

# OWNER'S MANUAL



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## JUST IN CASE ...

... you still have your *HP-20b Business Consultant* or your *HP-30b Business Professional* sitting on your desk unchanged as produced by HP, please turn to [Appendix A](#) for some instructions how to convert it into a full fledged WP 34S yourself. Alternatively, if you don't want to bother with connecting it to your computer, flashing the calculator firmware and attaching a sticky overlay, you may purchase e.g. a *HP-30b*-based WP 34S readily in the internet:

[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)  
(We apologize for the small font – it allowed this hyperlink fitting into one print line).

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

For the following, we assume the repurposing 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 the *HP-20b Business Consultant* or the new *HP-30b Business Professional*, so you benefit from their unexcelled processor speed. And with the *HP-30b* you get the famous rotate-and-click keys in addition, giving the tactile feedback appreciated in vintage *Hewlett-Packard* calculators for decades.

On the other hand, the firmware and user interface of the 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.**

The WP 34S function set 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 functionality of the renowned programmer's calculator *HP-16C*, the fraction mode of the *HP-32SII*, probability distributions as featured by the *HP-21S*, and added **many more useful functions for mathematics, statistics, physics, engineering, programming etc.** like

- + Euler's Beta function, Fibonacci numbers, Lambert's  $W$  (all of these in real and complex domains), the error function, incomplete regularized Beta and Gamma, Riemann's Zeta, the most 'popular' orthogonal polynomials, testing for primality,
- + 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,
- + extended date and time calculations based on a real time clock,

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<sup>1</sup> Though the *HP-42S* was sold in 1988 already, this statement holds still. – Due to display restrictions, the *HP-42S*' matrix math cannot be supported by the WP 34S. This topic is covered, however, by a package of library routines (see far below).

- + integer computing in arbitrary bases from binary to hexadecimal,
- + financial operations like mean rate of return and margin calculations,
- + 80 conversions, mainly between universal SI and old Imperial units,
- + 50 fundamental physical constants as precise as known today by national standards institutes like NIST or PTB, plus some more out of mathematics, astronomy, and surveying,
- + complete Greek and extended Latin letter fonts covering many languages of this planet (upper and lower case in two font sizes each).

### **The WP 34S is the first RPN calculator overcoming the limits of a 4-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, or for whatever application you have in your mind. You find a full set of commands for stack handling and navigation in either size.

Furthermore, your WP 34S features over 100 general purpose registers, 104 user flags, 506 program steps in working memory, more than 4000 in flash, a 31 byte alpha register for message generation, and 4 programmable hotkeys for your favorite functions or routines. And you may backup your work in battery-fail-safe memory.

Your WP 34S is the result of a long range collaboration of two individuals, an Australian and a German. We did this in our free time, so you may call it our hobby (though some people close to us found different names for this). From its beginning, our project was discussed on the open forum in the Museum of HP Calculators ([www.hpmuseum.org](http://www.hpmuseum.org)), so we want to express our gratitude to all the international contributors 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) supporting us in bringing the WP 34S to life, starting with an emulator for v1.14, allowing widespread use and convenient testing. From v1.17 on, the software runs on the real hardware as well. A very useful assembler / disassembler is supplied by Neil Hamilton (Canada) since v1.18 and even a symbolic preprocessor was added with v2.1.

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

Firmware-wise, we have carefully checked everything we could think of to our best knowledge, so our hope may be justified the WP 34S is free of bugs. Anyway, we promise we will continue improving the 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

Please note:

- Throughout this manual, standard font is Arial. *Specific terms, names or titles* are printed in italics. [Hyperlinks](#) are underlined. Bold italic letters like ***n*** are used for variables. Calculator commands – e.g. ENTER – are generally called by their names, printed in capitals 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 keys.
- Register addresses are printed using bold Times New Roman, while lower case italic letters of this font are employed for register contents. So, for example, *y* lives in stack level **Y**, ***r45*** in general purpose register **R45**, and ***alpha*** in the alpha register, respectively.

All this holds unless stated otherwise explicitly.

## GETTING STARTED

If you know how to deal with a good old HP RPN scientific calculator, you can start with your WP 34S right away.

Else we recommend you get an *HP-42S Owner's Manual*. It is available at low cost on the DVD distributed by the *Museum of Hewlett-Packard Calculators* ([www.hpmuseum.org](http://www.hpmuseum.org)). There are also other sources in the internet.

Please read Part 1 of said manual as a starter. This part includes an excellent introduction to RPN. This RPN is a very effective method making **(I)**, **(J)**, **(L)**, **(J)**, **(f)**, **(j)** and **(=)** keys obsolete in calculations. Once you got used to it you will most probably never employ a calculator featuring **(=)** again.

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

Most commands on your WP 34S will work as they did on the *HP-42S*. This little manual here is meant as a supplement showing you all the new features. It contains some formulas and technical explanations but is not intended to replace textbooks about mathematics, statistics, physics, programming, or the like.

The following text starts presenting the keyboard as it will be active in various modes, so you know where to find what you are looking for. It continues explaining the memory, addressing items therein, the display and indicators used to give you feedback what is going on. Then the major part of this booklet is taken by the index of all the operations, catalog contents, constants and conversions featured. It closes with a list of messages the WP 34S will display if special conditions prevent it from executing your command as expected.

## KEYBOARD



Generally, white labels execute the *default primary function* of the respective key. There are further (secondary) functions provided for almost all keys. Their labels are printed next to the white ones in golden, blue, green or grey color.

Green labels are placed on the slanted faces of most keys. Golden and blue labels are printed below of the respective key on the top face of the WP 34S, i.e. on the *key plate*. Grey letters are put bottom left of most keys. Labels underlined open *catalogs*.

To access a golden, blue, or green label, use the *prefix* **f**, **g**, or **h**, respectively. For example, the key **5** preceded by

- **f** will calculate the arithmetic mean values of the data accumulated in the statistic registers via  **$\bar{x}$** ,
- **g** will return the standard deviations for the same data via **s**,
- **h** will open a catalog of supplementary statistic functions via **STAT**.
- The grey letter **R** will become relevant in *alpha mode*.

These prefixes allow for easily accessing a multiple of the 37 primary functions the keyboard can take. You may keep the respective prefix pressed if you want to call several functions in sequence showing the same label color. Any numeric entry will just fill the display and is interpreted when completed, not earlier.

Time for an example. Please take your WP 34S and press the following keys:

- ON** (i.e. the bottom left key) to turn your calculator on. Depending on the last work you did, your WP 34S will show an arbitrary value in display.
- ←** resets this displayed value to zero.
- ALL** (i.e. **h** plus the top left key) returns **ALL\_\_** prompting for your input,
- 0 0** sets your WP 34S to show results with maximum precision. It will display a plain 0 and the radix mark now, nothing more.

Now let us assume you want to fence a little patch of land 40 feet long and 30 feet wide. You have set the first corner post (A) already, and also the second (B) in a distance of 30 feet from A. Where do you place the third post (C) to be sure setting up the fence forming a proper rectangle? Simply enter:

- 4 0 ENTER 3 0 →P** The latter (reached via **g** and **→**) will return 50 exactly. So, just take a 90 feet rope, nail its one end on post A and the other one on B, fetch the loose loop and walk 40 feet away. As soon as both parts of the rope are tightly stretched, stop and place post C there. You may set the fourth post the same way.

Further remarks (you will find more about these topics in dedicated sections below):

- The *hotkeys* **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D** immediately call the user programs carrying these labels if defined, else they act as  **$\Sigma+$** ,  **$1/x$** ,  **$y^x$** , or  **$\sqrt{x}$** , respectively.
- **→** trailed by **H-MS**, **H-d**, **DEG**, **RAD**, or **GRAD** converts  $x$ , i.e. the value currently displayed.
- If **.** is used twice in numeric input, the WP 34S enters *fraction mode*.
- **CPX** is employed as a prefix for calling functions in complex domain.

Please see the following text and especially the [index of operations](#) for a complete list of all the commands provided and the necessary individual explanations.



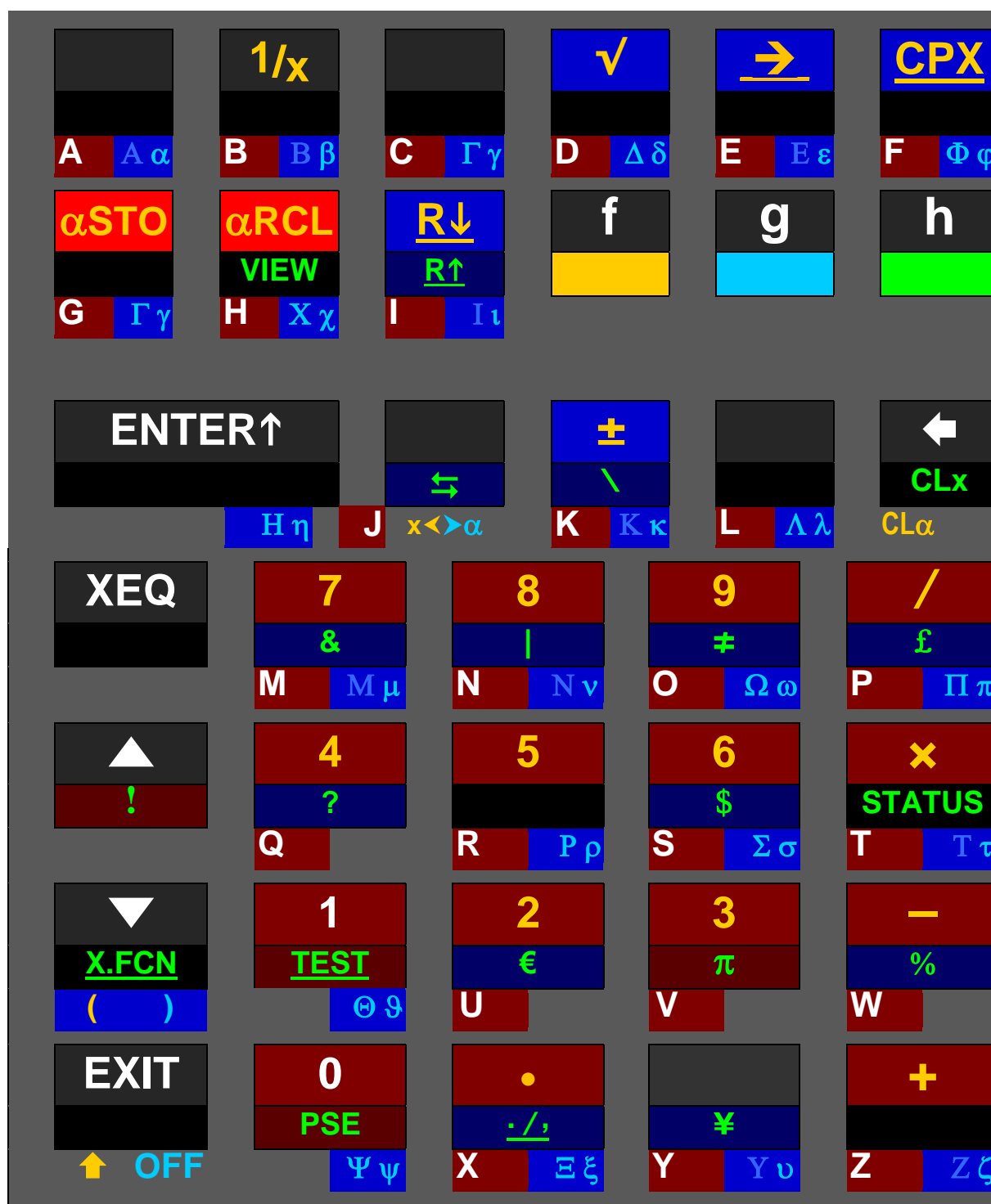
Virtual active keyboard in hexadecimal mode:



Primary functions of the top six keys will be numeric input, so **f** is used for accessing their default primary functions. **f** is exclusively for addressing here (see [addressing tables](#) below).

For smaller integer bases than 16, the active keyboard will look similar, but those top keys not needed for numeric input will keep their default primary functions, except **Σ+** and **CPX**. Attempts to enter an illegal digit will be blocked.

Virtual active keyboard in **alpha mode**:



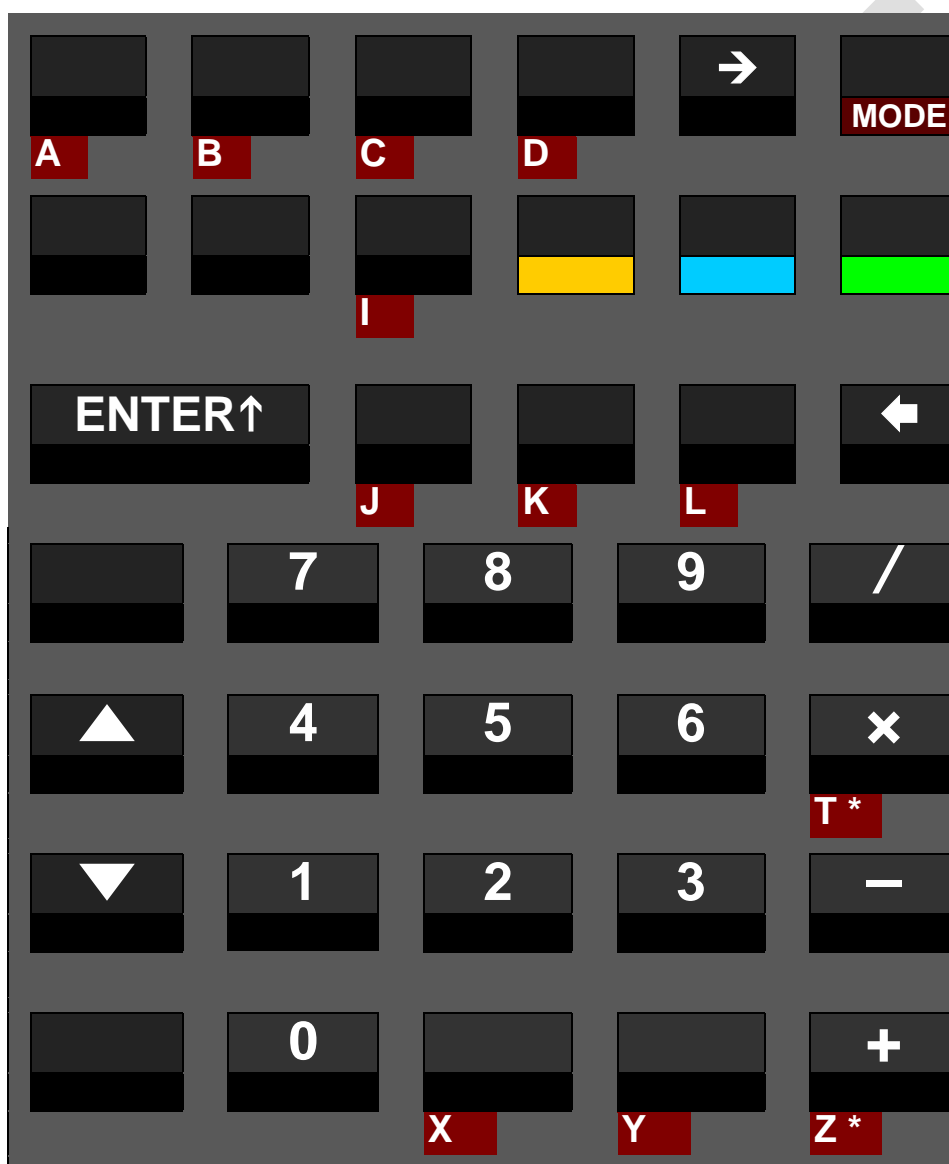
In this mode, the alpha register is displayed in the dot matrix, and the numeric line is accessible by commands only. All labels printed on dark red or blue background in this picture append characters to *alpha* immediately or via alpha catalogs; those on blue deviate from the labels printed on the WP 34S keyboard at these locations.

