 01					
...		Compute the new number for missing numeric user input.				
...	RTN					
...	LBL B	Called if user input after step 006 was terminated by (B).				
...	RTN					
...	END					

This is the way the TVM application is implemented. – If there is more than one program using labels A to D in *RAM* or *FM*, it will be necessary moving the program counter (PC) into the desired program and stopping there – provided programs are separated by END.

## Keyboard Codes and Direct Keyboard Access

Sometimes, the four hotkeys might not suffice. There is, however, an easy way to extend the number of directly callable subroutines: shorthand addressing of numeric labels using keyboard codes as defined at right. Each key gets a code simply given by its row and column on the keyboard.

Whenever you are asked for the entry of a two-digit label, any of the keys highlighted green in this picture may be used for direct input. The label will then be replaced by the row/column code of the respective key. Keys not available this way (since they have another fixed meaning in this context) may still be used for a short address by pressing **f** before. Only **f** itself cannot be used for shorthand addressing.

A 11	B 12	C 13	D 14	$\rightarrow$ 15	CPX 16
STO 21	RCL 22	R↓ 23	f 24	g 25	h 26
ENTER↑ 31	x $\leftrightarrow$ y 32	+/- 33	EEX 34	⬅ 35	
XEQ 41	7 42	8 43	9 44	/ 45	
▲ 51	4 52	5 53	6 54	x 55	
▼ 61	1 62	2 63	3 64	- 65	
EXIT 71	0 72	. 73	R/S 74	+	75

If, for **example**, you want to link a program to the key **STO**, just put label 21 at the beginning of the routine, then it can be called via **XEQ STO** by the user conveniently.

The same keyboard codes are returned by the KEY? command which allows ‘real time’ response to user input from the keyboard. KEY? takes a register argument (X is allowed

but does not lift the stack) and stores the key most recently pressed during program execution in the register specified. R/S and EXIT cannot be queried, they stop program execution immediately. The keyboard is active during program execution – but it is desirable to display a message and suspend the program by PSE while waiting for user input. Since PSE will be terminated by a key press, simply use PSE 99 in a loop to wait for input. Since KEY? acts as a test as well, a typical user input loop might look like this **example**:

```

001 LBL 'USR'
002 CL $\alpha$ 
003  $\alpha$  'KEY'      Sets up a message ...
004  $\alpha$  ?
005 LBL 00
006 VIEW $\alpha$       ... and displays it.
007 PSE 99        Waits 9.9 s for user input unless a key is pressed.
008 KEY? 00        Test for user input and put the key code in R00.
009 GTO 00        If there was none then go back to step 005.
010 LBL?→00       If a label corresponding to the key code has been defined ...
011 XEQ→00        ... then call it,
012 GTO 00        ... else return to step 005.

```

Instead of the dumb waiting loop, the program can do some computations and update the display before the next call to PSE and KEY? – think of e.g. a lunar landing game.

To be even more versatile, KTP? *nn* is designed to return the type of the key pressed as a row / column code in register *nn*: 0 to 9 for the respective digits; 10 for **.**, **±**, and **EEX**; 11 for **f**, **g**, and **h**; and 12 for the other keys. An invalid code in the target register throws an ‘Invalid Range’ error.

If you decide not to handle the key in your program you may feed it back to the main processing loop of the calculator with the PUTK *nn* command. It will cause the program to halt, and the key will be handled as if pressed after the stop. This is especially useful if you want to allow numeric input while waiting for some special keys like the arrows. This allows writing a vector or matrix editor in user code. After execution of the PUTK command you are responsible for letting the program continue its work by pressing **R/S** or a hotkey.

## Flash Memory (*FM*) and *XROM*

In addition to the *RAM* provided, your WP 34S allows you accessing flash memory for voltage-fail safe storage of user programs and data. The first section of *FM* is a 2kB backup region, holding the image of the entire user program memory, registers and calculator states as soon as you completed a SAVE. The remaining part of *FM* (several kilobytes depending on setup) will hold programs only. Alphanumeric labels (see [above](#)) in *FM* can be called via XEQ like in *RAM*. This allows creating program libraries in *FM*. Use CAT to see the global labels defined already – labels in *FM* are tagged with **L**, **b** there.

*FM* is ideal for backups or other long-living data, but shall not be used for repeated transient storage like in programmed loops<sup>38</sup>. Registers and standard user program memory,

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<sup>38</sup> *FM* may not survive more than some 10,000 flashes. Thus, we made commands writing to *FM* (like SAVE or PSTO) non-programmable.

residing in *RAM* on the opposite, are designed for data changing frequently but will not hold data with the batteries removed. So both kinds of memory have specific advantages and disadvantages you shall take into account for optimum benefit and long lasting joy with your *WP 34S*. Find more about *FM* in [Appendix A](#) below.

Furthermore, there is a memory section called *XROM* (for 'extended *ROM*'), where some additional routines live. These, though written in user code, are read-only and thus can be called, executed, but not edited. For you, it makes no difference whether a pre-programmed routine executes in *ROM* or *XROM*.

## INDEX OF OPERATIONS

All commands available (more than 550) are found below with their *names* and the *keystrokes* necessary. Names printed in **bold** face in this list belong to functions directly accessible on the keyboard, the other commands may be picked from [catalogs](#). The command names will show up identically in catalogs and program listings unless specified otherwise explicitly. Sorting in index and catalogs is case insensitive and works in the following order:

\_ 0...9, A...Z,  $\alpha$ ... $\omega$ , ( ) + -  $\times$  /  $\pm$  , . ! ? : ; ‘ “ \* @ \_ ~  $\rightarrow$   $\leftarrow$   $\uparrow$   $\downarrow$   $\leftrightarrow$   
<  $\leq$  =  $\approx$   $\neq$   $\geq$  > % \$ € £ ¥  $\sqrt{}$   $\infty$  & \ ^ | [ ] { }  #

Super- and subscripts are handled like normal characters in sorting. The  near the end of the sorting order list above is the printer symbol heading all print commands.

Generally, functions and keystroke-programming will work as on *HP-42S*, bit and integer functions as on *HP-16C*, unless stated otherwise under remarks. Please refer to the manuals of the vintage calculators mentioned for additional information about traditional commands.

An elevated ‘C’ heads the names of complex operations (see [above](#)). **C**PX is a legal prefix for all functions whose *names are printed in italics* in this list. Whenever a complex result occurs, a capital **C** in the dot matrix will remind you to look at *y* as well.

Over 275 functions are available on your *WP 34S* for the first time ever on an *RPN* calculator. They got their remarks printed on **yellow background**. Operations carrying a familiar name but deviating in their functionality from previous *RPN* calculators are marked **light red**.

The vast majority of remarks for the respective operation start with a number:

- (0) represents functions without effects on the stack,
- (1) and (2) are for real or complex one- or two-number functions as defined above, and
- (3) is for real three-number functions;
- (-1) and (-2) stand for functions pushing numbers on the stack thus lifting it by 1 or 2 levels, respectively.

Operations disabling stack lift got a special remark.

**Parameters** will be taken from the lowest stack level(s) unless mentioned explicitly in the 2<sup>nd</sup> column – then they must follow the command. If underlined, they may also be specified using indirect addressing, as shown in the [tables](#) above. Some parameters of statistical distributions must be given in registers **J** and **K** as specified.

In the following, each function is listed stating the mode(s) it will work in, abbreviated by their names. In this column, ‘integer’ stands for an arbitrary integer mode, ‘&’ for a Boolean AND, a comma for an OR, and ‘¬’ for NOT. So e.g. **2<sup>X</sup>** works in all modes but alpha, even in complex domain. All operations may also be entered in programming mode unless stated otherwise explicitly.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$10^x$	f [10 <sup>x</sup> ]	$\neg\alpha$	(1)
12h	[h] MODE 12h	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets 12h time display mode: e.g. 1:23 will become 1:23 AM, 23:45 will become 11:45 PM. This will make a difference in αTIME only.
1COMPL	[h] MODE 1COMPL	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets 1's complement mode for integers.
1/x	f [1/x]	DECM	(1)
	[B]	DECM	(1) Shortcut working if label B is not defined.
24h	[h] MODE 24h	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets 24h time display mode. Compare 12h.
2COMPL	[h] MODE 2COMPL	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets 2's complement mode for integers.
$2^x$	f [2 <sup>x</sup> ]	$\neg\alpha$	(1)
$\sqrt[3]{x}$	[h] X.FCN $\sqrt[3]{x}$	$\neg\alpha$	(1)
ABS	f [lx]	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the absolute value.
	[CPX] f [lx]	DECM	(1) Returns $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ in X and clears Y.
ACOS	[g] COS <sup>-1</sup>	DECM	(1) Returns $\arccos(x)$ .
ACOSH	[g] HYP <sup>-1</sup> COS	DECM	(1) Returns $\text{arcosh}(x)$ . Note there is no need for pressing f here.
AGM	[h] MODE AGM	DECM	(2) Returns the arithmetic-geometric mean. See <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arithmetic-geometric_mean">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arithmetic-geometric_mean</a> .
ALL	[h] ALL n	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets the numeric display format to show 'all' decimals. ALL 0 works almost like ALL in HP-42S. For $x \geq 10^{13}$ , however, display will switch to SCI or ENG with the maximum number of digits necessary (see SCIOVR and ENGOVR). The same will happen if $x < 10^{-n}$ and more than 12 digits are required to show x completely.  <b>Example:</b> Input: 700 Display: 700 ALL 03 1/x 10 /
AND	[h] AND	Integer	(2) Works bitwise as in HP-16C. See <a href="#">above</a> .
		DECM	(2) Works like AND in HP-28S, i.e. x and y are interpreted before executing this operation. Zero is 'false', any other real number is 'true'.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
ANGLE	<b>h X.FCN ANGLE</b>	DECM	(2) Returns $\arctan(y/x)$ .
ASIN	<b>g SIN<sup>-1</sup></b>	DECM	(1) Returns $\arcsin(x)$ .
ASINH	<b>g HYP<sup>-1</sup> SIN</b>	DECM	(1) Returns $\text{arsinh}(x)$ . Note there is no need for pressing <b>f</b> here.
ASR	<b>h X.FCN ASR n</b>	Integer	(1) Works like <b>n</b> ( $\leq 63$ ) consecutive ASR commands in HP-16C, corresponding to a division by $2^n$ . See <a href="#">above</a> for details. ASR 0 executes as NOP, but loads L.
ATAN	<b>g TAN<sup>-1</sup></b>	DECM	(1) Returns $\arctan(x)$ .
ATANH	<b>g HYP<sup>-1</sup> TAN</b>	DECM	(1) Returns $\text{artanh}(x)$ . Note there is no need for pressing <b>f</b> here.
BASE	<b>h MODE BASE n</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets the base <b>n</b> for integer calculations, with $2 \leq n \leq 16$ . Popular bases are directly accessible on the keyboard. See <a href="#">above</a> for more information about integer modes.
BASE 10	<b>f 10</b>		Furthermore, BASE 0 sets DECM, and BASE 1 calls FRACT. See there.
BASE 16	<b>g 16</b>		<b>ATTENTION:</b> Stack contents are converted when switching from an integer mode to DECM, and are truncated vice versa. Other register contents stay as they are (see <a href="#">below</a> ).
BASE 2	<b>f 2</b>		
BASE 8	<b>g 8</b>		
BASE?	<b>h P.FCN BASE?</b>	Integer	(-1) Returns the integer base set (see BASE).
		DECM	(-1) Returns the integer base set before DECM.
BATT	<b>h X.FCN BATT</b>	DECM	(0) Measures the battery voltage in the range between 1.9V and 3.4V and returns this value.
		Integer	(0) Works like in DECM but returns the value in units of 100mV.
BC?	<b>h TEST BC? n</b>	Integer	(0) Tests the specified bit in <b>x</b> .
BestF	<b>h MODE BestF</b>	DECM	(0) Selects the best curve fit model, maximizing the correlation like BEST does in HP-42S.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
Binom	<b>h PROB Binom</b>	DECM	(1) Binomial distribution with the number of successes $g$ in $\mathbf{X}$ , the probability of a success $p_0$ in $\mathbf{J}$ and the sample size $n$ in $\mathbf{K}$ . $\text{Binom}_P^{39}$ returns $p_B(g; n; p_0) = \binom{n}{g} \cdot p_0^g \cdot (1 - p_0)^{n-g}$ .
$\text{Binom}_P$	<b>h PROB Binom_P</b>		
$\text{Binom}_u$	<b>h PROB Binom_u</b>		Binom returns $F_B(m; n; p_0) = \sum_{g=0}^m p_B(g; n; p_0)$ with the maximum number of successes $m$ in $\mathbf{X}$ .
$\text{Binom}^{-1}$	<b>h PROB Binom^-1</b>		$\text{Binom}^{-1}$ returns $m$ for a given probability $F_B$ in $\mathbf{X}$ , $p_0$ in $\mathbf{J}$ and $n$ in $\mathbf{K}$ .
$B_n$	<b>h X.FCN B_n</b>	DECM	(1) $B_n$ returns the Bernoulli number for an integer $n > 0$ given in $\mathbf{X}$ : $B_n = (-1)^{n+1} n \cdot \zeta(1-n)$ . $B_n^*$ works with the old definition instead:
$B_n^*$	<b>h X.FCN B_n**</b>		$B_n^* = \frac{2 \cdot (2n)!}{(2\pi)^{2n}} \cdot \zeta(2n)$ . See below for $\zeta(x)$ .
BS?	<b>h TEST BS? n</b>	Integer	(0) Tests the specified bit in $x$ .
Cauch	<b>h PROB Cauch</b>	DECM	(1) Cauchy-Lorentz distribution (also known as Lorentz or Breit-Wigner distribution) with the location $x_0$ specified in $\mathbf{J}$ and the shape $\gamma$ in $\mathbf{K}$ :
$\text{Cauch}_P$	<b>h PROB Cauch_P</b>		$\text{Cauch}_P$ returns $f_{Ca}(x) = \left\{ \pi \gamma \cdot \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{x - x_0}{\gamma} \right)^2 \right] \right\}^{-1}$ ,
$\text{Cauch}_u$	<b>h PROB Cauch_u</b>		$\text{Cauch}$ returns $F_{Ca}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{x - x_0}{\gamma}\right)$ .
$\text{Cauch}^{-1}$	<b>h PROB Cauch^-1</b>		$\text{Cauch}^{-1}$ returns $x$ for a given probability $F_{Ca}$ in $\mathbf{X}$ , $x_0$ in $\mathbf{J}$ and $\gamma$ in $\mathbf{K}$ .
CB	<b>h X.FCN CB n</b>	Integer	(1) Clears the specified bit in $x$ .
CEIL	<b>h X.FCN CEIL</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the smallest integer $\geq x$ .
CF	<b>g CF n</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Clears the flag specified.
CFALL	<b>h P.FCN CFALL</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Clears all user flags.
CLALL	<b>h P.FCN CLALL</b>	$\neg(\alpha, PR)$	(0) Clears all registers, flags, and programs in RAM if confirmed. Compare RESET.
CLP	<b>f CLP</b>	All	(0) Clears the current program, i.e. the one the program pointer is in.

<sup>39</sup>  $\text{Binom}_P$  equals  $\text{BINOMDIST}(g; n; p_0; 0)$  and  $\text{Binom}$  equals  $\text{BINOMDIST}(m; n; p_0; 1)$  in MS Excel.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
CLPALL	<b>h P.FCN CLPALL</b>	$\neg(\alpha, PR)$	(0) Clears all programs in RAM if confirmed.
CLREGS	<b>h P.FCN CLREGS</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Clears all global and local general purpose registers allocated (see REGS and LocR). The stack contents as well as those of <b>L</b> and <b>I</b> are kept.
CLSTK	<b>0 g FILL</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Clears all stack registers currently allocated (i.e. <b>X</b> through <b>T</b> or <b>X</b> through <b>D</b> , respectively). All other register contents are kept.
	<b>h P.FCN CLSTK</b>		
CLx	<b>h CLx</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Clears register <b>X</b> only, disabling stack lift as usual.
CL $\alpha$	<b>h CLx</b>	$\alpha$	(0) Clears the alpha register like CLA in HP-42S.
	<b>h P.FCN CL<math>\alpha</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	
CL $\Sigma$	<b>g CL<math>\Sigma</math></b>	DECM	(0) Clears the summation registers and releases the memory allocated for them.
COMB	<b>f Cy,x</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns the number of possible <u>sets</u> of $y$ items taken $x$ at a time. No item occurs more than once in a set, and different orders of the same $x$ items are <u>not</u> counted separately. Formula: $C_{y,x} = \binom{y}{x} = \frac{y!}{x!(y-x)!}$ . Compare PERM.
$c_{CONJ}$	<b>CPX h X.FCN</b> <b>CONJ</b>	DECM	(1) Flips the sign of $y$ , thus returning the complex conjugate of $x_c$ .
CORR	<b>g r</b>	DECM	(-1) Returns the correlation coefficient for the current statistical data and curve fitting model.
COS	<b>f COS</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the cosine of the angle in <b>X</b> .
COSH	<b>f HYP COS</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the hyperbolic cosine of $x$ .
COV	<b>h STAT COV</b>	DECM	(-1) Returns the population covariance for two data sets. It depends on the fit model selected. For LinF, it calculates $COV_{xy} = \frac{1}{n^2} (n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i)$ See $s_{XY}$ for the sample covariance.
$c_{CROSS}$	<b>CPX h X.FCN</b> <b>CROSS</b>	DECM	(2) Interprets $x$ and $y$ as Cartesian components of a first vector, and $z$ and $t$ as those of a second one, and returns $[x \cdot t - y \cdot z, 0, \dots]$ , dropping two stack levels.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
DATE	<b>h X.FCN DATE</b>	DECM	(-1) Recalls the date from the real time clock into the numeric section in the format selected. See D.MY, M.DY, and Y.MD. In addition, DATE shows the day of week in the dot matrix.  The function DATE of HP-12C corresponds to DAYS+ in your WP 34S (see below).
DATE→	<b>h X.FCN DATE→</b>	DECM	(-2) Assumes $x$ containing a date in the format selected and pushes its three components on the stack.
DAY	<b>h X.FCN DAY</b>	DECM	(1) Assumes $x$ containing a date in the format selected and extracts the day.
DAYS+	<b>h X.FCN DAYS+</b>	DECM	(2) Adds $x$ days on a date in $Y$ in the format selected and displays the resulting date including the day of week in the same format as WDAY does. Works like DATE in HP-12C.
DBLR	<b>h X.FCN DBLR</b>	Integer	(2) Double word length commands for remainder, multiplication and division like in HP-16C. If the division remainder is $\neq 0$ , the carry flag is set. DBLx and DBL / clear the overflow flag.
DBLx	<b>h X.FCN DBLx</b>		
DBL /	<b>h X.FCN DBL/</b>		
DEC	<b>h P.FCN DEC <math>r</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Decrements the register $r$ by 1.
DECIM	<b>f H.d</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets default decimal floating point mode.
DECOMP	<b>h X.FCN DECOMP</b>	DECM	(-1) Decomposes $x$ (after converting it into an improper fraction, if applicable), returning $y/x =$ in top row and a stack [denominator( $x$ ), numerator( $x$ ), ...]. Reversible by division.  <b>Example:</b> If $X$ contains 2.25 then DECOMP will return $x = 4$ and $y = 9$ , pushing previous content of $Y$ to $Z$ etc.
DEG	<b>g DEG</b>	DECM	(0) Sets angular mode to degrees.
DEG→	<b>h X.FCN DEG→</b>	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as degrees and converts them to the angular mode currently set.
DENANY	<b>h MODE DENANY</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets default fraction format like in HP-35S, allowing maximum precision in fraction display with the startup default – any denominator up to the value set by DENMAX may appear.  <b>Example:</b> If DENMAX = 5 then DENANY allows denominators 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
DENFAC	<b>h MODE</b> <b>DENFAC</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets 'factors of the maximum denominator', i.e. all integer factors of DENMAX may appear. <b>Example:</b> If DENMAX = 60 then DENFAC will allow denominators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, and 60.
DENFIX	<b>h MODE</b> <b>DENFIX</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets fixed denominator format, i.e. the one and only denominator allowed is the value set by DENMAX.
DENMAX	<b>h MODE</b> <b>DENMAX</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Works like /c in HP-35S, but the maximum denominator settable is 9,999. It will be set to this value if $x < 1$ or $x > 9,999$ at DENMAX execution time. For $x = 1$ the current setting is recalled.
DET	<b>h MATRIX</b> <b>DET</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Takes a <a href="#">descriptor</a> of a square matrix in X and returns the determinant of the matrix. The matrix itself is not modified.
DISP	<b>h MODE</b> <b>DISP</b> <b>n</b>	DECM	(0) Changes the number of decimals shown while keeping the basic display format (FIX, SCI, ENG) as is. With ALL set, DISP will change the switchover point (see ALL).
$c^{\circ}$ DOT	<b>CPX</b> <b>h X.FCN</b> <b>'DOT</b>	DECM	(2) Interprets $x$ and $y$ as Cartesian components of a first vector, and $z$ and $t$ as those of a second one, and returns $[x \cdot z + y \cdot t, 0, \dots]$ , dropping two stack levels.
DROP	<b>h X.FCN</b> <b>DROP</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Drops $x$ . See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
	<b>CPX</b> <b>h X.FCN</b> <b>'DROP</b>	DECM	Drops $x_c$ . See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
DSE	<b>f DSE</b> <b>r</b>	PR	(0) Given $cccccc.ffffii$ in $r$ , DSE decrements $r$ by $ii$ , skipping next program line if then $ccccccc \leq fff$ . If $r$ features no fractional part then $fff$ is 0 and $ii$ is set to 1. Note that neither $fff$ nor $ii$ can be negative, and DSE makes only sense with $cccccc > 0$ .
DSL	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>DSL</b> <b>r</b>	PR	(0) Works like DSE but skips if $ccccccc < fff$ .
DSZ	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>DSZ</b> <b>r</b>	PR	(0) Decrements $r$ by 1, and skips the next step if $ r  < 1$ thereafter. Known from HP-16C.
D.MY	<b>h MODE</b> <b>D.MY</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets the format for date display.
D→J	<b>h X.FCN</b> <b>D→J</b>	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as a date in the format set and converts it to a Julian day number according to JG...

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
D→R		DECM	(1) See the <a href="#">catalog of conversions</a> for conversions from degrees to radians.
E3OFF	<b>h MODE E3OFF</b>	¬α	(0) Toggle the thousands separators for DECM (points or commas depending on radix setting).
E3ON	<b>h MODE E3ON</b>		
END	<b>h P.FCN END</b>	PR	(0) Last command in a routine and terminal for searching local labels as described <a href="#">above</a> . Works like RTN in all other aspects.
ENG	<b>h ENG n</b>	¬α	(0) Sets engineering display format.
ENGOVR	<b>h ENG ENTER↑</b>	¬α	(0) Defines that numbers exceeding the range displayable in ALL or FIX will be shown in engineering format. See SCIOVR.
ENTER↑	<b>ENTER↑</b>	¬α	(-1) Pushes $x$ on the stack, disabling stack lift as usual. See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
ENTRY?	<b>h TEST ENTRY?</b>	¬α	(0) Checks the entry flag. This internal flag is set if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any character is entered in alpha mode, or</li> <li>any command is accepted for entry (be it via <b>ENTER↑</b>, a function key, or <b>R/S</b> with a partial command line).</li> </ul>
erf	<b>h X.FCN erf</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the error function or its complementary: $\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \quad \text{and} \quad \text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x)$ .
erfc	<b>h X.FCN erfc</b>		
ERR	<b>h P.FCN ERR n</b>	¬α	(0) Raises the error specified. See <a href="#">below</a> for the respective error codes.
EVEN?	<b>h TEST EVEN?</b>	¬α	(0) Checks if $x$ is integer and even.
<b>e<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>f ex</b>	¬α	(1)
ExpF	<b>h MODE ExpF</b>	DECM	(0) Selects the exponential curve fit model $y = a_0 e^{a_1 x}$ .
Expon	<b>h PROB Expon</b>	DECM	(1) Exponential distribution with the rate $\lambda$ in <b>J</b> : $f_{Ex}(x) = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x}$ , $F_{Ex}(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ . $F_{Ex}^{-1}(t_s) = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln(1 - t_s)$ for a given probability $F_{Ex}$ in <b>X</b> and $\lambda$ in <b>J</b> .
Expon <sub>P</sub>	<b>h PROB Expon<sub>P</sub></b>		
Expon <sub>u</sub>	<b>h PROB Expon<sub>u</sub></b>		
Expon <sup>-1</sup>	<b>h PROB Expon<sup>-1</sup></b>		

<sup>40</sup> The pdf corresponds to EXPONDIST( $x; \lambda; 0$ ) and the cdf to EXPONDIST( $x; \lambda; 1$ ) in MS Excel.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
EXPT	<b>h X.FCN EXPT</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the exponent $h$ of the number displayed $x = m \cdot 10^h$ . Compare MANT.
$e^x - 1$	<b>h X.FCN <math>e^x - 1</math></b>	DECM	(1) Returns more accurate results for the fractional part of $e^x$ with $x \approx 0$ .
FAST	<b>h MODE FAST</b>	All	(0) Sets the processor speed to 'fast'. This is start-up default and is kept for fresh batteries. Compare SLOW.
FB	<b>h X.FCN FB <math>n</math></b>	Integer	(1) Inverts ('flips') the specified bit in $x$ .
FC?	<b>h TEST FC? <math>n</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests if the flag specified is clear.
FC?C			
FC?F	<b>h TEST FC?C <math>n</math></b> etc.	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests if the flag specified is clear. Clears, flips, or sets this flag after testing, respectively.
FC?S			
FF	<b>h P.FCN FF <math>n</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Flips the flag specified.
FIB	<b>h X.FCN FIB</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the Fibonacci number $f_n$ with $n = x$ . These numbers are defined as $f_0 = 0$ , $f_1 = 1$ , and $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 2$ .
<b>FILL</b>	<b>g FILL</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Copies $x$ to all stack levels. See details <a href="#">above</a> .
<b>FIX</b>	<b>h FIX <math>n</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets fixed point display format.
FLASH?	<b>h P.FCN FLASH?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Returns the number of free words in flash memory.
FLOOR	<b>h X.FCN FLOOR</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the largest integer $\leq x$ .
<b>FP</b>	<b>g FP</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the fractional part of $x$ .
FP?	<b>h TEST FP?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests $x$ for having a nonzero fractional part.
FRACT	<b>h MODE FRACT</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets fraction mode like in HP-35S, but keeps the display format as set by PROFRC or IMPFRC.
FS?	<b>h TEST FS? <math>n</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests if the flag specified is set.
FS?C			
FS?F	<b>h TEST FS?C <math>n</math></b> etc.	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests if the flag specified is set. Clears, flips, or sets this flag after testing, respectively.
FS?S			

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$F_p(x)$	<b>h PROB</b> $F_p(x)$	DECM	(1) Fisher's F-distribution. $F(x)$ equals $1 - Q(F)$ , $F_u(x)$ equals $Q(F)$ and $F^{-1}(p)$ equals $F_p$ in HP-21S.. The degrees of freedom are specified in <b>J</b> and <b>K</b> . The F-distribution is heavily used in ANOVA.
$F_u(x)$	<b>h PROB</b> $F_u(x)$		
$F(x)$	<b>h PROB</b> $F(x)$		
$F^{-1}(p)$	<b>h PROB</b> $F^{-1}(p)$		
$f'(x)$	<b>h P.FCN</b> $f'(x)$ <i>label</i>	DECM	Returns the first derivative of the function $f(x)$ at position $x$ . This $f(x)$ must be specified in a routine starting with <b>LBL</b> <i>label</i> . On return, <b>Y</b> , <b>Z</b> , and <b>T</b> will be cleared and the position $x$ will be in <b>L</b> . <b>ATTENTION:</b> $f'(x)$ will look for a user routine labeled ' $\delta x$ ', returning a fixed step size <b>dx</b> in <b>X</b> . If that routine is not defined, <b>dx = 0.1</b> is set for default (arbitrary, but a choice had to be made). – Then, $f'(x)$ will evaluate $f(x)$ at ten points equally spaced in the interval $x \pm 5 dx$ . If you expect any irregularities within this interval, change <b>dx</b> to exclude them.
$f''(x)$	<b>h P.FCN</b> $f''(x)$ <i>label</i>	DECM	Works like $f'(x)$ but returns the second derivative.
GCD	<b>h X.FCN</b> GCD	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns the Greatest Common Divisor of $x$ and $y$ <sup>41</sup> .
$g_d$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $g_d$	DECM	(1) Returns the Gudermann function or its inverse
$g_d^{-1}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $g_d^{-1}$		$g_d(x) = \int_0^x \frac{d\xi}{\cosh \xi}$ or $g_d^{-1}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{d\xi}{\cos \xi}$ , respectively.
Geom	<b>h PROB</b> Geom	DECM	(1) Geometric distribution: $Geom_p$ returns $f_{Ge}(m) = p_0(1-p_0)^m$ ,
$Geom_p$	<b>h PROB</b> $Geom_p$		$Geom$ returns $F_{Ge}(m) = 1 - (1-p_0)^{m+1}$ , being the probability for a first success after $m=x$ Bernoulli experiments. The probability $p_0$ for a success in each such experiment must be specified in <b>J</b> .
$Geom_u$	<b>h PROB</b> $Geom_u$		$Geom^{-1}$ returns the number of failures $f$ before 1 <sup>st</sup> success for given probabilities $F_{Ge}$ in <b>X</b> and $p_0$ in <b>J</b> .
$Geom^{-1}$	<b>h PROB</b> $Geom^{-1}$		
<b>GRAD</b>	<b>g GRAD</b>	DECM	(0) Sets angular mode to gon or grads.
<b>GRAD→</b>	<b>h X.FCN</b> GRAD→	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as given in gon or grads and converts them to the angular mode currently set.

<sup>41</sup> GCD translates to "ggT" in German.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
GTO	<b>h GTO</b> <i>label</i>	PR	(0) Inserts an unconditional branch to <i>label</i> .
		¬PR, ¬α	(0) Positions the program pointer to <i>label</i> .
	<b>h GTO</b> [A], [B], [C], or [D]	¬α	... to one of these labels, if defined.
	<b>h GTO</b> [.] <i>nnn</i>		(0) Positions the program pointer ... ... to step <i>nnn</i> .
	<b>h GTO</b> [.] [▲]		... directly after previous END, going to the top of current program.
	<b>h GTO</b> [.] [▼]		... directly after next END, going to the top of next program.
	<b>h GTO</b> [.] [.]		... to step 000, i.e. top of RAM.
GTOα	<b>h P.FCN</b> GTOα	¬α	(0) Takes the first three characters of <i>alpha</i> (or less if there are less available) as a label and positions the program pointer to it.
H <sub>n</sub>	<b>h X.FCN</b> H <sub>n</sub>	DECM	(1) Hermite's polynomials for probability: $H_n(x) = (-1)^n \cdot e^{x^2/2} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( e^{-x^2/2} \right)$ with <i>n</i> in Y, solving the differential equation $f''(x) - 2x \cdot f'(x) + 2n \cdot f(x) = 0$ .
H <sub>np</sub>	<b>h X.FCN</b> H <sub>np</sub>	DECM	(1) Hermite's polynomials for physics: $H_{np}(x) = (-1)^n \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( e^{-x^2} \right)$ with <i>n</i> in Y.
H.MS	<b>f H.MS</b>	DECM	(1) Assumes X containing <u>decimal</u> hours or degrees, and displays them converted in the format hhhh°mm' ss.dd" temporarily as shown <a href="#">above</a> .
H.MS+	<b>h X.FCN</b> H.MS+	DECM	(2) Assumes X and Y containing times or degrees in the format hhhh.mmssdd, and adds or subtracts them, respectively.
H.MS-	<b>h X.FCN</b> H.MS-		
IMPFRC	<b>g d/c</b>	¬α	(1) Sets fraction mode allowing improper fractions in display (i.e. $\frac{5}{3}$ instead of $1\frac{2}{3}$ ). Converts <i>x</i> according to the settings by DEN... into an improper fraction if possible. Absolute decimal equivalents of <i>x</i> must not exceed 100,000. Compare PROFRC.
INC	<b>h P.FCN</b> INC <i>r</i>	¬α	(0) Increments the register <i>r</i> by 1.
INTM?	<b>h TEST</b> INTM?	¬α	(0) Tests if your WP 34S is in an integer mode.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
INT?	<b>h TEST INT?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests $x$ for being an integer, i.e. having a fractional part equal to zero. Compare FP?.
IP	<b>f IP</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the integer part of $x$ .
iRCL	<b>h X.FCN iRCL s</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Assumes the source $s$ contains integer data and recalls them as such. See <a href="#">below</a> .
ISE	<b>h P.FCN ISE r</b>	PR	(0) Works like ISG but skips if $ccccccc \geq fff$ .
ISG	<b>g ISG r</b>	PR	(0) Given $cccccc.ffffii$ in $r$ , this function increments $r$ by $ii$ , skipping next program line if then $ccccccc > fff$ . If $r$ features no fractional part then $ffff = 0$ , of course, and $ii$ is set to 1. Note that neither $ffff$ nor $ii$ can be negative, but $cccccc$ can.
ISZ	<b>h P.FCN ISZ r</b>	PR	(0) Increments $r$ by 1, skipping next program line if then $ r  < 1$ . Known from HP-16C.
$I\beta$	<b>h X.FCN I\beta</b>	DECM	(3) Returns the regularized (incomplete) beta function $\frac{\beta_x(x, y, z)}{\beta(y, z)}$ with $\beta(y, z)$ being Euler's beta (see <a href="#">there</a> ) and $\beta_x(x, y, z) = \int_0^x t^{y-1} (1-t)^{z-1} dt$ being the incomplete beta function.
$I\Gamma_p$	<b>h X.FCN I\Gamma_p</b>	DECM	(2) Returns the regularized (incomplete) gamma function $P(x, y) = \frac{\gamma(x, y)}{\Gamma(x)}$ . For $\gamma(x, y)$ see $\gamma_{XY}$ , for $\Gamma(x)$ see <a href="#">there</a> .
$I\Gamma_q$	<b>h X.FCN I\Gamma_q</b>	DECM	(2) Returns the regularized (incomplete) gamma function $Q(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma_u(x, y)}{\Gamma(x)}$ . For $\Gamma_u(x, y)$ see $\Gamma_{XY}$ , for $\Gamma(x)$ see <a href="#">there</a> .
JG1582	<b>h MODE JG1582</b>	DECM	(0) These two commands reflect different dates the Gregorian calendar was introduced in different large areas of the world. D→J and J→D will be calculated accordingly. See <a href="#">above</a> .
JG1752	<b>h MODE JG1752</b>		
J→D	<b>h X.FCN J→D</b>	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as a Julian day number and converts it to a date according to JG... in the format selected

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
KEY?	<b>h TEST KEY? <i>a</i></b>	¬α	(0) Tests if a key was pressed while a program was running or paused. If <b>no</b> key was pressed in that interval, the next program step after KEY? will be executed, else it will be skipped and the code of said key will be stored in <b>a</b> . Key codes reflect the rows and columns on the keyboard starting top left (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
KTP?	<b>h P.FCN KTP? <i>a</i></b>	¬α	(-1) Assumes a key code in address <b>a</b> (see KEY?). Checks this code and returns the key type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 0 ... 9 if it corresponds to a digit <b>0</b> ... <b>9</b>,</li><li>• 10 if it corresponds to <b>.</b>, <b>EEX</b>, or <b>+/-</b>,</li><li>• 11 if it corresponds to <b>f</b>, <b>g</b>, or <b>h</b>,</li><li>• 12 if it corresponds to any other key.</li></ul> May help in user interaction with programs.
LASTx	<b>RCL L</b>	¬α	(-1) See <a href="#">above</a> for details. In fact, this command will be recorded as <b>RCL L</b> in programs.
LBL	<b>f LBL <i>label</i></b>	PR	(0) Identifies programs and routines for execution and branching. See the opportunities for specifying a <b>label</b> in the table <a href="#">above</a> .
LBL?	<b>h TEST LBL? <i>label</i></b>	¬α	(0) Tests for the existence of the label specified, anywhere in program memory. See LBL for more.
LCM	<b>h X.FCN LCM</b>	¬α	(2) Returns the Least Common Multiple of <b>x</b> and <b>y</b> <sup>42</sup> .
LEAP?	<b>h TEST LEAP?</b>	DECM	(0) Takes <b>x</b> as a date in the format selected, extracts the year, and tests for a leap year.
LgNrm	<b>h PROB LgNrm</b>	DECM	(1) Lognormal distribution with $\mu = \ln \bar{x}$ , specified in <b>J</b> and $\sigma = \ln \varepsilon$ in <b>K</b> . See $\bar{x}g$ and $\varepsilon$ below. LgNrm returns $F_{Ln}(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{\ln x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$ with $\Phi(z)$ denoting the standard Normal <a href="#">cdf</a> .
LgNrm <sub>P</sub>	<b>h PROB LgNrm<sub>P</sub></b>		
LgNrm <sub>u</sub>	<b>h PROB LgNrm<sub>u</sub></b>		LgNrm <sub>P</sub> returns $f_{Ln}(x) = \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ .
LgNrm <sup>-1</sup>	<b>h PROB LgNrm<sup>-1</sup></b>		LgNrm <sup>-1</sup> returns <b>x</b> for a given probability <b>F<sub>Ln</sub></b> in <b>X</b> , <b>μ</b> in <b>J</b> , and <b>σ</b> in <b>K</b> .

<sup>42</sup> LCM translates to “kgV” in German.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
LINEQS	<b>h X.FCN LINEQS</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(3) Takes a base register number in <b>X</b> , a vector <b>descriptor</b> in <b>Y</b> , and a descriptor of a square matrix in <b>Z</b> . Solves the system of linear equations $(Z) \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{y}$ and returns the filled in vector descriptor in <b>X</b> .
LinF	<b>h MODE LinF</b>	DECM	(0) Selects the linear curve fit model $y = a_0 + a_1 x$ .
LJ	<b>h X.FCN LJ</b>	Integer	(-1) Left justifies a bit pattern within its word size as in HP-16C: The stack will lift, placing the left-justified word in <b>Y</b> and the count (number of bit-shifts necessary to left justify the word) in <b>X</b> . <b>Example</b> for word size 8: $10110_2$ LJ results in $x = 3$ and $y = 10110000_2$ .
LN	<b>g LN</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the natural logarithm of $x$ .
$L_n$	<b>h X.FCN L<sub>n</sub></b>	DECM	(2) Laguerre's polynomials (compare $L_n\alpha$ below) $L_n(x) = \frac{e^x}{n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n}(x^n e^{-x}) = L_n^{(0)}(x)$ with <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b> , solving the differential equation $x \cdot y'' + (1-x)y' + ny = 0$ .
LN1+x	<b>h X.FCN LN1+x</b>	DECM	(1) Natural logarithm of values close to zero. Returns $\ln(1+x)$ , providing a higher accuracy in the fractional part of the result.
$L_{n\alpha}$	<b>h X.FCN L<sub>n\alpha</sub></b>	DECM	(3) Laguerre's generalized polynomials (compare $L_n$ above) $L_n^{(\alpha)}(x) = \frac{x^{-\alpha} e^x}{n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n}(x^{n+\alpha} e^{-x})$ with <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b> and $\alpha$ in <b>Z</b> .
$LN\beta$	<b>h X.FCN LN<math>\beta</math></b>	DECM	(2) Returns the natural logarithm of Euler's Beta function. See $\beta$ .
$LN\Gamma$	<b>h X.FCN LN<math>\Gamma</math></b>	DECM	(1) Returns the natural logarithm of $\Gamma(x)$ . See there.
LOAD	<b>h P.FCN LOAD</b>	$\neg(\alpha, PR)$	Restores the entire backup from flash, i.e. executes LOADP, LOADR, LOADSS, LOADΣ, and returns <b>Restored</b> then. Compare SAVE. See the commands mentioned and <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
LOADP	<b>h P.FCN LOADP</b>	$\neg(\alpha, PR)$	(0) Loads the complete program memory from the backup and appends it to the programs already in RAM. This will only work if there is enough space.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
LOADR	<b>h P.FCN LOADR</b>	¬α	(0) Recovers numbered general purpose registers from the backup (see SAVE and <a href="#">above</a> ). Lettered registers will not be recalled. The number of registers copied is the minimum of the registers held in the backup and RAM at execution time.
LOADSS	<b>h P.FCN LOADSS</b>	¬α	(0) Recovers the system state from the backup. See <a href="#">Appendix B</a> for more.
LOADΣ	<b>h P.FCN LOADΣ</b>	¬α	(0) Recovers the summation registers from the backup. Throws an error if there are none. See <a href="#">Appendix B</a> for more.
LocR	<b>h P.FCN LocR n</b>	PR	(0) Allocates <i>n</i> local registers ( $\leq 144$ ) and 16 local flags for the current program. See <a href="#">above</a> .
LocR?	<b>h P.FCN LocR?</b>	¬α	(-1) Returns the number of local registers allocated.
<b>LOG<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>g LG</b>	¬α	(1) Returns the logarithm of <i>x</i> for base 10.
<b>LOG<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>g LB</b>	¬α	(1) Returns the logarithm of <i>x</i> for base 2.
LogF	<b>h MODE LogF</b>	DECM	(0) Selects the logarithmic curve fit model $y = a_0 + a_1 \ln x$ .
Logis	<b>h PROB Logis</b>	DECM	(1) Logistic distribution with $\mu$ given in <b>J</b> and $s$ in <b>K</b> . With $\xi = \frac{x-\mu}{s}$ , Logis returns $F_{Lg}(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\xi}}$ and Logis <sub>P</sub> returns $f_{Lg}(x) = \frac{e^{-\xi}}{s \cdot (1+e^{-\xi})^2}$ .
Logis <sub>P</sub>	<b>h PROB LogisP</b>		
Logis <sub>u</sub>	<b>h PROB Logisu</b>		
Logis <sup>-1</sup>	<b>h PROB Logis-1</b>		Logis <sup>-1</sup> returns $F_{Lg}^{-1}(p) = \mu + s \cdot \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$ for a probability <i>p</i> given in <b>X</b> , $\mu$ in <b>J</b> , and $s$ in <b>K</b> .
<b>LOG<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>g LOG<sub>x</sub></b>	¬α	(2) Returns the logarithm of <i>y</i> for the base <i>x</i> .
	<b>CPX g LOG<sub>x</sub></b>	DECM	(2) Returns the complex logarithm of <i>z + i t</i> for the complex base <i>x + i y</i> .
LZOFF	<b>h MODE LZOFF</b>	¬α	(0) Toggles leading zeros like flag 3 does in HP-16C. Relevant in bases 2, 4, 8, and 16 only.
LZON	<b>h MODE LZON</b>		
L.R.	<b>h STAT L.R.</b>	DECM	(-2) Returns the parameters $a_1$ and $a_0$ of the fit curve through the data points accumulated in the summation registers, according to the curve fit model selected (see LINF, EXPF, POWERF, and LOGF). For a straight line (LINF), $a_0$ is the y-intercept and $a_1$ the slope.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
MANT	<b>h X.FCN MANT</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the mantissa $m$ of the number displayed $x = m \cdot 10^h$ . Compare EXPT.
MASKL	<b>h X.FCN MASKL <i>n</i></b>	Integer	(-1) Work like MASKL and MASKR on HP-16C, but with the mask length following the command instead of taken from <b>X</b> . Thus, the mask is pushed on the stack.  <b>Example:</b> For WSIZE 8, MASKL 3 returns a mask word $11100000_2$ . Use it e.g. for extracting the three most significant bits from an arbitrary byte by AND.
MAX	<b>h X.FCN MAX</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns the maximum of $x$ and $y$ .
MEM?	<b>h P.FCN MEM?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Returns the number of free words in program memory, taking into account the local registers allocated.
MIN	<b>h X.FCN MIN</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns the minimum of $x$ and $y$ .
MIRROR	<b>h X.FCN MIRROR</b>	Integer	(1) Reflects the bit pattern in $x$ (e.g. $00010111_2$ would become $11101000_2$ for word size 8).
MONTH	<b>h X.FCN MONTH</b>	DECM	(1) Assumes $x$ containing a date in the format selected and extracts the month.
MROW+ $x$	<b>h MATRIX MROW+<math>x</math></b>	DECM	(0) Takes a matrix <a href="#">descriptor</a> $x$ , a destination row number $y$ , a source row number $z$ , and a real number $t$ . It multiples each element $m_{zi}$ of $(X)$ by $t$ and adds it to $m_{yi}$ . The stack remains unchanged. M.ROW+ $x$ is similar to PPC M3.
MROW $x$	<b>h MATRIX MROW<math>x</math></b>	DECM	(0) Takes a matrix <a href="#">descriptor</a> $x$ , a row number $y$ , and a real number $z$ . It multiples each element $m_{yi}$ of $(X)$ by $z$ . The stack remains unchanged. M.ROW $x$ is similar to PPC M2.
MROW $\Leftarrow$	<b>h MATRIX MROW<math>\Leftarrow</math></b>	DECM	(0) Takes a matrix <a href="#">descriptor</a> $x$ and two row numbers $y$ and $z$ . It swaps the contents of rows $y$ and $z$ in $(X)$ . The stack remains unchanged. M.ROW $\Leftarrow$ is similar to PPC M1.
MSG	<b>h P.FCN MSG <i>n</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Throws the error message specified. See <a href="#">below</a> for the respective error codes. Compare ERR.
M+ $x$	<b>h MATRIX M+<math>x</math></b>	DECM	(3) Takes two matrix <a href="#">descriptors</a> $x$ and $y$ , and a real number $z$ . Returns $(X) + (Y) \cdot z = (X)$ . Thus a scalar multiple of one matrix is added to another matrix. The multiply adds are done in internal high precision and results should be exactly rounded.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
M <sup>-1</sup>		DECM	(0) Takes a <i>descriptor</i> of a square matrix in <b>X</b> and inverts the matrix in-situ. Doesn't alter the stack.
M-ALL		DECM	(1) Takes a matrix <i>descriptor</i> $x$ , saves it in <b>L</b> , and returns a value suitable for ISG or DSL looping in <b>X</b> . The loop processes <u>all</u> elements in $(X)$ . The loop index is DSL if the descriptor is negative and ISG else.
M-COL		DECM	(2) Takes a matrix <i>descriptor</i> $x$ and a column number $y$ . Returns a loop counter in <b>X</b> , dropping the stack. The matrix descriptor is saved in <b>L</b> . The loop processes all elements $m_{iy}$ in $(X)$ only. The loop index is DSL if the descriptor is negative and ISG else.
M-DIAG		DECM	(1) Takes a matrix <i>descriptor</i> $x$ , saves it in <b>L</b> , and returns a loop counter in <b>X</b> . The loop processes all elements along the matrix diagonal, i.e. all elements $m_{ii}$ in $(X)$ . The loop index is DSL if the descriptor is negative and ISG else.
M-ROW		DECM	(2) Takes a matrix <i>descriptor</i> $x$ and a row number $y$ . Returns a loop counter in <b>X</b> , dropping the stack and setting last <b>L</b> like all two-argument commands. The loop processes all elements $m_{yi}$ in $(X)$ only. The loop index is DSL if the descriptor is negative and ISG else.
Mx		DECM	(3) Takes two matrix <i>descriptors</i> $y$ and $z$ and the integer part of $x$ as the base address of the result. Returns $(Z) \cdot (Y) = (X)$ . All calculations are done in internal high precision (39 digits). The fractional part of $x$ is updated to match the resulting matrix – no overlap checking is performed.
M.COPY		DECM	(2) Takes a matrix <i>descriptor</i> $y$ and a base register number $x$ . Copies the matrix $(Y)$ into registers starting at Rx. Returns a properly formatted matrix descriptor in <b>X</b> .
M.DY		$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets the format for date display.
M.IJ		DECM	Takes a matrix <i>descriptor</i> $x$ and a register number $y$ . Returns the column that register represents in <b>Y</b> and the row in <b>X</b> . The descriptor is saved in <b>L</b> . M.IJ is similar to PPC M4.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
M.LU	<b>h MATRIX M.LU</b>	DECM	(1) Takes a <u>descriptor</u> of a square matrix in <b>X</b> . Transforms ( <i>X</i> ) into its LU decomposition. in-situ. The value in <b>X</b> is replaced by a pivot descriptor that defines the pivots that were required to calculate the decomposition. The most significant digit is the pivot for the first diagonal entry, the next most the second and so forth.
M.REG	<b>h MATRIX M.REG</b>	DECM	(3) Takes a matrix <u>descriptor</u> <i>x</i> , a row number <i>y</i> , and a column number <i>z</i> . The descriptor is saved in <b>L</b> . M.REG returns the register number in <b>X</b> . It is similar to <i>PPC M5</i> .
M.SQR?	<b>h TEST M.SQR?</b>	DECM	(0) Takes a matrix <u>descriptor</u> <i>x</i> and tests it. Returns <b>true</b> if the matrix is square.
NAND	<b>h X.FCN NAND</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Works in analogy to AND. See <a href="#">there</a> .
NaN?	<b>h TEST NaN?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests <i>x</i> for being 'Not a Number'.
nBITS	<b>h X.FCN nBITS</b>	Integer	(1) Counts bits set in <i>x</i> like #B does on <i>HP-16C</i> .
nCOL	<b>h MATRIX nCOL</b>	DECM	(1) Takes a matrix <u>descriptor</u> <i>x</i> , saves it in <b>L</b> , and returns the number of columns in ( <i>X</i> ).
NEIGHB	<b>h X.FCN NEIGHB</b>	DECM	(2) Returns the nearest machine-representable number to <i>x</i> in the direction toward <i>y</i> in the mode set <sup>43</sup> . For <i>x &lt; y</i> (or <i>x &gt; y</i> ), this is the machine successor (or predecessor) of <i>x</i> , for <i>x = y</i> it is <i>y</i> .
		Integer	(2) Returns <i>x + 1</i> for <i>x &lt; y</i> , <i>y</i> for <i>x = y</i> , or <i>x - 1</i> for <i>x &gt; y</i> .
NEXTP	<b>h X.FCN NEXTP</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns the next prime number greater than <i>x</i> .
NOP	<b>h P.FCN NOP</b>	PR	(0) 'Empty' step FWIW.
NOR	<b>h X.FCN NOR</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Works in analogy to AND. See <a href="#">there</a> .

<sup>43</sup> You may find NEIGHB useful investigating numeric stability. See NEIGHBOR in the HP-71 Math Pac.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
Norml	<b>h PROB Norml</b>	DEC M	(1) Normal distribution with an arbitrary mean $\mu$ given in <b>J</b> and a standard deviation $\sigma$ in <b>K</b> : Norml returns $F_N(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$ . See below for $\Phi$ .
Norml <sub>P</sub>	<b>h PROB NormlP</b>		Norml <sub>P</sub> <sup>44</sup> returns $f_N(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ .
Norml <sub>u</sub>	<b>h PROB Normlu</b>		
Norml <sup>-1</sup>	<b>h PROB Norml-1</b>		Norml <sup>-1</sup> returns $x$ for a given probability $F_N$ in <b>X</b> , $\mu$ in <b>J</b> , and $\sigma$ in <b>K</b> .
NOT	<b>h NOT</b>	Integer	(1) Inverts $x$ bit-wise as on <i>HP-16C</i> .
		DEC M	(1) Returns 1 for $x = 0$ , and 0 for $x \neq 0$ .
nROW	<b>h MATRIX nROW</b>	DEC M	(1) Takes a matrix <a href="#">descriptor</a> $x$ , saves it in <b>L</b> , and returns the number of rows in $(X)$ .
nΣ	<b>h SUMS nΣ</b>	DEC M	(-1) Recalls the number of accumulated data points. Necessary for basic statistics.
ODD?	<b>h TEST ODD?</b>	¬α	(0) Checks if $x$ is integer and odd.
OFF	<b>h OFF</b>	PR	(0) Inserts a step to turn your <i>WP 34S</i> off under program control.
OR	<b>h OR</b>	¬α	(2) Works in analogy to AND. See <a href="#">there</a> .
PERM	<b>g Py,x</b>	¬α	(2) Returns the number of possible <u>arrangements</u> of $y$ items taken $x$ at a time. No item occurs more than once in an arrangement, and different orders of the same $x$ items <u>are counted</u> separately. Formula: $P_{y,x} = \frac{y!}{(y-x)!} = x! \cdot C_{y,x}$ . Compare COMB.
P <sub>n</sub>	<b>h X.FCN Pn</b>	DEC M	(1) Legendre's polynomials: $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n]$ with $n$ in <b>Y</b> , solving the differential equation $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1 - x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right] + n(n+1)f(x) = 0.$

<sup>44</sup> Norml<sub>P</sub> corresponds to NORMDIST( $x; \mu; \sigma; 0$ ) in MS Excel, Norml to NORMDIST( $x; \mu; \sigma; 1$ ) and Norml<sup>-1</sup> to NORMINV( $F_N; \mu; \sigma$ ).

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
Poiss	<b>h PROB Poiss</b>	DEC M	(1) Poisson distribution with the number of successes $g$ in $\mathbf{X}$ , the gross error probability $p_0$ in $\mathbf{J}$ , and the sample size $n$ in $\mathbf{K}$ . The Poisson parameter is $\lambda = n \cdot p_0$ then and is calculated automatically. See Pois $\lambda$ below. Poiss $^{-1}$ returns the maximum number of successes $m$ for a given probability $F_P$ in $\mathbf{X}$ , $p_0$ in $\mathbf{J}$ , $n$ in $\mathbf{K}$ .
Poiss <sub>P</sub>	<b>h PROB Poiss<sub>P</sub></b>		
Poiss <sub>u</sub>	<b>h PROB Poiss<sub>u</sub></b>		
Poiss $^{-1}$	<b>h PROB Poiss<math>^{-1}</math></b>		
Pois $\lambda$	<b>h PROB Pois<math>\lambda</math></b>	DEC M	(1) Poisson distribution with $g$ in $\mathbf{X}$ (as in Poiss) but with the Poisson parameter $\lambda$ in $\mathbf{J}$ . Pois $\lambda_P$ <sup>45</sup> computes $P_p(g; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^g}{g!} e^{-\lambda}$ and Pois $\lambda$ returns $F_p(m; \lambda) = \sum_{g=0}^m P_p(g; \lambda)$ with the maximum number of successes $m$ in $\mathbf{X}$ . Pois $\lambda^{-1}$ returns $m$ for a given probability $F_P$ in $\mathbf{X}$ and $\lambda$ in $\mathbf{J}$ .
Pois $\lambda_P$	<b>h PROB Pois<math>\lambda_P</math></b>		
Pois $\lambda_u$	<b>h PROB Pois<math>\lambda_u</math></b>		
Pois $\lambda^{-1}$	<b>h PROB Pois<math>\lambda^{-1}</math></b>		
PopLR	<b>h P.FCN PopLR</b>	PR	(0) Pops the local registers allocated to the current routine <u>without returning</u> . See LOCR and RTN.
PowerF	<b>h MODE PowerF</b>	DEC M	(0) Selects the power curve fit model $y = a_0 x^{a_1}$ .
PRCL	<b>h P.FCN PRCL</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Copies the current program (from flash or RAM) and appends it to RAM where it can be edited then (see <a href="#">above</a> ). Allows duplicating programs in RAM. Will only work with enough space at destination.
	<b>RCL</b>	CAT open	
PRIME?	<b>h TEST PRIME?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Checks if the absolute value of the integer part of $x$ is a prime. The method is believed to work for integers up to $9 \cdot 10^{18}$ .
PROFRC	<b>f a b/c</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Sets fraction mode like in HP-35S, allowing only proper fractions or mixed numbers in display. Converts $x$ according to the settings by DEN... into a proper fraction, e.g. 1.25 or $\frac{5}{4}$ into $1\frac{1}{4}$ . Absolute decimal equivalents of $x$ must not exceed 100,000. Compare IMPFRC.
PROMPT	<b>h P.FCN PROMPT</b>	PR	(0) Displays <i>alpha</i> and stops program execution. See <a href="#">above</a> for more.
PSE	<b>h PSE n</b>	PR	(0) With a program running, refreshes the display and pauses program execution for $n$ ticks (see TICKS), with $0 \leq n \leq 99$ . The pause will terminate early as soon as you press a key.