Alpha mode starts with capitals, and  toggles upper and lower case.  appends a space. Primary function of most keys is appending the letter printed bottom left of this key – grey on the key plate. Prefix  will access the default primary functions

there <sup>2</sup>. Prefix **g** leads to homonymic Greek letters where applicable <sup>3</sup>. And **h** gives access to logic symbols via the Boolean operations, to '?' at the letter Q, as well as four currency symbols located next to the %-command as follows: \$ at the letter S, € at U for Euro, £ at P, ¥ at Y for Yen or Yuan – and % at **[-]**. The catalogs **f** **→**, **f** **CPX**, **f** **R↓**, **R↑**, **TEST**, and **[-./]** feature even more characters (see [below](#)). See the [index of operations](#) for αSTO, αRCL, and more alpha commands.

When *alpha* exceeds 31 characters, the leftmost character(s) are discarded.

A **temporary alpha mode** is entered during input processing in comparisons and in memory addressing, e.g. during storing. See the respective virtual keyboard here:



This mode is left automatically when sufficient characters are put in for the respective command. Examples are shown [below](#).

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

<sup>2</sup> The digits 0 and 1 may also be called using **f** **0** or **f** **1**, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> “Homonymic” 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 on page 8, they look like the respective Latin letters in our fonts. Greek professors, we count on your understanding.

## REAL AND INTEGER OPERATIONS

Most of the commands your WP 34S features are mathematical operations or functions in real domain. “Real domain” means these functions use and work with real numbers like 1 or 2.34 or  $\pi$  or 5.6E-7. Please note integer numbers like 8, 9, 10, or -1 are just a subset of real numbers.

Most real number functions provided operate on one number only. Examples are  $1/x$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$ , or SIN. Such functions replace  $x$  (i.e. the contents of the displayed stack level **X**) by the result **f(x)** stored in **X** again. Everything else stays unchanged as is.

Some of the most popular mathematical functions, however, operate on two numbers. Think of + and −, for example. On your WP 34S, such a two-number real function replaces  $x$  by the result **f(x, y)**, eating up the lowest two stack levels but needing only one to put its result in. Thus, level **Y** is then filled with the content of the next higher level, i.e.  $z$ . This goes on for higher levels, as shown [below](#). Please note the top stack level content is repeated then (since there is nothing else available for filling). You may use this top level repetition for some nice tricks.

There are also a few three-number real functions included – e.g.  $\text{I}\beta$  and %MRR – replacing  $x$  by the result **f(x, y, z)**. Then **Y** is filled with  $t$  and so on, and the content of the top level is repeated twice.

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

## COMPLEX OPERATIONS

Mathematicians know more complicated items than real numbers. The next step are complex numbers. If you do not know them nor want to learn about them, leave them aside – you can use your WP 34S perfectly without them.

Else please note the 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 <sup>C</sup>COS (the elevated C is the signature for complex functions on the WP 34S). All such functions operating on complex numbers do so in Cartesian coordinates exclusively. Each complex number occupies two adjacent registers: the lower one for its real part and the higher one for its imaginary part. Generally, if an arbitrary real function **f** operates on ...

- ... one real number  $x$  only, then its complex sibling <sup>C</sup>**f** will operate on the complex number  $x_c = x + i y$ .
- ... one register, e.g. **R12**, then <sup>C</sup>**f** will operate on **R12** and **R13**.
- ...  $x$  and  $y$ , then <sup>C</sup>**f** 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  ${}^C1/x$ ,  ${}^CABS$ ,  ${}^CANGLE$ ,  ${}^CCUBE$ ,  ${}^CCUBERT$ ,  ${}^CFIB$ ,  ${}^CFP$ ,  ${}^CIP$ ,  ${}^CRND$ ,  ${}^CSIGN$ ,  ${}^CW$ ,  ${}^CW^{-1}$ ,  ${}^Cx!$ ,  ${}^Cx^2$ ,  ${}^C\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ ,  ${}^C+/-$ ,  ${}^C\Gamma(x)$ , the logarithmic and exponential functions with bases 10, 2 and  $e$ , as well as hyperbolic, trigonometric, and their inverses.

Two-number real functions replace  $x$  by the result  $f(x, y)$ . Analogously, 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 [below](#). Such complex functions are  ${}^CLOG_x$ ,  ${}^Cy^x$ ,  ${}^C\beta(x, y)$ ,  ${}^C//$ , and the basic arithmetic operations in complex domain.

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

## **STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTIONS, PROBABILITIES ETC.**

You will find a lot of statistics in the WP 34S, going far beyond the Gaussian distribution. Many preprogrammed functions are implemented here for the first time in an RPN calculator – we packed all in what we always had missed. All of these functions, however, have a few features in common:

- Discrete statistical distributions (e.g. Poisson, Binomial) are confined to integers. Whenever we sum up a probability mass function (pmf<sup>4</sup>)  $p(n)$  to get a cumulated distribution function (cdf)  $F(m)$  we start at  $n = 0$ . Thus,

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

- Whenever we integrate a function, we start at the left end of the integration interval. Thus, integrating a continuous probability density function (pdf)  $f(x)$  to get a cdf  $F(x)$  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  $P(x)$ . On its right side, how-

<sup>4</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. 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 textbooks about statistics to learn dealing with it properly.

The term pmf translates to German „Dichtefunktion“, pdf to „Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte“, cdf to „Verteilungsfunktion“ or „Wahrscheinlichkeitsverteilung“.

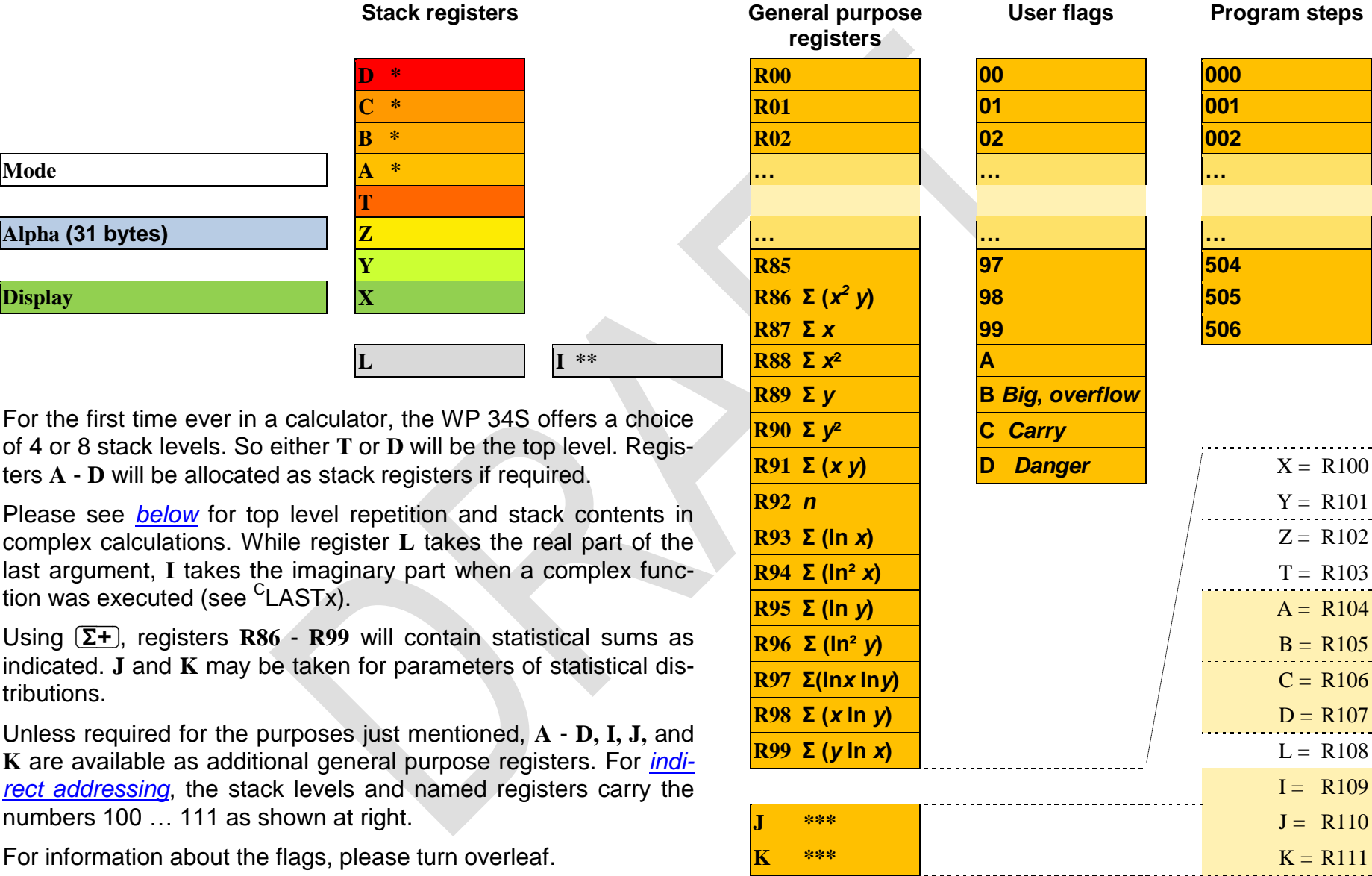
ever, the “error probability”  $Q(x) = 1 - P(x)$  is more precise: since  $P(x)$  comes very close to 100% there, you may see 1.0000 displayed while e.g.  $P(x) = 0.99996$  in reality.

- On the WP 34S, with an arbitrary cdf named **XYZ** you find **XYZ<sub>p</sub>** for the pdf or pmf, and **XYZ<sup>-1</sup>** for the inverse cdf, unless stated otherwise explicitly.
- For calculating confidence limits for the “true value” based on a sample evaluation, employing a particular confidence level (e.g. 95%), you must know your objective:
  - Do you want to know the upper limit, under which the “true value” will lie with a probability of 95%? Then take 0.95 as the argument of the inverse cdf to get said limit, and remember there is an inevitable chance of  $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$  for the “true value” being greater than it.
  - Do you want an upper and a lower limit confining the “true value”? Then there is 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 use 0.025 and 0.975 as arguments in two subsequent calculations using the inverse cdf to get both limits.

If you cannot live with these chances, inevitable as they are, employ an higher confidence level.

Turn to a good statistics textbook for more information, also about the terminology used and the particular distributions provided.

**MEMORY**



**Flags** 00 ... 99 are free to use for whatever purpose you like. Flags A, B, C and D may be used the same way, but the system checks them, too. Flag A lights the big '=' symbol in display. In integer modes, flags B and C will be set by the system in analogy to the overflow and carry bits of the *HP-16C*. Some integer operations (like shift and rotate) also read flag C. Flag D may be set by the user to allow special results (infinities and non-numeric results) without getting an error. The system only reads D. – For [indirect addressing](#), flags A ... D carry the numbers 100 ... 103.

In addition to the RAM provided, the WP 34S allows you accessing **flash memory** for voltage-fail safe storage of user programs and data. Flash memory features nine segments (regions, banks) of 1 kB each. Segment 0 is the backup region, holding the image of the entire program memory, registers and calculator state as soon as you completed a SAVE. Segments 1 ... 8 hold programs only. Alphanumeric labels (see below) in flash can be called via XEQ like in RAM. This allows creating program libraries in flash. Use CAT to see the labels defined already.

Flash memory is ideal for backups or other long-living data, but shall not be used for repeated transient storage like in programmed loops (since it will not survive more than approximately 10,000 flashes). Registers and standard user program memory, residing in RAM on the opposite, are designed for frequent data changes – 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.

Furthermore, there is a memory section called XROM (for “extended ROM”), where some additional routines live. Though written in user code, these are read only and thus can be called, executed, but not edited. For you, it shall make no difference whether a preprogrammed routine executes in ROM or XROM.

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. The WP 34S features a full set of alphanumeric labels as described [below](#).

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

1. If **xy** is purely numeric, it will be searched forward from the current position of the program pointer. When the end of the program space is reached without finding **xy**, the quest will continue at the start of the current segment. No other segments will be searched. This is as known from vintage HP calculators.
2. Else, i.e. if **xy** is an alpha label of up to three characters of arbitrary case, searching will start at program step 000 and cover the entire memory in the order RAM, flash segments 8, 7, ..., 1, 0, and XROM, independent of the position of the program pointer.



## STACK MECHANICS

The following assumes you are familiar with RPN – else please turn to the *HP-42S Owner's Manual* first.

The fate of particular stack register contents depends on the operation executed, its domain (real or complex) and the stack size chosen. Real functions in a 4-level stack work as known for decades. In a larger stack, everything works alike on the WP 34S – just with more levels for intermediate results. Please note only the contents of **X** are displayed in any case. See below for details of the stack mechanics:

	Level	Assumed stack contents at the beginning:	Stack contents <u>after</u> executing ... ... the <u>real</u> stack register operations							... <u>real</u> functions of	
			ENTER	FILL	DROP	$x \leftrightarrow y$	$R \downarrow$	$R \uparrow$	LASTx	... one number like $x^2$	... two numbers like $/$
With 4 stack levels	T	<i>t</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>
	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>t</i>
	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
	X	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>lastx</i>	$x^2$	$y / x$
With 8 stack levels	D	<i>d</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
	C	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
	B	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
	A	<i>a</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
	T	<i>t</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>a</i>
	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>t</i>
	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
	X	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>lastx</i>	$x^2$	$y / x$

Calculating formulas from inside out stays a wise strategy in either stack. With more levels, however, stack overflow will hardly ever happen, even with the most advanced formulas you compute in your life as a scientist or engineer.