<sup>45</sup> Poiss<sub>P</sub> corresponds to POISSON( $g; \lambda; 0$ ) and Poiss to POISSON( $g; \lambda; 1$ ) in MS Excel.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
PSTO	<b>h P.FCN</b> PSTO	$\neg(\alpha, PR)$	(0) Copies the current program from RAM and appends it to the flash library. The program must feature at least one LBL statement with an alphanumeric label (preferably at its beginning). If a program with the same label exists in the library already it will be deleted first. Alphanumeric labels contained in flash may be browsed by CAT (see <a href="#">below</a> ) and called by XEQ.
PUTK	<b>h P.FCN</b> PUTK $\underline{a}$	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Assumes a key code in address $a$ . Stops program execution, takes said code and puts it in the keyboard buffer resulting in immediate execution of the corresponding call. <b>R/S</b> is required to resume program execution. May help in user interaction with programs.
RAD	<b>g RAD</b>	DECM	(0) Sets angular mode to radians.
RAD→	<b>h X.FCN</b> RAD→	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as radians and converts them to the angular mode currently set.
RAN#	<b>f RAN#</b>	DECM	(-1) Returns a random number between 0 and 1 like RAN in HP-42S.
		Integer	(-1) Returns a random bit pattern for the word size set.
RCL	<b>RCL</b> $\underline{s}$	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) See the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for ${}^C RCL$ .
RCLM	<b>RCL</b> <b>MODE</b> $\underline{s}$	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Recalls mode settings stored by STOM as described <a href="#">above</a> .
RCLS	<b>h P.FCN</b> RCLS $\underline{s}$	$\neg\alpha$	Recalls 4 or 8 values from a set of registers starting at address $s$ , and pushes them on the stack. This is the converse command of STOS.
RCL+	<b>RCL</b> <b>+</b> $\underline{s}$	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Recalls the content of the source $s$ , executes the specified operation and pushes the result on the stack.
RCL-	<b>RCL</b> <b>-</b> $\underline{s}$		E.g. RCL-12 subtracts $r12$ from $x$ and displays the result (acting like <b>RCL</b> <b>1</b> <b>2</b> <b>-</b> , but without losing a stack level). In analogy, ${}^C RCL$ -12 subtracts $r12$ from $x$ and $r13$ from $y$ .
RCLx	<b>RCL</b> <b>X</b> $\underline{s}$		
RCL/	<b>RCL</b> <b>/</b> $\underline{s}$		
RCL↑	<b>RCL</b> <b>▲</b> $\underline{s}$	$\neg\alpha$	(1) $RCL^\uparrow$ ( $\downarrow$ ) replaces $x$ with the maximum (minimum) of the values in $s$ and $X$ .
RCL↓	<b>RCL</b> <b>▼</b> $\underline{s}$		
RDP	<b>h X.FCN</b> RDP $\underline{d}$	DECM	(1) Rounds $x$ to $d$ decimal places ( $0 \leq d \leq 99$ ), taking the RM setting into account. See RM and compare RSD.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
RDX,	<b>h MODE RDX,</b>	¬α	(0) Sets the decimal mark to a comma.
	<b>h ./,</b>	DECM	(0) Toggles the radix mark.
RDX.	<b>h MODE RDX.</b>	¬α	(0) Sets the decimal mark to a point.
	<b>h TEST REALM?</b>	¬α	(0) Tests if your WP 34S is in real mode (DECM).
RECV	<b>h P.FCN RECV</b>	¬α	(0) Prepares your WP 34S for receiving data via serial I/O. See SEND... and <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
REGS	<b>h MODE REGS <i>n</i></b>	¬α	(0) Specifies the number of global general purpose registers wanted. With REGS 100 you get the default state ( <b>R00 – R99</b> ), REGS 0 leaves not even a single such register for use.
REGS?	<b>h P.FCN REGS?</b>	¬α	(-1) Returns the number of global general purpose registers allocated (0 ... 100).
RESET	<b>h P.FCN RESET</b>	¬(α, PR)	After confirmation, executes CLALL and resets all modes to start-up default, i.e. 24h, 2COMPL, ALL 00, DBLOFF, DEG, DENANY, DENMAX 9999, D.MY, E3ON, LinF, LocR 0, LZOFF, PROFRC, RDX., REGS 100, SCIOVR, SEPON, SSIZE4, WSIZE 64, and finally DECM. See these commands for more information.
RJ	<b>h X.FCN RJ</b>	Integer	(-1) Right justifies, in analogy to LJ on HP-16C. <b>Example:</b> 101100 <sub>2</sub> RJ results in y = 1011 <sub>2</sub> and x = 2 . See LJ.
RL	<b>h X.FCN RL <i>n</i></b>	Integer	(1) Works like <i>n</i> consecutive RLs / RLCs on HP-16C, similar to RL <i>n</i> / RLC <i>n</i> there. For RL, 0 ≤ <i>n</i> ≤ 63 . For RLC, 0 ≤ <i>n</i> ≤ 64 . See <a href="#">above</a> for details of rotating. RL 0 / RLC 0 execute as NOP.
RLC	<b>h X.FCN RLC <i>n</i></b>		

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
RM	<b>h MODE RM <i>m</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets floating point rounding mode. This is only used when converting from the high precision internal format to packed real numbers. It will <u>not</u> alter the display nor change the behavior of ROUND. The following modes are supported: 0: round half even: $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ rounds to next even number (default). 1: round half up: 0.5 rounds up ('businessman's rounding' <sup>46</sup> ). 2: round half down: 0.5 rounds down. 3: round up: rounds away from 0. 4: round down: rounds towards 0 (truncates). 5: ceiling: rounds towards $+\infty$ . 6: floor: rounds towards $-\infty$ .
RMDR	<b>h RMDR</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Equals RMD on HP-16C.
RM?	<b>h P.FCN RM?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Returns the floating point rounding mode set. See RM for more.
ROUND	<b>g RND</b>	$\neg\alpha$ FRC	(1) Rounds $x$ using the current ... ... display format like RND in HP-42S. ... denominator like RND in HP-35S fraction mode.
ROUNDI	<b>h X.FCN ROUNDI</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Rounds $x$ to next integer. $\frac{1}{2}$ rounds to 1.
RR	<b>h X.FCN RR <i>n</i></b>	Integer	(1) Works like $n$ consecutive RRs / RRCs on HP-16C, similar to RRn / RRCn there. For RR, $0 \leq n \leq 63$ . For RRC, $0 \leq n \leq 64$ . See <a href="#">above</a> for details of rotating. RR 0 / RRC 0 execute as NOP.
RRC	<b>h X.FCN RRC <i>n</i></b>		
RSD	<b>h X.FCN RSD <i>d</i></b>	DECIM	(1) Rounds $x$ to $d$ significant digits, taking the RM setting into account. See RM and compare RDP.
RTN	<b>g RTN</b>	PR $\neg PR$	(0) Last command in a typical routine. Pops the local data (like PopLR) and returns control to the calling routine in program execution, i.e. moves the program pointer one step behind the XEQ instruction that called said routine. If there is none, program execution halts and the program pointer is set to step 000. (0) Resets the program pointer to the beginning of current program. If the current program is in FM, the program pointer will be set to step 000 in RAM.

<sup>46</sup> Translates to "kaufmännische Rundung" in German.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
R-CLR	<b>h P.FCN R-CLR</b>	DECM	<p>(0) Interprets <math>x</math> in the form <math>sss.nn</math>. Clears <math>nn</math> registers starting with number <math>sss</math>. If <math>nn = 0</math>, it will clear the maximum available.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> For <math>x = 34.567</math>, R-CLR will clear <b>R34</b> through <b>R89</b>.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> For <math>sss \in [0; 99]</math> and <math>nn = 0</math>, clearing will stop at the highest allocated global numbered register. For <math>sss \in [100; 111]</math> and <math>nn = 0</math>, clearing will stop at <b>K</b>. For <math>sss \geq 112</math> and <math>nn = 0</math>, clearing will stop at the highest allocated local register.</p>
R-COPY	<b>h P.FCN R-COPY</b>	DECM	<p>(0) Interprets <math>x</math> in the form <math>sss.nnnnn</math>. Takes <math>nn</math> registers starting with number <math>sss</math> and copies their contents to <math>ddd</math> etc. If <math>nn = 00</math>, it will take the maximum available.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> For <math>x = 7.03045678</math>, <b>r07</b>, <b>r08</b>, <b>r09</b> will be copied into <b>R45</b>, <b>R46</b>, <b>R47</b>, respectively.</p> <p>For <math>x &lt; 0</math>, R-COPY will take <math>nn</math> registers from flash memory instead, starting with register number <math> sss </math> there. Destination will be in RAM always.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> The respective advice at R-CLR applies, but 'clearing' replaced by 'copying'.</p>
R-SORT	<b>h P.FCN R-SORT</b>	DECM	<p>(0) Interprets <math>x</math> in the form <math>sss.nn</math>. Sorts the contents of <math>nn</math> registers starting with number <math>sss</math>. If <math>nn = 0</math>, it will sort the maximum available.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Assume <math>x = 49.0369</math>, <math>r49 = 1.2</math>, <math>r50 = -3.4</math>, and <math>r51 = 0</math>; then R-SORT will return <math>r49 = -3.4</math>, <math>r50 = 0</math>, and <math>r51 = 1.2</math>.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> The respective advice at R-CLR applies, but 'clearing' replaced by 'sorting'.</p>
R-SWAP	<b>h P.FCN R-SWAP</b>	DECM	(0) Works like R-COPY but swaps the contents of source and destination registers.
R→D		DECM	(1) See the <a href="#">catalog of conversions</a> for conversions of radians to degrees.
<b>R↑</b>	<b>h R↑</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Rotates the stack contents one level up or down, respectively. See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
<b>R↓</b>	<b>R↓</b>		

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
<b>s</b>	<b>g s</b>	DECM	(-2) Takes the statistical sums accumulated, calculates the sample standard deviations $s_y$ and $s_x$ and pushes them on the stack.
SAVE	<b>h P.FCN SAVE</b>	$\neg(\alpha, PR)$	(0) Saves user program space, registers and system state to flash memory, returns <b>Saved</b> then. Recall your backup by LOAD. See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
SB	<b>h X.FCN SB n</b>	Integer	(1) Sets the specified bit in $x$ .
SCI	<b>h SCI n</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets scientific display format.
SCIOVR	<b>h SCI ENTER↑</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Defines that numbers exceeding the range displayable in ALL or FIX will be shown in scientific format (default as in vintage HP calculators). Compare ENGOVR.
SDL	<b>h X.FCN SDL n</b>	DECM	(1) Shifts digits left (right) by $n$ decimal positions, equivalent to multiplying (dividing) $x$ by $10^n$ .
SDR	<b>h X.FCN SDR n</b>		
SEED	<b>h STAT SEED</b>	DECM	(0) Stores a seed for random number generation.
SENDA	<b>h P.FCN SENDA</b> etc.	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Commands for serial I/O: SENDA sends all RAM data, SENDP the program memory, SENR the global general purpose registers, and SENDΣ the summation registers, respectively, to the device connected. See RECV and <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
SENDP			
SENR			
SENDΣ			
SEPOFF	<b>h MODE SEPOFF</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Toggle the digit group separators for integers. Points or commas will be displayed every ...
SEPON	<b>h ./</b>	Integer	... four digits in bases 2 and 4, ... two digits in base 16, ... three digits in all other integer bases.
	<b>h MODE SEPON</b>	$\neg\alpha$	
SERR	<b>h STAT SERR</b>	DECM	(-2) Takes the statistical sums accumulated, calculates and returns the standard errors $s/\sqrt{n}$ (i.e. the standard deviations of $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ ).
SERR <sub>w</sub>	<b>h STAT SERR<sub>w</sub></b>	DECM	(-1) Returns the standard error $s/\sqrt{\sum y_i}$ for weighted data, i.e. the standard deviation of $\bar{x}_w$ .
SETCHN	<b>h MODE SETCHN</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets some regional preferences (see <a href="#">above</a> ).

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
SETDAT	<b>h MODE SETDAT</b>	DECM	(0) Sets the date for the real time clock (the emulator takes this information from the PC clock).
SETEUR			
SETIND	<b>h MODE SETEUR</b> etc.	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Set some regional preferences (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
SETJPN			
SETTIM	<b>h MODE SETTIM</b>	DECM	(0) Sets the time for the real time clock (the emulator takes this information from the PC clock).
SETUK			
SETUSA	<b>h MODE SETUK</b> etc.	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Set some regional preferences (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
SF	<b>f SF <i>n</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets the flag specified.
SIGN	<b>h X.FCN SIGN</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns 1 for $x > 0$ , -1 for $x < 0$ , and 0 for $x = 0$ or non-numeric data.
	<b>CPX h X.FCN SIGN</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the unit vector of $x + iy$ in <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> .
SIGNMT	<b>h MODE SIGNMT</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets sign-and-mantissa mode for integers.
SIN	<b>f SIN</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the sine of the angle in <b>X</b> .
SINC	<b>h X.FCN SINC</b>	DECM	(1) Returns $\frac{\sin(x)}{x}$ .
SINH	<b>f HYP SIN</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the hyperbolic sine of $x$ .
SL	<b>h X.FCN SL <i>n</i></b>	Integer	(1) Works like $n$ ( $\leq 63$ ) consecutive SLs on HP-16C. See <a href="#">above</a> for details. SL 0 executes as NOP.
SLOW	<b>h MODE SLOW</b>	All	(0) Sets the processor speed to 'slow'. This is also automatically entered for low battery voltage (see <a href="#">above</a> ). Compare FAST.
SLV	<b>f SLV <i>label</i></b>	DECM	Solves the equation $f(x) = 0$ , with $f(x)$ calculated by the routine specified. Two initial estimates of the root must be supplied in <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> when calling SLV. For the rest, the user interface is as in HP-15C. This also means SLV acts as a test, so the next program step will be skipped if SLV failed to find a root. Please refer to the <i>HP-15C Owner's Handbook</i> (Section 13 and Appendix D) for more information about automatic root finding.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
SLVQ	<b>[h] [X.FCN] SLVQ</b>	DECM	<p>Solves the quadratic equation <math>ax^2 + bx + c = 0</math>, with its real parameters on the input stack [<b>c, b, a, ...</b>], and tests the result.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <math>r := b^2 - 4ac \geq 0</math>, SLVQ returns <math>\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{r}}{2a}</math> in <b>Y</b> and <b>X</b>. In a program, the step after SLVQ will be executed.</li> <li>Else, SLVQ returns the real part of the first complex root in <b>X</b> and its imaginary part in <b>Y</b> (the 2<sup>nd</sup> root is the complex conjugate of the first – see CONJ). If run directly from the keyboard, the complex indicator <b>C</b> is lit then – in a program, the step after SLVQ will be skipped.</li> </ul> <p>In either case, SLVQ returns <b>r</b> in <b>Z</b>. Higher stack levels are kept unchanged. <b>L</b> will contain equation parameter <b>c</b>.</p>
SMODE?	<b>[h] [P.FCN] SMODE?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Returns the integer sign mode set, i.e. 2 (meaning ‘true’) for 2’s complement, 1 (‘true’ again) for 1’s complement, 0 (i.e. ‘false’) for unsigned, or -1 (i.e. ‘true’) for sign and mantissa mode.
SPEC?	<b>[h] [TEST] SPEC?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) True if <b>x</b> is ‘special’, i.e. infinite or non-numeric.
SR	<b>[h] [X.FCN] SR <i>n</i></b>	Integer	(1) Works like <b>n</b> ( $\leq 63$ ) consecutive SRs on HP-16C. See <a href="#">above</a> for details. SR 0 executes as NOP.
sRCL	<b>[h] [X.FCN] sRCL <i>s</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Assumes the source <b>s</b> containing single precision data and recalls them as such. See <a href="#">below</a> .
SSIZE4	<b>[h] [MODE] SSIZE4</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Set the stack size to 4 or 8 levels, respectively. See <a href="#">above</a> . Please note register contents will remain unchanged in this operation. The same will happen if stack size is modified by any other operation.
SSIZE8	<b>[h] [MODE] SSIZE8</b>		
SSIZE?	<b>[h] [P.FCN] SSIZE?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Returns the number of stack levels allocated.
STO	<b>[STO] <i>d</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) See the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for <sup>c</sup> STO.
STOM	<b>[STO] [MODE] <i>s</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Stores mode settings for later use as described <a href="#">above</a> . Take RCLM to recall them.
STOP	<b>[R/S]</b>	PR	(0) Stops program execution. May be used to wait for input, for example.
STOPW	see <a href="#">below</a>	DECM	Stopwatch application following HP-55, see <a href="#">below</a> .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
STOS	<b>h P.FCN STOS <i>d</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Stores all stack levels in a set of 4 or 8 registers, starting at destination <i>d</i> . See RCLS.
STO+	<b>STO + <i>d</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Executes the specified operation on the content of address <i>d</i> and stores the result into said address.
STO-	<b>STO - <i>d</i></b>		E.g. STO-12 subtracts <i>x</i> from <i>r12</i> like the keystrokes <b>RCL 12 x<math>\gtrless</math>y - STO 12</b> would do, but without touching the stack at all.
STO $\times$	<b>STO <math>\times</math> <i>d</i></b>		
STO/	<b>STO <math>\div</math> <i>d</i></b>		
STO $\uparrow$	<b>STO <math>\blacktriangle</math> <i>d</i></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) STO $\uparrow$ ( $\downarrow$ ) takes the maximum (minimum) of the values in <i>d</i> and <b>X</b> and stores it.
STO $\downarrow$	<b>STO <math>\blacktriangledown</math> <i>d</i></b>		
SUM	<b>h STAT SUM</b>	DECM	(-2) Recalls the linear sums <b><math>\Sigma y</math></b> and <b><math>\Sigma x</math></b> . Useful for elementary vector algebra in 2D.
$s_w$	<b>h STAT <math>s_w</math></b>	DECM	(-1) Calculates the standard deviation for weighted data (where the weight <i>y</i> of each data point <i>x</i> was entered via $\Sigma+$ ): $s_w = \sqrt{ \frac{\sum y_i \cdot \sum (y_i \cdot x_i^2) - [\sum (y_i \cdot x_i)]^2}{(\sum y_i)^2 - \sum y_i^2} } . }$
$s_{xy}$	<b>h STAT <math>s_{xy}</math></b>	DECM	(-1) Calculates the sample covariance for the two data sets entered via $\Sigma+$ . It depends on the fit model selected. For LINF, it returns $s_{xy} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \cdot (n-1)} .$ See COV for the population covariance.
TAN	<b>f TAN</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the tangent of the angle in <b>X</b> .
TANH	<b>f HYP TAN</b>	DECM	(1) Returns the hyperbolic tangent of <i>x</i> .
TICKS	<b>h P.FCN TICKS</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Returns the number of ticks from the real time clock at execution time. With the quartz built-in, 1 tick = 0.1 s. Without, it may be 10% more or less. So the quartz is an inevitable prerequisite for the clock being useful in medium to long range.
TIME	<b>h X.FCN TIME</b>	DECM, $\alpha$	(-1) Recalls the time from the real time clock at execution, displaying it in the format <b>hh.mmss</b> in 24h-mode. Choose FIX 4 for best results.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
T <sub>n</sub>	<b>h X.FCN T<sub>n</sub></b>	DECM	(2) Chebychev's (a. k. a. Čebyšev, Tschebyschow, Tschebyscheff) polynomials of first kind $T_n(x)$ with <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b> , solving the differential equation $(1-x^2)y''-x \cdot y'+n^2y=0.$
TOP?	<b>h TEST TOP?</b>	PR	(0) Returns <b>false</b> if TOP? is called in a subroutine, <b>true</b> if the program-running flag is set and the subroutine return stack pointer is clear.
TRANSPI	<b>h MATRIX TRANSPI</b>	DECM	(1) Takes a matrix <b>descriptor</b> <b>x</b> and returns the descriptor of its transpose. The transpose is done in-situ and does not require any additional memory.
t <sub>p</sub> (x)	<b>h PROB t<sub>p</sub>(x)</b>	DECM	(1) Student's t distribution. t <sub>u</sub> (x) equals Q(t) and t <sup>-1</sup> (p) equals t <sub>p</sub> in HP-21S. The degrees of freedom are stored in <b>J</b> . See <a href="#">above</a> for an application.
t <sub>u</sub> (x)	<b>h PROB t<sub>u</sub>(x)</b>		
t(x)	<b>h PROB t(x)</b>		
t <sup>-1</sup> (p)	<b>h PROB t<sup>-1</sup>(p)</b>		
t $\leftrightarrow$	<b>h P.FCN t<math>\leftrightarrow</math> r</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Swaps <b>t</b> and the contents of <b>r</b> , in analogy to <b>x<math>\leftrightarrow</math></b> .
ULP	<b>h X.FCN ULP</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) Returns 1 times the smallest power of ten which can be added to <b>x</b> or subtracted from <b>x</b> to actually change the value of <b>x</b> in your <i>WP 34S</i> in the mode set. Thus 1 is returned in integer mode.
U <sub>n</sub>	<b>h X.FCN U<sub>n</sub></b>	DECM	(2) Chebychev's polynomials of second kind $U_n(x)$ with <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b> , solving the differential equation $(1-x^2)y''-3x \cdot y'+n(n+2)y=0.$
UNSIGN	<b>h MODE UNSIGN</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets unsigned mode like UNSGN on <i>HP-16C</i> .
VERS	<b>h X.FCN VERS</b>	$\neg PR$	(0) Shows your firmware version and build number.
VIEW	<b>h VIEW s</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Shows the content of address <b>s</b> until the next key is pressed. See <a href="#">above</a> for more.
VIEW $\alpha$	<b>h P.FCN VIEW<math>\alpha</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Displays <b>alpha</b> in the top row and <b>---</b> in the bottom row until the next key is pressed, working similar to AVIEW in <i>HP-42S</i> . See <a href="#">above</a> for more.
	<b>h VIEW -</b>	$\alpha$	(0) Displays <b>alpha</b> in the top row plus the content of address <b>s</b> in the bottom row until the next key is pressed. See <a href="#">above</a> for more.
VW $\alpha+$	<b>h VIEW s</b>	$\alpha$	
	<b>h P.FCN VW<math>\alpha+</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
WHO	<b>h X.FCN WHO</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Displays credits to the brave men who made this project work.
WDAY	<b>h X.FCN WDAY</b>	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as a date in the format selected, returns the name of the day in the dot matrix and a corresponding integer in the numeric display (Monday = 1, Sunday = 7) <sup>47</sup> .
$W_m$	<b>h X.FCN <math>W_m</math></b>	DECM	(1) $W_p$ returns the principal branch of Lambert's $W$ for given $x \geq -1/e$ . $W_m$ returns its negative branch.
$W_p$	<b>h X.FCN <math>W_p</math></b>		
$W^{-1}$	<b>h X.FCN <math>W^{-1}</math></b>	DECM	(1) Returns $x$ for given $W_p$ ( $\geq -1$ ). See there.
Weibl	<b>h PROB Weibl</b>	DECM	(1) Weibull distribution with the shape parameter $b$ in <b>J</b> and the characteristic lifetime $T$ in <b>K</b> :  Weibl <sub>p</sub> <sup>48</sup> returns $f_w(t) = \frac{b}{T} \left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^{b-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^b}$ , and Weibl returns $F_w(t) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^b}$ .  Weibl <sup>-1</sup> returns the survival time $t_s$ for given probability $F_w$ , $b$ in <b>J</b> and $T$ in <b>K</b> .
Weibl <sub>p</sub>	<b>h PROB Weibl<sub>p</sub></b>		
Weibl <sub>u</sub>	<b>h PROB Weibl<sub>u</sub></b>		
Weibl <sup>-1</sup>	<b>h PROB Weibl<sup>-1</sup></b>		
WSIZE	<b>h MODE WSIZE <math>n</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Works like on HP-16C, but with the parameter $1 \leq n \leq 64$ trailing the command instead of taken from <b>X</b> . Reducing the word size truncates the values in the stack registers employed, including <b>L</b> . WSIZE 0 sets the word size to maximum, i.e. 64 bits.
WSIZE?	<b>h P.FCN WSIZE?</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(-1) Recalls the word size set.
$x^2$	<b>g x<sup>2</sup></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1)
$x^3$	<b>h X.FCN x<sup>3</sup></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1)
XEQ	<b>XEQ</b> <u>label</u>	PR	(0) Calls the respective subroutine.
		$\neg PR, \neg\alpha$	(0) Executes the respective program.
	<b>A</b> , <b>B</b> , <b>C</b> , or <b>D</b> (you may need <b>f</b> for reaching these hotkeys in integer bases >10.)	PR	(0) Calls the respective subroutine, so e.g. XEQ C will be inserted when <b>C</b> is pressed.
		$\neg PR, \neg\alpha$	(0) Executes the respective program if defined.

<sup>47</sup> These numbers correspond to Chinese weekdays 1 to 6 directly. For Portuguese days ('segunda feira' etc.), add 1 to days 1 to 5.

<sup>48</sup> The pdf equals WEIBULL( $x; b; T; 0$ ) and the cdf WEIBULL( $x; b; T; 1$ ) in MS Excel.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
XEQ $\alpha$		$\neg\alpha$	(0) Takes the first three characters of <i>alpha</i> (or less if there are only less) as a label and calls or executes the respective routine.
XNOR		$\neg\alpha$	(2) Works in analogy to AND. See <a href="#">here</a> .
XOR		$\neg\alpha$	(2) Works in analogy to AND. See <a href="#">here</a> .
XTAL?		$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests for presence of the crystal necessary for a precise real time clock (think of Xmas).
$\bar{x}$		DECM	(-2) Pushes $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y$ and $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x$ on the stack. See also $s$ , SERR, and $\sigma$ .
$\bar{x}_g$		DECM	(-2) Puts $\bar{y}_g = \sqrt[n]{\prod y} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum \ln y}$ and $\bar{x}_g = \sqrt[n]{\prod x}$ on the stack, i.e. the geometric means of the data accumulated. See also $\varepsilon$ , $\varepsilon_m$ , and $\varepsilon_p$ .
$\bar{x}_w$		DECM	(-1) Returns $\bar{x}_w = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum y}$ , i.e. the arithmetic mean for weighted data (where the weight $y$ of each data point $x$ was entered via $\Sigma+$ ). See also $s_w$ and SERR <sub>w</sub> .
$\hat{x}$		DECM	(1) Returns a forecast $\hat{x}$ for a given $y$ (in $X$ ) following the fit model chosen. See L.R. for more.
$\sqrt[x]{y}$		$\neg\alpha$	(2)
$x!$		DECM	(1) Returns $\Gamma(x + 1)$ .
		Integer	(1) Returns the factorial $n!$ .
$x \rightarrow \alpha$		All	(0) Interprets $x$ as a character code. Appends the respective character to <i>alpha</i> , similar to XTOA in HP-42S.
$x \leftrightarrow$		$\neg\alpha$	Swaps $x$ and the contents of address $r$ , in analogy to $x \leftrightarrow y$ . See <a href="#">above</a> for $c x \leftrightarrow$ . Listings will look like $x \leftrightarrow J$ , $x \leftrightarrow .12$ , $x \leftrightarrow 12$ , and the like.
$x \leftrightarrow Y$		$\neg\alpha$	Swaps $x$ and $y$ , performing $\text{Re} \leftrightarrow \text{Im}$ if a complex operation was executed immediately before.
$c x \leftrightarrow Z$		$\neg\alpha$	Swaps $x_c$ and $y_c$ . See <a href="#">above</a> for details.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$x < ?$	<b>h TEST</b> $x < ? \underline{a}$	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Compare $x$ with $a$ . E.g. <b>h TEST</b> $x < ? \underline{k}$ compares $x$ with $k$ , and will be inserted as $x < ? \underline{k}$ in a program. See the examples given in the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for more.
$x \leq ?$	<b>h TEST</b> $x \leq ? \underline{a}$		
$x = ?$	<b>f</b> $x = ? \underline{a}$		
$x = +0 ?$	<b>h TEST</b> $x = +0 ?$		$x \approx ?$ will be true if the <u>rounded</u> values of $x$ and $a$ are equal (see ROUND).
$x = -0 ?$	<b>h TEST</b> $x = -0 ?$		The signed tests $x = +0 ?$ and $x = -0 ?$ are meant for integer modes 1COMPL and SIGNMT, and for DECM if flag D is set. Then, e.g. 0 divided by -7 will display -0.
$x \approx ?$	<b>h TEST</b> $x \approx ? \underline{a}$		
$x \neq ?$	<b>g</b> $x \neq ? \underline{a}$		<b>CPX</b> <b>f</b> $x = ? \underline{a}$ and <b>CPX</b> <b>g</b> $x \neq ? \underline{a}$ compare the complex number $x + i y$ as explained in the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> .
$x \geq ?$	<b>h TEST</b> $x \geq ? \underline{a}$		
$x > ?$	<b>h TEST</b> $x > ? \underline{a}$		
YEAR	<b>h X.FCN</b> YEAR	DECM	(1) Assumes $x$ containing a date in the format selected and extracts the year.
$y^x$	<b>f</b> $y^x$	$\neg\alpha$	(2) In integer modes, $x$ must be $\geq 0$ .
	<b>C</b>	$\neg(\alpha, 13, 14, 15, h)$	(2) Shortcut working if label C is not defined.
$\hat{y}$	<b>f</b> $\hat{y}$	DECM	(1) Returns a forecast $y$ (in X) for a given $x$ following the fit model chosen. See L.R. for more.
Y.MD	<b>h MODE</b> Y.MD	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Sets the format for date display.
$y \leftrightarrow$	<b>h P.FCN</b> $y \leftrightarrow r$	$\neg\alpha$	Swaps $y$ and the contents of $r$ , in analogy to $x \leftrightarrow$ .
$z \leftrightarrow$	<b>h P.FCN</b> $z \leftrightarrow r$	$\neg\alpha$	Swaps $z$ and the contents of $r$ , in analogy to $x \leftrightarrow$ .
$\alpha$ DATE	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ DATE	$\neg$ integer	(0) Takes $x$ as a date and appends it to $alpha$ in the format set. See DATE. – To append a date stamp to $alpha$ , call DATE $\alpha$ DATE.
$\alpha$ DAY	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ DAY	$\neg$ integer	(0) Takes $x$ as a date, recalls the name of the respective day and appends its first three letters to $alpha$ .
$\alpha$ GTO	<b>h P.FCN</b> $\alpha$ GTO $r$	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Interprets the contents of $r$ as character code. Takes the first three characters of the converted code (or less if there is only less) as an alpha label and positions the program pointer to it.
$\alpha$ IP	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ IP	All	(0) Appends the integer part of $x$ to $alpha$ , similar to AIP in HP-42S.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$\alpha\text{LENG}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{LENG}$	All	(-1) Returns the number of characters found in <i>alpha</i> , like ALENG in HP-42S.
$\alpha\text{MONTH}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{MONTH}$	$\neg\alpha$ integer	(0) Takes <i>x</i> as a date, recalls the name of the respective month and appends its first 3 letters to <i>alpha</i> .
$\alpha\text{OFF}$	<b>h P.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{OFF}$	PR	(0) Work like AOFF and AON in HP-42S, turning alpha mode off and on.
$\alpha\text{ON}$	<b>h P.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{ON}$		
$\alpha\text{RCL}$	<b>f RCL</b> <i>s</i>	$\alpha$	(0) Interprets the content of the source <i>s</i> as characters and appends them to <i>alpha</i> .
	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{RCL}$ <i>s</i>	$\neg\alpha$	
$\alpha\text{RC\#}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{RC\#}$ <i>s</i>	All	(0) Interprets the content of the source <i>s</i> as a number, converts it to a string in the format set, and appends this to <i>alpha</i> . <b>Example:</b> If said content is 1234 and ENG 2 and RDX. are set, then 1.23e3 will be appended.
$\alpha\text{RL}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{RL}$ <i>n</i>	All	(0) Rotates <i>alpha</i> by <i>n</i> characters like AROT in HP-42S, but with $n \geq 0$ and the parameter trailing the command instead of taken from X. $\alpha\text{RL} 0$ executes as NOP.
$\alpha\text{RR}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{RR}$ <i>n</i>	All	(0) Works like $\alpha\text{RL}$ but rotates to the right.
$\alpha\text{SL}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{SL}$ <i>n</i>	All	(0) Shifts the <i>n</i> leftmost characters out of <i>alpha</i> , like ASHF in HP-42S. $\alpha\text{SL} 0$ equals NOP.
$\alpha\text{SR}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{SR}$ <i>n</i>	All	(0) Works like $\alpha\text{SL}$ but takes the <i>n</i> rightmost characters instead.
$\alpha\text{STO}$	<b>f STO</b> <i>d</i>	$\alpha$	(0) Stores the first (i.e. leftmost) 6 characters of <i>alpha</i> in destination <i>d</i> .
	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{STO}$ <i>d</i>	$\neg\alpha$	
$\alpha\text{TIME}$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{TIME}$	$\neg\alpha$ integer	(0) Takes <i>x</i> as a decimal time and appends it to <i>alpha</i> in the format hh:mm:ss according to the time mode selected. See 12h, 24h, and TIME. – To append a time stamp to <i>alpha</i> , call TIME $\alpha\text{TIME}$ .
$\alpha\text{XEQ}$	<b>h P.FCN</b> $\alpha\text{XEQ}$ <i>r</i>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Interprets the contents of <i>r</i> as character code. Takes the first three characters (or less if there are only less) of the converted code as an alpha label and calls or executes the respective routine.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$\alpha \rightarrow x$	<b>h X.FCN <math>\alpha \rightarrow x</math></b>	All	(-1) Returns the character code of the leftmost character in <i>alpha</i> and removes this character from <i>alpha</i> , like ATOX in <i>HP-42S</i> .
$\beta$	<b>h X.FCN <math>\beta</math></b>	DECM	(2) Returns Euler's Beta $B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x) \cdot \Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$ with $\text{Re}(x) > 0, \text{Re}(y) > 0$ . Called $\beta$ here for avoiding ambiguities.
$\Gamma$	<b>h X.FCN <math>\Gamma</math></b>	DECM	(1) Returns $\Gamma(x)$ . Additionally, <b>h !</b> calls $\Gamma(x+1)$ .
$\gamma_{xy}$	<b>h X.FCN <math>\gamma_{xy}</math></b>	DECM	(2) Returns the lower incomplete gamma function $\gamma(x, y) = \int_0^y t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ , or $\Gamma_u(x, y) = \int_y^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ for the upper incompl. gamma function, respectively.
$\Gamma_{xy}$	<b>h X.FCN <math>\Gamma_{xy}</math></b>		
$\Delta\text{DAYS}$	<b>h X.FCN <math>\Delta\text{DAYS}</math></b>	DECM	(2) Assumes <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> containing dates in the format chosen and calculates the number of days between them like in <i>HP-12C</i> .
$\Delta\%$	<b>g <math>\Delta\%</math></b>	DECM	(2) Returns $100 \cdot \frac{x-y}{y}$ like %CH in <i>HP-42S</i> .
$\varepsilon$	<b>h STAT <math>\varepsilon</math></b>	DECM	(-2) Returns the scattering factors (a.k.a. geometric standard deviations) $\varepsilon_y$ and $\varepsilon_x$ for log-normally distributed data. This $\varepsilon_x$ works for the geometric mean $\bar{x}_g$ in analogy to the standard deviation $s$ for the arithmetic mean $\bar{x}$ but <u>multiplicative</u> instead of additive.  Formula: $\ln(\varepsilon_x) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \ln^2(y) - 2n \cdot \ln(\bar{x}_g)}{n-1}}$ .
$\varepsilon_m$	<b>h STAT <math>\varepsilon_m</math></b>	DECM	(-2) Works like $\varepsilon$ but returns the scattering factors of the two geometric means $\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon^{\sqrt[n]{-}}$ .
$\varepsilon_p$	<b>h STAT <math>\varepsilon_p</math></b>	DECM	(-2) Works like $\varepsilon$ but with a denominator <b>n</b> instead of <b>n-1</b> , returning the scattering factors of the two populations.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$\zeta$		DECM	(1) Returns Riemann's Zeta for real arguments, with $\zeta(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ for $x > 1$ , and its analytical continuation for $x < 1$ : $\zeta(x) = 2^x \pi^{x-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \cdot \Gamma(1-x) \cdot \zeta(1-x).$
$\pi$		DECM	(-1) Recalls $\pi$ .
		DECM	(-2) Recalls $\pi$ into <b>X</b> and clears <b>Y</b> .
$\Pi$		DECM	(1) Computes a product using the routine specified. Initially, <b>X</b> contains the loop control number in the format <code>cccccc.ffffii</code> , and the product is set to 1. Each run through the routine specified by <b>label</b> computes a factor. At its end, this factor is multiplied with said product; the operation then decrements <code>cccccc</code> by <code>ii</code> and runs said routine again if then <code>cccccc ≥ ffff</code> , else returns the resulting product in <b>X</b> .
$\sigma$		DECM	(-2) Works like <b>s</b> but returns the standard deviations of the two populations instead.
$\Sigma$		DECM	(1) Computes a sum using the routine specified. Initially, <b>X</b> contains the loop control number in the format <code>cccccc.ffffii</code> , and the sum is set to 0. Each run through the routine specified by <b>label</b> computes a summand. At its end, this summand is added to said sum; the operation then decrements <code>cccccc</code> by <code>ii</code> and runs said routine again if then <code>cccccc ≥ ffff</code> , else returns the resulting sum.
$\Sigma \ln^2 x$		DECM	(-1) Recall the respective statistical sums. These sums are necessary for curve fitting models beyond pure linear. Calling them by name enhances readability of programs significantly. Please note these sums are stored in special registers in your WP 34S. <b>ATTENTION:</b> Depending on input data, some or all of these sums may become not numeric.
$\Sigma \ln^2 y$			
$\Sigma \ln x$			
$\Sigma \ln xy$			
$\Sigma \ln y$			
$\Sigma x \ln y$			
$\Sigma y \ln x$			

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$\sigma_w$	<b>h STAT <math>\sigma_w</math></b>	DECM	(-1) Works like $s_w$ but returns the standard deviation of the population instead. Formula: $\sigma_w = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y_i(x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2}{\sum y_i}}$
$\Sigma x$	<b>h SUMS <math>\Sigma x</math></b> etc.	DECM	(-1) Recall the respective statistical sums. These sums are necessary for basic statistics and linear curve fitting. Calling them by name enhances readability of programs significantly. Please note these sums are stored in special registers in your WP 34S.
$\Sigma x^2$			
$\Sigma x^2y$			
$\Sigma xy$			
$\Sigma y$			
$\Sigma y^2$			
$\Sigma+$	<b>h <math>\Sigma+</math></b>	DECM	Adds a data point to the statistical sums.
	<b>A</b>	DECM	Shortcut working if label A is not defined.
$\Sigma-$	<b>h <math>\Sigma-</math></b>	DECM	Subtracts a data point from the statistical sums.
$\Phi_u(x)$	<b>h PROB <math>\Phi_u(x)</math></b>	DECM	(1) Standard normal <a href="#">error probability</a> $\Phi_u(x) = \int_x^\infty \varphi(\tau) d\tau$ , equaling Q in HP-32E and Q(z) in HP-21S.
$\varphi(x)$	<b>h PROB <math>\varphi(x)</math></b>	DECM	(1) Standard normal <a href="#">pdf</a> $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$ .
$\Phi(x)$	<b>f <math>\Phi</math></b>	DECM	(1) Standard normal <a href="#">cdf</a> $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(\tau) d\tau$ .
$\Phi^{-1}(p)$	<b>g <math>\Phi^{-1}</math></b>	DECM	(1) Equals Q <sup>-1</sup> in HP-32E and z <sub>p</sub> in HP-21S.
$\chi^2$	<b>h PROB <math>\chi^2</math></b>	DECM	(1) Chisquare distribution. The <a href="#">cdf</a> $\chi^2$ (with its degrees of freedom given in J) equals $1 - Q(\chi^2)$ , $\chi^2_u$ equals $Q(\chi^2)$ and $\chi^2\text{INV}$ equals $\chi^2_p$ in HP-21S.
$\chi^2\text{INV}$	<b>h PROB <math>\chi^2\text{INV}</math></b>		
$\chi^2_p$	<b>h PROB <math>\chi^2_p</math></b>		
$\chi^2_u$	<b>h PROB <math>\chi^2_u</math></b>		

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$(-1)^x$	<b>h X.FCN</b> $(-1)^x$	$\neg\alpha$	(1) For $x$ not being a natural number, this function will return $\cos(\pi \cdot x)$ .
+	<b>[+]</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns $y + x$ .
	<b>CPX</b> <b>[+]</b>	DECM	(2) Returns $[x + z, y + t, \dots]$ . May be employed for adding 2D vectors as well.
-	<b>[-]</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns $y - x$ .
	<b>CPX</b> <b>[-]</b>	DECM	(2) Returns $[x - z, y - t, \dots]$ . May be used for subtracting 2D vectors as well.
$\times$	<b>[x]</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns $y \cdot x$ .
	<b>CPX</b> <b>[x]</b>	DECM	(2) Returns $[x \cdot z - y \cdot t, x \cdot t + z \cdot y, \dots]$ . Look at CROSS or DOT for multiplying 2D vectors.
/	<b>[/]</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(2) Returns $y / x$ . If the division remainder is $\neq 0$ in integer modes, carry will be set.
	<b>CPX</b> <b>[/]</b>	DECM	(2) Returns $[\frac{x \cdot z + y \cdot t}{z^2 + t^2}, \frac{z \cdot y - x \cdot t}{z^2 + t^2}, \dots]$ .
$\pm/-$	<b>[+/-]</b>	$\neg\alpha$	(1) ‘Unary minus’, corresponding to $x \cdot (-1)$ or $x_c \cdot (-1)$ , respectively.
$\rightarrow$ DATE	<b>h X.FCN</b> $\rightarrow$ DATE	DECM	(3) Assumes the three components of a date (year, month, and day) supplied on the stack in proper order for the date format selected and converts them to a single date in $x$ . Thus inverts DATE $\rightarrow$ .
$\rightarrow$ DEG	<b>[→] DEG</b>	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as an angle in the angular mode currently set and converts it to degrees. Prefix <b>g</b> may be omitted.
$\rightarrow$ GRAD	<b>[→] GRAD</b>	DECM	(1) Like $\rightarrow$ DEG, but converts to gon or grads.
$\rightarrow$ H	<b>[→] f H . d</b>	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as hours or degrees in the format $hhhh.mmssdd$ and converts them into a decimal time or angle.
$\rightarrow$ H.MS	<b>[→] f H.MS</b>	DECM	(1) Takes $x$ as decimal hours or degrees and converts them into the format $hhhh.mmssdd$ as in vintage HP calculators. For calculations, use H.MS+ or H.MS- then.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
→POL		DECM	Assumes <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> containing 2D Cartesian coordinates ( $x, y$ ) of a point or a vector and converts them to the respective polar coordinates / components ( $r, \vartheta$ ) with the radius $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
→RAD		DECM	(1) Works like →DEG, but converts to radians.
→REC		DECM	Assumes <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> containing 2D polar coordinates ( $r, \vartheta$ ) of a point or such components of a vector and converts them to the respective Cartesian coordinates or components ( $x, y$ ).
%		DECM	(1) Returns $\frac{x \cdot y}{100}$ , leaving <b>Y</b> unchanged.
%MG		DECM	(2) Returns the margin <sup>49</sup> $100 \cdot \frac{x - y}{x}$ in % for a price $x$ and cost $y$ , like %MU-Price in HP-17B.
%MRR		DECM	(3) Returns the mean rate of return in percent per period, i.e. $100 \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} - 1 \right]$ with $x$ = future value after $z$ periods, $y$ = present value. For $z = 1$ , Δ% returns the same result easier.
%T		DECM	(2) Returns $100 \cdot \frac{x}{y}$ , interpreted as % of total.
%Σ	 	DECM	(1) Returns $100 \cdot \frac{x}{\sum x}$ .
%+MG		DECM	(2) Calculates a sales price by adding a margin of $x$ % to the cost $y$ , as %MU-Price does in HP-17B. Formula: $p_{sale} = \frac{y}{1 - \frac{x}{100}}$
√		¬α	(1) If the input is no square number, carry will be set in integer modes.
		¬(α, 14, 15, h)	(1) Shortcut working if label D is not defined.

<sup>49</sup> Margin translates to „Handelsspanne“ in German.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
$\int$	<b>g</b> <b>f<sub>y</sub></b> <b>label</b>	DECM	Integrates the function given in the routine specified. Lower and upper integration limits must be supplied in <b>Y</b> and <b>X</b> , respectively. Otherwise, the user interface is as in <i>HP-15C</i> . Please turn to the <i>HP-15C Owner's Handbook</i> (Section 14 and Appendix E) for more information about automatic integration and some caveats.
$\infty?$	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> <b><math>\infty?</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests $x$ for infinity.
$\text{II}$	<b>g</b> <b>II</b>	DECM	(2) Returns $\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)^{-1}$ , being very useful in electrical engineering especially.
<b>¶ADV</b>	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> <b>¶ADV</b>	All	(0) Prints the current contents of the print buffer plus a linefeed. <b>ATTENTION:</b> Any printing will only work with an hardware modification (see <a href="#">below</a> ) or using the calculator emulator in combination with a printer emulator. The printer will actually print only when a line feed is sent to it.
<b>¶CHAR</b>	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> <b>¶CHAR</b> <b>n</b>	All	(0) Sends a single character with the code specified to the printer. Character codes $n > 127$ can only be specified indirectly. See <b>¶ADV</b> .
<b>¶<sup>c</sup>r<sub>XY</sub></b>	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> <b>¶r<sub>XY</sub></b> <b>r</b>	All	(0) Prints the register specified and the next one, i.e. prints an entire complex number. A comma will separate both components. Works like <b>¶r</b> else. <b>Example:</b> Assume <b>¶MODE</b> 1, SCI 1, $x = -1.2$ and $y = 0.34$ . Then the output of <b>¶r<sub>XY</sub></b> would look like <b>-1.2e0 ; 3.4e-1</b>
<b>¶DLAY</b>	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> <b>¶DLAY</b> <b>n</b>	All	(0) Takes a delay of $n$ ticks (see TICKS) to be used with each line feed on the printer. See <b>¶ADV</b> .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)
MODE	<b>h MODE</b> <b>MODE n</b>	All	(0) Sets print mode: 0: Use the printer font and character set wherever possible (default). All characters feature the same width (5 columns + 2 columns spacing). 1: Use the variable pitch display font instead, resulting in some jitter on the printout but packing more characters in a single line. 2: Use the small display font which allows for packing even more info on a single line. 3: Send the output to the serial channel. Works for plain ASCII only – no characters will be translated. Line setup is the same as for serial communication: 9600 baud, 8 bits, no parity.
PROG	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>PROG</b>	All	(0) Prints the listing of the current program, one line per step. The current program is the one the program pointer is in at execution time. See <b>ADV</b> .
Br	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>Br r</b>	All	(0) Prints the register specified, right adjusted, <u>without</u> labeling the output. If you want a heading label, call <b>a+</b> first or use <b>REGS</b> . See <b>ADV</b> .
REGS	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>REGS</b>	All	(1) Interprets <i>x</i> in the form <i>sss.nn</i> . Prints the contents <i>nn</i> registers starting with number <i>sss</i> . Each register takes one line starting with a label. <b>ATTENTION:</b> For <i>sss</i> ∈ [0; 99] and <i>nn</i> = 0, printing will stop at the highest allocated global numbered register. For <i>sss</i> ∈ [100; 111] and <i>nn</i> = 0, printing will stop at K. For <i>sss</i> ≥ 112 and <i>nn</i> = 0, printing will stop at the highest allocated local register. See also <b>ADV</b> .
STK	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>STK</b>	All	(0) Prints the stack contents. Each level prints in one line starting with a label. See <b>ADV</b> .
TAB	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>TAB n</b>	All	(0) Positions the print head to print column <i>n</i> (0 to 165, where <i>n</i> > 127 can only be specified indirectly). Useful for formatting (in <b>MODE</b> 1 or 2 in particular). Allows also for printer plots. If <i>n</i> is less than current position, a linefeed will be entered to reach the new position. See <b>ADV</b> .
WIDTH	<b>h P.FCN</b> <b>WIDTH</b>	All	(-1) Returns the number of print columns <i>alpha</i> would take in the print mode set. See <b>ADV</b> and <b>MODE</b> . Second use: in <b>MODE</b> 1 or 2, returns the width of <i>alpha</i> in pixels (including the last column being always blank) in the respective font.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks (see <a href="#">above</a> for general information)				
$\text{P}\alpha$	<b>h P.FCN <math>\text{P}\alpha</math></b>	All	(0) Appends <i>alpha</i> to the print line, trailed by a line feed.. See $\text{P}\text{ADV}$ .				
$\text{P}\alpha+$	<b>h P.FCN <math>\text{P}\alpha+</math></b>	All	(0) Sends <i>alpha</i> to the printer without a trailing line feed, allowing to append further information to this line. May be repeated. See also $\text{P}\text{ADV}$ , $\text{P}r$ and $\text{P}+\alpha$ .				
$\text{P}\Sigma$	<b>h P.FCN <math>\text{P}\Sigma</math></b>	All	(0) Prints the summation registers. Each register prints in one line starting with a label. See $\text{P}\text{ADV}$ .				
$\text{P}+\alpha$	<b>h P.FCN <math>\text{P}+\alpha</math></b>	All	(0) Appends <i>alpha</i> to the print line, adjusted to the right and trailed by a line feed. See $\text{P}\text{ADV}$ .  <b>Example:</b> The following program section  <code>CL<math>\alpha</math> <math>\alpha</math>'Lef' <math>\alpha</math> t <math>\text{P}\alpha+</math> CL<math>\alpha</math> <math>\alpha</math>'Rig' <math>\alpha</math>'ht' <math>\text{P}+\alpha</math></code> will print, if $\text{P}\text{MODE 1}$ is set: <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;"><b>Left</b></td><td style="text-align: center;"><b>Right</b></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> </td></tr></table>	<b>Left</b>	<b>Right</b>		
<b>Left</b>	<b>Right</b>						
$\text{P}?$	<b>h TEST <math>\text{P}?</math></b>	$\neg\alpha$	(0) Tests if the quartz and the necessary firmware are installed for printing.				
$\text{P}\#$	<b>h P.FCN <math>\text{P}\#</math> <i>n</i></b>	All	(0) Sends a single byte without any translation to the printer (e.g. a control code). <i>n</i> > 127 can only be specified indirectly. See $\text{P}\text{ADV}$ .				
#	<b>h CONST # <i>n</i></b>	PR	Inserts an integer $0 \leq n \leq 255$ in a single step, thus saving up to two steps and an ENTER.				
	<b>CPX h CONST # <i>n</i></b>	DECM	Works like in real domain but clears <i>y</i> in addition. The shortcut works for $1 \leq n \leq 9$ only.				
	<b>CPX <i>n</i></b>						

## Non-programmable Control, Clearing and Information Commands

Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<b>f</b> <b>1/x</b>	In CONV	Inverts the current conversion (see <a href="#">below</a> ).
<b>8</b> <sup>50</sup>	Asking for confirmation	Denies the question <b>Sure?</b> with N for 'no'. Any other input except <b>R/S</b> = Y will be ignored.
	$\alpha$	Appends an ' <b>N</b> ' to <i>alpha</i> .
	Else	Enters the digit 8.
<b>ENTER↑</b>	Catalog open	Selects the current item like <b>XEQ</b> below.
	CAT open	<a href="#">Goes to the first routine carrying the label displayed (see below)</a> .
	$\alpha$	Leaves alpha mode.
	Else	Acts like the command ENTER described above.
<b>EXIT</b>	Catalog or browser open	Leaves the catalog or browser without executing anything.
	Command input pending	Cancels the execution of pending operations, returning to the calculator status as it was before.
	Program running	Stops the running program like <b>R/S</b> . See below.
	PR	Leaves programming mode like <b>P/R</b> . See below.
	$\alpha$	Leaves alpha mode like <b>ENTER↑</b> . See above.
	Else	Does nothing.
<b>h OFF</b>	$\neg$ PR	Turns your <i>WP 34S</i> off.
	PR	Enters the command OFF as described above.
<b>ON</b>	Calculator off	Turns your <i>WP 34S</i> on.
	Else	<b>ON</b> -key combinations are found in the appendices. Of them, most important are <b>ON</b> + <b>+</b> or <b>-</b> adjusting display contrast.
<b>h P/R</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Toggles programming mode (PR).

<sup>50</sup> The mode conditions specified here will be checked top down for this command at execution time:

If there is an open question for confirmation, the input will be checked and taken for it;  
else if alpha mode is set, an 'N' will be appended to *alpha*;  
else the digit 8 will be inserted. Period.

This method holds for all commands listed here using this triangular symbolic.

Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<b>R/S</b>	Asking for confirmation	Confirms the question <b>Sure?</b> with Y for 'yes'. Any other input except <b>8</b> = N will be ignored.
	CAT open, ¬PR	Runs the program whose label is displayed (compare <b>XEQ</b> below and see further <a href="#">below</a> ).
	Program running	Stops program execution immediately. <b>Stopped</b> will be shown until the next keystroke. Press <b>R/S</b> again to resume execution.
	¬PR, ¬ $\alpha$	Runs the current program or resumes its execution starting with the current step.
	$\alpha$	Appends an 'Y' to <i>alpha</i> .
	PR	Enters the command STOP described above.
<b>XEQ</b>	Catalog open	Selects the item currently displayed and exits, executing the respective command. See <a href="#">below</a> .
	CAT open ¬PR	Runs the first routine found carrying ... ... the label displayed (see <a href="#">below</a> ).
	PR	Inserts a step XEQ <i>label</i> referring to ...
<b>f α</b>	Else	Acts like the command XEQ described above.
	¬PR ¬ $\alpha$	Enters alpha mode for appending characters to <i>alpha</i> . For starting a new string, use CL $\alpha$ first.
	¬PR $\alpha$	Leaves alpha mode.
	PR ¬ $\alpha$	Turns on alpha mode for keyboard entry of alpha constants. Each subsequent character (e.g. '?') will be stored in one program step (like e.g. $\alpha ?$ ) and appended to <i>alpha</i> in program execution.
	PR $\alpha$	Turns on alpha group mode for direct entry of up to three characters in one program step taking two words. Your WP 34S will display $\alpha'$ in the top line. Now enter the characters you want to append to <i>alpha</i> .  <b>Example:</b> Entering <b>f α T f ↑ e s f α t h PSE 1</b> will result in two program steps stored:  $\alpha'Tes'$ $\alpha't 1'$  and <b>Test 1</b> appended to <i>alpha</i> in program execution <sup>51</sup> .

<sup>51</sup> Note alpha group mode is left automatically after 3 characters put in, so it must be called again for continuation.

Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
	Catalog open	Calls the character $\alpha$ .
	$\alpha$	Toggles upper and lower case (the latter is indicated by the annunciator $\downarrow$ ).
	Else	Calls $\alpha$ or X (see there).
	Catalog or browser open	Leaves the catalog or browser like <b>EXIT</b> above.
	Command input pending	Deletes the last digit or character put in. If there is none yet, cancels the pending command like <b>EXIT</b> above.
	$\alpha$	Deletes the rightmost character in <i>alpha</i> .
	PR	Deletes current program step.
	Else	Acts like the command CLx described above.
	Status display open	Goes to previous / next status window. See <a href="#">above</a> .
	Catalog or browser open	Goes to previous / next item therein.
	$\alpha$	Scrolls the display window six characters to the left / right in <i>alpha</i> if possible. If less than six characters are beyond the limits of the display window on this side, the window will be positioned to the beginning / end of string. Useful for longer strings.
	Else	Acts like the command BST / SST in HP-42S. I.e. browses programs in PR, where  will repeat with 5Hz when held down for longer than 0.5s. – Out of PR, SST will also execute the respective program step, but the keys will not repeat.
	Integer & $\neg$ PR	Shifts the display window to the left / right like in HP-16C. Helpful while working with small bases. See <a href="#">above</a> .
	DECM & $\neg$ PR	Shows the full mantissa until the next key is pressed. See <a href="#">above</a> . Compare the command SHOW in previous calculators.
  	DECM	Shows $x$ as an integer to base 2, 8, or 16, respectively. Returns to the base set with the next keystroke. Prefix  may be omitted here.

## Alphanumeric Input

Character	Keys to press in modes		Remarks
-	<b>h PSE</b>	$\alpha$	Appends a blank space to <i>alpha</i> .
.	<b>.</b>	DECM	Separates degrees or hours from minutes and seconds, so input format is hhhh.mmssdd. The user has to take care where an arbitrary real number represents such an angle or time.
0 ... 9	<b>0 ... 9</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Standard numeric input. For integer bases <10, input of illegal digits is blocked. Please note you cannot enter more than 12 digits in the mantissa.
		in address-ing	Register input. See the <a href="#">tables</a> above for the number ranges.
	<b>0, 1, f 2, ..., f 9</b>	$\alpha$	Appends the respective digit to <i>alpha</i> .
A ... F	<b>A ... F</b> (grey print)	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, h	Numeric input for digits >10. See <a href="#">above</a> for more information.
A ... Z	<b>A ... Z</b> (grey print)	in address-ing	Register input. See the <a href="#">virtual keyboard</a> above for the letters applicable.
		$\alpha$	Appends the respective Latin letter to <i>alpha</i> . Use <b>f</b> to toggle cases.
E	<b>EEX</b>	DECM & $\neg$ FRC	Works like <b>E</b> in the Pioneers.
i	<b>CPX</b> <b>.</b>	DECM & $\neg$ FRC	Enters complex number <i>i</i> , i.e. $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ .
A ... $\Omega$	<b>g A ... g O</b> (grey print)	$\alpha$	Appends the respective Greek letter to <i>alpha</i> . Use <b>f</b> to toggle cases. See <a href="#">above</a> for more.
(	<b>f &lt;</b>	$\alpha$	Appends the respective symbol to <i>alpha</i> .
)	<b>g &gt;</b>		
+	<b>f +</b>		
-	<b>f -</b>		
x	<b>f X</b>		

Character	Keys to press in modes		Remarks
/	Second $\square$	DECM	A persistent 2 <sup>nd</sup> $\square$ in input turns to fraction mode and will be interpreted as explained below. Please note you cannot enter <b>EEX</b> after you entered $\square$ twice – but you may delete the 2 <sup>nd</sup> dot while editing the input line.
			First $\square$ is interpreted as a space, 2 <sup>nd</sup> as a fraction mark. See <a href="#">above</a> for some examples.
			$\alpha$ Appends a slash to <i>alpha</i> .
+/-		$\neg\alpha$	Works like  in the Pioneers.
$\pm$		$\alpha$	Appends the respective symbol to <i>alpha</i> .
,			
.			
‘.’ or ‘,’		DECM	Inserts a radix mark as selected.
!		$\alpha$	Appends the respective symbol to <i>alpha</i> .
?			
$\Leftarrow$			
#			
&			
\			
		$\alpha$	Appends a vertical separator to <i>alpha</i> .
		Catalog open	Enters the print character for fast access to the respective commands (see <a href="#">below</a> ).

## CATALOGS, BROWSERS AND APPLICATIONS

Due to the large set of operations your WP 34S features, most of them are stored in catalogs. Opening a catalog will set alpha mode to allow for typing the first character(s) of the item wanted for rapidly accessing it. A subset of the full alpha keyboard shown [above](#) is sufficient for catalog browsing as pictured here. But there are three differences:



**f** **B** (=  $1/x$ ) is for reverting conversions easily (see CONV [below](#)).

**f**  $\rightarrow$  just calls the character ' $\rightarrow$ ', and **f** **EXIT** calls the print character in catalog browsing (since case switching is not needed here).