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 begin- ning:	Stack contents <u>after</u> executing ... ... the <u>complex</u> stack register operations							... <u>complex</u> functions of	
			<sup>c</sup> ENTER	<sup>c</sup> FILL	<sup>c</sup> DROP	<sup>c</sup> $x \leftrightarrow y$	<sup>c</sup> R↓	<sup>c</sup> R↑	<sup>c</sup> LASTx	... one number like <sup>c</sup> $x^2$	... two numbers like <sup>c</sup> / <sub></sub>
With 4 stack levels	T	$\text{Im}(y_c) = \text{Im}(t_c)$	$\text{Im}(x_c)$		$y_c = t_c$	$\text{Im}(x_c)$			$x_c$	$y_c = t_c$	$y_c = t_c$
	Z	$\text{Re}(y_c) = \text{Re}(t_c)$	$\text{Re}(x_c)$			$\text{Re}(x_c)$					
	Y	$\text{Im}(x_c)$	$\text{Im}(x_c)$		$y_c$	$\text{Im}(y_c)$			$lastx_c$	$\text{Im}(x_c)^2$	$\text{Im}(y_c / x_c)$
	X	$\text{Re}(x_c)$	$\text{Re}(x_c)$			$\text{Re}(y_c)$				$\text{Re}(x_c)^2$	$\text{Re}(y_c / x_c)$
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	$\text{Re}(t_c)$									
	B	$\text{Im}(z_c)$	$y_c$	$x_c$	$t_c$	$z_c$	$t_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$z_c$	$t_c$
	A	$\text{Re}(z_c)$									
	T	$\text{Im}(y_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$x_c$	$z_c$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$y_c$	$z_c$
	Z	$\text{Re}(y_c)$									
	Y	$\text{Im}(x_c)$	$x_c$	$x_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$y_c$	$t_c$	$lastx_c$	$(x_c)^2$	$y_c / x_c$
	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.

## COMPARING AND ADDRESSING REAL NUMBERS

1	User input	$x=?$ , $x\neq?$ , $x<?$ , $x\leq?$ , $x\approx?$ , $x\geq?$ , or $x>?$				<b>RCL</b> , <b>STO</b> , <b>RCLM</b> , <b>STOM</b> , <b>RCLS</b> , <b>STOS</b> , <b>αRCL</b> , <b>αSTO</b> , <b>VIEW</b> , <b>VWα+</b> , <b>x≥</b> , <b>DSE</b> , <b>ISG</b> , <b>DSZ</b> , <b>ISZ</b> , <b>FIX</b> , <b>SCI</b> , <b>ENG</b> , <b>DISP</b> , <b>BASE</b> , <b>KEY?</b> , bit or flag commands, etc.			
	Dot matrix display	<b>OP</b> _ (with temporary alpha mode set), e.g. $x> \_$				<b>OP</b> _ (with temporary alpha mode set), e.g. <b>RCL</b> _ <sup>5</sup>			
2	User input	<b>0</b> or <b>1</b>	Stack level or named reg. <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , ...	<b>ENTER↑</b> <sup>6</sup> leaves temp. alpha mode.	opens indirect addressing.	Stack level or named register <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , <b>Z</b> , .. , <b>K</b> <sup>7</sup>	Number of register or flag or bit(s) or decimals <sup>8</sup>	opens indirect addressing.	
	Dot matrix display	<b>OP n</b> e.g. $x\leq 0?$	<b>OP x</b> e.g. $x\geq y?$	<b>OP r_</b>	<b>OP →_</b>	<b>OP x</b> e.g. <b>SCI Z</b>	<b>OP nn</b> e.g. <b>SF 15</b>	<b>OP →_</b>	
3	User input	Compares <b>x</b> with the number <b>0</b> .	Compares <b>x</b> with the num- ber on stack level <b>Y</b> .	Register no. <b>00</b> ... <b>99</b>	Look right for more about indirect ad- dressing.	Sets scientific display with the number of decimals specified in stack level <b>Z</b> .	Stack level etc. <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , <b>Z</b> , ... , <b>K</b>	Register number <b>00</b> ... <b>99</b>	
	Dot matrix display			<b>OP r nn</b> e.g. $x\neq r23?$			<b>OP → x</b> e.g. <b>VIEW →L</b>	<b>OP → nn</b> e.g. <b>STO →45</b>	
			Compares <b>x</b> with the number stored in <b>R23</b> .				Shows the content of the register where <b>L</b> is pointing to.	Stores <b>x</b> into the loca- tion where <b>R45</b> is pointing to.	

<sup>5</sup> For **RCL** and **STO**, any of **+**, **-**, **x**, **/**, **▲**, or **▼** may precede step 2, except in **RCLM** and **STOM**. **VIEW** **ENTER↑** calls αVIEW, And **ENG** **ENTER↑** calls ENGOVR, **SCI** **ENTER↑** calls SCIOVR. See the index of operations.

<sup>6</sup> You may skip this for register numbers >19.

<sup>7</sup> Exceptions: **RCL T**, **RCLx T**, **RCL Z**, **RCL+ Z** require an **ENTER↑** preceding **T** or **Z**, e.g. **RCL** **+** **ENTER↑** **Z** for the latter. This holds for **STO** as well.

<sup>8</sup> Legal register numbers are 00 ... 111 (00 ... 99 may be specified directly). Valid flag numbers are 00 ... 103, with the four top flags directly addressed via **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**. Legal numbers of decimals are 0 ... 11, accepted integer bases 2 ... 16, bit numbers 0 to 63, and integer word size up to 64 bits. For numbers <10, you may key in e.g. **5** **ENTER↑** instead of **0** **5**. – Please take into account some registers may be allocated to special applications.

## COMPARING AND ADDRESSING COMPLEX NUMBERS

1	User input	<div>CPX</div> <div>x=?</div> or <div>x≠?</div>				<div>CPX</div> <div>RCL</div> , <div>STO</div> , or <div>x≥</div>			
	Dot matrix display	OP _ (with temporary alpha mode set) e.g. <div>▯x= ▯</div>				OP _ (with temporary alpha mode set) e.g. <div>▯RCL ▯<sup>9</sup></div>			
2	User input	<div>0</div> or <div>1</div>	Stack level or named register <div>X</div> , <div>Z</div> , <div>A</div> , <div>C</div> , <div>L</div> , or <div>J</div>	<div>ENTER↑</div> <sup>10</sup> leaves temp. alpha mode	<div>→</div> opens indirect addressing.	Stack level or named register <div>Z</div> <sup>11</sup> , <div>A</div> , <div>C</div> , <div>L</div> , or <div>J</div>	Register number <div>00</div> .. <div>98</div> <sup>12</sup>	<div>→</div> opens indirect addressing.	
	Dot matrix display	OP n e.g. <div>▯x= 0 ?</div>	OP x e.g. <div>▯x≠ z ?</div>	OP r_ e.g. <div>▯x≠ r26?</div>	OP →_ e.g. <div>▯x&lt;&gt; →Z</div>	OP x e.g. <div>▯RCL L</div>	OP nn e.g. <div>▯STO 18</div>	OP →_ e.g. <div>▯STO →45</div>	
3	User input	Compares <i>x + i y</i> with the real number 0.	Compares <i>x + i y</i> with <i>z + i t</i> .	Register number <div>00</div> ... <div>98</div>	Look right for more about indi- rect addressing.	This is <sup>c</sup> LASTx.	Stack level or named register <div>X</div> , <div>Y</div> , ... , <div>K</div>	Register number <div>00</div> ... <div>99</div>	
	Dot matrix display			OP r nn e.g. <div>▯x≠ r26?</div>			OP → x e.g. <div>▯x&lt;&gt; →Z</div>	OP → nn e.g. <div>▯STO →45</div>	
			Compares <i>x + i y</i> with <i>r26 + i r27</i> .			Swaps <i>x</i> with the contents of the register where <i>Z</i> is pointing to, and <i>y</i> with the contents of the next one.		Stores <i>x + i y</i> into 2 consecutive reg- isters, starting with the one where <b>R45</b> is pointing to.	

<sup>9</sup> For  $\boxed{\text{RCL}}$  and  $\boxed{\text{STO}}$ , any of  $\boxed{+}$ ,  $\boxed{-}$ ,  $\boxed{\times}$ , or  $\boxed{/}$  may precede step 2. See the index of operations.

<sup>10</sup> You may skip this keystroke for register numbers >19.

<sup>11</sup> Exceptions: <sup>c</sup>RCL Z, <sup>c</sup>RCL + Z, <sup>c</sup>STO Z, and <sup>c</sup>STO + Z require an  $\boxed{\text{ENTER}\uparrow}$  preceding  $\boxed{Z}$ , e.g.  $\boxed{\text{CPX}} \boxed{\text{STO}} \boxed{+} \boxed{\text{ENTER}\uparrow} \boxed{Z}$  for the latter.

<sup>12</sup> You may key in e.g.  $\boxed{8} \boxed{\text{ENTER}\uparrow}$  instead of  $\boxed{0} \boxed{8}$ . 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. – Please take into account some registers may be allocated to special applications.

## 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. XEQ C	<b>XEQ</b> , <b>GTO</b> , <b>LBL</b> , <b>LBL?</b> , <b>SLV</b> , <b>f</b> , <b>π</b> , <b>Σ</b> , <b>αGTO</b> or <b>αXEQ</b>  <b>OP _</b> e.g. GTO _			
2	User input  Dot matrix display	Calls the function labeled <b>C</b> .  <b>A</b> , <b>B</b> , <b>C</b> , or <b>D</b>  <b>OP label</b> e.g. Σ B	<b>ENTER↑</b> sets alpha mode.  <b>OP ' _</b>  <b>Alphanumeric label</b> (1 ... 3 characters <sup>14</sup> )  <b>OP 'label'</b> e.g. SLV'F1μ'	<sup>13</sup> opens indirect addressing and sets temporary alpha mode.  <b>OP → _</b>  Stack level or named register <b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> , <b>Z</b> , ... , <b>K</b>  <b>OP → x</b> e.g. f →T	2-digit numeric label <b>00</b> ... <b>99</b>  <b>OP nn</b> e.g. LBL 07	
3	User input  Dot matrix display	Sums up the function labeled <b>B</b> .  <b>OP label</b> e.g. Σ B	Solves the function <b>F1μ</b> (with <b>F1μ</b> keyed in as explained in footer).  <b>OP 'label'</b> e.g. SLV'F1μ'	Integrates the function whose label is on stack level <b>T</b> .  <b>OP → x</b> e.g. f →T	Executes the routine whose label is in <b>R44</b> .  <b>OP → nn</b> e.g. XEQ →44	

Additionally, see [above](#) for the way the WP 34S searches labels, and look up GTO in the [index of operations](#) for two special cases applying to this command exclusively.

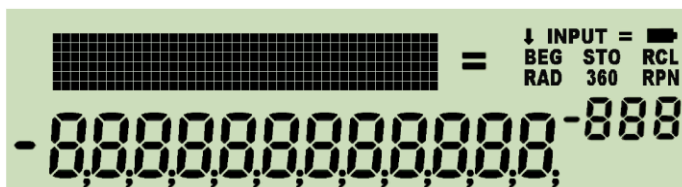
<sup>13</sup> Works with all these operations except **LBL**.

<sup>14</sup> The 3<sup>rd</sup> character terminates entry and closes alpha mode again – shorter labels need a closing **ENTER↑**. For the example given here you just press **f** **2** **ENTER↑** **CPX** **1** **f** **EXIT** **g** **7** and you are done. Statements including labels being 2 or 3 characters long decrement the number of free program steps by 2. – **WARNING:** LBL A and LBL'A' are different animals! The latter is entered in alpha mode, the first via the hotkey directly.

<sup>15</sup> Some registers may be allocated to special applications. Please check the memory table above.

## DISPLAY AND MODES

The display 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 (except the big “=”) are called *annunciators*, and are for indicating modes.



The dot matrix section above is used for

1. indicating some 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, or messages.

If two or more requests concur for display space, the items will be shown according to their priorities as follows:

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

The *annunciators* or specific characters in the LCD signal the modes:

Integer base or mode name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	DECM
Signaled by ... in the exponent	b	3	4	5	6	7	o	9	d	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	h	
Set by ...	2	BASE3, ... , BASE7, 8, BASE9, 10, ... , BASE15													16	.d
Cleared by ...	any other BASE setting, FRACT, a b/c, d/c . FIX, SCI, ENG, H·MS, TIME, and → H·MS will set DECM															

Mode name	PRG	$\alpha$				FRC
Signaled by ...	<b>STO</b>	<b>INPUT</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>RAD</b>	<b>G</b>	
Set by ...	<b>P/R</b>	<b>α</b> αON	<b>DEG</b>	<b>RAD</b>	<b>GRAD</b>	<b>d/c</b> , <b>a b/c</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> <b>□</b> in input BASE1, FRACT
Cleared by ...	<b>P/R</b> <b>EXIT</b>	<b>ENTER</b> αOFF <b>EXIT</b>	<b>GRAD</b> <b>RAD</b>	<b>DEG</b> <b>GRAD</b>	<b>DEG</b> <b>RAD</b>	BASE ≠ 1 <b>H·MS</b> , TIME, <b>→ H·MS</b> <b>FIX</b> , <b>SCI</b> , <b>ENG</b>

**BEG** indicates the program pointer standing at step 000 of program memory. A running program is signaled by a flashing **RCL** annunciator. **RPN** may be lit permanently. Time modes (12h / 24h) are seen in the time string directly. The numeric format of fraction mode is unambiguous as well. Further settings are signaled in the dot matrix section, like the different date modes being indicated there by **Y.MD** or **M.DY**. Defaults D.MY and DECM are not indicated. Please check the examples below.

Some mode and display settings may be stored and recalled collectively by STOM and RCLM. These are 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 contents of such a register and sets the calculator modes accordingly. Please note the user is responsible for recalling valid mode data – else the 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 combinations may be set at once using a single command:

- SETCHN sets 24h, Y.MD, decimal point, and E3OFF;
- SETEUR sets 24h, D.MY, decimal comma, E3ON, and JG1582 (these settings apply also to South America);
- SETIND sets 24h, D.MY, decimal point, E3OFF, and JG1752;
- SETUK sets 12h, D.MY, decimal point, E3ON, and JG1752.
- SETUSA sets 12h, M.DY, decimal point, E3ON, and JG1752;

Please note the people living in the area of the former Soviet Union, in South Africa, Indonesia, and Vietnam use the decimal comma as well, but have different settings for dates and times.

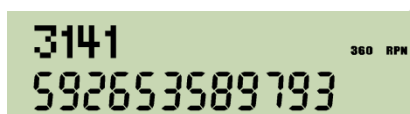
Especially the angular modes deserve a closer look: there are three of them, DEG, RAD, and GRAD. And degrees (DEG) may be displayed in decimal numbers as well as in hours, minutes, seconds and hundredth of seconds (H.MS). Conversions are provided for going from one to the other:

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

Some commands and modes use the display in a special way. They are listed below in order of falling priority:

1. **VERS** generates a display similar to the one shown on the title page of this manual. Pressing any key will delete this message and return to previous state.
2. **SHOW** displays the full mantissa of  $x$ , i.e. all sixteen digits present internally. E.g.  $\pi$  **SHOW** returns



The display shows the value of pi (3141) on the top line and its full mantissa (592653589793) on the bottom line. The indicator '360 RPN' is visible in the top right corner.

Pressing any key will return to previous display.

3. **STATUS** shows the status of 30 user flags very concisely in one display, allowing an immediate status overview after some training. If e.g. flags 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, and 23 are set, and labels B, C, and D are defined in program memory, STATUS will display this:



The display shows 'FL00-29' on the top line, followed by a bar chart representing the status of 30 flags. The indicator '360 RPN' is visible in the top right corner. The bottom line shows the labels 'B C D'.

Within the numeric section, each row of horizontal bars in the mantissa shows the status of 10 flags. When a flag is set, the respective bar turns black. So here the top row of bars indicates flags 0 and 1 are clear, 2 and 3 set, and flag 4 clear. Then, the divider II separates the first group of five flags from the next. Top row bars on its right side indicate flags 5 and 7 are set. Next row of bars shows flags 11, 13, 14, 17, 19 are set, and in the lowest row only flag 23 is set. All other flags in the range from 10 to 29 are clear.

Scrolling down by  $\blacktriangledown$  will display flags 10 - 39, then 20 - 49 etc. until 70 - 99, 80 - D, and 90 - D. Scrolling up by  $\blacktriangle$  reverts this. Alternatively, pressing a digit, e.g. 5, will show up to 30 flags starting with 10 times this digit, e.g. flags 50 - 79. The numeric exponent always indicates the status of the hotkeys top left on the keyboard – if all four labels are used in program memory then **ALL** will be displayed there.

The status will be displayed until any key is pressed but  $\blacktriangledown$ ,  $\blacktriangle$ , or a digit.

4. 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**, and **h** are shown until they are resolved. If you pressed any of **f**, **g**, or **h** erroneously, recovery is as easy as follows:

- **f f** = NOP = **g g** = **h h** = **CPX CPX** =  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$
- **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 cancel such pending operations by **EXIT** as described [below](#).

5. In **programming mode**, the numeric display indicates the program step (000 – 505) in the mantissa and the number of free steps in the exponent, while the dot matrix shows the command contained in the respective step, e.g.:



6. 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<sup>16</sup>, and additional marks may be chosen to separate thousands. Assume the display set to FIX 4, then 12.345678901 millions may look like:



with thousands separators on, and without them like:



These separators may also be beneficial in integer or fraction modes described below. – With ENG 3 and after changing the sign, the same number will look like this:



If the last operation executed was a complex one, a capital **C** is displayed top left in the dot matrix pointing to the fact that you find the result of this function in **X** and **Y**.

Floating point decimal numbers within  $10^{-383} < x < 10^{+385}$  may be entered easily. Using a decimal mantissa, even numbers down to  $10^{-394}$  can be keyed in. The calculator works with numbers down to  $10^{-398}$  correctly. Smaller values are set to zero. For results  $x \geq 10^{+385}$ , error 4 or 5 will appear (see [below](#)).

7. In **integer modes**, numbers are displayed adjusted to the right as well. Word size and complement setting are indicated in the dot matrix using a format **xx.wv**, with **xx** being **1c** or **2c** for 1's or 2's complement, respectively, **un** for unsigned, or **sm** for sign-and-mantissa mode. Sign and first digit of the exponent show the base, a "c" in the second digit signals a carry bit set, an "o" in the third an overflow. Integer bases are indicated as follows:

<sup>16</sup> Starting here, decimal input is written using a point as radix mark throughout this manual, although significantly less visible, unless specified otherwise explicitly. By experience, the „comma people“ are more capable to read radix points and interpret them correctly than vice versa.

Base	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sign and 1 <sup>st</sup> digit of exponent displayed	b	3	4	5	6	7	o	9	d	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	h

The example shows the WP 34S an arbitrary number in unsigned hexadecimal mode with word size 64 and carry set:

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

Now press and you will get the next 12 digits in the middle window:

Press again to show the most significant digits:

If leading zeros were turned on, there will be six display windows in this case, with the three “most significant” containing only zeros.

Please note numeric input is limited to 12 digits in any integer base.

- Fraction mode** works similar to 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, “=”, “Lt”, or “Gt” 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.

Now assume the WP 34S reset. Key in -47.40625 and you will see:

or after :

Please note integers like 123 will be displayed as “123 0/1” or “123/1” in fraction mode, respectively.

Squaring the improper fraction shown above results in

230 1289 1/2 1024 =

Now, enter **a b/c** for converting this result into a proper fraction. You will get

247 36 1/2 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 **SHOW** 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:
<b>1</b> <b>2</b> <b>.</b> <b>3</b> <b>.</b> <b>4</b> <b>ENTER</b> ↑	$12 \frac{3}{4}$
<b>1</b> <b>.</b> <b>2</b> <b>ENTER</b> ↑	$1 \frac{1}{5}$
<b>.</b> <b>1</b> <b>.</b> <b>2</b> <b>ENTER</b> ↑	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>.</b> <b>1</b> <b>2</b> <b>ENTER</b> ↑	$\frac{3}{25} \quad (= 0.12)$
<b>1</b> <b>.</b> <b>.</b> <b>2</b> <b>ENTER</b> ↑	$1 \frac{0}{1} \quad (= 1 \frac{0}{2} !)$

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

9. In **H.MS display mode**, format is  $hhhh^{\circ}mm'ss.dd''$  with the number of hours or degrees limited to 9000. Output may look like this:

268°43' 5.173'' or 268°43' 5.173'''

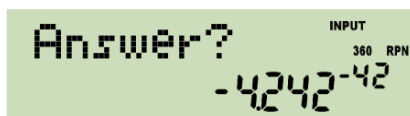
depending on the radix setting. For decimal times less than 5ms or 0.005 angular seconds but greater than zero, an “u” for underflow will be lit in the exponent section. For times or angles exceeding the upper limit, an “o” will be shown there signaling an overflow, and the value is displayed modulo 9000.

10. Output of the function **DAY** will look as follows for an input of 1.13201 in M.DY mode (equivalent to inputs of 13.01201 in D.MY or 2010.0113 in Y.MD):

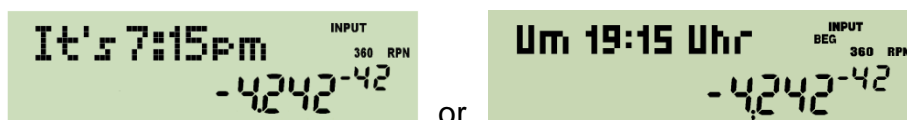
Wednesday = 3

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.

11. In **alpha mode**, the alpha register is displayed in the dot matrix, showing the last characters it is containing, while the numeric section keeps the result of the last numeric operation, e.g.:

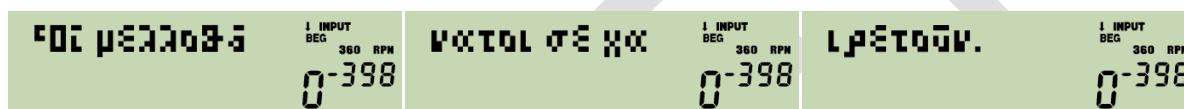


Different information may be appended to **alpha**. See the commands starting with “α” in the index of operations below. E.g. αTIME allows creating texts like

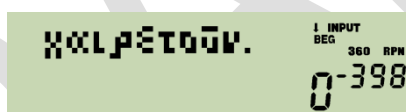


depending on time mode setting (12h / 24h). And αDATE will append – depending on date format setting – either 2011-04-16 or 16.04.2011 or 04/16/2011 to **alpha**.

Please note **alpha** may contain up to 31 characters. And your WP 34S features a rich set of special letters. So you may easily store a message like



Use and for browsing it in steps of 6 characters. Browsing to the left will stop with the very first characters shown, browsing to the right stops showing the right end completely, i.e.



in this very special case.

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

## FONTS

The WP 34S features a large and a small font. Both are based on Luiz Viera's fonts as distributed in 2004. Some letters were added and some modified for better legibility, since the dot matrix is only 6 pixels high here. The following tables show the characters directly accessible through the keyboard. More are in the alpha catalogs (see [below](#)).

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
ABCDEF GHIJKLM NOPQRSTU VWXYZ
ABCDEF GHIJKLM NOPQRSTU VWXYZ

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z																									
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz																									
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz																									
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω																									
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ																									
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜ ΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ																									
α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω																									
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω																									
αβγδεζηθικλμ νξοπρστυφχψω																									
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9										( ) + - × / ± . ! ?								↔ % √ \ &   ≠ \$ € £ ¥							
0123456789										()+-×/±.!?								↔%√\& ≠\$€£¥							
0123456789										()+-×/±.!?								↔%√\& ≠\$€£¥							

## INDEX OF OPERATIONS

All commands available are found below with their *names* and *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 in program listings as well. Sorting in index and catalogs is case insensitive and works in the following order:

\_, 0...9, A...Z, α...ω, ( ) + - × / ± , . ! ? : ; ‘ “ # \* @ \_ ~  
→ ← ↑ ↓ ↔ < ≤ = ≠ ≥ > % \$ € £ ¥ √ ∫ ∞ & \ ^ | G [ ] { }

Super- and subscripts are handled like normal characters in sorting. The fifth last item in the sorting order list above is the indicator for the angular mode GRAD.

Generally, functions and keystroke programming will work as on *HP-42S*, **bit and integer functions** as on *HP-16C*, unless stated otherwise under remarks. Especially, all **tests** will return “true” or “false” in the dot matrix if called from the keyboard; if called in a program, they will skip the next program line if the test is false. Please refer to the manuals of the vintage calculators mentioned for additional information about traditional commands.

Functions available on the WP 34S for the first time on an RPN calculator are highlighted **yellow** under remarks, while operations carrying a familiar name but deviating in their functionality here are marked **light red**.

**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** if specified.

In the following, each function is listed stating the mode(s) it will work in, abbreviated by their [indicators](#). In this column an “&” stands for a Boolean AND, a comma for an OR, and a backslash for “not”. So e.g. 2<sup>x</sup> works in all modes but alpha. All operations may also be entered in mode PRG unless stated otherwise explicitly.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<b>c...</b>	<b>CPX</b> ...	DECM	Indicates an operation allowing complex input(s) and/or complex results (see <a href="#">above</a> ). The prefix <b>CPX</b> may be heading all functions whose <i>names are printed in italics in this list</i> .
<b>10<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>f</b> <b>10<sup>x</sup></b>	DECM	
12h	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> 12h	\α	Sets 12h time display mode meaning 1:23 becomes 1:23 AM and 13:45 becomes 1:45 PM. This makes a difference in αTIME only.
1COMPL	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> 1COMPL	\α	Sets 1's complement mode like in <i>HP-16C</i> .
<b>1/x</b>	<b>f</b> <b>1/x</b>	DECM	
	<b>B</b>	DECM	Shortcut as long as label B is not defined yet.
24h	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> 24h	\α	Sets 24h time display mode meaning 1:23 AM becomes 1:23, and 1:45 PM becomes 13:45.
2COMPL	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> 2COMPL	\α	Sets 2's complement mode like in <i>HP-16C</i> .
<b>2<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>f</b> <b>2<sup>x</sup></b>	\α	
<b>ABS</b>	<b>f</b> <b> x </b>	\α	Returns the absolute value.
	<b>CPX</b> <b>f</b> <b> x </b>	DECM	Returns $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ in <b>X</b> and clears <b>Y</b> .
<b>ACOS</b>	<b>g</b> <b>COS<sup>-1</sup></b>	DECM	Returns $\arccos(x)$ .
<b>ACOSH</b>	<b>g</b> <b>HYP<sup>-1</sup></b> <b>COS</b>	DECM	Inverse hyperbolic cosine, known as <i>arcosh</i> . Note there is no need for pressing <b>f</b> here.
AGM	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> AGM	DECM	Returns the arithmetic-geometric mean of <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
ALL	<b>h</b> <b>ALL</b> <b>n</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	ALL 00 works like ALL in <i>HP-42S</i> . For $x > 10^{13}$ , however, display will switch to SCI or ENG with the maximum number of digits necessary (see SCIOVR / ENGOVR). The same will happen if $x < 10^{-n}$ and more than 12 digits are required to show $x$ completely.
AND	<b>h</b> <b>AND</b>	Integer	Works bitwise as in <i>HP-16C</i> .
		DECM	Works like AND in <i>HP-28S</i> , i.e. $x$ and $y$ are interpreted before executing this operation. 0 is “false”, any other real number is “true”.
ANGLE	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> ANGLE	DECM	Returns the angle between positive x-axis and the straight line from the origin to the point $(x, y)$ , i.e. $\arctan(y/x)$ . This is a two-number function, it consumes $y$ .
ASIN	<b>g</b> <b>SIN<sup>-1</sup></b>	DECM	Returns $\arcsin(x)$ .
ASINH	<b>g</b> <b>HYP<sup>-1</sup></b> <b>SIN</b>	DECM	Inverse hyperbolic sine, known as <i>arsinh</i> .
ASR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> ASR <b>n</b>	Integer	Works like <b>n</b> (up to 63) consecutive ASRs in <i>HP-16C</i> . ASR 0 executes as NOP, but loads <b>L</b> .
ATAN	<b>g</b> <b>TAN<sup>-1</sup></b>	DECM	Returns $\arctan(x)$ .
ATANH	<b>g</b> <b>HYP<sup>-1</sup></b> <b>TAN</b>	DECM	Inverse hyperbolic tangent, known as <i>artanh</i> .
BACK	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> BACK <b>n</b>	PRG	Jumps <b>n</b> program steps backwards ( $1 \leq n \leq 99$ ). So e.g. BACK 01 goes to the previous step. Reaching step 000 stops program execution.
BASE	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> BASE <b>n</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Sets the base for integer calculations, with $2 \leq n \leq 16$ . Popular bases are directly accessible on the keyboard. Current integer base setting is indicated in the exponent as explained <a href="#">above</a> .  Furthermore, BASE0 equals DECM, and BASE1 calls FRACT. See below.  Going from DECM to any integer mode, the stack contents will be truncated.
BASE10	<b>f</b> <b>10</b>		
BASE16	<b>g</b> <b>16</b>		
BASE2	<b>f</b> <b>2</b>		
BASE8	<b>g</b> <b>8</b>		
BATT	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> BATT	DECM	Measures the battery voltage in the range between 1.9V and 3.4V and returns this value.
		Integer	As above but returns the voltage in 0.1V units.
BC?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> BC? <b>n</b>	Integer	Tests the specified bit in $x$ .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
BestF	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> BestF	DECM	Selects the best curve fit model, maximizing the correlation like BEST does in HP-42S.
Binom	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Binom etc.	DECM	<p>Binomial distribution with the number of successes <math>g</math> in <b>X</b>, the probability of a success <math>p_0</math> in <b>J</b> and the sample size <math>n</math> in <b>K</b>:</p> <p>pmf <sup>17</sup>: <math>p_B(g; n; p_0) = \binom{n}{g} \cdot p_0^g \cdot (1 - p_0)^{n-g}</math>.</p> <p>cdf: <math>F_B(m; n; p_0) = \sum_{g=0}^m p_B(g; n; p_0)</math>, with the maximum number of successes <math>m</math> in <b>X</b>.</p> <p>Binom<sup>-1</sup> returns <math>m</math> for given probabilities <math>F_B</math> in <b>X</b> and <math>p</math> in <b>J</b> with sample size <math>n</math> in <b>K</b>.</p>
Binom <sub>P</sub>			
Binom <sup>-1</sup>			
B <sub>n</sub>	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> B <sub>n</sub>	DECM	<p>Returns the Bernoulli number for an integer <math>n &gt; 0</math> given in <b>X</b>:</p> <p><math>B_n = (-1)^{n+1} n \cdot \zeta(1-n)</math>. See below for <math>\zeta</math>.</p>
B <sub>n</sub> <sup>*</sup>	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> B <sub>n</sub> <sup>*</sup>	DECM	<p>Returns the Bernoulli number according to its old definition for integer <math>n &gt; 0</math> given in <b>X</b>:</p> <p><math>B_n^* = \frac{2 \cdot (2n)!}{(2\pi)^{2n}} \cdot \zeta(2n)</math>. See below for <math>\zeta</math>.</p>
BS?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> BS? <u>n</u>	Integer	Tests the specified bit in $x$ .
Cauch	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Cauch etc.	DECM	<p>Cauchy-Lorentz distribution with the location <math>x_0</math> specified in <b>J</b> and the shape <math>\gamma</math> in <b>K</b>, also known as Lorentz or Breit-Wigner distribution:</p> <p>pdf: <math>f_{Ca}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\gamma} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x - x_0}{\gamma}\right)^2}</math></p> <p>cdf: <math>F_{Ca}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{x - x_0}{\gamma}\right)</math>.</p> <p>Cauch<sup>-1</sup> returns <math>x</math> for a given probability <math>F_{Ca}</math> in <b>X</b>, with location <math>x_0</math> in <b>J</b> and shape <math>\gamma</math> in <b>K</b>.</p>
Cauch <sub>P</sub>			
Cauch <sup>-1</sup>			
CB	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> CB <u>n</u>	Integer	Clears the specified bit in $x$ .
CEIL	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> CEIL	DECM	Returns the smallest integer $\geq x$ .
CF	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> CF <u>n</u>	$\backslash\alpha$	Clears the flag specified.