**▲** and **▼** will browse the open catalog.

**ENTER↑** or **XEQ** select the item displayed, recall or execute it, and exit the catalog.

**EXIT** or **◀** leave the catalog without executing anything, i.e. they cancel the catalog call.

See [below](#) for some examples.

You may switch catalogs easily by just calling a new one accessible in current mode directly from the catalog you are browsing – no need for **EXIT**ing this first.

Reopening the very last catalog called, the last item viewed therein is displayed for easy repetitive use. A single function may be contained in more than one catalog.

Additionally, there are some **browsers** allowing to check memory, flags, program labels and registers (i.e. **CAT**, **SHOW**, **STATUS**, and **SUMS**). **▲**, **▼**, **EXIT**, and **◀** work in all browsers as in catalogs. **SHOW** and **STATUS** operate in [αT mode](#), however. And some special keys and special rules may apply in browsers as explained in the following.

Furthermore, there is one **application** provided:

Name	Keys to press in modes	Remarks
<b>STOPW</b>	 <b>h X.FCN</b> <b>STOPW</b> <b>CPX</b> <b>R/S</b>	<p>Stopwatch following the <i>HP-55</i> timer. This works only with a quartz and proper firmware installed (or on the emulator).</p> <p>{The content of <b>X</b> will be taken as start time.}<sup>52</sup></p> <p>Starting STOPW, the display will look like this:</p> <p>unless the timer was running before already. Within STOPW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>R/S</b> will start or stop the timer without changing its value.</li> <li><b>CLx</b> or <b>⬅</b> will reset the timer to zero without changing its status.</li> <li><b>EEX</b> will hide or display tenths {hundredths} of seconds. Startup default is 'display'.</li> <li><b>n n</b> will set the '<i>current register address</i>' (<i>CRA</i>, startup default is 00<sup>53</sup>). Already your numeric input will be displayed in the exponent section like shown here<sup>54</sup>:</li> </ul> <p><b>ENTER↑</b> will store the present timer value in the current register at execution time in format <i>hh.hmmssd</i> without changing the timer status or value. It will then increment the <i>CRA</i> and display it like shown above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>→</b> will hide or display the <i>CRA</i>. Startup default is 'hide'.</li> <li><b>▲</b> and <b>▼</b> will increment or decrement the <i>CRA</i>, respectively.</li> <li><b>.</b> combines <b>ENTER↑</b> and <b>CLx</b> / <b>⬅</b>, i.e. it will store the time counted at <i>CRA</i> and reset the timer to start a new count.</li> </ul> <p><b>RCL nn</b> will recall <i>rnn</i> without changing the status of the timer. The value recalled may be used e.g. as start time for further incrementing.</p> <p><b>EXIT</b> will leave the application. The timer will continue incrementing in the background (indicated by the small '=' annunciator flashing) until</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stopped explicitly by <b>R/S</b> within STOPW or</li> <li>your <i>WP 34S</i> is turned off!</li> </ol> <p>While the stopwatch display is limited to <b>99h59' 59'' 9</b>, internal counting will continue with the display showing the time modulo 100.</p> <p>Please note there are <u>no other keys</u> working in STOPW – so e.g. for adding or subtracting split times you have to leave the application.</p>

<sup>52</sup> Those parts printed in {} apply to *HP-55*, but not to your *WP 34S*. Start times are supported by RCL here.

<sup>53</sup> On the *HP-55*, input of a single digit was sufficient for storing, since only 10 registers were featured for this purpose. Furthermore, there was no automatic address increment.

<sup>54</sup> Attempts to specify a *CRA* out of allocated address range will be blocked and may cause '–' or alike being displayed in the exponent section.

These key-strokes are not featured in *HP-55*.

The catalogs and browsers your WP 34S features are listed below:

Keys to press	in modes	Contents and special remarks
<b>h CAT</b>	$\neg\alpha$	<p>Defined alphanumeric labels. The first label shown is the top global label of the current program – if there is none, its end is shown.</p> <p><b>▲</b> and <b>▼</b> browse global labels, while the location of the respective label is indicated in the lower line (<i>rAM</i>, <i>L</i>, <i>b</i> for the library in flash memory, or <i>buP</i> for the backup region). Duplicate labels will show the primary address in addition, e.g. <b>CALLS 0 12</b> when found a second time in RAM, or e.g. <b>CALLS L, b</b> when found a second time elsewhere.</p> <p><b>f ▲</b> and <b>f ▼</b> browse programs, i.e. show the first label in previous or next routine (with routines separated by END statements).</p> <p><b>0</b>, <b>1</b>, and <b>2</b> allow quick jumps to the top of <i>rAM</i>, <i>L</i>, <i>b</i>, or <i>buP</i>, respectively.</p> <p><b>ENTER↑</b> goes to the alpha label displayed, while <b>XEQ</b> executes it. Both keystrokes will perform a label search as described <a href="#">above</a>.</p> <p><b>RCL</b> executes PRCL for the program displayed.</p> <p><b>R/S</b> starts the current program, i.e. the one whose label is just displayed, <u>without</u> performing a label search first.</p> <p><b>CLP</b> deletes the current program, be it in <i>rAM</i> or <i>L</i>, <i>b</i>.</p>
<b>h CONST</b>	DECM & $\neg\text{PR}$	Constants like in HP-35s, but more. See them listed <a href="#">below</a> . Picking a constant will recall it.
	Integer	Calls the command # (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
	DECM & PR	Picking a constant will insert a program step beginning with <b>#</b> followed by the name of the constant selected. It will then recall it in program execution.
<b>CPX</b> <b>h CONST</b>	DECM & $\neg\text{PR}$	Opens the same catalog of constants as <b>h CONST</b> , but picking a constant will execute a complex recall. So, a stack looking like <b>[x, y, ...]</b> before will contain <b>[constant, 0, x, y, ...]</b> after picking.
<b>h CONV</b>	DECM	Conversions as listed in a <a href="#">table below</a> .
<b>f CPX</b>	$\alpha$	'Complex' letters mandatory for many languages (see <a href="#">below</a> ). Case may be toggled here (see <b>f ↑</b> <a href="#">above</a> ).
<b>h MATRIX</b>	DECM	Matrix operations library.
<b>h MODE</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Mode setting functions.
<b>h PROB</b>	DECM	Probability distributions beyond standard normal and its inverse.
<b>h P.FCN</b>	All	Extra programming and I/O functions.
<b>h R↑</b>	$\alpha$	Superscripts and subscripts (see <a href="#">below</a> ).

Keys to press	in modes	Contents and special remarks
<b>g SHOW</b>	$\neg\alpha$	<p>Browses all allocated stack and general purpose registers as well as their contents, starting with <b>X</b>.</p> <p><b>▲</b> goes up the stack, continues with the other lettered registers, then with <b>R00</b>, <b>R01</b>, etc.</p> <p><b>▼</b> browses the registers going down from the highest allocated numbered register (<b>R99</b> in startup default) to <b>R00</b> if applicable, then continues with <b>K</b>, <b>J</b>, etc.</p> <p><b>□</b> turns to local registers if applicable, starting with <b>R.00</b>. Then, <b>▲</b> and <b>▼</b> browse local registers up and down until another <b>□</b> returns to <b>X</b>. Local register addresses may exceed .15 here!</p> <p>Input of any legal letter jumps to the corresponding register, as does any legal two-digit number (see <a href="#">above</a>).</p> <p><b>ENTER↑</b> or <b>RCL</b> recall the register displayed. In programming mode, they enter a corresponding step RCL ...</p> <p>In your <i>WP 34S</i>, <b>◀</b> and <b>▶</b> do what SHOW did in vintage calculators – please see above.</p>
<b>h STAT</b>	DECM	Extra statistical functions.
<b>h STATUS</b>	$\neg\alpha$	Shows the memory status and browses the status of all user flags, similar to STATUS on <i>HP-16C</i> . See <a href="#">above</a> for a detailed description.
<b>h SUMS</b>	DECM	All summation registers and their contents.
<b>h TEST</b>	$\neg\alpha$	All tests except the two on the keyboard (see next page).
	$\alpha$	Comparison symbols and brackets, except <b>C</b> , <b>D</b> and <b>E</b> (see <a href="#">below</a> ).
<b>h X.FCN</b>	DECM	Extra real functions.
	Integer	Extra integer functions.
	$\alpha$	Extra alpha functions.
<b>CPX</b> <b>h X.FCN</b>	DECM	Extra complex functions.
<b>h ./,</b>	$\alpha$	Punctuation marks and text symbols (see <a href="#">below</a> ).
<b>f →</b>	$\alpha$	Arrows and mathematical symbols (see <a href="#">below</a> ).

See the next pages for detailed item lists of the various catalogs. Within each catalog, items are sorted alphabetically (see [above](#) for the sorting order). You may access particular items fast and easily by typing the first characters of their names – see [below](#) for some examples and constraints.

## Catalog Contents in Detail

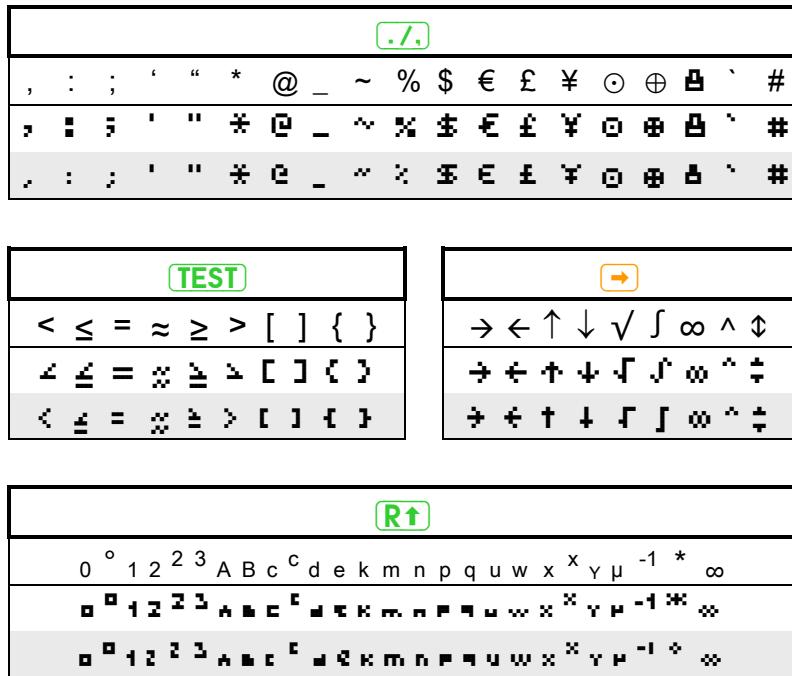
MATRIX	MODE	PROB	P.FCN	STAT	SUMS	TEST
DET	12h	Binom	BASE?	COV	$\Sigma$	BC?
LINEQS	1COMPL	$\text{Binom}_P$	CFALL	L.R.	$\Sigma \ln^2 x$	BS?
MROW+ $x$	24h	$\text{Binom}_u$	CLALL	SEED	$\Sigma \ln^2 y$	ENTRY?
MROW $\times$	2COMPL	$\text{Binom}^{-1}$	CLPALL	SERR	$\Sigma \ln x$	EVEN?
MROW $\Leftarrow$	BASE	Cauch	CLREGS	$\text{SERR}_W$	$\Sigma \ln xy$	FC?
M $\times$	BestF	...	CLSTK	SUM	$\Sigma \ln y$	FC?C
M $^{-1}$	DENANY	Expon	CL $\alpha$	$s_w$	$\Sigma x$	FC?F
M-ALL	DENFAC	...	DEC	$s_{xy}$	$\Sigma x^2$	FC?S
M-COL	DENFIX	$F_P(x)$	DROP	$\bar{x}g$	$\Sigma x^2 y$	FP?
M-DIAG	DENMAX	$F_u(x)$	DSL	$\bar{x}_w$	$\Sigma x \ln y$	FS?
M-ROW	DISP	$F(x)$	DSZ	$\hat{x}$	$\Sigma xy$	FS?C
M $x$	D.MY	$F^{-1}(p)$	END	$\varepsilon$	$\Sigma y$	FS?F
M.COPY	E3OFF	Geom	ERR	$\varepsilon_m$	$\Sigma y^2$	FS?S
M.IJ	E3ON	...	FF	$\varepsilon_p$	$\Sigma y \ln x$	INTM?
M.LU	ExpF	Lgnrm	FLASH?	$\sigma$		INT?
M.REG	FAST	...	$f'(x)$	$\sigma_w$		KEY?
nCOL	FRACT	Logis	$f''(x)$	$\% \Sigma$		LBL?
nROW	JG1582	...	GTO $\alpha$			LEAP?
TRANSP	JG1752	Norml	INC			M.SQR?
	LinF	...	ISE			NaN?
	LogF	Poiss	ISZ			ODD?
	LZOFF	...	LOADP			PRIME?
	LZON	Pois $\lambda$	LOADR	R-CLR	$z \Leftarrow$	REALM?
	M.DY	...	LOADSS	R-COPY	$\alpha GTO$	SPEC?
	PowerF	$t_p(x)$	LOAD $\Sigma$	R-SORT	$\alpha OFF$	TOP?
	RCLM	$t_u(x)$	LocR	R-SWAP	$\alpha ON$	XTAL?
	RDX,	$t(x)$	LocR?	SAVE	$\alpha XEQ$	$x < ?$
	RDX.	$t^{-1}(p)$	MEM?	SENDA	$\blacksquare ADV$	$x \leq ?$
	REGS	Weibl	MSG	SENDP	$\blacksquare CHAR$	$x = +0?$
	RMF	...	NOP	SENR	$\blacksquare c_{xy}$	$x = -0?$
	SEPOFF	$\Phi_u(x)$	PopLR	SEND $\Sigma$	$\blacksquare PROG$	$x \approx ?$
	SEPON	$\phi(x)$	PRCL	SMODE?	$\blacksquare r$	$x \geq ?$
	SLOW	$\chi^2$	PROMPT	SSIZE?	$\blacksquare REGS$	$x > ?$
	SSIZE4	$\chi^2$ INV	PSTO	STOS	$\blacksquare STK$	$\infty?$
	SSIZE8	$\chi^2_p$	PUTK	TICKS	$\blacksquare TAB$	$\blacksquare ?$
	STOM	$\chi^2_u$	RCLS	$t \Leftarrow$	$\blacksquare WIDTH$	
	UNSIGN	SETJPN	RECV	VIEW $\alpha$	$\blacksquare \alpha$	
	WSIZE	SETTIM	REGS?	VW $\alpha +$	$\blacksquare \alpha +$	
	Y.MD	SETUK	RESET	WSIZE?	$\blacksquare \Sigma$	
	$\blacksquare$ DLAY	SETUSA	RM?	XEQ $\alpha$	$\blacksquare +\alpha$	
	$\blacksquare$ MODE	SIGNMT		$y \Leftarrow$	$\blacksquare \#$	

<b>X.FCN</b> varies with the mode set, except in programming <sup>55</sup> . It contains in ...						
... alpha mode:	... decimal mode:			... integer modes:		CPX <b>X.FCN</b>
	$\sqrt[3]{x}$	J→D	$W_m$	$\sqrt[3]{x}$	ROUNDI	$c^3\sqrt{x}$
VERS	AGM	LCM	$W_p$	ASR	RR	$c^cAGM$
$x \rightarrow \alpha$	ANGLE	$L_n$	$W^{-1}$	BATT	RRC	$c^cCONJ$
$\alpha DATE$	BATT	LN1+x	XNOR	CB	SB	$c^cCROSS$
$\alpha DAY$	$B_n$	$L_n\alpha$	$x^3$	CEIL	SEED	$c^cDOT$
$\alpha IP$	$B_n^*$	LNβ	$x \rightarrow \alpha$	DBLR	SIGN	$c^cDROP$
$\alpha LENG$	CEIL	LNΓ	$\sqrt[x]{y}$	DBLx	SL	$c^ce^{x-1}$
$\alpha MONTH$	DATE	MANT	YEAR	DBL /	SR	$c^cFIB$
$\alpha RC\#$	DATE→	MAX	$\alpha DATE$	DROP	sRCL	$c^cg_d$
$\alpha RL$	DAY	MIN	$\alpha DAY$	FB	ULP	$c^cg_d^{-1}$
$\alpha RR$	DAYS+	MONTH	$\alpha IP$	FIB	VERS	$c^cLN1+x$
$\alpha SL$	DECOMP	NAND	$\alpha LENG$	FLOOR	WHO	$c^cLN\beta$
$\alpha SR$	DEG→	NEIGHB	$\alpha MONTH$	GCD	$x^3$	$c^cLN\Gamma$
$\alpha TIME$	DROP	NEXTP	$\alpha RCL$	LCM	XNOR	$c^cSIGN$
$\alpha \rightarrow x$	D→J	NOR	$\alpha RC\#$	LJ	$x \rightarrow \alpha$	$c^cSINC$
	erf	$P_n$	$\alpha RL$	MASKL	$\sqrt[x]{y}$	$c^cW_p$
	erfc	RAD→	$\alpha RR$	MASKR	$\alpha IP$	$c^cW^{-1}$
	EXPT	RDP	$\alpha SL$	MAX	$\alpha LENG$	$c^cx^3$
	$e^{x-1}$	RESET	$\alpha SR$	MIN	$\alpha RCL$	$c^cx\sqrt{y}$
	FIB	ROUNDI	$\alpha STO$	MIRROR	$\alpha RC\#$	$c^c\beta$
	FLOOR	RSD	$\alpha TIME$	NAND	$\alpha RL$	$c^c\Gamma$
	GCD	SDL	$\alpha \rightarrow x$	nBITS	$\alpha RR$	$c^c(-1)^x$
	$g_d$	SDR	$\beta$	NEIGHB	$\alpha SL$	
	$g_d^{-1}$	SIGN	$\Gamma$	NEXTP	$\alpha SR$	
	GRAD→	SINC	$\gamma_{xy}$	NOR	$\alpha STO$	
	$H_n$	SLVQ	$\Gamma_{xy}$	RESET	$\alpha \rightarrow x$	
	$H_{np}$	sRCL	$\Delta DAYS$	RJ	$(-1)^x$	
	H.MS+	STOPW	$\zeta$	RL		
	H.MS-	TIME	$(-1)^x$	RLC		
	iRCL	$T_n$	→DATE			
	Iβ	ULP	%MG			
	$I\Gamma_p$	$U_n$	%MRR			
	$I\Gamma_q$	VERS	%T			
		WDAY	%Σ			
		WHO	%+MG			

<sup>55</sup> In programming mode, these three contents will be merged.

À	à	à	à
Á	á	á	á
Â	â	â	â
Ã	ã	ã	ã
Ä	ä	ä (ă)	ä
Æ	æ	æ	æ
Å	å	å	å
Ć	ć	ć	ć
Č	č	č	č
Ç	ç	ç	ç
Đ	đ	đ	đ
È	è	è	è
É	é	é	é
Ê	ê	ê	ê
Ë	ë	ë (ĕ)	ë
Ì	ì	ì	ì
Í	í	í	í
Î	î	î	î
Ï	ï	ï	ï
Ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
Ò	ò	ò	ò
Ó	ó	ó	ó
Ô	ô	ô	ô
Õ	õ	õ	õ
Ö	ö	ö (ŏ)	ö
Ø	ø	ø	ø
Ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
Š	š	š	š
Ù	ù	ù	ù
Ú	ú	ú	ú
Û	û	û	û
Ü	ü	ü (ŭ)	ü
Ӯ	ӻ	ӻ	ӻ
Ý	ý	ý / Ӵ	ý
Ӷ	ӷ	ӷ	ӷ
Ž	ž	ž	ž

Here are the contents of the alpha catalogs making the WP 34S the most versatile global calculator known. Small font is printed on grey background on this page. The catalog **CPX** is listed left. Accented letters are as wide as plain ones wherever possible.



The letters provided in your WP 34S allow for correct writing the languages of more than 3·10<sup>9</sup> people using Greek or simple variants of Latin alphabets, i.e. the following languages:

Afrikaans, Català, Cebuano, Česky, Cymraeg, Dansk, Deutsch, Eesti, English, Español, Euskara, Français, Gaeilge, Galego, Ελληνικά, Hrvatski, Bahasa Indonesia, Italiano, Basa Jawa, Kiswahili, Kreyòl ayisyen, Magyar, Bahasa Melayu, Nederlands, Norsk, Português, Quechua, Shqip, Slovensky, Slovenščina, Srpski, Basa Sunda, Suomi, Svenska, Tagalog, Winaray, and Zhōngwén (with a little trick explained below). If you know further living languages covered, please tell us.

Mandarin Chinese (Zhōngwén) features four tones, usually transcribed like e.g. mā, má, mǎ, and mà. So we need different letters for ā and ā here, and for e, i, o, and u as well. With six pixels total character height, we found no way to display these in both fonts nicely, keeping letters and accents separated for easy reading. For an unambiguous solution, we suggest using a dieresis (else not employed in Hanyu pinyin) representing the third tone here. Pinyin writers, we ask for your understanding.

Find the full character set provided in [Appendix D](#).

## Accessing Catalog Items the Fast Way

Each and every catalog may be browsed by just using the cursors  $\blacktriangledown$  and  $\blacktriangleup$  as explained [above](#). You may reach your target significantly faster, however, taking advantage of the alphabetical method demonstrated in the left columns of the table below:

1	User input  Dot matrix display	<b>CONST</b> , <b>CONV</b> , <b>MATRIX</b> , <b>MODE</b> , <b>PROB</b> , <b>P.FCN</b> , <b>STAT</b> , <b>TEST</b> , <b>SUMS</b> , or <b>X.FCN</b>	<b>CPX</b> or <b>R<math>\uparrow</math></b> in alpha mode	<b>„</b> , <b>TEST</b> , or <b>./.</b> in alpha mode
		<b>Shows the first item in this catalog</b> (e.g. <b>BC?</b> in <b>TEST</b> )		
2	User input  Dot matrix display	1 <sup>st</sup> character of command desired (e.g. <b>F</b> )	Desired basic letter (e.g. <b>U</b> )	
		<b>Shows the first item starting with this character *</b> (e.g. <b>FC?</b> )	(e.g. <b>U</b> )	
3	User input  Dot matrix display	2 <sup>nd</sup> character (e.g. <b>S</b> )		
		<b>Shows the first item starting with this sequence *</b> (e.g. <b>F8?</b> )		
...		Continue browsing with $\blacktriangledown$ until reaching the item desired (e.g. <b>F8?C</b> ).  <b>XEQ</b> or <b>ENTER<math>\uparrow</math></b>	(e.g. <b>Ü</b> ).  <b>XEQ</b> or <b>ENTER<math>\uparrow</math></b>	(e.g. <b>E</b> ).  <b>XEQ</b> or <b>ENTER<math>\uparrow</math></b>
n	User input  Dot matrix display	Your WP 34S leaves the catalog returning to the mode set before ...  ... and executes or inserts the command chosen, or recalls the constant selected.		... and appends the selected character to <i>alpha</i> .
		<b>Result</b> (e.g. <b>true</b> )	<b>Contents of alpha register</b> (e.g. <b>3 Rüben à 0,25€</b> )	

- \*) If a character or sequence specified is not found in this catalog then the first item following alphabetically will be shown – see the sorting sequence [above](#). If there is no such item, then the last item in this catalog is displayed.  
 You may key in even more than two characters – after 3 seconds, however, or after  $\blacktriangledown$  or  $\blacktriangleup$ , the search string will be reset and you may start with a first character again.

## Constants (CONST)

Your WP 34S contains a rich set of constants. Navigation therein works as explained above. Names of astronomical and mathematical constants are printed on colored background below. Values of physical constants (*incl. their relative standard deviations given in parentheses below*) are from CODATA 2010, copied in July 2011, unless stated otherwise explicitly. Green background denotes exact or almost exact values. The more the color turns to red, the less precise the respective constant is known, even by the national standards institutes and the international scientific community<sup>56</sup>.

For the units, remember Tesla with  $1T = 1 \frac{Wb}{m^2} = 1 \frac{V \cdot s}{m^2}$ , Joule with  $1J = 1N \cdot m = 1 \frac{kg \cdot m^2}{s^2}$

and on the other hand  $1J = 1W \cdot s = 1V \cdot A \cdot s$ . Thus  $1 \frac{J}{T} = 1A \cdot m^2$ .

Employ the constants stored for further useful equivalences, like expressing Joules in Electron-Volts ( $1A \cdot s \cdot V = \frac{1}{e} eV \approx 6.24 \cdot 10^{18} eV$ ), or calculating the wavelength from the frequency of electromagnetic radiation via  $\mathcal{C}_f = \lambda$ , or whatever else crosses your mind.

		Numeric value	Remarks
$a$	$a$	365.242 5 d ( <i>per definition</i> )	Gregorian year
$a_0$	$a_0$	5.291 772 109 2E-11 (3.2E-10) m	Bohr radius $a_0 = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi \cdot R_\infty}$
$a_m$	$a_m$	384.4E6 (1E-3) m	Semi-major axis of the Moon's orbit
$a_\oplus$	$a_\oplus$	1.495 979E11 (1E-6) m	Semi-major axis of the Earth's orbit. Within the uncertainty stated here, it equals 1 AU.
$c$	$c$	2.997 924 58E8 m/s ( <i>per definition</i> )	Vacuum speed of light $\approx 300\ 000 \text{ km/s}$
$c_1$	$c_1$	3.741 771 53E-16 (4.4E-8) m <sup>2</sup> · W	First radiation constant $c_1 = 2\pi \cdot h \cdot c^2$
$c_2$	$c_2$	0.014 387 770 (9.1E-7) m · K	Second radiation constant $c_2 = hc/k$
$e$	$e$	1.602 176 565E-19 (2.2E-8) C	Electron charge $e = \frac{2}{K_J R_K} = \Phi_0 G_0$
$e_E$	$e_E$	2.718 281 828 459 045...	Euler's $e$ . Please note the letter $e$ represents the electron charge elsewhere in this table.

<sup>56</sup> The numbers printed in parentheses here for your kind attention allow for computing the precision of results you may obtain using these constants. The procedure to be employed is called 'error propagation'. It is often ignored, though essential for trustworthy results – not only in science. Please turn to respective texts before you believe in 4 decimals of a calculation result based on yardstick measurements.