<sup>17</sup> The pmf equals BINOMDIST( $g; n; p_0; 0$ ) and the cdf BINOMDIST( $m; n; p_0; 1$ ) in MS Excel.



Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
CLALL	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> CLALL	\PRG	Clears all registers and programs if confirmed.
CLFLAG	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> CLFLAG	\α	Clears all user flags.
CLP	<b>h</b> <b>CLP</b>	\PRG	Positions the program pointer to step 000 and clears the subroutine return stack.
		PRG	Clears the program memory if confirmed. Not programmable.
CLREG	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> CLREG	All	Clears all general purpose registers. The stack contents are kept.
CLSTK	<b>0</b> <b>g</b> <b>FILL</b>	\α	Clears all stack registers.
	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> CLSTK		
CLx	<b>h</b> <b>CLx</b>	All	Clears the lowest stack register, disabling stack lift as usual.
CLα	<b>f</b> <b>CLα</b>	All	Clears the alpha register like CLA in <i>HP-42S</i> .
CLΣ	<b>g</b> <b>CLΣ</b>	DECM	Clears all statistical sums in the respective general purpose registers.
COMB	<b>f</b> <b>Cy.x</b>	DECM	Returns the number of possible <u>sets</u> of <i>y</i> items taken <i>x</i> at a time. No item occurs more than once in a set, and different orders of the same <i>x</i> items are <u>not</u> counted separately.  Formula: $C_{y,x} = \binom{y}{x} = \frac{y!}{x!(y-x)!}$
CONJ	<b>CPX</b> <b>X.FCN</b> CONJ	DECM	Changes the sign of <i>y</i> .
CORR	<b>g</b> <b>r</b>	DECM	Returns the correlation coefficient for the current statistical data and curve fitting model.
COS	<b>f</b> <b>COS</b>	DECM	Returns the cosine of the angle in <i>X</i> .
COSH	<b>f</b> <b>HYP</b> <b>COS</b>	DECM	Returns the hyperbolic cosine of <i>x</i> .
COV	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> COV	DECM	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 <i>s<sub>xy</sub></i> for the sample covariance.
CUBE	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> CUBE	\α	Returns $x^3$ .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<b>CUBERT</b>	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> CUBERT	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns $\sqrt[3]{x}$ .
DATE	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> DATE	DECM	Recalls the date from the real time clock and displays it in the numeric section in the format selected. See D.MY, M.DY, and Y.MD. The function DATE of <i>HP-12C</i> corresponds to DAYS+ in WP 34S (see below).
DAY	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DAY	DECM	Assumes $x$ containing a date in the format selected and extracts the day.
DAYS+	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DAYS+	DECM	Works like DATE in <i>HP-12C</i> , adding $x$ days on a date in $Y$ in the format selected and displaying the resulting date including the day of week in the same format as WDAY does.
DBLR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DBLR	Integer	Double precision commands for remainder, multiplication and division like in <i>HP-16C</i> .
DBL ×	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DBL×		
DBL /	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DBL/		
DEC	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> DEC $\underline{r}$	$\backslash\alpha$	Decrements $r$ by one, equivalent to $1 \text{ STO- } r$ , but without modifying the stack.
DECM	<b>f</b> <b>H.d</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets default decimal mode for calculations.
DECOMP	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DECOMP	FRC	Decomposes $x$ (after converting it into an improper fraction, if applicable), resulting in a stack $[\text{numerator}(x), \text{denominator}(x), y, z]$ or $[\text{num}(x), \text{den}(x), y, z, t, a, b, c]$ , respectively. Reversible by division.
DEG	<b>g</b> <b>DEG</b>	DECM	Sets angular mode to degrees.
DEG→	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DEG→	DECM	Takes $x$ as degrees and converts them to the angular mode currently set.
DENANY	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> DENANY	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets default fraction format like in <i>HP-35S</i> , allowing maximum precision. Any denominator up to the value set by DENMAX may appear.
DENFAC	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> DENFAC	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets “factors of the maximum denominator”. With e.g. DENMAX = 60, possible denominators are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, and 60.
DENFIX	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> DENFIX	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets fixed denominator format, i.e. the denominator equaling DENMAX always.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
DENMAX	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> DENMAX	$\backslash\alpha$	Works like $\backslash c$ in HP-35S, but maximum denominator settable is 9999. It will be set to this value if $x < 1$ or $x > 9999$ at execution time. For $x = 1$ the current setting is recalled.
DISP	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> DISP $\underline{n}$	DECM	Changes the number of decimals while keeping the display format (FIX, SCI, ENG) as is. With ALL set, DISP will change the switchover point (see ALL).
DROP	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> DROP	$\backslash\alpha$	Drops $x$ . See <a href="#">above</a> for details and $^c$ DROP.
DSE	<b>f</b> <b>DSE</b> $\underline{r}$	PRG & DECM	Given $cccccc.ffffi$ in $r$ , this function decrements $r$ by $ii$ , skipping next program line if then $cccccc \leq fff$ .
DSZ	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> DSZ $\underline{r}$	PRG	Decrements $r$ by one, skipping next program line if then $ r  < 1$ .
D.MY	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> D.MY	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets the format for date display.
D→J	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> D→J	DECM	Takes $x$ as a date in the format selected and converts it to a Julian day number according to JG...
D→R		DECM	Please see the <a href="#">catalog of conversions below</a> for conversions from degrees to radians.
E3OFF	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> E3OFF	$\backslash\alpha$	Toggle the thousands separator (either a point or a comma depending on the radix setting).
E3ON	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> E3ON		
ENG	<b>h</b> <b>ENG</b> $\underline{n}$	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets engineering display format.
ENGOVR	<b>h</b> <b>ENG</b> <b>ENTER↑</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Numbers exceeding the range displayable in ALL or FIX will be shown in engineering format. See SCIOVR.
ENTER↑	<b>ENTER↑</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
ENTRY?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> ENTRY?	ALL	Checks the entry flag. It 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</b> <b>X.FCN</b> erf	DECM	Returns the error function and its complementary, respectively:

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
erfc	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> erfc		$erf(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\tau^2} d\tau$ and $erfc(x) = 1 - erf(x)$
ERR	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> ERR <b>n</b>	PRG	Raises the error specified. See <a href="#">below</a> for the respective error codes.
EVEN?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> EVEN?	$\backslash\alpha$	Checks if $x$ is integer and even.
$e^x$	<b>f</b> <b>e<sup>x</sup></b>	DECM	
ExpF	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> ExpF	DECM	Selects the exponential curve fit model.
Expon	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Expon etc.	DECM	Exponential distribution with the rate $\lambda$ specified in <b>J</b> : pdf <sup>18</sup> : $f_{Ex}(x) = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x}$ , cdf: $F_{Ex}(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ . Expon <sup>-1</sup> returns the survival time $t_s$ for a given probability $F_{Ex}$ in <b>X</b> and rate $\lambda$ in <b>J</b> .
Expon <sub>P</sub>			
Expon <sup>-1</sup>			
EXPT	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> EXPT	DECM	Returns the exponent <b>h</b> of the number displayed $x = m \cdot 10^h$ .
$e^x - 1$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $e^x - 1$	DECM	Returns more accurate results for the fractional part of $e^x$ with $x \approx 0$ .
FAST	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> FAST	All	Sets the processor speed to “fast”. This is start-up default and is kept for fresh batteries.
FB	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> FB <b>n</b>	Integer	Inverts (“flips”) the specified bit in $x$ .
FC?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> FC? <b>n</b> etc.	$\backslash\alpha$	Tests if the flag specified is clear. Clears, flips, or sets this flag after testing, if applicable.
FC?C			
FC?F			
FC?S			
FF	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> FF <b>n</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Flips the flag specified.
FIB	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> FIB	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns the Fibonacci number $F_x$ .
FILL	<b>g</b> <b>FILL</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Copies $x$ to all stack levels. See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
FIX	<b>h</b> <b>FIX</b> <b>n</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets fixed point display format.

<sup>18</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
FLOOR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> FLOOR	DECM	Returns the largest integer $\leq x$ .
<b>FP</b>	<b>g</b> <b>FP</b>	DECM	Returns the fractional part of $x$ .
FP?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> FP?	$\backslash\alpha$	Tests $x$ for having a nonzero fractional part.
FRACT	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> FRACT	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets fraction mode like in HP-35S, but keeps display format as set by PROFRC or IMPFRC.
FS?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> FS? <u>n</u> etc.	$\backslash\alpha$	Tests if the flag specified is set. Clears, flips, or sets this flag after testing, if applicable.
FS?C			
FS?F			
FS?S			
$F_P(x)$	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> $F(x)$ etc.	DECM	F-distribution. The cdf $F(x)$ equals $1 - Q(F)$ in HP-21S. The degrees of freedom are specified in <b>J</b> and <b>K</b> .
$F(x)$			
$F^{-1}(p)$			
$f'(x)$	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> $f'(x)$ <i>label</i>	DECM	Return the first or second derivative of $f(x)$ , respectively, with the function $f(x)$ being specified in a routine starting with LBL <i>label</i> . The return stack will have $y$ , $z$ , and $t$ cleared and the position $x$ in <b>L</b> .  Either command will attempt to call a user routine labeled 'δx' to provide a fixed step size $\delta x$ . If that routine is not defined, a step size of 0.1 is employed instead.
$f''(x)$	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> $f''(x)$ <i>label</i>		
GCD	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> GCD	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns the Greatest Common Divisor of $x$ and $y$ .
Geom	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Geom etc.	DECM	Geometric distribution: pdf: $f_{Ge}(m) = p_0(1 - p_0)^m$ , cdf: $F_{Ge}(m) = 1 - (1 - p_0)^{m+1}$ is 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> .  $\text{Geom}^{-1}$ returns the number of failures $f$ before the first success for given probabilities $F_{Ge}$ in <b>X</b> and $p_0$ in <b>J</b> .
Geom <sub>P</sub>			
Geom <sup>-1</sup>			
GRAD	<b>g</b> <b>GRAD</b>	DECM	Sets angular mode to gon or grads.
GRAD→	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> GRAD→	DECM	Takes $x$ as given in gon or grads and converts them to the angular mode currently set.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
GTO	<b>h</b> <b>GTO</b> <u>label</u>	PRG	Inserts an unconditional branch to <b>label</b> .
		\PRG, \α	Positions the program pointer to <b>label</b> .
	<b>h</b> <b>GTO</b> <b>.</b> <b>A</b> , <b>B</b> , <b>C</b> , or <b>D</b>	\α	Positions the program pointer ... (not programmable). ... to one of these labels, if defined.
	<b>h</b> <b>GTO</b> <b>.</b> <b>nnn</b>		... to step <b>nnn</b> .
	<b>h</b> <b>GTO</b> <b>.</b> <b>.</b>		... to step 000 .
GTOα	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> GTOα	\α	Takes the first three characters of <b>alpha</b> (or less if there are less available) as a label and positions the program pointer to it.
H <sub>n</sub>	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> H <sub>n</sub>	DECM	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 <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b> , solving the differential equation $f''(x) - 2x \cdot f'(x) + 2n \cdot f(x) = 0$ .
H <sub>np</sub>	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> H <sub>np</sub>	DECM	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 <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b> .
H.MS	<b>f</b> <b>H.MS</b>	DECM	Assumes <b>X</b> containing <i>decimal</i> hours or degrees, and displays them converted in the format hhhh°mm' ss.dd'' as shown in the paragraph <a href="#">above</a> . Will return to the previous decimal display with the next keystroke thereafter.
H.MS+	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> H.MS+	DECM	Assumes <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> containing times or degrees in the format hhhh.mmssdd , and adds or subtracts them, respectively.
H.MS-	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> H.MS-		
IBASE?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> IBASE?	\α	Returns the integer base set (see BASE).
IMPFRF	<b>g</b> <b>d/c</b>	\α	Sets fraction mode allowing improper fractions in display (i.e. $\frac{5}{3}$ instead of $1\frac{2}{3}$ ). Converts <b>x</b> according to the settings by DEN... Absolute decimal equivalents of <b>x</b> must not exceed 100,000. Compare PROFRC.
		FRC	Allows displaying improper fractions. Thus converts a proper fraction in <b>X</b> into the equivalent improper fraction, if applicable.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
INC	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> INC <b>r</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Increments <b>r</b> by one, equivalent to 1 STO+ <b>r</b> , but without modifying the stack.
INTM?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> INTM?	$\backslash \alpha$	Tests if the WP 34S is in an integer mode.
INT?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> INT?	$\backslash \alpha$	Tests <b>x</b> for being an integer, i.e. having a fractional part equal to zero. Compare FP?.
<b>IP</b>	<b>f</b> <b>IP</b>	DECM	Returns the integer part of <b>x</b> .
<b>ISG</b>	<b>g</b> <b>ISG</b> <b>r</b>	PRG & DECM	Given cccccc.ffffi in <b>r</b> , this function increments <b>r</b> by ii, skipping next program line if then cccccc > fff.
ISZ	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> ISZ <b>r</b>	PRG	Increments <b>r</b> by one, skipping next program line if then $ r  < 1$ .
I $\beta$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> I $\beta$	DECM	Returns the regularized incomplete beta function $\frac{\beta_x(x, y, z)}{\beta(y, z)} = \frac{1}{\beta(y, z)} \cdot \int_0^x t^{y-1} (1-t)^{z-1} dt$ with $\beta_x$ being the incomplete beta function and $\beta$ being Euler's beta (see below).
I $\Gamma$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> I $\Gamma$	DECM	Returns the regularized incomplete gamma function $\frac{\gamma(x, y)}{\Gamma(x)}$ with $\gamma(x, y) = \int_0^y t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ being the lower incomplete gamma function. For $\Gamma$ see below.
JG1582	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> JG1582	DECM	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.
JG1752	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> JG1752		
J→D	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> J→D	DECM	Takes <b>x</b> as a Julian day number and converts it to a date according to JG... in the format selected
KEY?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> KEY? <b>a</b>	All	Tests if a key was pressed while a program was running or paused. If <u>no</u> key was pressed, the next program step after KEY? will be executed, else it will be skipped and the code of said key will be found in address <b>a</b> . Key codes start top left and correspond to the rows and columns on the keyboard – so e.g. <b>A</b> corresponds to 11, <b>CPX</b> to 16, <b>STO</b> to 21, and <b>+</b> to 75.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
KTY?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> KTY? <b>a</b>	All	Assumes a key code in address <b>a</b> . Checks this code returning <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>EEEX</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.
<b>LASTx</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>L</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
<b>LBL</b>	<b>f</b> <b>LBL</b> <i>label</i>	PRG	Identifies programs and routines for execution and branching. See opportunities for specifying <i>label</i> in the table <a href="#">above</a> .
LBL?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> LBL? <i>label</i>	All	Tests for the existence of the label specified, anywhere in program memory. See opportunities for specifying <i>label</i> in the table <a href="#">above</a> .
LCM	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> LCM	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns the Least Common Multiple of $x$ and $y$ .
LEAP?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> LEAP?	DECM	Takes $x$ as a date in the format selected, extracts the year, and tests for a leap year.
LgNrm	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> LgNrm etc.	DECM	Lognormal distribution with $\mu = \ln \bar{x}_g$ specified in <b>J</b> and $\sigma = \ln \varepsilon$ in <b>K</b> . See $\bar{x}_g$ and $\varepsilon$ below.  pdf: $f_{Ln}(x) = \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ ,  cdf: $F_{Ln}(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{\ln x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$ with $\Phi(z)$ denoting the standard normal cdf.  LgNrm <sup>-1</sup> returns $x$ for a given probability $F_{Ln}$ in <b>X</b> , $\mu$ in <b>J</b> , and $\sigma$ in <b>K</b> .
LgNrm <sub>p</sub>			
LgNrm <sup>-1</sup>			
LinF	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> LinF	DECM	Selects the linear curve fit model.
LJ	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> LJ	Integer	Left adjust as in <i>HP-16C</i> .
<b>LN</b>	<b>g</b> <b>LN</b>	DECM	Returns the natural logarithm of $x$ , i.e. the logarithm of $x$ for base $e$ .



Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$L_n$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $L_n$	DECM	Laguerre's polynomials (compare $L_n\alpha$ below): $L_n(x) = \frac{e^x}{n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x}) = L_n^{(0)}(x) \text{ with } n \text{ in } Y,$ solving the differential equation $x \cdot y'' + (1-x)y' + ny = 0.$
$LN1+x$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $LN1+x$	DECM	Natural logarithm of values close to zero. Returns $\ln(1+x)$ , providing a much higher accuracy in the fractional part of the result.
$L_n\alpha$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $L_n\alpha$	DECM	Laguerre's generalized polynomials with $n$ in $Y$ and $\alpha$ in $Z$ : $L_n^{(\alpha)}(x) = \frac{x^{-\alpha} e^x}{n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^{n+\alpha} e^{-x}).$
$LN\beta$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $LN\beta$ <b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $LN\beta$	DECM	Returns the natural logarithm of Euler's $\beta$ function. See there.
$LN\Gamma$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $LN\Gamma$ <b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $LN\Gamma$	DECM	Returns the natural logarithm of $\Gamma(x)$ . See there.
LOAD	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> LOAD	$\backslash\alpha$	Restore the entire backup. See SAVE.
$LOG_{10}$	<b>g</b> <b>LG</b>	DECM	Returns the logarithm of $x$ for base 10.
$LOG_2$	<b>g</b> <b>LB</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns the logarithm of $x$ for base 2.
LogF	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> LogF	DECM	Selects the logarithmic curve fit model.
Logis	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Logis etc.	DECM	Logistic distribution with $\mu$ given in $J$ and $s$ in $K$ pdf: $f_{L_g}(x) = e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{s}} / s \cdot \left(1 + e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{s}}\right)^2,$
Logis <sub>P</sub>			cdf: $F_{L_g}(x) = \left(1 + e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{s}}\right)^{-1}$
Logis <sup>-1</sup>			Logis <sup>-1</sup> returns $F_{L_g}^{-1}(p) = \mu + s \cdot \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$ for a probability $p$ given in $X$ , $\mu$ in $J$ , and $s$ in $K$ .
$LOGx$	<b>g</b> <b>LOGx</b>	DECM	Returns the logarithm of $y$ for base $x$ .
	<b>CPX</b> <b>g</b> <b>LOGx</b>	DECM	Returns the complex logarithm of $z + it$ for the complex base $x + iy$ .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
LZOFF	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> LZOFF etc.	$\backslash\alpha$	Toggles leading zeros like flag 3 does in <i>HP-16C</i> . Relevant in integer modes only.
LZON			
L.R.	<b>h</b> <b>L.R.</b>	DECM	Returns the parameters <b>a1</b> and <b>a0</b> of the fit curve through the data points accumulated, according to the model selected, and pushes them on the stack. For a straight regression line, <b>a0</b> is the y-intercept and <b>a1</b> the slope.
MANT	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> MANT	DECM	Returns the mantissa <b>m</b> of the number displayed $x = m \cdot 10^h$ . Also see EXPT.
MASKL	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> MASKL <b>n</b> etc.	Integer	Work like MASKL and MASKR on <i>HP-16C</i> , but with the mask length following the command instead of taken from <b>X</b> .
MASKR			
MAX	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> MAX etc.	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns the maximum (minimum) of $x$ and $y$ .
MIN			
MIRROR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> MIRROR	Integer	Reflects the bit pattern in $x$ (e.g. 000101 becomes 101000 for word size 6).
MONTH	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> MONTH	DECM	Assumes $x$ containing a date in the format selected and extracts the month.
M.DY	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> M.DY	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets the format for date display.
NAND	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> NAND	$\backslash\alpha$	Works in analogy to AND.
NaN?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> NaN?	$\backslash\alpha$	Tests $x$ for being “Not a Number”.
nBITS	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> nBITS	Integer	Counts bits set in $x$ like <b>#B</b> does on <i>HP-16C</i> .
NEXTP	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> NEXTP	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns the next prime number $> x$ .
NOP	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> NOP	PRG	“Empty” step FWIW.
NOR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> NOR	$\backslash\alpha$	Works in analogy to AND.
Norml	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Norml etc.	DECM	Normal distribution with an arbitrary mean $\mu$ specified in <b>J</b> and standard deviation $\sigma$ in <b>K</b> :  pdf <sup>19</sup> : $f_N(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ ,  cdf: $F_N(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$ . See below for $\Phi$ .
Norml <sub>p</sub>			

<sup>19</sup> The pdf corresponds to NORMDIST( $x$ ;  $\mu$ ;  $\sigma$ ; 0) and the cdf to NORMDIST( $x$ ;  $\mu$ ;  $\sigma$ ; 1) in MS Excel.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
NormI <sup>-1</sup>	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> NormI etc.	DECM	Returns <b>x</b> for a given probability <b>F<sub>N</sub></b> in <b>X</b> , mean <b>μ</b> in <b>J</b> , and standard deviation <b>σ</b> in <b>K</b> <sup>20</sup> .
NOT	<b>h</b> <b>NOT</b>	Integer	Works in analogy to AND.
nΣ	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> nΣ	DECM	Recalls the number of accumulated data points. Necessary for basic statistics.
ODD?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> ODD?	$\backslash\alpha$	Checks if <b>x</b> is integer and odd.
OFF	<b>g</b> <b>OFF</b>	PRG	Inserts a step to turn the WP 34S off under program control.
OR	<b>h</b> <b>OR</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Works in analogy to AND.
PERM	<b>g</b> <b>Py,x</b>	DECM	Returns the number of possible <u>arrangements</u> of <b>y</b> items taken <b>x</b> at a time. No item occurs more than once in an arrangement, and different orders of the same <b>x</b> items <u>are</u> counted separately. Formula: $P_{y,x} = x! \cdot C_{y,x}$ , see COMB.
P <sub>n</sub>	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> P <sub>n</sub>	DECM	Legendre's polynomials: $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n]$ with <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b> , solving the differential equation $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1 - x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right] + n(n+1)f(x) = 0.$
Poiss	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Poiss etc.	DECM	Poisson distribution with the number of successes <b>g</b> in <b>X</b> , gross error probability <b>p<sub>0</sub></b> in <b>J</b> , and sample size <b>n</b> in <b>K</b> . Alternatively, Poisson's $\lambda = n \cdot p_0$ may be in <b>J</b> if <b>k</b> = 1:
Poiss <sub>p</sub>			pmf <sup>21</sup> : $P_p(g; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^g}{g!} e^{-\lambda}$ , cdf: $F_p(m; \lambda) = \sum_{g=0}^m P_p(g; \lambda)$ , with the maximum
Poiss <sup>-1</sup>			number of successes <b>m</b> in <b>X</b> . Poiss <sup>-1</sup> returns <b>m</b> for given probabilities <b>F<sub>P</sub></b> in <b>X</b> and <b>p</b> in <b>J</b> with sample size <b>n</b> in <b>K</b> .
PowerF	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> PowerF	DECM	Selects the power curve fit model.

<sup>20</sup> This corresponds to NORMINV(**F<sub>N</sub>**; **μ**; **σ**) in MS Excel.

<sup>21</sup> The pmf corresponds to POISSON(**g**; **λ**; **0**) and the cdf to POISSON(**g**; **λ**; **1**) in MS Excel.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
PRCL	PRCL <i>n</i>	$\backslash \alpha$	Recall the user program space from flash segment <i>n</i> to RAM where it may be edited (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
PRIME?	PRIME?	$\backslash \alpha$	Checks if the absolute value of the integer part of <i>x</i> is a prime. The method is believed to work for integers up to 9E18.
PROFRC		DECM	Sets fraction mode like in <i>HP-35S</i> , allowing only proper fractions or mixed numbers in display. Converts <i>x</i> according to the settings by DEN... Absolute decimal equivalents of <i>x</i> must not exceed 100,000. Compare IMPFRC.
		FRC	Allows displaying only proper fractions. Thus converts an improper fraction in <i>X</i> , if applicable, e.g. 5/3 into 1 2/3.
PROMPT	PROMPT	PRG	Displays <i>alpha</i> and stops program execution (equaling $\alpha$ VIEW followed by STOP actually). See <a href="#">below</a> for more.
PSE	<i>nn</i>	PRG	Refreshes the display and pauses program execution for <i>nn</i> ticks, with $0 \leq nn \leq 99$ . The pause will be terminated early as soon as a key is pressed.
PSTO	PSTO <i>n</i>	$\backslash \alpha$	Stores the user program space in flash segment <i>n</i> (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
PUTK	PUTK <i>a</i>	All	Assumes a key code in address <i>a</i> . Stops program execution, takes said code and puts it in the keyboard buffer resulting in immediate execution of the corresponding call.  is required to resume program execution.  May help in user interaction with programs.
P $\leftrightarrow$	P $\leftrightarrow$ <i>n</i>	$\backslash \alpha$	Exchanges the user program space with the contents of flash segment <i>n</i> (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
RAD		DECM	Sets angular mode to radians.
RAD $\rightarrow$	RAD $\rightarrow$	DECM	Takes <i>x</i> as radians and converts them to the angular mode currently set.
RAN#		DECM	Returns a random number between 0 and 1 like RAN in <i>HP-42S</i> .
		Integer	Returns a random bit pattern for the word size set.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<b>RCLF</b>	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RCF <b>s</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Works like RCL but recalls from flash memory. Also six recall arithmetic operations may be performed like with RCL.
	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> RCF <b>s</b>		
RCFRG	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RCFRG	$\backslash\alpha$	Recovers all general purpose registers from the backup region (see SAVE and <a href="#">above</a> ).
RCFST	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RCFST	$\backslash\alpha$	Recovers the system state from the backup region (see SAVE and <a href="#">above</a> ).
<b>RCL</b>	<b>RCL</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	See the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for $^C$ RCL.
<b>RCLM</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>MODE</b> <b>s</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Recalls mode settings stored via STOM as described <a href="#">above</a> .
	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RCLM <b>s</b>		
RCLS	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RCLS <b>s</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Recalls 4 or 8 values from a set of registers starting at address <b>s</b> , and pushes them on the stack. This is the converse command of STOS.
<b>RCL+</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>+</b> <b>s</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Recalls the content of address <b>s</b> , executes the specified operation on it and pushes the result on the stack.  E.g. RCL-12 subtracts <b>r12</b> from <b>x</b> and displays the result (like <b>RCL</b> 12 <b>-</b> , but without losing a stack level).  See the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for $^C$ RCL.
<b>RCL-</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>-</b> <b>s</b>		
<b>RCL×</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>×</b> <b>s</b>		
<b>RCL/</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>/</b> <b>s</b>		
<b>RCL↑</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>▲</b> <b>s</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	RCL↑ (↓) recalls the maximum (minimum) of the values in <b>s</b> and <b>X</b> .
<b>RCL↓</b>	<b>RCL</b> <b>▼</b> <b>s</b>		
<b>RDX,</b>	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> RDX,	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets the decimal mark to a comma.
	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RDX,		
	<b>h</b> <b>./,</b>		Toggles the radix mark.
<b>RDX.</b>	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> RDX.	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets the decimal mark to a point.
	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RDX.		
REALM?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> REALM?	$\backslash\alpha$	Tests if the WP 34S is in real mode.
RECV	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> RECV	$\backslash\alpha$	Prepares your WP 34S for receiving data via serial I/O. See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
RESET	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> RESET	All	Executes CLALL and resets all modes to start-up default, i.e. 24h, 2COMPL, ALL 00, DEG, DENANY, DENMAX 9999, DECM, LinF, PROFRC, RDX., SCIOVR, SSIZE4, WSIZE 64, Y.MD. See these commands for more information. RESET is not programmable.
RJ	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> RJ	Integer	Right adjusts, in analogy to LJ on <i>HP-16C</i> .
RL	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> RL <u><i>n</i></u>	Integer	Works like <i>n</i> consecutive RLs / RLCs on <i>HP-16C</i> . For RL, $1 \leq n \leq 63$ . For RLC, $1 \leq n \leq 64$ . RL 0 and RLC 0 execute as NOP.
RLC	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> RLC <u><i>n</i></u>		
RM	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> RM	$\backslash \alpha$	<p>Sets the floating point rounding mode. This is for numerical mathematics geeks only, and 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:</p> <p>0: round half even: <math>\frac{1}{2} = 0.5</math> rounds to next even number (default).  1: round half up: 0.5 rounds up.  2: round half down: 0.5 rounds down.  3: round up: round away from 0.  4: round down: round towards 0 (truncate).  5: ceiling: round towards <math>+\infty</math>.  6: floor: round towards <math>-\infty</math>.</p>
RM?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> RM?	$\backslash \alpha$	Returns the floating point rounding mode set. See RM for more.
RMDR	<b>h</b> <b>RMDR</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Equals MOD on <i>HP-42S</i> and RMD on <i>HP-16C</i> .
<b>ROUND</b>	<b>g</b> <b>RND</b>	DECM	Rounds <i>x</i> using the current display format, like RND in <i>HP-42S</i> .
		FRC	Rounds <i>x</i> using the current denominator, like RND in <i>HP-35S</i> .
ROUNDI	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> ROUNDI	DECM	Rounds <i>x</i> to next integer. $\frac{1}{2}$ rounds to 1.
RR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> RR <u><i>n</i></u>	Integer	Works like <i>n</i> consecutive RRs / RRCs on <i>HP-16C</i> . See RL / RLC for more.
RRC	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> RRC <u><i>n</i></u>		