		Numeric value	Remarks
<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	96 485.336 5 (2.2E-8) $\frac{C}{mol}$	Faraday's constant $F = e \cdot N_A$
<b>F<math>\alpha</math></b>	<b>F<math>\alpha</math></b>	2.502 907 875 095 892 8...	
<b>F<math>\delta</math></b>	<b>F<math>\delta</math></b>	4.669 201 609 102 990 6...	Feigenbaum's $\alpha$ and $\delta$
<b>g</b>	<b>g</b>	9.806 65 $m/s^2$ (per definition)	Standard earth acceleration
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	6.673 84E-11 (1.2E-4) $\frac{m^3}{kg \cdot s^2}$	Newton's gravitation constant. See <b>GM</b> below for a more precise value.
<b>G<sub>0</sub></b>	<b>G<sub>0</sub></b>	7.748 091 734 6E-5 (3.2E-10) / $\Omega$	Conductance quantum $G_0 = 2e^2/h = 2/R_K$
<b>G<sub>c</sub></b>	<b>G<sub>c</sub></b>	0.915 965 594 177...	Catalan's constant
<b>g<sub>e</sub></b>	<b>g<sub>e</sub></b>	-2.002 319 304 361 53 (2.6E-13)	Landé's electron g-factor
<b>GM</b>	<b>GM</b>	3.986 004 418E14 (2.0E-9) $\frac{m^3}{s^2}$	Newton's gravitation constant times the Earth's mass with its atmosphere included (according to <a href="#">WGS84</a> ).
<b>h</b>	<b>h</b>	6.626 069 57E-34 (4.4E-8) $J \cdot s$	Planck constant
<b>h̄</b>	<b>h̄</b>	1.054 571 726E-34 (4.4E-8) $J \cdot s$	$= h/2\pi$
<b>k</b>	<b>k</b>	1.380 648 8E-23 (9.1E-7) $J/K$	Boltzmann constant $k = R/N_A$
<b>K<sub>j</sub></b>	<b>K<sub>j</sub></b>	4.835 978 70E14 (2.2E-8) $Hz/V$	Josephson constant $K_j = 2e/h$
<b>l<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>l<sub>p</sub></b>	1.616 199E-35 (6.0E-5) $m$	Planck length $l_p = \sqrt{\hbar G/c^3} = t_p c$
<b>m<sub>e</sub></b>	<b>m<sub>e</sub></b>	9.109 382 91E-31 (4.4E-8) $kg$	Electron mass
<b>M<sub>moon</sub></b>	<b>M<sub>moon</sub></b>	7.349E22 (5E-4) $kg$	Mass of the Moon
<b>m<sub>n</sub></b>	<b>m<sub>n</sub></b>	1.674 927 351E-27 (4.4E-8) $kg$	Neutron mass
<b>m<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>m<sub>p</sub></b>	1.672 621 777E-27 (4.4E-8) $kg$	Proton mass
<b>M<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>M<sub>p</sub></b>	2.176 51E-8 (6.0E-5) $kg$	Planck mass $M_p = \sqrt{\hbar c/G} \approx 22 \mu g$
<b>m<sub>u</sub></b>	<b>m<sub>u</sub></b>	1.660 538 921E-27 (4.4E-8) $kg$	Atomic unit mass = $10^{-3} kg / N_A$

		Numeric value	Remarks
$m_{uc^2}$	$m_{uc^2}$	1.492 417 954E-10 (4.4E-8) J	Atomic unit mass energy equivalent
$m_\mu$	$m_\mu$	1.883 531 475E-28 (5.1E-8) kg	Muon mass
$M_\odot$	$M_\odot$	1.989 1E30 (5E-5) kg	Mass of the sun
$M_\oplus$	$M_\oplus$	5.973 6E24 (5E-5) kg	Mass of the Earth
$N_A$	$N_A$	6.022 141 29E23 (4.4E-8) / mol	Avogadro's number
NaN	NaN	not numeric	'Not a Number', e.g. $\ln(x)$ for $x \leq 0$ .
$p_0$	$p_0$	101 325 Pa (per definition)	Standard atmospheric pressure
$q_p$	$q_p$	1,875 545 9E-18 (6.0E-5) A s	Planck charge $q_p = \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 hc} \approx 11.7e$ . This was in CODATA 2006, but in 2010 no more.
R	R	8.314 462 1 (9.1E-7) $\frac{J}{mol \cdot K}$	Molar gas constant
$r_e$	$r_e$	2.817 940 326 7E-15 (9.7E-10) m	Classical electron radius $r_e = \alpha^2 \cdot a_0$
$R_K$	$R_K$	25 812.807 443 4 (3.2E-10) Ω	von Klitzing constant $R_K = h/e^2$
$R_m$	$R_m$	1.737 530E6 (5E-7) m	Mean radius of the Moon
$R_\infty$	$R_\infty$	1.097 373 156 853 9E7 (5.0E-12) / m	Rydberg constant $R_\infty = \alpha^2 m_e c / (2h)$
$R_\odot$	$R_\odot$	6.96E8 (5E-3) m	Mean radius of the sun
$R_\oplus$	$R_\oplus$	6.371 010E6 (5E-7) m	Mean radius of the Earth
$S_a$	$S_a$	6.378 137 0E6 m (per definition)	Semi-major axis of the model <a href="#">WGS84</a> used to define the Earth's surface for GPS and other surveying purposes.
$S_b$	$S_b$	6.356 752 314 2E6 (1.6E-11) m	Semi-minor axis of <a href="#">WGS84</a>
$S_e^2$	$S_e^2$	6.694 379 990 14E-3 (1.5E-12)	First eccentricity squared of <a href="#">WGS84</a>
$S_e'^2$	$S_e'^2$	6.739 496 742 28E-3 (1.5E-12)	Second eccentricity squared of <a href="#">WGS84</a> (it is really called $e'^2$ in this article, sorry)
$S_f^{-1}$	$S_f^{-1}$	298.257 223 563 (per definition)	Flattening parameter of <a href="#">WGS84</a>
$T_0$	$T_0$	273.15 K (per definition)	= 0°C, standard temperature

		Numeric value	Remarks
$t_p$	$t_p$	5.391 06E-44 (6.0E-5) s	Planck time $t_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}} = \frac{l_p}{c}$
$T_p$	$T_p$	1.416 833E32 (6.0E-5) K	Planck temperature $T_p = \frac{c^2}{k} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} = \frac{M_p c^2}{k} = \frac{E_p}{k}$
$V_m$	$V_m$	0.022 413 968 (9.1E-7) $m^3/mol$	Molar volume of an ideal gas at standard conditions $V_m = \frac{RT_0}{p_0} \approx 22.4 \frac{l}{mol}$
$Z_0$	$Z_0$	376.730 313 461... $\Omega$	Characteristic impedance of vacuum $Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} = \mu_0 c$
$\alpha$	$\alpha$	7.297 352 569 8E-3 (3.2E-10)	Fine-structure constant $\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \approx \frac{1}{137}$
$\gamma_{EM}$	$\gamma_{EM}$	0.577 215 664 901 532 86...	Euler-Mascheroni constant $\gamma_{EM}$
$\gamma_p$	$\gamma_p$	2.675 222 005E8 (2.4E-8) $\frac{1}{s \cdot T}$	Proton gyromagnetic ratio $\gamma_p = \frac{2\mu_p}{\hbar}$
$\epsilon_0$	$\epsilon_0$	8.854 187 817...E-12 $\frac{A \cdot s}{V \cdot m}$	Electric constant or vacuum permittivity $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c^2}$
$\lambda_e$	$\lambda_e$	2.426 310 238 9E-12 (6.5E-10) m	Compton wavelengths of the electron $\lambda_e = \frac{h}{m_e c}$ , the neutron, and the proton, respectively.
$\lambda_{en}$	$\lambda_{en}$	1.319 590 906 8E-15 (8.2E-10) m	
$\lambda_{ep}$	$\lambda_{ep}$	1.321 409 856 23E-15 (7.1E-10) m	
$\mu_0$	$\mu_0$	1.256 637 061 4...E-6 $\frac{V \cdot s}{A \cdot m}$	Magnetic constant, a.k.a. vacuum permeability $\mu_0 := 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{V \cdot s}{A \cdot m}$ .
$\mu_b$	$\mu_b$	9.274 009 68E-24 (2.2E-8) $J/T$	Bohr's magneton $\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$
$\mu_e$	$\mu_e$	-9.284 764 30E-24 (2.2E-8) $J/T$	Electron magnetic moment
$\mu_n$	$\mu_n$	-9.662 364 7E-27 (2.4E-7) $J/T$	Neutron magnetic moment

		Numeric value	Remarks
$\mu_p$	$\mu_p$	$1.410\ 606\ 743\text{E-}26\ (2.4\text{E-}8)\ J/T$	Proton magnetic moment
$\mu_u$	$\mu_u$	$5.050\ 783\ 53\text{E-}27\ (2.2\text{E-}8)\ J/T$	Nuclear magneton $\mu_u = e\hbar/2m_p$
$\mu_\mu$	$\mu_\mu$	$-4.490\ 448\ 07\text{E-}26\ (3.4\text{E-}8)\ J/T$	Muon magnetic moment
$\sigma_B$	$\sigma_B$	$5.670\ 373\text{E-}8\ (3.6\text{E-}6)\ \frac{W}{m^2 K^4}$	Stefan Boltzmann constant $\sigma_B = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15h^3 c^2}$
$\Phi_0$	$\Phi_0$	$1.618\ 033\ 988\ 749\ 894\dots$	Golden ratio $\Phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
$\Phi_0$	$\Phi_0$	$2.067\ 833\ 758\text{E-}15\ (2.2\text{E-}8)\ Vs$	Magnetic flux quantum $\Phi_0 = h/2e = 1/K_J$
$\omega$	$\omega$	$7.292\ 115\text{E-}5\ (2\text{E-}8)\ rad/s$	Angular velocity of the Earth according to <a href="#">WGS84</a> .
$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$-1\ lnF, n, tY$	May the Lord of Mathematics forgive us calling these 'constants'.
$\infty$	$\infty$	$1\ lnF, n, tY$	
#	#		See the very last command in the index <a href="#">above</a> .

## Unit Conversions (CONV)

CONV mainly provides the means to convert local to common units<sup>57</sup>. Navigation works as in the other catalogs. There is one specialty, however: (i.e.  $\frac{1}{x}$ ) will execute the inverse of the conversion displayed and leave CONV.

**Example:** Assume the display set to FIX 3. Then keying in

will display

telling you 4 *acres* equal 1.619 *hectares*.

Now press and you will get

being the amount of *acres* equaling 4 *hectares*.

Press again and you see

confirming what was just said.

Leave CONV via and the display will return to 9884.

The calculations listed below for your information are user transparent in executing a conversion – those printed on light green background in this table apply exactly.

Conversion	Calculation	Remarks	Class
$^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$	* 1.8 + 32		Temperature
$^{\circ}\text{F} \rightarrow ^{\circ}\text{C}$	- 32 ) / 1.8		Temperature
$\text{D} \rightarrow \text{G}$	/ 0.9	Converts to <i>grads</i> , also known as <i>gon</i>	Angle
$\text{D} \rightarrow \text{rad}$	* $\pi / 180$	Equals D $\rightarrow$ R	Angle
$\text{acres} \rightarrow \text{ha}$	* 0.404 687 3	$1 \text{ ha} = 10^4 \text{ m}^2$	Area
$\text{ar.} \rightarrow \text{dB}$	$20 \lg \left( \frac{a_1}{a_2} \right)$	Amplitude ratio	Ratio
$\text{atm} \rightarrow \text{Pa}$	* 1.013 25E5		Pressure
$\text{AU} \rightarrow \text{km}$	* 1.495 979E8	Astronomic units	Length
$\text{bar} \rightarrow \text{Pa}$	* 1E5		Pressure

<sup>57</sup> For most readers, many of the units appearing in CONV may look obsolete at least. They die hard, however, in some corners of this world. All these corners have in common that English is spoken there. For symmetry reasons, we might also add some traditional Indian and Chinese units.

Conversion	Calculation	Remarks	Class
Btu→J	* 1 055.056	British thermal units	Energy
cal→J	* 4.186 8		Energy
cft→l	* 28.316 85	Cubic feet	Volume
cm→inches	/ 2.54		Length
cwt→kg	* 50.802 35	(Long) hundredweight = 112 lbs	Mass
dB→ar.	$10^{R_{dB}/20}$	Amplitude ratio	Ratio
dB→pr.	$10^{R_{dB}/10}$	Power ratio	Ratio
fathom→m	* 1.828 8		Length
feet→m	* 0.304 8		Length
fl Oz UK→ml	* 28.413 06	$1 l = \frac{1}{1000} m^3$	Volume
fl Oz US→ml	* 29.573 53		
gal UK→l	* 4.546 09		
gal US→l	* 3.785418		
G→°	* 0.9	Grads or gon	Angle
g→oz	/ 28.349 52		Mass
G→rad	* $\pi / 200$		Angle
g→tr.oz	/ 31.103 48		Mass
ha→acres	/ 0.404 687 3	$1 ha = 10000 m^2$	Area
HP <sub>e</sub> →W	* 746	Electric horse power	Power
hp UK→W	* 745.699 9	British horse power	Power
inches→cm	* 2.54		Length
inHg→Pa	* 3 386.389		Pressure
J→Btu	/ 1 055.056		Energy
J→cal	/ 4.186 8		Energy
J→kWh	/ 3.6E6		Energy
kg→cwt	/ 50.802 35	(Long) hundredweight = 112 lbs	Mass

Conversion	Calculation	Remarks	Class
<b>kg→lb</b>	/ 0.453 592 4		Mass
<b>kg→stones</b>	/ 6.350 293 18		Mass
<b>kg→s.cwt</b>	/ 45.359 24	Short hundredweight = 100 <i>lbs</i>	Mass
<b>km→AU</b>	/ 1.495 979E8	Astronomic units	Length
<b>km→ly.</b>	/ 9.460 730E12	Light years	Length
<b>km→miles</b>	/ 1.609 344		Length
<b>km→nmi</b>	/ 1.852	Nautical miles	Length
<b>km→pc</b>	/ 3.085 678E16	Parsec	Length
<b>kWh→J</b>	* 3.6E6		Energy
<b>lbf→N</b>	* 4.448 222		Force
<b>lb→kg</b>	* 0.453 592 4		Mass
<b>ly.→km</b>	* 9.460 730E12	Light years	Length
<b>l→cft</b>	/ 28.316 85	$1 l = \frac{1}{1000} m^3$	Volume
<b>l→galUK</b>	/ 4.546 09		
<b>l→galUS</b>	/ 3.785 418		
<b>miles→km</b>	* 1.609 344		Length
<b>ml→flozUK</b>	/ 28.413 06	$1 ml = 1 cm^3$	Volume
<b>ml→flozUS</b>	/ 29.573 53		
<b>mmHg→Pa</b>	* 133.322 4		Pressure
<b>m→fathom</b>	/ 1.828 8		Length
<b>m→feet</b>	/ 0.304 8		Length
<b>m→yards</b>	/ 0.914 4		Length
<b>nmi→km</b>	* 1.852	Nautical miles	Length
<b>N→lbf</b>	/ 4.448 222		Force
<b>oz→g</b>	* 28.349 52	Ounces	Mass
<b>Pa→atm</b>	/ 1.013 25E5	$1 Pa = 1 N/m^2$	Pressure
<b>Pa→bar</b>	/ 1E5		Pressure

Conversion	Calculation	Remarks	Class
$\text{Pa} \rightarrow \text{inHg}$	/ 3 386.389		Pressure
$\text{Pa} \rightarrow \text{mmHg}$	/ 133.322 4		Pressure
$\text{Pa} \rightarrow \text{psi}$	/ 6 894.757		Pressure
$\text{Pa} \rightarrow \text{torr}$	/ 133.322 4		Pressure
$\text{pc} \rightarrow \text{km}$	* 3.085 678E16	Parsec	Length
$\text{pr.} \rightarrow \text{dB}$	10lg $\left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)$	Power ratio	Ratio
$\text{psi} \rightarrow \text{Pa}$	* 6 894.757	Pounds per square inch	Pressure
$\text{PS(hp)} \rightarrow \text{W}$	* 735.498 8	Horse power	Power
$\text{rad} \rightarrow ^\circ$	* 180 / π	Equals R→D	Angle
$\text{rad} \rightarrow \text{G}$	* 200 / π		Angle
$\text{stones} \rightarrow \text{kg}$	* 6.350 293 18		Mass
$\text{s.cwt} \rightarrow \text{kg}$	* 45.359 24	Short hundredweight = 100 lbs	Mass
$\text{s.tons} \rightarrow \text{t}$	* 0.907 184 7	Short tons	Mass
$\text{tons} \rightarrow \text{t}$	* 1.016 047	Imperial tons	Mass
$\text{torr} \rightarrow \text{Pa}$	* 133.322 4	1 torr = 1 mm Hg	Pressure
$\text{tr.oz} \rightarrow \text{g}$	* 31.103 48	Troy ounces	Mass
$\text{t} \rightarrow \text{s.tons}$	/ 0.907 184 7	1 t = 1000 kg	Mass
$\text{t} \rightarrow \text{tons}$	/ 1.016 047		
$\text{W} \rightarrow \text{HP}_e$	/ 746		Power
$\text{W} \rightarrow \text{hpUK}$	/ 745.699 9		Power
$\text{W} \rightarrow \text{PS(hp)}$	* 735.498 8		Power
$\text{yards} \rightarrow \text{m}$	* 0.914 4		Length

The constant  $T_o$  may be useful for conversions of temperatures, too; it is found in [CONST](#) and is not repeated here since being only added or subtracted.

You may, of course, combine conversions as you like. For **example**, filling your tires with a maximum pressure of  $30\text{psi}$  the following will help you at a gas station in Europe and beyond:

**3 0 h CONV P S XEQ**  
**h CONV P XEQ** resulting in  $2,1\text{bar}$ .

Now you can set the filler and will not blow your tires.

In cases of emergency of a particular kind, remember *Becquerel* equals *Hertz*, *Gray* is the unit for deposited or absorbed energy ( $1\text{Gy} = 1\text{J/kg}$ ), and *Sievert* (*Sv*) is *Gray* times a radiation dependant dose conversion factor for the damage caused in human bodies.

In this area also some outdated units may be found in older literature: Pour les amis de Mme. Curie,  $1\text{Ci} = 3.7 \cdot 10^{10} \text{Bq} = 3.7 \cdot 10^{10} \text{decays/s}$ . And for those admiring the very first Nobel laureate in physics, Mr. Röntgen, for finding the x-rays (ruining his hands in these experiments), the charge generated by radiation in matter was measured by the unit  $1\text{R} = 2.58 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{As/kg}$ . A few decades ago, *Rem* (i.e. *Röntgen equivalent men*) measured what *Sievert* does today.

### Predefined Global Alpha Labels (CAT)

In addition to the label ‘ $\delta x$ ’ reserved for step size in calculation of derivatives (see  $f'(x)$  in the index above), there may be further labels employed and provided for particular tasks already. You will find them listed in CAT when the respective library routines are loaded in flash memory. Thus they will not take any steps from user program memory in RAM.

All library routines presently available are found on the website of WP 34S in the directory <http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/library/>. They are text files with extension .wp34s by convention. They include a suite of basic 3D vector operations, a TVM application, some matrix routines, and more. You may open these text files using e.g. Notepad, and you should find the necessary user information at the beginning of each file. Thus it will not be repeated here.

The library files are also included in the distribution ZIP file in source form (\*.wp34s) and as a precompiled library (wp34s-lib.dat) which is part of the calc\_full.bin and calc\_xtal\_full.bin firmware files – so you get the full library when you load one of these firmware files into your WP 34S (see [below](#) about how to do this).

If you copy wp34s-lib.dat (some 3kB) into the directory your WP 34S emulator runs in, you can access all those routines via CAT from your emulator as well.

## **APPENDIX A: SETUP AND COMMUNICATION**

### **How to Flash Your HP-20b or 30b**

Unless you buy a *WP 34S* preflashed as explained [above](#), you must do the flashing yourself. Then you need your calculator, a special connecting cable, and a specific software on your computer. It is beneficial if your computer features an hardware serial port.

- You will get the cable from Gene Wright (USA).

**ATTENTION:** If your computer does not feature an hardware serial interface, you will need an USB-to-serial converter to connect the special cable to your computer. Following our experience, converters containing FTDI chips will work – others may not. Such a converter is offered e.g. here: <http://commerce.hpcalc.org/usbserial.php>.

- The specific file you need to transmit to your calculator to make it your *WP 34S* is called calc.bin and is included in the zipped package you can download from here:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/wp34s/files/>

Alternatively, you may download calc.bin or one of its siblings<sup>58</sup> alone from

<http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/trunk/realbuild/>

**WARNING:** Flashing your *HP-20b* or *30b* will erase the *HP* firmware: your business calculator will be gone then. The *WP 34S* file will replace the *HP* firmware completely! Thereafter you will have a *WP 34S RPN Scientific* – i.e. your calculator will react as documented in this very manual.

This also means your calculator will not do anything useful for you between steps 4 and 12 of the procedure described below. It may even look dead – it is not, be assured. If you (have to) interrupt the procedure at any time for any reason whatsoever, don't worry: simply start again.

As long as the cable is connected to your calculator, it may draw a considerable current from its batteries. If you happen to hang anywhere in the flashing procedure, the processor of the calculator may be left running at full speed so your coin cells will be drained while you are trying to find out what is going wrong. Thus it is wise to disconnect your calculator when you will not need the cable for the next couple of minutes. For repeated flashing, an external 3V DC supply may pay very fast. Take care to connect '+' to the outer and '-' to the inner contact. The following procedure will work with a good 3V supply only.

- The necessary computer software is called [\*MySamBa\*](#) and is provided on the project website as well – download and unpack it first.

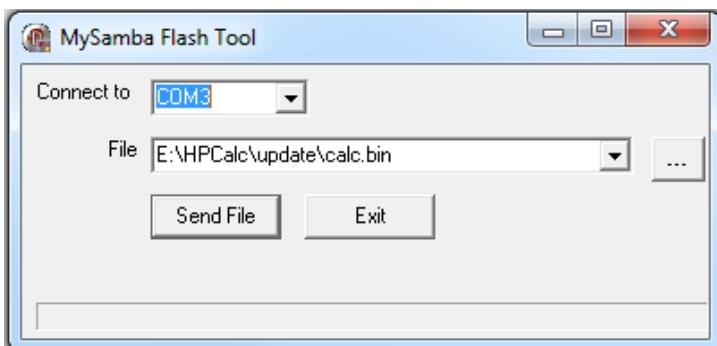
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<sup>58</sup> These are the alternatives:

calc.bin features maximum flash memory, but supports neither STOPW nor print commands,  
calc\_xtal.bin assumes a quartz crystal is installed and includes STOPW but no print commands,  
calc\_ir.bin includes also the print commands requiring the quartz plus an IR-diode built-in,  
and all files called ...\_full.bin include the flash memory user code library already – others do not.  
The amount of flash you have to pay for STOPW is some 1 kB, for printer support some 3 kB more. Make  
your choice! But check you fulfill the hardware requirements or your calculator will hang.

Having prepared all the necessary items, follow the steps below:

1. Connect the programming cable to your computer and to the programming port behind the battery door of the calculator.
2. Run *MySamBa*, and pick the serial port that you used for your cable and the file that you want to transmit. The window may look like this:

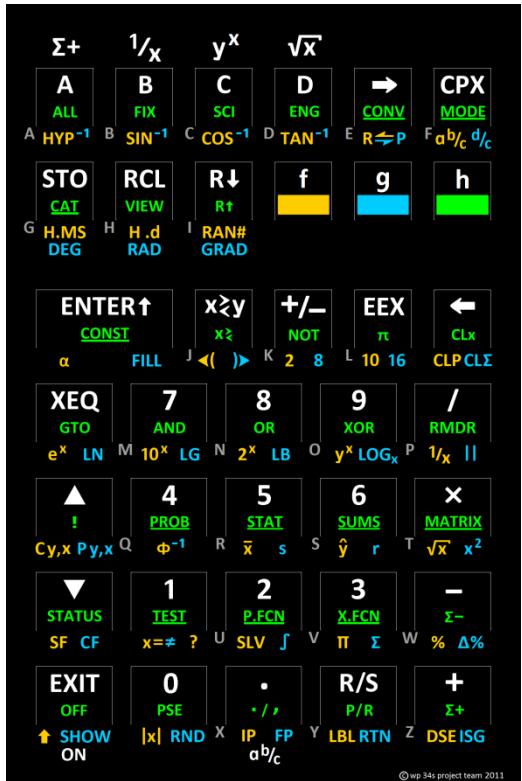


Do not start sending yet! Just leave the window open.

3. Turn the calculator on by pressing and releasing **ON/CE** (the key bottom left).
4. Hold down the ERASE button on the cable (do not release it until step 7).
5. Press and release the RESET button on the cable.
6. Press and release **ON/CE** to turn the calculator on again.
7. Release ERASE now.
8. Press and release RESET again.
9. Press and release **ON/CE** on the calculator. It will look dead. Don't care – see the note above.
10. Click "Send File" in *MySamBa* and wait for it to finish transmission (it will only take a few seconds). If you have the FTDI USB/serial adapter, you will see the blue TX light blinking.
11. Press and release RESET once more.
12. Press and release **ON/CE**. Your calculator should turn on as a WP 34S now.

This procedure was tested both on 32-bit Windows XP and 64-bit Windows 7 x64.

## **Overlays – Where to Get Them and How to Make Them Yourself**



After flashing successfully, a keyboard overlay is very helpful for further work since most labels deviate from the ones used on said business calculators. You may get fine adhesive vinyl overlays from Eric Rechlin (USA). Supporters of the 'Great American Divide' can get it with a  $\div$  instead of the  $/$  as well.

If those vinyls are not available for any reason whatsoever, preliminary paper overlays are most easily made using the picture shown here at left. Print this page to scale (on A4 paper the picture shall be 68mm wide per default), cut it out, span it over your *WP 34S* using some transparent adhesive tape, and you are done.

You may – if you know how to handle a sharp pointed knife carefully – also cut along the thin white lines on the left, top, and right side of each key. Thereafter, attach the base paper to the key plate and each key will peek through its little door. When you stick the end of each such door or flap to the respective key then, your paper cover will come pretty close to a professional overlay already.

The picture at right shows the virtual keyboard in full alpha mode (compare the [picture](#) in the corresponding paragraph above). The labels underlined in red belong to the alpha catalogs. Printed to scale, this picture is 55mm wide and less than 87mm high. So you can attach it to the back of your WP 34S for ready reference, using some transparent adhesive tape. Or you may slide it ‘under the hood’ where the batteries live, as sort of a Quick Reference Sheet. The first will be especially advantageous until you know the Greek letters and their relation to their Latin homophonic siblings.



## Handling Flash Memory on Your WP 34S

Flash memory is very useful for backups as explained [above](#). Alternatively to the commands SAVE and LOAD contained in X.FCN (see the [index of operations](#)), you may use another approach. Hold down **ON** (i.e. **EXIT**) and press one of the following keys:

- [STO]** for backup: Creates a copy of the *RAM* in flash memory like SAVE does.
- [RCL]** for restore: Restores the most recent backup like LOAD does.
- [6] (i.e. **S**)** for SAM-BA: Clears the GPNVM1 bit and turns the calculator off. This will work in debug mode only (see [below](#)) to prevent accidental access to this possibly dangerous feature.  
**WARNING:** You can now only boot in SAM-BA boot mode! Without the SAM-BA software and the cable mentioned above, you are lost!

These key combinations have to be pressed twice in a row without releasing **ON** to be executed.

We recommend doing a SAVE or **ON** + **STO** before flashing a new release! After flashing, your backup will still be available – if you didn't accidentally press the ERASE button on the cable but used **ON** + **6** instead to get into SAM-BA boot mode.

Further flash memory operations are LOADR, LOADST, LOADΣ, PRCL, and PSTO. See the [index](#).

## Mapping of Memory Regions to Emulator State Files

Region		State file	Remarks
Backup	<b>b</b> u <b>P</b>	wp34s-backup.dat	Is created by SAVE.
Flash	<b>L</b> , <b>b</b>	wp34s-lib.dat	Is written whenever a flash command is executed.
RAM	<b>r</b> R <u>M</u> <b>T</b>	wp34s.dat	Backup of the emulator <i>RAM</i> area (registers, state, and programs) – this file is written only when exiting the emulator.

All files are only read into memory at emulator startup.

## Data Transfer Between Your WP 34S and Your PC

You will need the special interface cable mentioned above once again, or a [modified 20b or 30b](#) as described elsewhere. Said special cable draws current from the batteries of your calculator; it shall thus be disconnected from your WP 34S as soon as not needed anymore.

Both the emulator and the calculator can talk to each other with the same cable used for programming. In the emulator directory a text file `wp34s.ini` must be placed that contains the name of the port such as COM2:

The new Qt based emulators for Windows and MacOS contain a setup option for the serial interface. They will eventually replace the current Windows emulator completely. With a proper cable it is even possible to transfer data between two calculators with the same set of commands.

The following commands allow for sending programs, registers or all RAM. They are found in P.FCN catalog.

On the receiving device, start the command RECV. It will display **Wait...**.

On the sender you have three choices:

1. SENDP will send the current program. After successful termination, the receiver will display **Program**.
2. SENDR will send the global numbered registers. The receiver will display **Register** after successful termination.
3. SENDA will send the complete two kilobytes of non-volatile RAM. The receiver will display **All RAM** after successful termination.

The commands for sending and receiving feature a fixed timeout of some 10 seconds for setting up the connection. After an interval of inactivity of said length, an I/O error is thrown indicating no communication has occurred. If such an error appears in the middle of a transmission, try again.

On a device without the crystal installed, you may also get an I/O error because of the baud rate setting may be a bit too far off. To determine the speed, use the loop

```
CLx  
INC X  
BACK 001
```

and let it run for 30 seconds. The expected result at nominal speed is around 191,000. The I/O commands accept a correction factor in percent in X. Try with 95 if your device is a bit too slow or 105 if it is a bit too fast. Values between 80 and 120 are accepted – all other are ignored. On the emulator or a device with the crystal installed, x is ignored.

The little '=' annunciator is lit while the serial port is in use. Take **EXIT** to abort the communication if necessary.

## **APPENDIX B: MEMORY MANAGEMENT**

As mentioned above, your *WP 34S* features *RAM* and flash memory (*FM*). The latter may be up to some *8kB*, depending on the file you loaded in flashing. This chapter, however, covers *RAM* only. It discusses how the available memory is divided in program area, local and global data. The *2kB* (or 1024 *words*) of non-volatile *RAM* are divided in four distinct sectors:

1. Status and configuration data
2. Global registers, i.e. general purpose registers and stack
3. Registers used for cumulative statistics (optional)
4. Subroutine return stack (SRS) and program memory.

These sectors are ordered top down. This chapter covers the variable boundaries between them.

A complete copy of the non-volatile *RAM* can be written to *FM* using *SAVE* (or *ON+STO*). Now your *continuous memory* will remain safely preserved not only when your *WP 34S* turns off but also even when its batteries fail. See [Appendix A](#) for more information about flashing and handling of *FM* in general.

### **Status and Configuration Data**

This sector of 88 *bytes* is fixed at the very top of available memory and is completely user transparent. Thus it is not covered here besides saying it contains 42 *bytes* of status and modes data, the alpha register, and 14 *bytes* holding the 112 global user flags.

### **Global Registers**

Global registers are placed near the end of available memory. In startup default memory layout, the numbered registers **R00** to **R99** precede the twelve stack and special registers **X**, **Y**, **Z**, **T**, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **L**, **I**, **J**, and **K** as shown [above](#). This totals to 112 global registers, which is the maximum available. Their number can be reduced down to the 12 lettered registers using *REGS* (see [above](#)). *REGS?* will return an integer between 0 and 100 corresponding to the number of global numbered registers currently allocated.

*REGS* controls the lower boundary of the global register sector (abbreviated *LBG* in the following). Reducing the number of registers will pull up *LBG* to higher absolute addresses; increasing their number will push it down. The memory contents are moved accordingly, thus preserving the data in the surviving registers. Contents of deallocated registers are lost, newly added registers are cleared. The lettered registers do not move.

**Example:** Please see the global register sector at startup default in the left three columns of the following memory table. The next two sets of two columns each show what happens after subsequent execution of *REGS 96* and *REGS 98*. The registers are loaded with arbitrary values here to allow tracing them easily. *LBG* is indicated by a red horizontal line.

Absolute address	Default startup memory allocation		After executing REGS 96		Then after executing REGS 98	
	Contents	Relative register address	Contents	Relative register address	Contents	Relative register address
X+11	$k = 40.7$	R111 = K	40.7	K = R111	40.7	K = R111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X+2	$z = 4.5$	R102 = Z	4.5	Z = R102	4.5	Z = R102
X+1	$y = -33.8$	R101 = Y	-33.8	Y = R101	-33.8	Y = R101
X	$x = 123.0$	R100 = X	123.0	X = R100	123.0	X = R100
X-1	$r99 = -13.6$	R99	23.1	R95	0.0	R97
X-2	$r98 = 67.9$	R98	6.4	R94	0.0	R96
X-3	$r97 = -45.2$	R97	4.8	R93	23.1	R95
X-4	$r96 = 9.7$	R96	...	...	6.4	R94
X-5	$r95 = 23.1$	R95	...	...	4.8	R93
X-6	$r94 = 6.4$	R94	...	...	...	...
X-7	$r93 = 4.8$	R93	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X-94	$r06 = 62.4$	R06	5.7	R02	29.4	R04
X-95	$r05 = -0.6$	R05	-2.4	R01	81.3	R03
X-96	$r04 = 29.4$	R04	1.1	R00	5.7	R02
X-97	$r03 = 81.3$	R03			-2.4	R01
X-98	$r02 = 5.7$	R02			1.1	R00
X-99	$r01 = -2.4$	R01				
X-100	$r00 = 1.1$	R00				
...						

Please note the absolute addresses of **R00** up to **Rn-1** change after REGS **n** whenever **n** is changed, while their contents are copied. The lettered registers stay at fixed addresses.

In indirect addressing, zero in the index register points to **R00** always. Index values exceeding the maximum set by REGS will throw an ‘out of range’ error, unless they fall between 100 and 111 – where the lettered registers live.

The two sectors following in lower memory (summation registers and SRS) are tied to **LBG** – their contents will be copied whenever it moves. This allows to execute REGS in the middle of a subroutine without disrupting the program.

## Summation Registers

The memory needed for cumulative statistics is allocated separately – these data are no longer held in global general purpose registers. This allows for higher internal precision and prevents destroying these data inadvertently. The only way to update statistical data is via  $\Sigma+$  and  $\Sigma-$ . The accumulated data are evaluated and recalled by dedicated commands, they are not accessible by STO or RCL.

The first invocation of  $\Sigma+$  allocates 70 *words* for the 14 summation registers<sup>59</sup>. They are inserted between *LBG* and *SRS*, pushing the latter down in memory. Depending on the competing requirements for program and data space, it may be necessary to make room first (see [below](#)).

After CL $\Sigma$ , CLALL, or RESET, the memory allocated for the summation registers is released again. All pointers are automatically adjusted, so the memory allocation or release will not disrupt a running program. Recall commands like e.g.  $\Sigma xy$  or SUM will return zero if no data are allocated, other statistical operations will throw an error if not enough data are present.

**ATTENTION:** The summation data will be cleared automatically when a long program is loaded (from flash or via the serial interface) and after that load the registers would no longer fit in *RAM*. You can avoid this by reducing the amount of numbered registers using REGS before the load attempt. This will (hopefully) move the summation data out of the way.

## SRS and Program Memory

Both share the remaining space at lowest memory addresses.

The **SRS** is used for return addresses (sic!) and local data. Its upper boundary is given by *LBG* or the lowest summation register if applicable. There is no command to set the size of the SRS – it fills all the space down to the top program step currently stored. When new program steps are entered, the SRS is reset, not only to make room but because any stored address may become invalid by changing the program.

Local data are pushed on the SRS. Thus they cannot overwrite global data, enhancing the flexibility of programs significantly. LOC $R\ n$  allocates  $n$  local registers and a fixed amount of 16 local flags. It does so by pushing a frame on the SRS containing a marker, a flag word, and the registers requested (0 to 144). The marker contains the frame size in *words*, depending on the precision mode set (see [below](#)). A pointer to this frame in memory is initialized. If the pointer is zero, no local registers exist. Newly allocated registers are cleared.

Calling LOC $R$  again in the same subroutine will adjust the number of local registers. This requires data copying since these registers are allocated from low to high addresses and the SRS grows in the opposite direction. LOC $R?$  will return the number of local registers currently allocated in the routine you are in.

See [below](#) for addressing local data, and for an example of recursive programming. The SRS must be large enough to hold these data, however, so you may have to make room first – see next paragraph.

Below of the SRS, **program memory** holds the program steps stored. A typical program step takes just one word. Multi byte labels and multi character alpha strings take two words each. The total size of program memory depends on the number of global and local registers allocated (see next paragraph).

---

<sup>59</sup> Herein, 2 words are employed for  $\Sigma n$ ,  $4 \times 8$  words for  $\Sigma x^2$ ,  $\Sigma y^2$ ,  $\Sigma xy$ , and  $\Sigma x^2y$ , and  $9 \times 4$  words for the other sums. If memory allocation for these 70 words fails, an error will be thrown.

## Making Room for Your Needs

The 12 special (lettered) registers are always allocated. The SRS has a minimum size of six words or levels. Everything else is user distributable within the 982 *words* left for sections 2 to 4, so:

$$982 = r + s + p \text{ with}$$

**r** = number of words allocated for global registers. These are 4 per standard register. There are at least 12 and max. 112 of them. So **r** varies between 48 and 896 (this maximum is explained [below](#)). Startup default is 448.

**s** = words allocated for summation registers (70 if they are used, startup default is 0).

**p** = number of words available for program steps and SRS. One step is taken by the inevitable final END statement already, 6 *words* are the minimum size of the SRS. So STATUS will show you a maximum of 933 free words in *RAM*, meaning up to 927 free program steps. Startup default is 533 steps. Subroutine nesting and local registers expand the SRS, thus reducing the program space available.

If, for instance, you need to do statistics and also use 20 global numbered registers, there will be space for 777 program steps maximum.

You have several options for increasing the free space where you need it:

1. Reduce the number of global numbered registers allocated. One register less allows for four additional program steps typically.
2. Move programs to flash memory and clear the respective steps in *RAM*. Four cleared program steps allow for one additional register typically.
3. Release the summation registers when you do not need them anymore. This space may be distributed to up to 70 additional program steps, up to 17 additional registers, or a mix.

Which solution serves you best depends on your application. You may of course combine different options. Use **STATUS** to monitor the free space available and the amount of global and local numbered registers allocated.

## Addressing and Accessing Local Data

Global data take relative addresses from 0 to 111 as described [above](#). So, relative addresses of local data begin with 112 and may go up to 255 if 144 local registers are allocated. The first 16 local registers and all local flags may be also directly addressed using a dot heading the number – the arguments go from .00 to .15, corresponding to relative addresses from 112 to 127<sup>60</sup>. Any registers beyond are only indirectly addressable. This scheme allows for indirectly addressing

- a global register via a global index register (e.g. STO→23 with **r23 < 112**),
- a global register via a local index register (e.g. STO→.15 with **r.15 < 112**),
- a local register via a global index register (e.g. STO→47 with **r47 ≥ 112**), and
- a local register via a local index register (e.g. STO→.06 with **r.06 ≥ 112**).

**Subroutine calls:** XEQ – executed in a program – just pushes the return address on the SRS before it branches to the target. The subroutine called will keep having access to the caller's local data as long as it does not execute LOCR itself. As soon as it does, the pointer to the local data is newly set, and the subroutine called cannot access the caller's local data anymore.

---

<sup>60</sup> Only arguments up to 127 are storables in an op-code, hence the limit.

RTN or POPLR – executed in a program – check if the current SRS pointer points to a local frame (as explained [above](#)). If true then the pointer is moved above that frame, and the SRS is searched from this point upwards for another local frame. If such a frame is found then its pointer is stored, else the pointer to the active local frame is cleared. RTN will branch to the return address found while POPLR will just continue execution. So the – until then – current local frame is dropped and the next higher (older) frame reactivated if existent.

Manually executing RTN, starting a new program with XEQ, SLV, etc., or program editing will clear the SRS and remove all local registers and flags by clearing the pointer. All such data are lost then!

## Recursive Programming

Using local registers allows for creating a subroutine that calls itself recursively. Each invocation deals with its local data only. Of course the *RPN* stack is global so be careful not to corrupt it.

Here is a recursive implementation of the factorial (it is an **example** for demonstration only, since this routine will neither set correctly nor will it work for input greater than some hundred):

```
LBL 'FAC'
IP
x>1?
GTO 00
1
RTN
LBL 00
LocR 001
STO .00
DEC X
XEQ 'FAC'
RCLx .00
RTN
```

Assume  $x=4$  when you call FAC. Then it will allocate 1 local register (**R.00**) and store 4 therein. After decrementing  $x$ , FAC will call itself. Then  $\text{FAC}_2$  will allocate 1 local register (**R.00<sub>2</sub>**) and store 3 therein. After decrementing  $x$ , FAC will call itself again. Then  $\text{FAC}_3$  will allocate 1 local register (**R.00<sub>3</sub>**) and store 2 therein. After decrementing  $x$ , FAC will call itself once more. Then  $\text{FAC}_4$  will return to  $\text{FAC}_3$  with  $x=1$ . This  $x$  will be multiplied by  $r.00_3$  there, returning to  $\text{FAC}_2$  with  $x=2$ . This  $x$  will be multiplied by  $r.00_2$  there, returning to FAC with  $x=6$ , where it will be multiplied by  $r.00$  and will become 24 finally.

## Switching between Real and Integer

Your WP 34S starts in standard real mode (DECM) when you get it new. You may use it for integer computations as well, as shown above many times. Going from DECM to any integer mode, the values on the current stack will be truncated to integers. Going from integer mode to DECM, the current stack contents (being all integers) will be converted to decimal. All other memory contents will stay as they were!

See the fate of some register contents undergoing subsequent mode switches in the following **examples**, where  $j$ ,  $k$ ,  $r00$ , and  $r01$  will be checked by recalling them. :

	X	Y	J	K	R00	R01
Contents at start e.g.	11	202	3003	40004	500005	6000006
After 2COMP, WSIZE 32, BASE 10	1 <sup>d</sup>	20 <sup>d</sup>	3075 <sup>d</sup>	40964 <sup>d</sup>	512005 <sup>d</sup>	6291462 <sup>d</sup>
Recall the registers by sRCL			300 <sup>d</sup>	4000 <sup>d</sup>	50000 <sup>d</sup>	600000 <sup>d</sup>
567 STO J, -9 STO 00	-9 <sup>d</sup>	567 <sup>d</sup>	567 <sup>d</sup>	40964 <sup>d</sup>	-9 <sup>d</sup>	6291462 <sup>d</sup>
DECM	-90	5670	57 <sup>-395</sup>	40004	30 <sup>-389</sup>	6000006
Recall the registers by iRCL			5670	409640	-90	62914620

Note identical register contents are interpreted quite differently in DECM and integer modes. Even very small integers may induce very big surprises:

	R00	R01	R02
Contents at start e.g.	0	2	10
Then after WSIZE 64, BASE 16	0 <sup>h</sup>	2238000000000002 <sup>h</sup>	223C0000000000001 <sup>h</sup>
Recall the registers by sRCL	0 <sup>h</sup>	2 <sup>h</sup>	A <sup>h</sup>
2 STO 01, A STO 02	0 <sup>h</sup>	2 <sup>h</sup>	A <sup>h</sup>
DECM	0	2 <sup>-398</sup>	1 <sup>-397</sup>
Recall the registers by iRCL	0	2	10

Thus take care with indirect addressing!

**Example:** Start with DECM, WSIZE 64, 2COMP, 0 STO 00, 2 STO 01, 10 STO 02 as above. So RCL→01 shall recall r02. Let us check. Key in:

<b>RCL</b> → 0 0 1	10	just for verification: OK
<b>g</b> 16	A <sup>h</sup>	turn to BASE 16
<b>RCL</b> → 0 0 1	Out of range Error	compare the table above
<b>2</b> <b>STO</b> 0 0 1	2 <sup>h</sup>	
<b>RCL</b> → 0 0 1	0000000000001 <sup>h</sup>	now this works in hex mode, too
<b>f</b> ◀	223C <sup>h</sup>	
<b>f</b> H.d	246684669589 <sup>18</sup>	turn to DECM
<b>RCL</b> → 0 0 1	0	compare the table above – indirection has to ignore all fractional components. Otherwise ISG/DSE loops all simply would not work.

While integers are simply stored as such (allowing for  $n \leq 1.84 \cdot 10^{19}$  in UNSIGN or  $|n| \leq 9.22 \cdot 10^{18}$  in the other modes using 64 bits), floating point numbers are stored using a format as follows:

- Zero is stored as integer zero, i.e. all bits cleared.
- The mantissa (also known as *significand* in this context) is encoded in 5 groups of 3 digits. Each such group is packed into ten bits straight forward, meaning e.g.  $555_{10} = 10\ 0010\ 1100_2$  or  $999_{10} = 11\ 1110\ 0111_2$ . So the 15 rightmost decimal digits of the *significand* take the least significant 50 bits. Trailing zeroes are omitted, so the *significand* will be right adjusted.
- The most significant (64<sup>th</sup>) bit takes the sign of the mantissa.
- The remaining 13 bits are used for the exponent and the leftmost digit of the mantissa. Of those 13 bits, the lowest 8 bits are reserved for the exponent. For the top 5 bits it is getting complicated now<sup>61</sup>: if they read ...

<sup>61</sup> Don't blame us – this part follows the standard IEEE 754.

- 00ttt, 01ttt, or 10ttt then ttt takes the leftmost digit of the *significand* ( $0 - 7_{10}$ ), and the top two bits will be the most significant bits of the exponent;
- 11uut then t will be added to  $1000_2$  and the result ( $8_{10}$  or  $9_{10}$ ) will become the leftmost digit of the *significand*. If uu reads 00, 01, or 10 then these two bits will be the top bits of the exponent. If it reads 11 instead, there are codes left for encoding special numbers (e.g. infinities).

In total, we get 16 digits for the mantissa and a bit less than 10 bits for the exponent: its maximum is  $10\ 1111\ 1111_2$  (i.e.  $767_{10}$ ). For reasons becoming obvious below, 398 must be subtracted from the value in this field to get the true exponent of the number represented. The 16 digits of the *significand* allow for a range from 1 to almost  $10^{16}$ .

Rewarding your patience so far, we will show you some illustrative examples of the encoding in your WP 34S instead of telling you more theory:

Floating point number	Hexadecimal value stored	Bottom bits split in groups of 10	Top 14 bits	Stored exponent
1.	22 38 00 00 00 00 00 01		0010 0010 0011 10	398
-1.	A2 38 00 00 00 00 00 01		1010 0010 0011 10	398
111.	22 38 00 00 00 00 00 6F		0010 0010 0011 10	398
111.111	22 2C 00 00 00 01 bC 6F	06F 06F	0010 0010 0010 11	395
-123.000123	A2 20 00 00 07 b0 00 7b	07b 000 07b	1010 0010 0010 00	392
$9.99 \cdot 10^{99}$	23 bC 00 00 00 00 03 E7		0010 0011 1011 11	495
$1 \cdot 10^{-99}$	20 AC 00 00 00 00 00 01		0010 0000 1010 11	299
$1 \cdot 10^{-383}$	00 3C 00 00 00 00 00 01		0000 0000 0011 11	15
$9.999 \dots \cdot 10^{384}$	77 FF E7 F9 FE 7F 78 00	9 3E7 3E7 3E7 3E7 3E7	0111 0111 1111 11	767

The second last number is the smallest one that can be entered numerically, the last one (featuring the digit 9 twelve times) is the greatest. All this follows *Decimal64* floating point format, though not exactly. Dividing  $10^{-383}$  by  $10^{15}$  results in  $10^{-398}$ , being stored as hexadecimal 1. Adding  $9.999 \cdot 10^{372}$  to the greatest number displays  $1 \cdot 10^{385}$  stored as

$1 \cdot 10^{385}$	77 FF E7 F9 FE 7F 9F E7	9 3E7 3E7 3E7 3E7 3E7	0111 0111 1111 11	767
--------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	-----

This is the greatest number representable here. Additionally, there are three special numbers featured by your WP 34S:

Inf, n, tY	78 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		0111 1000 0000 00	n/a
-Inf, n, tY	F8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		1111 1000 0000 00	n/a
NaN	7C 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		0111 1100 0000 00	n/a

## APPENDIX C: MESSAGES AND ERROR CODES

There are some commands generating messages, be them in the numeric or in the dot matrix section of the display. Of these, DAY, DAYS+, ERR, STATUS, VERS, and WDAY were introduced above in the [chapter about display](#) already. Others are PROMPT, aVIEW and more alpha commands, and the test commands as mentioned [above](#). Also two [constants](#) will return a special message when called.

Furthermore, there are a number of error messages. Depending on error conditions, the following messages will be displayed in the mode(s) listed:

Message	Error code	Mode(s)	Explanation and examples
<b>Bad time or date</b>	2	DECM	Invalid date format or incorrect date or time in input, e.g. month >12, day >31 etc.
<b>Bad digit Error</b>	9	Integer	Invalid digit in integer input, e.g. 2 in binary or 9 in octal mode. Will be displayed as long as the respective key is pressed.
<b>Bad mode Error</b>	13	All	Caused by calling an operation in a mode where it is not defined, e.g. calling a constant in a program written in DECM but executed in an integer mode.
<b>Domain Error</b>	1	$\neg\alpha$	An argument exceeds the domain of the mathematical function called. May be caused by roots of negative numbers or logs of $x \leq 0$ (both if not preceded by <b>(CPX)</b> ), by $0/0$ , $\Gamma(0)$ , $\tan(90^\circ)$ and equivalents, by $\text{artanh}(x)$ for $ \text{Re}(x)  \geq 1$ , by $\text{arcosh}(x)$ for $\text{Re}(x) < 1$ , etc.
<b>Flash is Full</b>	23	All	No more space in flash memory. Delete a program from flash to regain space.
<b>Illegal Operation</b>	7	All	May appear in an attempt running an old program containing a command which turned non-programmable after said program was written.
<b>Invalid data</b>	18	All	Set when there is a checksum error either in flash or as part of a serial download. It is also set if a flash segment is otherwise not usable.
<b>Invalid Parameter</b>	16	$\neg\alpha$	Similar to error 1 but a parameter specified in <b>J</b> or <b>K</b> is out of valid range for the function called. May appear e.g. if <b>LgNrm</b> is called with $j < 0$ .
<b>I/O Error</b>	17	$\neg\alpha$	Please see <a href="#">Appendix A</a> .

Message	Error code	Mode(s)	Explanation and examples
<b>Matrix NOT SQuARE</b>	21	DECM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A matrix isn't square when it should be.</li> <li>Matrix sizes aren't miscible.</li> </ul>
<b>No root Found</b>	20	DECM	The solver did not converge.
<b>No such LABEL</b>	6	All	Attempt to address an undefined label.
<b>Out of range Error</b>	8	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number exceeds the valid range. Caused e.g. by specifying decimals &gt;11, word size &gt;64, negative flag numbers, integers <math>\geq 2^{64}</math>, hours or degrees &gt;9000, invalid times, denominators <math>\geq 9999</math>, etc.</li> <li>A register address exceeds the valid range of currently allocated registers. May also happen in indirect addressing or calling nonexistent locals.</li> <li>An R-operation (e.g. R-COPY) attempts accessing invalid register addresses.</li> <li>A matrix <a href="#">descriptor</a> would go beyond the registers available or a row or column index is too large.</li> </ul>
<b>RAM is Full</b>	11	All	No more space in RAM. May be caused by attempts to write too large programs, allocate too many registers, and the like. May happen also in program execution due to too many local data dynamically allocated (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
<b>Singular Error</b>	22	DECM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attempt to use a LU decomposed matrix for solving a system of equations.</li> <li>Attempt to invert a matrix when it isn't of full rank.</li> </ul>
<b>Stack CLASH</b>	12	All	STOS or RCLS attempt using registers that would overlap the stack. Will happen with e.g. SSIZE = 8 and STOS 94.
<b>Too few dAtA PoInTs</b>	15	DECM	A statistical calculation was started based on too few data points, e.g. regression or standard deviation for < 2 points.
<b>Too long Error</b>	10	All	Keyboard input is too long for the buffer. Will happen e.g. if you try to enter more than 12 digits.
<b>Undefined OP-Code</b>	3	All	An instruction with an undefined operation code occurred. Should never happen – but who knows?
<b>Word size too SMALL</b>	14	Integer, -PR	Register content is too big for the word size set.

Message	Error code	Mode(s)	Explanation and examples
<b>Write Protected</b>	19	All	Attempt to delete or edit program lines in flash memory.
<b>+∞ Error</b>	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Division of a number <math>&gt; 0</math> (or <math>&lt; 0</math>) by zero.</li> <li>Divergent sum or product or integral.</li> </ul>
<b>-∞ Error</b>	5	¬α, ¬PR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive (or negative) overflow in DECM (see <a href="#">above</a>).</li> </ul>

Each error message is temporary (see [above](#)), so **◀** or **EXIT** will erase it and allow continuation. Any other key pressed will erase it as well, but will also execute with the stack contents present. Thus, another easy and safe return to the display shown before the error occurred is pressing an arbitrary prefix twice.

## APPENDIX D: CHARACTER SETS

The following table shows the complete dot matrix character set as implemented in big and small font sorted according to the hexadecimal character codes (Unicode). In addition, there are two raster fonts supplied. Note the internal character sorting in your WP 34S differs from Unicode:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
000x																																
001x																																
002x	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/		
003x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
004x	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
005x	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	�	�	�	�	�	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	�	�	�	�	�
006x	�	a	b	c	d	e	f	�	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	�	a	b	c	d	e	f	�	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
007x	p	�	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	�	�	�	�	�	p	�	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	�	�	�	�	�
008x																																
009x																																
00Ax																																
00Bx	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
00Cx	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
00Dx	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
00Ex	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
00Fx	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
010x																																
011x	�	�															�	�														
012x							�	�	�	�									�	�	�											
013x																																
014x																																
015x							�	�	�	�									�	�	�											
016x	�	�					�	�	�	�									�	�	�											
017x							�	�	�	�									�	�	�											
023x		�																�														
039x	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
03Ax	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
30Bx	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
03Cx	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
1D6x		�																�														
1E8x	�																	�														
207x											�								�													
208x	�	�	�	�	�	�					�							�		�												
209x	�	�	�	�	�	�					�							�		�												
20Ax											�								�													
219x	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�								�		�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�			
21Cx							�											�		�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�	�		

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
221x							Γ			Φ														Γ			Φ					
222x								Σ																	Σ	I						
223x																																
224x							⊗																		⊗							
225x																																
226x	#			≤	≥												#			≤	≥											
239x								Δ																	Δ							
249x											■	■	■													■	■	■				
24Ax																																
24Bx	w								G								w									G						
24Cx																																
24Dx				f	g	h														f	g	h										
260x							○																	○								
264x	⊕																⊕															

Characters from 00F0 to 00FF (printed on yellow) cannot be the last ones in a group of three.

For the numeric seven segment display and the annunciators top right, there is another character set and font:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
000x																
001x																
002x			11					1	C	J			,	-	.	P
003x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			L	=	J	
004x	0	A	b	C	d	E	F	0	H	I	J	L	L	P	R	0
005x	P	9	r	5	E	U		b		y		C	J			-
006x		A	b	c	d	E	F	0	h	i	J	L	7	n	o	
007x	P	9	r	5	E	U		U		y						
008x																
009x																
00Ax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
00Bx											0	1				
00Cx																
00Dx																
00Ex	↓	INPUT	=	■	BEG	STO	RCL	RAD	360	RPN						
00Fx	.	-	,	,	-	,	,	-	,	.						8

All these fonts are available on the WP 34S website.

## APPENDIX E: EVEN MORE COMMANDS

### Commands for Advanced Users

The following operations ease some internal jobs, mainly in programming, but require special care and/or a deeper understanding of the respective ‘mechanics’ of the WP 34S. Else you may be found surprised by their consequences. **Use them at your own risk!**

They are not documented above but are collected separately in the expert’s catalog (**CPX** **H** **P.FCN**, callable in DECM). These commands may also be generated by the assembler in translation. The table below follows the rules applying for the [master index](#) above.

Name	Keys to press in modes	Remarks
BACK	... <b>BACK</b> <i>n</i>	<p>(0) Jumps <i>n</i> steps backwards (<math>0 \leq n \leq 255</math>). E.g. BACK 1 goes to the previous program step. If BACK attempts to cross an END, an error is thrown. Reaching step 000 stops program execution. Compare SKIP.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> If you edit a section of your routine that is crossed by one or more BACK, SKIP, CASE, BSRB, or BSRF jumps, this may well result in a need to manually maintain all those statements individually.</p>
BSRB	... <b>BSRB</b> <i>n</i>	<p>(0) BSRB (BSRF) calls a subroutine starting <i>n</i> steps backwards (forwards) with <math>0 \leq n \leq 255</math>. It pushes the program counter on SRS and executes BACK <i>n</i> (SKIP <i>n</i>) then.</p>
BSRF	... <b>BSRF</b> <i>n</i>	<p>The subroutines called this way do not require a starting label. So, BSRB and BSRF are most useful if you are short on local labels. See BACK for the price to pay.</p>
CASE	... <b>CASE</b> <i>s</i>	<p>(0) Works like SKIP below but takes the number of steps to skip from a valid source register <i>s</i>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Assume the following program section:</p> <pre> 100  CASE 12 101  GTO 01 102  GTO 02 103  GTO 07 104  GTO 05 105  LBL 01       ... 132  LBL 02       ... 153  LBL 05       ... 234  LBL 07       ... </pre> <p>In program execution, <i>r12</i> will be checked in step 100: if <math>r12 \leq 1</math> then the program will proceed to step 101 and continue with a jump to step 105, for <math>r12 = 2</math> the program will go to step 102, etc., resulting in a nice controlled dispatcher for <math>1 \leq r12 \leq 4</math>. It might exceed your expectations for <math>r12 &gt; 4</math>, however, so take care!</p>

Name	Keys to press in modes		Remarks
CNST	... <b>CNST</b> <i>n</i>	PR	(-1) Allows indirect addressing of the contents of CONST.
<sup>c</sup> CNST	... <b>FCNST</b> <i>n</i>	PR	(-2) Works like CNST but does a complex recall. See <a href="#">above</a> .
CNVG?	... <b>CNVG?</b> <i>c</i>	DECM	<p>(0) Checks for convergence by comparing <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> as determined by the lowest five bits of <i>c</i>.  The very lowest two bits set the tolerance limit:  0 = 1E-14, 1 = 1E-24, 2 = 1E-32,  3 = Choose the best for the modes set, resulting in taking 0 for single precision and 2 for double precision.</p> <p>The next two bits determine the comparison mode:  0 = compare the real numbers <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> relatively,  1 = compare them absolutely,  2 = check the absolute difference between the complex values <i>x + iy</i> and <i>z + it</i>,  3 = works as 0 so far.</p> <p>The top bit tells how special numbers are handled:  0 = NaN and infinities are considered converged,  1 = they are not considered converged.</p>
		Integer	(0) Tests for <i>x = y</i> .
DBLOFF	... <b>DBLOFF</b>	¬α	(0) Toggles double precision mode. Setting becomes effective in DECM only and is indicated by <b>D</b> in the dot matrix. See next paragraph.
DBLON	... <b>DBLON</b>	¬α	
DBL?	... <b>DBL?</b>	¬α	(0) Checks if double precision mode is turned on.
dRCL	... <b>dRCL</b> <i>s</i>	¬α	(-1) Assumes the source <i>s</i> contains double precision real data and recalls them as such. See next paragraph.
RTN+1	... <b>RTN+1</b>	PR	(0) Works like RTN, but moves the program pointer <u>two</u> steps behind the XEQ instruction that called said routine. Halts if there is none.
SKIP	... <b>SKIP</b> <i>n</i>	PR	(0) Skips <i>n</i> program steps forwards ( $0 \leq n \leq 255$ ). So e.g. SKIP 2 skips over the next two steps, going e.g. from step 123 to step 126. If SKIP attempts to cross an END, an error is thrown. Compare BACK.

Name	Keys to press in modes	Remarks
$\leftrightarrow$	$\dots \#----$	<p>Shuffles the contents of the bottom four stack levels at execution time. <b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\#XXYZ</math> works like <math>\text{ENTER}\uparrow</math>,</li> <li><math>\#YZTX</math> works like <math>R\downarrow</math>,</li> <li><math>\#ZTXY</math> works like <math>Cx\leftrightarrow y</math>,</li> </ul> <p>but also <math>\#ZZZX</math> is possible. Play! But remember it will not affect the higher levels in an 8-level stack.</p>

**[ON] + [C]** : Tells the system a quartz crystal is installed for the real time clock. This hardware modification (described in *How to install crystal and IR diode.pdf* in the folder 'doc') is an inevitable prerequisite for the clock being useful in medium to long range (see *TICKS*, *STOPW*). It is required for the print operations, too.