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
RTN		$\backslash$ PRG	Moves the program pointer to step 000.
		PRG	Last command in a routine. Returns control to the calling routine in program execution, i.e. moves the program pointer one step behind the most recent XEQ instruction encountered. If there is none, program execution halts and the program pointer is set to step 000.
RTN+1	RTN+1	PRG	Returns control to the calling routine like RTN does, but moves the program pointer to the <u>second</u> line following the most recent XEQ instruction encountered. If there is none, program execution halts.
R-CLR	R-CLR	DECM	Interprets $x$ in the form $ss.nn$ . Clears $nn$ registers starting with number $ss$ . E.g. for $x = 34.56$ , R-CLR will clear <b>R34</b> through <b>R89</b> .
R-COPY	R-COPY	DECM	Interprets $x$ in the form $ss.nndd$ . Takes $nn$ registers starting with number $ss$ and copies their contents to $dd$ etc. E.g. for $x = 7.0345678$ , <b>r07</b> , <b>r08</b> , <b>r09</b> will be copied into <b>R45</b> , <b>R46</b> , <b>R47</b> , respectively. For $x < 0$ , R-COPY will take $nn$ registers from flash memory instead, starting with register number $ ss $ there.
R-SORT	R-SORT	DECM	Interprets $x$ in the form $ss.nn$ . Sorts the contents of $nn$ registers starting with number $ss$ . Assume $x = 49.036$ , <b>r49</b> = 1.2, <b>r50</b> = -3.4, and <b>r51</b> = 0; then R-SORT will return <b>r49</b> = -3.4, <b>r50</b> = 0, and <b>r51</b> = 1.2.
R-SWAP	R-SWAP	DECM	Works like R-COPY but swaps the contents of source and destination registers.
R→D		DECM	Please see the <a href="#">catalog of conversions below</a> for conversions of radians to degrees.
$R\uparrow$		$\backslash\alpha$	Rotates the stack contents one level up or down, respectively. See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
$R\downarrow$			
s		DECM	Takes the statistical sums accumulated, calculates the sample standard deviations $s_y$ and $s_x$ and pushes them on the stack.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
SAVE	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> SAVE	$\backslash \alpha$	Saves user program space, registers and system state to flash memory. Program space is stored in segment 0. Registers and system state are in their own special region.
SB	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SB $\underline{n}$	Integer	Sets the specified bit in $x$ .
SCI	<b>h</b> <b>SCI</b> $\underline{n}$	$\backslash \alpha$	Sets scientific display format.
SCIOVR	<b>h</b> <b>SCI</b> <b>ENTER</b> $\uparrow$	$\backslash \alpha$	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</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SDL $\underline{n}$	DECM	Shifts digits left by $n$ decimals, equivalent to multiplying $x$ by $10^n$ .
SDR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SDR $\underline{n}$	DECM	Shifts digits right by $n$ decimals, equivalent to dividing $x$ through $10^n$ .
SEED	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> SEED	DECM	Stores a seed for random number generation.
SEND A	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> SEND A	$\backslash \alpha$	Sends all RAM data via serial I/O. See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
SEND L	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> SEND L $\underline{n}$	$\backslash \alpha$	Sends the library file of region $n$ into RAM via serial I/O. See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
SEND P	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> SEND P	$\backslash \alpha$	Sends the user program memory via serial I/O. See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
SEND R	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> SEND R	$\backslash \alpha$	Sends the general purpose registers 00 to 99 via serial I/O. See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> for more.
SERR	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> SERR	DECM	Works like s but pushes the standard errors $s/\sqrt{n}$ on the stack (i.e. the standard deviations of $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ ).
SERRw	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> SERRw	DECM	Works like sw but returns the standard error $s/\sqrt{\sum y_i}$ (i.e. the standard deviation of $\bar{x}_w$ ).
SETCHN	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> SETCHN	$\backslash \alpha$	Sets some regional preferences (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
SETDAT	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SETDAT	DECM	Sets the date for the real time clock (doesn't work with the emulator, since the emulator takes this information from the PC clock).
SETEUR	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Set some regional preferences (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
SETIND	SETEUR etc.		



Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
SETTIM	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SETTIM	DECM	Sets the time for the real time clock (doesn't work with the emulator, since the emulator takes this information from the PC clock).
SETUK	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> SETUK etc.	\alpha	Set some regional preferences (see <a href="#">above</a> ).
SETUSA			
SF	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> SF <u>n</u>	\alpha	Sets the flag specified.
SHOW	<b>h</b> <b>SHOW</b>	DECM & \PRG	Shows the full mantissa until the next key is pressed. See <a href="#">above</a> .
		PRG	Displays a CRC checksum of program memory contents, allowing validation of program integrity. Not programmable.
SIGN	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SIGN	\alpha	Returns 1 for $x > 0$ , $-1$ for $x < 0$ , and 0 for $x = 0$ or non-numbers.
	<b>CPX</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SIGN	DECM	Returns the unit vector of $x + iy$ in <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> .
SIGNMT	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> SIGNMT	\alpha	Sets sign-and-mantissa mode for integers.
SIN	<b>f</b> <b>SIN</b>	DECM	Returns the sine of the angle in <b>X</b> .
SINC	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SINC	DECM	Returns $\frac{\sin(x)}{x}$ .
SINH	<b>f</b> <b>HYP</b> <b>SIN</b>	DECM	Returns the hyperbolic sine of $x$ .
SKIP	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> SKIP <u>n</u>	PRG	Skips <b>n</b> program steps forwards ( $1 \leq n \leq 99$ ). So e.g. SKIP 02 skips over the next two steps, going e.g. from step 123 to step 126. If the skip would land beyond the end of occupied program memory, the same will happen as if a RTN had been encountered.
SL	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SL <u>n</u>	Integer	Works like <b>n</b> (up to 63) consecutive SLs on HP-16C. SL 0 executes as NOP.
SLOW	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> SLOW	All	Sets the processor speed to "slow". This is also entered for low battery voltage.
SLV	<b>f</b> <b>SLV</b> <u>label</u>	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. Please note SLV acts as a test.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
SLVQ	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SLVQ	DECM	<p>Solves the quadratic equation <math>ax^2 + bx + c = 0</math>, with the real parameters put on the stack [ <b>c</b>, <b>b</b>, <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 conjugate of the first – see CONJ). If run directly from the keyboard, the complex indicator is lit then – in a program, the step after SLVQ is skipped.</li> </ul> <p>In either case, <b>r</b> is returned in <b>Z</b>. Higher stack levels are kept unchanged. <b>L</b> contains <b>c</b>.</p>
SMODE?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> SMODE?	$\backslash\alpha$	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</b> <b>TEST</b> SPEC?	$\backslash\alpha$	True if <b>x</b> is special, i.e. infinity or NaN.
SR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> SR <b>n</b>	Integer	Works like <b>n</b> consecutive SRs on HP-16C. SR 0 executes as NOP.
SSIZE4	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> SSIZE4	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets the stack size to 4 or 8 levels, respectively. See <a href="#">above</a> . The same will happen if stack size is changed via RCLM.
SSIZE8	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> SSIZE8		
SSIZE?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> SSIZE?	$\backslash\alpha$	Returns the number of stack levels accessible.
STATUS	<b>h</b> <b>STATUS</b>	$\backslash$ PRG	Shows the status of all user flags, similar to STATUS on HP-16C. See <a href="#">above</a> .
STO	<b>STO</b> <b>d</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	See the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for <sup>c</sup> STO.
STOM	<b>STO</b> <b>MODE</b> <b>s</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Stores mode settings for later use as described <a href="#">above</a> . Take RCLM to recall them.
	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> STOM <b>s</b>		
STOP	<b>R/S</b>	PRG	Stops program execution. May be used to wait for an input, for example.
STOS	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> STOS <b>d</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Stores all stack levels in a set of 4 or 8 registers, starting at destination <b>d</b> .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<b>STO+</b>	<b>[STO]</b> <b>[+]</b> <u>d</u>	$\backslash \alpha$	<p>Executes the specified operation on the content of address <b>d</b> and stores the result into said address.</p> <p>E.g. STO-12 subtracts <i>x</i> from <i>r12</i> like the sequence <b>[RCL]</b> 12 <b>[x↔y]</b> <b>[−]</b> <b>[STO]</b> 12 does, but without touching the stack at all.</p> <p>See the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for <sup>c</sup>STO.</p>
<b>STO−</b>	<b>[STO]</b> <b>[−]</b> <u>d</u>		
<b>STO×</b>	<b>[STO]</b> <b>[×</b> <u>d</u>		
<b>STO/</b>	<b>[STO]</b> <b>[/]</b> <u>d</u>		
<b>STO↑</b>	<b>[STO]</b> <b>[▲]</b> <u>d</u>	$\backslash \alpha$	STO↑ (↓) takes the maximum (minimum) of the values in <b>d</b> and <b>X</b> and stores it.
<b>STO↓</b>	<b>[STO]</b> <b>[▼]</b> <u>d</u>		
SUM	<b>[h]</b> <b>[STAT]</b> SUM	DECM	Recalls the linear sums <b>Σy</b> and <b>Σx</b> . Useful for elementary vector algebra in 2D.
sw	<b>[h]</b> <b>[STAT]</b> sw	DECM	<p>Returns the standard deviation for weighted data</p> $s_w = + \sqrt{\frac{\sum y_i \cdot \sum (y_i \cdot x_i^2) - [\sum (y_i \cdot x_i)]^2}{(\sum y_i)^2 - \sum y_i^2}}$ <p>with the weights entered in y via Σ+.</p>
sxy	<b>[h]</b> <b>[STAT]</b> sxy	DECM	<p>Returns the sample covariance for two data sets. It depends on the fit model selected. For LinF, it returns</p> $s_{xy} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \cdot (n - 1)}.$ <p>See COV for the population covariance.</p>
<b>TAN</b>	<b>[f]</b> <b>[TAN]</b>	DECM	Returns the tangent of the angle in <b>X</b> .
<b>TANH</b>	<b>[f]</b> <b>[HYP]</b> <b>[TAN]</b>	DECM	Returns the hyperbolic tangent of <i>x</i> .
TICKS	<b>[h]</b> <b>[P.FCN]</b> TICKS	$\backslash \alpha$	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 inevitable prerequisite for the clock being useful in medium to long range.
TIME	<b>[h]</b> <b>[P.FCN]</b> TIME	DECM, $\alpha$	Recalls the time from the real time clock at execution, displaying it in the format hh.mmssdd in 24h-mode. Chose FIX 6 for best results.
T <sub>n</sub>	<b>[h]</b> <b>[X.FCN]</b> T <sub>n</sub>	DECM	<p>Chebyshev's (a. k. a. Čebyšev, Tschebyschow, Tschebyscheff) polynomials of first kind T<sub>n</sub>(<i>x</i>) with <b>n</b> in <b>Y</b>, solving the differential equation</p> $(1 - x^2)y'' - x \cdot y' + n^2 y = 0.$

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
TOP?	<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b> TOP?	PRG	Executes the next step only if it is called from a program that isn't a subroutine, i.e. if the program running flag is set and the return stack pointer points to an empty stack.
$t_p(x)$	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> $t(x)$ etc.	DECM	Student's $t$ distribution. $t(x)$ equals $1 - Q(t)$ in HP-21S. The degree of freedom is stored in <b>J</b> .
$t(x)$			
$t^{-1}(p)$			
$U_n$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $U_n$	DECM	Chebychev's polynomials of second kind $U_n(x)$ with $n$ in <b>Y</b> , solving the differential equation $(1 - x^2)y'' - 3x \cdot y' + n(n + 2)y = 0.$
UNSIGN	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> UNSIGN	$\backslash\alpha$	Sets unsigned mode for integers.
VERS	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> VERS	$\backslash$ PRG	Shows the firmware version and build number.
VIEW	<b>h</b> <b>VIEW</b> <u>s</u>	$\backslash\alpha$	Displays the content of address <b>s</b> until the next key is pressed. See <a href="#">below</a> for more.
VW $\alpha$ +	<b>h</b> <b>VIEW</b> <u>s</u>	$\alpha$	Displays the alpha register in the top line plus the contents of address <b>s</b> in the bottom line until the next key is pressed. See <a href="#">below</a> for more.
W	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> W	DECM	Returns Lambert's W for given $x \geq -1/e$ .
WDAY	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> WDAY	DECM	Takes $x$ as a date in the format selected and returns the name of the day in the dot matrix and a corresponding integer in the numeric display (Monday = 1, Sunday = 7).
$W^{-1}$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $W^{-1}$	DECM	Returns $x$ for given W ( $\geq -1$ ). See W above.
Weibl	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> Weibl etc.	DECM	Weibull distribution with the shape parameter <b>b</b> in <b>J</b> and the characteristic lifetime <b>T</b> in <b>K</b> : pdf <sup>22</sup> : $f_w(t) = \frac{b}{T} \left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^{b-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^b},$ cdf: $F_w(t) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^b}.$
Weibl <sub>p</sub>			Weibl $^{-1}$ returns the survival time $t_s$ for given probability $F_w$ , <b>b</b> in <b>J</b> and <b>T</b> in <b>K</b> .
Weibl $^{-1}$			