**WARNING:** If **[ON] + [C]** is entered although the hardware does not contain said modification, the system will hang and can only be brought back to life by a hard reset or a battery pull! – You will reach the same hang state if you attempt booting a firmware requiring the quartz installed (see [above](#)) though you did not do that before.

**[ON] + [D]** : Enters debugging mode.

## Double Precision Calculations and Mode Switching

Your *WP 34S* starts in standard (i.e. single precision or *SP*) real mode per default. Switching between *SP* and integer modes was discussed [above](#) already. Additionally, you may use your *WP 34S* in double precision (*DP*) mode. Each *DP* register will contain 16 bytes instead of eight, allowing for 34 digits instead of 16 (see below). Please note matrix commands will not work in *DP*.

*DP* allows for more precise calculations. While some calculations will reach high accuracy, we do not warrant, however, 34 digit precision throughout your *WP 34S* in *DP* mode. Please keep this in mind always.

The following figure illustrates what happens in memory in transitions between *SP* and *DP* modes, assuming startup in *SP* mode with REGS 16. *RR*A stands for 'relative register address'.

Absolute address	Startup memory allocation Contents      RRA	After executing DBLON Contents      RRA	Then after DBLOFF Contents      RRA
X+11	$k = 1.40E-397$ R111 = K	$1.40E-397$ K = R111	$1.40E-397$ K = R111
X+10	...      ...	...      ...	...      ...
...	...      ...	...      ...	...      ...
X+1	$y = -33.8$ R101 = Y	...      C = R106	-33.8      Y = R101
X	$x = 123.0$ R100 = X	...      C = R106	123.0      X = R100
X-1	$r15 = -43.6$ R15	...      B	0.0      R15
X-2	$r14 = 167.9$ R14	...      B	0.0      R14
X-3	...      R13	...      A	0.0      R13
X-4	...      R12	...      A	0.0      R12
X-5	...      R11	...      T	0.0      R11
X-6	...      R10	...      T	0.0      R10
X-7	...      R09	...      Z	0.0      R09
X-8	...      R08	...      Z	0.0      R08
X-9	...      R07	-33.8      Y = R101	0.0      R07
X-10	...      R06	-33.8      Y = R101	0.0      R06
X-11	...      R05	123.0      X = R100	0.0      R05
X-12	$r04 = -12.9$ R04	123.0      X = R100	0.0      R04
X-13	$r03 = -1234.89$ R03	-1.95E184      R01	-1234.89      R03
X-14	$r02 = 5.43E-396$ R02	-1.95E184      R01	5.43E-396      R02
X-15	$r01 = 6.6$ R01	1.03E182      R00	6.6      R01
X-16	$r00 = 0.54$ R00	1.03E182      R00	0.54      R00
X-17			

The space allocated for summation registers will not change in such transitions.

Going from *SP* to *DP* mode via DBLON, the contents of the twelve special registers X ... K are copied, cutting 48 bytes into the former *SP* numbered register sector. So the top twelve *SP* numbered registers will be lost in such a transition. All other memory contents stay where and as they were – just each *DP RRA* covers what were two *SP* registers before.

Starting with the default memory configuration and executing DBLON then will leave you with 44 *DP* registers. Executing REGS with an argument >44 in *DP* is legal, but the sector of global numbered registers will cut into the former program sector then.

Returning from *DP* to *SP* mode, the lettered registers are copied again. And everything else stays where and as it was, if you used  $\leq 44$  *DP* registers – just each *SP RRA* points to only one half of a former *DP* register; and the memory released by the shrinking special registers allows for adding (or returning) twelve numbered registers on top, each containing zero now.

With >44 *DP* registers, the correspondence becomes more complicated – the number of global registers will not, however, exceed 112.

For the following table, assume startup in BASE 10, WSIZE 32, REGS 16. Now see the contents of **J**, **K**, and the lowest numbered registers, checked by recalling them to X:

	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R00</b>	<b>R01</b>	<b>R02</b>	<b>R03</b>
Starts with e.g.	3504 <sup>d</sup>	14 <sup>d</sup>	54 <sup>d</sup>	66 <sup>d</sup>	543 <sup>d</sup>	126441 <sup>d</sup>
DECM	343 <sup>-395</sup>	140 <sup>-397</sup>	540 <sup>-397</sup>	660 <sup>-397</sup>	543 <sup>-396</sup>	123 <sup>-393</sup>
DBLON <sup>62</sup>	343 <sup>-395</sup>	140 <sup>-397</sup>	103 <sup>-HI 6</sup>	195 <sup>-HI 6</sup>	n/a	n/a
Recall by sRCL	140 <sup>-397</sup>	128 <sup>-23</sup>	540 <sup>-397</sup>	660 <sup>-397</sup>	543 <sup>-396</sup>	123 <sup>-393</sup>
... and by iRCL	1400	000	5400	6600	54300	12644100
DBLOFF	343 <sup>-395</sup>	140 <sup>-397</sup>	540 <sup>-397</sup>	660 <sup>-397</sup>	543 <sup>-396</sup>	123 <sup>-393</sup>
Recall by dRCL	<b>Out of range Error</b>	<b>Out of range Error</b>	000	000	n/a	n/a
DBLON	343 <sup>-395</sup>	140 <sup>-397</sup>	103 <sup>-HI 6</sup>	195 <sup>-HI 6</sup>	n/a	n/a
RCL J, STO J, 123E456 STO 00, then recall by sRCL	140 <sup>-397</sup>	128 <sup>-23</sup>	123 <sup>-396</sup>	5.12 <sup>-30</sup>	543 <sup>-396</sup>	123 <sup>-393</sup>
... and by iRCL	1400	000	12300	000	54300	12644100
DBLOFF	343 <sup>-395</sup>	140 <sup>-397</sup>	123 <sup>-396</sup>	5.12 <sup>-30</sup>	543 <sup>-396</sup>	123 <sup>-393</sup>
Recall by dRCL	<b>Out of range Error</b>	<b>Out of range Error</b>	+∞ <b>Error</b>	000	n/a	n/a

Please note iRCL and sRCL keep working as explained [above](#).

In *DP* mode, shows the first (most significant) 16 digits of the 34-digit mantissa of  $x$  and its four digit exponent, and displays the 18 trailing digits, both as temporary messages. For **example**, returns here

, and

Remember not every return may be as precise as this one.

<sup>62</sup> *DP* mode reals are stored coarsely following *decimal128* packed coding, though with some exceptions. The lowest 110 bits take the rightmost 33 digits of the *significand*. Going left, a 12 bit exponent field follows, then 5 bits used and coded exactly as in *SP*, and finally the sign bit. The greatest value of the stored exponent is  $10\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111_2 = 12287_{10}$ . For reasons like the ones explained for *SP*, 6176 must be subtracted from this value to get the true exponent of the floating point number represented. Thus, *DP* supports 34-digit numbers within  $10^{-6143} \leq |x| < 10^{+6145}$ . Coding works in full analogy to the way described for *SP* above (compare [App. B](#)).

Even smaller numbers may be entered using a decimal mantissa, but you will lose one digit per factor of 10. The same happens if you divide  $10^{-6143}$  by 10 several times. At  $10^{-6176}$ , only one digit will be left, stored as hexadecimal 1. Divide it by 1.999 999 999 99 and the result will remain  $10^{-6176}$ . Divide it by 2 instead and the result will become zero.

Numbers beyond the interval  $10^{-999} \leq |x| < 10^{+1000}$  will be displayed with  $-HI\ 6$  or  $HI\ 6$  in the exponent, respectively. Only will show you the true exponent of them. This way  $r00 = 1.032\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 054\ E-6155$  and  $r01 = 1.951\ 656\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 543\ E-6152$  are found here.

Returning to *SP* with numbers in lettered registers exceeding the *SP* number range will cause  $\emptyset$  or  $1\ nF, n\ tY$  being displayed instead.

## Further Commands Used in Library and XROM Routines

The operations listed below are used by the programmers of said routines. They ease their work by allowing some more comfort in writing programs than the original function set. These commands and pseudo-commands are explained here to foster understanding of those routines, but they are not accessible through any catalog. The assembler (often its preprocessor already) will translate most of them into proper program steps employing the commands documented above. Please see the *WP 34s Assembler Tool Suite User Guide* (.pdf) for additional information.

(Pseudo-) Command	XROM or LIB	Function
A..D→	XROM	saves <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , and <i>d</i> at a volatile temporary storage. Volatile means it will vanish some 500ms after last keystroke.
GSB <i>label</i>	Both	This pseudo-command allows for calling long alphabetic labels. The assembler translates GSB into BSRB or BSRF – or XEQ (via a jump table in XROM or via a label in LIB) if the distance is too far.
JMP <i>label</i>	Both	This pseudo-command allows for branching to long alphabetic labels. The assembler translates JMP into BACK or SKIP – or GTO (via a jump table in XROM or via a label in LIB) if the distance is too far.
Num <i>sn</i>	XROM	with <i>sn</i> = 0, π, √2π, ... inserts the respective constant like recalling from CONST would do.
POPUSR	XROM	See XEQ or XEQUSR.
XEQ <i>label</i>	XROM	calls the user routine carrying the global label specified (there are no LBL statements in XROM). XEQ'xyz' in XROM must be followed by POPUSR immediately to restore the XROM execution state (registers, flags, return addresses) correctly. See also xIN.
XEQUSR <i>label</i>	XROM	calls the user routine containing the function to be solved, integrated, summed, or multiplied, respectively. The label of this function is transmitted as a parameter of the respective user command described above (like e.g. SLV). XEQUSR must be followed by POPUSR immediately to restore the XROM execution state (registers, flags, return addresses) correctly..

**ATTENTION:** Note that STOP and PROMPT will not work in XROM on your WP 34S. And there are no LBL nor END statements in XROM code. Long labels looking like *label*: may be in input to the assembler, but will be resolved.

(Pseudo-) Command	XROM or LIB	Function
xIN <b>type</b>	XROM	with <b>type</b> = NILADIC, MONADIC, DYADIC, TRIADIC, or COMPLEX_... defines how many stack levels are used for parameter input to the function under consideration. Furthermore it does some initialization work (e.g. SSIZE8 and DBLON). xIN is the recommended way to start an XROM routine. Thereafter, SSIZE4 is legal but DBLOFF is not. Note xIN cannot nest and XROM routines using xIN cannot call user code.
XLBL " <b>label</b> "	XROM	defines the eXternal LaBeL of this routine. XLBL doesn't generate any code, it provides an entry point that the C function tables can take advantage of.
xOUT <b>way</b>	XROM	typically, <b>way</b> = xOUT_NORMAL . xOUT cleans and reverts the settings of xIN, thus taking care of a proper return.
_INT <b>n</b>	XROM	1, 2, ..., 128, but also calculated constants are possible. _INT inserts the respective constant like # does.
“ <b>text</b> ”	Both	The double quotes allow for convenient entry of text strings. The assembler translates the string into the amount of $\alpha$ -statements necessary.
→A..D	XROM	recalls <b>a</b> , <b>b</b> , <b>c</b> , and <b>d</b> from their temporary storage.

Furthermore, there are several ‘alias’ spellings to ease input of some commands or even of individual nonstandard characters on an English computer keyboard. E.g. the Greek letter ‘ $\alpha$ ’ is often replaced by a Latin ‘a’, the print character  $\blacksquare$  by ‘P.’ etc. Again, the assembler will take care of translating the aliases.

See the file 8queens\_alias.wp34s (or other files of type ...\_alias.wp34s in ‘library’) for examples. Command-Aliases.pdf in ‘doc’ contains a multipage list of all aliases used.

## APPENDIX F: THE WP 34S EMULATOR ON YOUR COMPUTER

For the emulator, run \trunk\windows\bin\wp34sgui.exe – it features the identical function set as the calculator. While tactile feedback, boot speed, pocketability and battery life suffer, some things become easier, e.g. printing. What else is different?

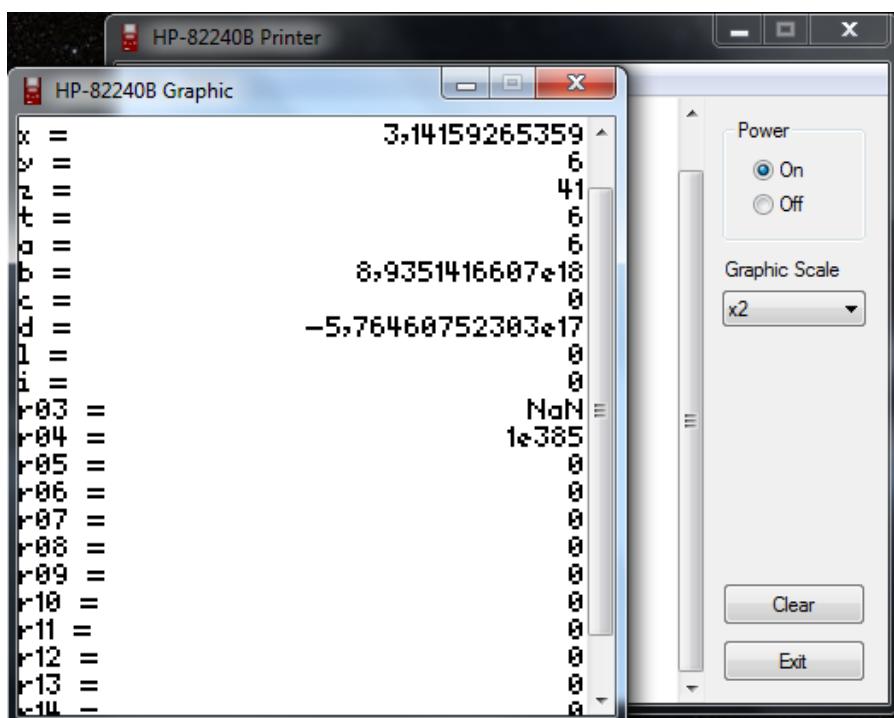
Typically the emulator is operated by the computer mouse. You click on the respective areas of the keyboard image instead of pressing keys. Right clicking on a key area is a shortcut to its h-shifted label. And there is one important extra: a right click on the WP logo top right opens a menu as seen here.

It contains links to the project website and the manual (under <Help>) as well as to three different skins for the emulator. The ‘medium’ skin is the one shown on page 10 and on this page here again, the other two skins are smaller and are displayed overleaf.



Furthermore, this menu allows you to import or export numbers, export *alpha* as text or the complete ‘LCD’ screen as a picture to the clipboard for use in other applications.

For simulated printing, take *Christoph Gießelink’s HP82240B Printer Simulator*, available here:



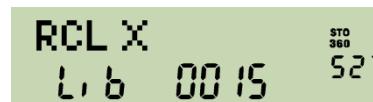
<http://hp.giesselink.com/hp82240b.htm>.

Installation and use are self-explanatory. It is an autonomous application, so you have to start and exit it independently. The ‘print’ shown here was generated by subsequent **RSTK** and **REGS**. Guess what stack size was set?



## APPENDIX G: TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

The following situations may or may not happen to you. Anyway, you will find a ‘way out’ here for each of them.

Observed Symptoms	Possible Causes	Recommended Therapy
After entering a decimal number like 32.4567, the display just shows  or similar.	Unwillingly entered integer mode.	Press <b>f H.d</b> It will return to floating point mode.
You are working in binary integer mode and the display shows  or alike with such strange quotes top right.	Long integer number displayed	See <a href="#">above</a> how to deal with such numbers.
Display looks like  or similar. Calculation commands are not executed.	Unwillingly entered programming mode.	Press <b>EXIT</b> It will return to run mode.
Display looks strange, but not like the three patterns above.	Entered STATUS, CAT, or SHOW.	Press <b>EXIT</b> It will leave this browser.
All input goes to the top line.	Unwillingly entered alpha mode.	Press <b>EXIT</b> It will return to previous mode.
After entering <b>1.2.3</b> or alike, an unwanted decimal comma (or point) shows up. How to get the requested point (or comma)?	Wrong radix mark set.	Press <b>h ./,</b> Alternatively, choose a setting suiting your needs from the table <a href="#">above</a> .
After entering a decimal number like 3.4567, the display just shows 3. (there is a radix mark, but decimals are missing).	Wrong output format set.	Press <b>h [ALL] 00</b> or <b>h [FIX] 4</b> to see all the decimals you entered here.
Your WP 34S does not understand the dates or times you enter (anymore).	Wrong date or time format set.	Choose a setting suiting your needs from the table <a href="#">above</a> .

Observed Symptoms	Possible Causes	Recommended Therapy
After entering hours, minutes, and seconds, only hours and minutes are displayed.	Wrong output format set.	Press <b>h FIX 4</b>
After entering a date like 11.112012, the year is truncated.	Wrong output format set.	Press <b>h FIX 6</b>
In long numbers, there are points or commas every three or two digits. How to get rid of them?	Either E3ON or SEPON	If in integer mode, press <b>h MODE S XEQ</b> for SEPOFF.  Else press <b>h MODE E XEQ</b> for E3OFF.

If you experience a strange situation not mentioned here, we recommend checking your display for annunciators as shown [above](#).

## APPENDIX H: RELEASE NOTES

	Date	Release notes
1	9.12.08	Start
1.1	15.12.08	Added the table of indicators; added NAND, NOR, XNOR, RCLWS, STOWS, //, N, SERR, SIGMA, < and >; deleted HR, INPUT, 2 flag commands, and 2 conversions; extended explanations for addressing and COMPLEX & ...; put XOR on the keyboard; corrected errors.
1.2	4.1.09	Added ASRN, CBC?, CBS?, CCB, SCB, FLOAT, MIRROR, SLN, SRN, >BIN, >DEC, >HEX, >OCT, BETA, D>R, DATE, D DAYS, D.MY, M.DY, Y.MD, CEIL, FLOOR, DSZ, ISZ, D>R, R>D, EMGAM, GSB, LNBETA, LNGAMMA, MAX, MIN, NOP, REAL, RJ, W and WINV, ZETA, %+ and %-; renamed the top left keys B, C, and D, and bottom left EXIT.
1.3	17.1.09	Added AIP, ALENG, ARCL, AROT, ASHF, ASTO, ATOX, XTOA, AVIEW, CLA, PROMPT (all taken from 42S), CAPP, FC?C, FS?C, SGMNT, and the ...# commands; renamed NBITS to BITS and STOWS to WSIZE; specified the bit commands closer; deleted the 4 carry bit operations.
1.4	10.2.09	Added CONST and a table of constants provided, D>J and J>D, LEAP?, %T, RCL and STO ▲ and ▼, and 2 forgotten statistics registers; deleted CHS, EMGAM, GSB, REAL and ZETA; purged and renamed the bit operations; renamed many commands.
1.5	5.3.09	Added RNDINT, CONV and its table, a memory table, the description of XEQ B, C, D to the operation index, and $\alpha g_e$ to the table of constants; put CLSTK on a key, moved CLΣ and FILL, changed the % and log labels on the keyboard, put CLALL in X.FCN; checked and cleaned alpha mode keyboard and added a temporary alpha keyboard; rearranged the alphabet to put Greek after Latin, symbols after Greek consistently; separated the input and non-programmable commands; cleaned the addressing tables.
1.6	12.8.09	Added BASE, DAYS+, DROP, DROPY, E3OFF, E3ON, FC?F, FC?S, FIB, FS?F, FS?S, GCD, LCM, SETDAT, SETTIM, SET24, SINC, TIME, VERS, αDAY, αMONTH, αRC#; %Σ, as well as F-, t-, and χ²-distributions and their inverses; reassigned DATE, modified DENMAX, FLOAT, αROT, and αSHIFT; deleted BASE arithmetic, BIN, DEC, HEX, and OCT; updated the alpha keyboards; added flags in the memory table; included indirect addressing for comparisons; added a paragraph about the display; updated the table of indicators; corrected errors.
1.7	9.9.09	Added P.FCN and STAT catalogs, 4 more conversions, 3 more flags, Greek character access, CLFLAG, DECOMP, DENANY, DENFAC, DENFIX, Iβ, IΓ, αDATE, αRL, αRR, αSL, αSR, αTIME, 12h, 24h, fraction mode limits, normal distribution and its inverse for arbitrary $\mu$ and $\sigma$ , and Boolean operations working within FLOAT; deleted αROT, αSHIFT, the timer, and forced radians after inverse hyperbolics; renamed WINV to W⁻¹, and beta and gamma commands to Greek; added tables of catalog contents; modified label addressing; relabeled PRGM to P/R and PAUSE to PSE; swapped SHOW and PSE as well as Δ% and % on the keyboard; relabeled Q; corrected CEIL and FLOOR; updated X.FCN and alpha commands; updated the virtual alpha keyboard.
1.8	29.10.09	Added R-CLR, R-COPY, R-SORT, R-SWAP, RCLM, STOM, alpha catalogs, 1 more constant and some more conversions, a table of error messages, as well as the binomial, Poisson, geometric, Weibull and exponential distributions and their inverses; renamed some commands; put √ instead of π on hotkey D.
1.9	14.12.09	Added two complex comparisons; swapped and changed labels in the top three rows of keys, dropped CLST; completed function descriptions in the index.
1.10	19.1.10	Added IMPFRC, PROFRC, ⓂENTER, αBEG, αEND, and an addressing table for items in catalogs; updated temporary alpha mode, display and indicators, RCLM and STOM, alpha-commands and the message table; renamed the exponential distribution; wrote the introduction.
1.11	21.9.10	Changed keyboard layout to bring Π and Σ to the front, relabeled binary log, swapped the locations of π, CLPR, and STATUS, as well as SF and FS?; created a menu TEST for the comparisons removed and the other programmable tests from P.FCN; added %MG, %+MG, %MRR, RESET, SSIZE4, SSIZE8, SSIZE?, ⓂDROP, ⓂFILL, ⓂR↓, ⓂR↑, registers J and K, a table of contents and tables for stack mechanics and addressing in complex operations; updated memory and real number addressing tables, DECOMP, αOFF, αON, Π, and Σ; renamed ROUND1, WSIZE?, β(x,y), Γ(x) and the constant p₀; deleted DROPY (use x↔y, DROP instead), αAPP, αBEG, αEND, and the “too long error” message; deleted Josephson and von Klitzing constants (they are just the inverses of other constants included in CONST already); brought more symbols on the alpha keyboard.
1.12	22.12.10	Modified keyboard layout; added catalogs MODE and PROB; changed mode word, catalog contents and handling (XEQ instead of ENTER), as well as some non-programmable info commands; expanded IMPFRC and PROFRC; added a paragraph about the fonts provided and explained alpha catalogs in detail; added PRIME? and some conversions; deleted FRACT, OFF and ON.
1.13	3.2.11	Modified keyboard layout; modified αTIME, radix setting, H.MS+ and H.MS-; added EVEN?, FP?, INT?, LZOFF, LZON, ODD?, RCLS, STOS, returned FRACT; added and renamed some conversions; updated the paragraph about display; added appendices A and B; baptized the device WP 34S.

1.14	18.3.11	Started the Windows emulator. Added DEC and INC, renamed FLOAT to DECM; redefined $\alpha$ TIME and H.MS mode; updated appendix A; documented the annunciators BEG and = as well as underflows and overflows in H.MS; corrected some errors showing up with the emulator.
1.15	21.3.11	Modified FIX, removed ALL from MODE, updated CONV.
1.16	27.3.11	Added LBL?, f'(x), and f''(x); modified PSE; upgraded catalog searching.
1.17	9.5.11	Modified keyboard layout for adding a fourth hotkey; added AGM, BATT, B <sub>n</sub> , B <sub>n</sub> *, Cauch, Lgnrm, Logis and their inverses, all the pdf, COV, CUBE, CUBERT, DEG $\rightarrow$ , ENGOVR, ENTRY?, erfc, GRAD $\rightarrow$ , GTO . hotkey, KEY?, RAD $\rightarrow$ , SCIOVR, SERRw, SLVQ, sw, sxy, TICKS, TVM, xg, $\varepsilon$ , $\varepsilon_m$ , $\varepsilon_p$ , $\zeta$ , $\sigma_w$ , (-1) $^X$ , the polynomials, four angular conversions, four Planck constants, the regional settings, global alpha labels, and three messages; renamed most cdf; changed $\rightarrow$ DEG, $\rightarrow$ RAD, $\rightarrow$ GRAD to leaving angular mode as set; altered PSE for early termination by keystroke; made D.MY default instead of Y.MD; moved degrees to radians conversions to CONV; removed $^C$ CLx, H.MS mode, %+ and %-; corrected errors.
1.18	5.6.11	Expanded program memory; modified label addressing ( $A \neq 'A'$ ) and fraction mode limits, changed ANGLE to work in real and complex domains, renamed MOD to RMDR, changed the keyboard layout; put BACK, ERR, SKIP, and SPEC? to the main index; added CAT and the I/O commands for flash memory, expanded R-COPY; corrected x $\rightarrow$ a.
2.0	21.7.11	Entered beta test phase. Added DAY, MONTH, YEAR, FAST, SLOW, S.L, S.R, VW $\alpha$ +, flag A, ON + and -, some constants, and a paragraph about I/O; renamed old DAY to WDAY, RRCL to RCFRG, SRCL to RCFST; added an inverse conversion shortcut, stones $\leftrightarrow$ kg, and changed Pa $\leftrightarrow$ mbar to Pa $\leftrightarrow$ bar; modified the VIEW commands, ALL, DISP, MODE, RCLM, STOM, and X.FCN; repaired hyperlinks; corrected some errors; included flash.txt; updated the first chapters, explained stack mechanics in more detail.
2.1	3.10.11	Added serial I/O commands, DEL <sub>P</sub> , DSL, EXPT, IBASE?, INTM?, ISE, KTY?, MANT, NEXTP, PUTK, REALM?, RM, RM?, SMODE?, TOP?, $\sqrt[3]{y}$ , signed tests for zero, some constants, and the paragraph about interactive programming; updated the values in CONST to CODATA 2010, also updated SLVQ, SHOW, $\Sigma$ , $\Pi$ , and the paragraphs about statistics, predefined alpha labels and memory; corrected some errors; deleted complex ANGLE, $\rightarrow$ BIN, $\rightarrow$ DEC, $\rightarrow$ HEX, and $\rightarrow$ OCT; redistributed the contents of X.FCN and P.FCN; renamed S.L and S.R to SDL and SDR; put '?' on the alpha keyboard and moved £ to P to make room for $\pi$ ; expanded Appendix A; reorganized the structure of the document; added first aid to the front page; rewrote the keyboard chapter.
2.2	1.11.11	Added MSG, y $\leftrightarrow$ , z $\leftrightarrow$ , and matrix operations, a paragraph about them and two new error messages for them, plus a footnote for DEL <sub>P</sub> ; updated the introduction to statistics.  This version is the last one working with the old overlays. It is maintained to incorporate the latest common bug fixes – last v2.2 build available is 2739 so far.
3.0	21.4.12	Added CLPALL, CROSS, DOT, iRCL, sRCL, END, FLASH?, g <sub>d</sub> , g <sub>d</sub> $^{-1}$ , GTO.▲ and ▽, LOAD..., LocR, LocR?, MEM?, NEIGHB, PopLR, RDP, REGS, REGS?, RSD, SEPOFF, SEPON, SETJPN, STOPW, t $\leftrightarrow$ , ULP, $\leftrightarrow$ , #, as well as SUMS and MATRIX catalogs and four conversions; renamed CLFLAG to CFALL, CUBE to x $^3$ and CUBERT to $^3\sqrt{x}$ , KTY? to KTP?, and $\alpha$ VIEW to VIEW $\alpha$ ; split Lambert's W into W <sub>p</sub> and W <sub>m</sub> ; removed $\rightarrow$ BIN, $\rightarrow$ HEX, and $\rightarrow$ OCT; made PSTO and SAVE non-programmable; redefined SHOW, corrected CLREG, deleted DEL <sub>P</sub> ; changed keyboard layout to bring MATRIX, CLP, SF, and CF to the front and to swap OFF and SHOW, removed x $\leftrightarrow$ a from the key plate and $\pi$ from CONST; modified the virtual alpha keyboard, some characters and the respective catalogs; redistributed commands in the catalogs; updated and rearranged large parts of the text; added information about complex calculations, bitwise integer operations, browsers, local data, memory management, and the character sets; implemented five new ttf-fonts.
3.1	7.6.12	Added the print commands $\blacksquare\dots$ , error probabilities, $\Gamma_q$ , XTAL?, $\gamma_{XY}$ , $\Gamma_{XY}$ , an optional back label, and some references to external documents; renamed IBASE? to BASE? and $\Gamma$ to $\Gamma_p$ ; moved BACK, RTN+1, SKIP, and $\leftarrow$ to internal / expert commands – relocated this catalog to key 2; purged TEST moving non-tests into P.FCN; updated and rearranged large parts of the introductory text, updated App. A and C, and expanded App. B and E, also explaining the floating point formats; added appendices covering the emulator and troubleshooting.