<sup>22</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
WSIZE	<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b> WSIZE <b>n</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Works like on <i>HP-16C</i> , but with the parameter following 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</b> <b>TEST</b> WSIZE?	$\backslash\alpha$	Recalls the word size set.
$x^2$	<b>g</b> <b>x<sup>2</sup></b>	$\backslash\alpha$	
XEQ	<b>XEQ</b> <u>label</u>	PRG	Calls the respective subroutine.
		$\backslash$ PRG, $\backslash\alpha$	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.)	PRG	Calls the respective subroutine, so e.g. XEQ C will be inserted when <b>C</b> is pressed.
		$\backslash$ PRG, $\backslash\alpha$	Executes the respective program if defined.
XEQ $\alpha$	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> XEQ $\alpha$	$\backslash\alpha$	Takes the first three characters of <i>alpha</i> (or less if there are less) as a label and calls or executes the respective routine.
XNOR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> XNOR	$\backslash\alpha$	Works in analogy to AND.
XOR	<b>h</b> <b>XOR</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Works in analogy to AND.
$\bar{x}$	<b>f</b> <b><math>\bar{x}</math></b>	DECM	Returns the arithmetic means, pushing $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y$ and $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x$ on the stack. See also <b>s</b> , <b>SERR</b> , and $\sigma$ .
$\bar{x}_g$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\bar{x}_g$	DECM	Returns the geometric means, pushing $\bar{y}_g = \sqrt[n]{\prod y} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum \ln y}$ and $\bar{x}_g = \sqrt[n]{\prod x}$ on the stack. See also $\varepsilon$ , $\varepsilon_m$ , and $\varepsilon_p$ .
$\bar{x}_w$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\bar{x}_w$	DECM	Returns the weighted arithmetic mean $\frac{\sum xy}{\sum y}$ . See also <b>sw</b> and <b>SERRw</b> .
$\sqrt[x]{y}$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\sqrt[x]{y}$	$\backslash\alpha$	
$\hat{x}$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\hat{x}$	DECM	Returns a forecast <b>x</b> for a given <b>y</b> (in <b>X</b> ) following the fit model chosen. See <b>L.R.</b> for more.
$x!$	<b>h</b> <b>!</b>	DECM	Return the factorial, equaling $\Gamma(x + 1)$ .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$x \rightarrow \alpha$		All	Interprets $x$ as character code. Appends the respective character to <i>alpha</i> , similar to XTOA in HP-42S.
$x \leftrightarrow$		$\backslash \alpha$	Swaps the contents of $\mathbf{X}$ and $\mathbf{r}$ , in analogy to $x \leftrightarrow y$ .
$x \leftrightarrow y$		$\backslash \alpha$	Swaps $x$ and $y$ , performing $\text{Re} \leftrightarrow \text{Im}$ if a complex operation was executed immediately before. See <a href="#">above</a> for details.
$x < \dots ?$	$x < ?$	$\backslash \alpha$	<p>Compare <math>x</math> with <math>\mathbf{a}</math>. E.g.   <math>x &lt; ?</math>  will compare <math>x</math> with the contents of register <math>\mathbf{K}</math>, and will be listed as <math>\mathbf{x} &lt; \mathbf{K} ?</math> in a program. See the examples given in the <a href="#">addressing table above</a> for more.</p> <p><math>x \approx ?</math> will be true if the <u>rounded</u> values of <math>x</math> and <math>\mathbf{a}</math> are equal (see ROUND).</p> <p> <math>x = ?</math>  and   <math>x \neq ?</math>  compare the complex number <math>x + i y</math> as explained in the <a href="#">addressing table above</a>.</p> <p>The signed tests <math>x = +0 ?</math> and <math>x = -0 ?</math> are meant for integer modes 1COMPL and SIGNMT, and for DECM if flag <math>\mathbf{D}</math> is set. Then, e.g. 0 divided by -7 will display -0.</p>
$x \leq \dots ?$	$x \leq ?$		
$x = \dots ?$	$x = ?$		
$x = +0 ?$	$x = +0 ?$		
$x = -0 ?$	$x = -0 ?$		
$x \approx \dots ?$	$x \approx ?$		
$x \neq \dots ?$	$x \neq ?$		
$x \geq \dots ?$	$x \geq ?$		
$x > \dots ?$	$x > ?$		
YEAR	YEAR	DECM	Assumes $x$ containing a date in the format selected and extracts the year.
$y^x$	$y^x$	$\backslash \alpha$	In integer modes $x$ must be $\geq 0$ .
		$\backslash \alpha$ & $\backslash (13, 14, 15, h)$	Shortcut working as long as label C is not defined yet.
$\hat{y}$		DECM	Returns a forecast $\mathbf{y}$ (in $\mathbf{X}$ ) for a given $\mathbf{x}$ following the fit model chosen. See L.R. for more.
Y.MD	Y.MD	$\backslash \alpha$	Sets the format for date display.
$\alpha \text{DATE}$	$\alpha \text{DATE}$	$\backslash \text{integer}$	Takes $x$ as a date and appends it to <i>alpha</i> in the format set. See DATE. – To append a date stamp to <i>alpha</i> , call DATE $\alpha \text{DATE}$ .
$\alpha \text{DAY}$	$\alpha \text{DAY}$	$\backslash \text{integer}$	Takes $x$ as a date, recalls the name of the respective day and appends its first 3 letters to <i>alpha</i> .

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$\alpha$ GTO	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> $\alpha$ GTO <i>nn</i>	$\backslash\alpha$	Takes the contents of <b>Rnn</b> 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</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ IP	All	Appends the integer part of <i>x</i> to <b>alpha</b> , similar to AIP in <i>HP-42S</i> .
$\alpha$ LENG	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ LENG	All	Returns the number of characters found in <b>alpha</b> , like ALENG in <i>HP-42S</i> .
$\alpha$ MONTH	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ MONTH	$\backslash$ integer	Takes <i>x</i> as a date, recalls the name of the respective month and appends its first 3 letters to <b>alpha</b> .
$\alpha$ OFF	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> $\alpha$ OFF	PRG & $\alpha$	Work like AOFF and AON in <i>HP-42S</i> , turning alpha mode off and on.
$\alpha$ ON	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> $\alpha$ ON	PRG & $\backslash\alpha$	
$\alpha$ RCL	<b>f</b> <b>RCL</b> <u>s</u>	$\alpha$	Interprets the content of the source <i>s</i> as characters and appends them to <b>alpha</b> .
	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ RCL <u>s</u>	$\backslash\alpha$	
$\alpha$ RC#	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ RC# <u>s</u>	All	Takes the content of <i>s</i> as a number, converts it to a string in the format set, and appends this to <b>alpha</b> . If e.g. <i>s</i> = 1234 and ENG 2 and RDX. are set, then <u>1.23E3</u> will be appended.
$\alpha$ RL	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ RL <u>n</u>	All	Rotates <b>alpha</b> by <i>n</i> characters like AROT in <i>HP-42S</i> , but with <i>n</i> $\geq 0$ and the parameter trailing the command instead of taken from <b>X</b> . $\alpha$ RL 0 executes as NOP.
$\alpha$ RR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ RR <u>n</u>	All	Works like $\alpha$ RL but rotates to the right.
$\alpha$ SL	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ SL <u>n</u>	All	Shifts the <i>n</i> leftmost characters out of <b>alpha</b> , like ASHF in <i>HP-42S</i> . $\alpha$ SL 0 equals NOP.
$\alpha$ SR	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ SR <u>n</u>	All	Works like $\alpha$ SL but takes the <i>n</i> rightmost characters instead.
$\alpha$ STO	<b>f</b> <b>STO</b> <u>d</u>	$\alpha$	Stores the first (i.e. leftmost) 6 characters in the alpha register into destination <i>d</i> .
	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ STO <u>d</u>	$\backslash\alpha$	
$\alpha$ TIME	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ TIME	$\backslash$ integer	Takes <i>x</i> as a decimal time and appends it to <b>alpha</b> in the format <i>hh:mm:ss</i> according to the time mode selected. See TIME. – To append a time stamp to <b>alpha</b> , call TIME $\alpha$ TIME.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$\alpha$ VIEW	<b>h</b> <b>VIEW</b> <b>α</b>	All	Displays <b>alpha</b> in the top line and - - - in the bottom line until the next key is pressed. See <a href="#">below</a> for more.
	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> $\alpha$ VIEW		
	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\alpha$ VIEW		
$\alpha$ XEQ	<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> $\alpha$ XEQ <i>nn</i>	$\backslash\alpha$	Takes the contents of <b>Rnn</b> as character code. Interprets 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.
$\alpha \rightarrow x$	<b>f</b> <b>x</b> <b>◀▶</b> <b>α</b>	All	Returns the character code of the leftmost character in <b>alpha</b> and deletes this character, like ATOX in HP-42S.
$\beta$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\beta$	DECM	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.
	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\beta$		
$\Gamma$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\Gamma$	DECM	Returns $\Gamma(x)$ . Additionally, <b>h</b> <b>!</b> calls $\Gamma(x+1)$ .
	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\Gamma$		
$\Delta$ DAYS	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $\Delta$ DAYS	DECM	Assumes <b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> containing dates in the format chosen and calculates the number of days between them. Works like in HP-12C.
$\Delta\%$	<b>g</b> <b>Δ%</b>	DECM	Returns $100 \cdot \frac{x-y}{y}$ like %CH in HP-42S.
$\varepsilon$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\varepsilon$	DECM	Calculates the scattering factors (or geometric standard deviations) for lognormally distributed data $\ln(\varepsilon_y) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \ln^2(y) - 2n \cdot \ln(\bar{y}_G)}{n-1}}$ and $\ln(\varepsilon_x)$ and pushes them on the stack. This $\varepsilon$ works for the geometric mean $\bar{x}_g$ in analogy to $s$ for the arithmetic mean $\bar{x}$ but <u>multiplicative</u> .
$\varepsilon_m$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\varepsilon_m$	DECM	Works like $\varepsilon$ but pushes the scattering factors of the geometric means $\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}$ on the stack.
$\varepsilon_p$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\varepsilon_p$	DECM	Works like $\varepsilon$ but with a denominator <b>n</b> instead of <b>n-1</b> , returning the scattering factors of the populations. – Streichkandidaten. Zusatzabschnitt über lognv Daten vorne einfügen.



Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$\zeta$	$\zeta$	DECM	Returns Riemann's Zeta function 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	Complex version copies $\pi$ in <b>X</b> and clears <b>Y</b> .
$\Pi$	<u>label</u>	DECM	Computes a product with the routine specified by <b>label</b> . 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 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 &gt; fff</code> , else returns the resulting product in <b>X</b> .
$\Sigma$	<u>label</u>	DECM	Computes a sum with the routine specified by <b>label</b> . 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 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 &gt; fff</code> , else returns the resulting sum in <b>X</b> .
$\sigma$	$\sigma$	DECM	Works like <b>s</b> but returns the standard deviations of the populations instead.
$\Sigma \ln^2 x$	$\Sigma \ln^2 x$ etc.	DECM	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.
$\Sigma \ln^2 y$			
$\Sigma \ln x$			
$\Sigma \ln xy$			
$\Sigma \ln y$			
$\Sigma x \ln y$			
$\Sigma y \ln x$			
$\sigma_w$	$\sigma_w$	DECM	Works like <b>sw</b> but returns the standard deviation of the population instead. $\sigma_w = + \sqrt{\frac{\sum y_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2}{\sum y_i}}$

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$\Sigma x$	<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b> $\Sigma x$ etc.	DECM	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.
$\Sigma x^2$			
$\Sigma x^2 y$			
$\Sigma xy$			
$\Sigma y$			
$\Sigma y^2$			
$\Sigma +$	<b>h</b> <b><math>\Sigma +</math></b>	DECM	Adds a data point to the statistical sums.
	<b>A</b>	DECM	Shortcut as long as label A is not defined yet.
$\Sigma -$	<b>h</b> <b><math>\Sigma -</math></b>	DECM	Subtracts a data point from the statistical sums.
$\varphi(x)$	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> $\varphi(x)$	DECM	Standard normal pdf: $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$ .
$\Phi(x)$	<b>f</b> <b><math>\Phi</math></b>	DECM	Standard normal cdf $\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \varphi(x) dx$ , equals $1 - Q$ in <i>HP-32E</i> and $1 - Q(z)$ in <i>HP-21S</i> with $z = x$ .
$\Phi^{-1}(p)$	<b>g</b> <b><math>\Phi^{-1}</math></b>		
$\chi^2$	<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b> $\chi^2$ etc.	DECM	Chisquare distribution. The cdf $\chi^2$ (with the degrees of freedom given in <b>J</b> ) equals $1 - Q(\chi^2)$ in <i>HP-21S</i> .
$\chi^2 \text{INV}$			
$\chi^2_P$			
$(-1)^x$	<b>h</b> <b>X.FCN</b> $(-1)^x$	$\backslash \alpha$	For $x$ not being a natural number, this function will return $\cos(\pi \cdot x)$ .
$+$	<b>+</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Returns $y + x$ .
$-$	<b>-</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Returns $y - x$ .
$\times$	<b>x</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Returns $y \cdot x$ .
$/$	<b>/</b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Returns $y / x$ .
$+/-$	<b><math>\pm/\text{--}</math></b>	$\backslash \alpha$	Unary minus like CHS in <i>HP-35</i> .
$\rightarrow \text{DEG}$	<b><math>\rightarrow</math></b> ( <b>g</b> ) <b>DEG</b>	DECM	Takes $x$ as an angle in the angular mode currently set and converts it to degrees. Prefix <b>g</b> may be omitted.
$\rightarrow \text{GRAD}$	<b><math>\rightarrow</math></b> ( <b>g</b> ) <b>GRAD</b>	DECM	Like $\rightarrow \text{DEG}$ , but converts to gon or grads.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
→H		DECM	Takes $x$ as hours or degrees in the format $hhhh.mmssdd$ and converts them into a decimal time or angle.
→H.MS		DECM	Takes $x$ as decimal hours or degrees and converts them into $hhhh.mmssdd$ as in vintage HPs. For calculations, use H.MS+ or H.MS– then or reconvert to decimal values before.
→POL		DECM	Assumes $X$ and $Y$ containing 2D Cartesian coordinates $(x, y)$ and converts them to the respective polar coordinates $(r, \theta)$ with the radius $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .
→RAD	(  )	DECM	Works like →DEG, but converts to radians.
→REC		DECM	Assumes $X$ and $Y$ containing 2D polar coordinates $(r, \theta)$ and converts them to the respective Cartesian coordinates $(x, y)$ .
%		DECM	Returns $\frac{x \cdot y}{100}$ , leaving $Y$ unchanged.
%MG	MG	DECM	Returns the margin <sup>23</sup> $100 \cdot \frac{x-y}{x}$ in % for a price $x$ and cost $y$ , like %MU-Price in HP-17B.
%MRR	MRR	DECM	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 $x = FV =$ future value after $z$ periods, $y = PV =$ present value. For $z = 1$ , Δ% returns the same result easier.
%T	T	DECM	Returns $100 \cdot \frac{x}{y}$ , interpreted as % of total.
%Σ	Σ	DECM	Returns $100 \cdot \frac{x}{\sum x}$ .
	Σ		
%+MG	+MG	DECM	Calculates a sales price $y/(1-0.01 \cdot x)$ by adding a margin of $x$ % to the cost $y$ , as %MU-Price does in HP-17B.

<sup>23</sup> Margin corresponds to „Handelsspanne“ in German.

Name	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$		$\backslash\alpha$	
		$\backslash\alpha$ , $\backslash14$ , $\backslash15$ , $\backslash h$	Shortcut working as long as label D is not defined yet.
$\int$	<u>label</u>	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> .
$\infty?$	$\infty?$	$\backslash\alpha$	Tests $x$ for infinity.
$//$		DECM	Returns $\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)^{-1}$ .

### Alphanumeric input:

Character	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
$\_$		$\alpha$	Appends a blank space to <i>alpha</i> .
$^\circ$		DECM	Separates degrees or hours from minutes and seconds, so input format is <code>hhhh.mmssdd</code> . The user has to take care where an arbitrary real number represents such an angle or time.
0 ... 9	...	$\backslash\alpha$	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 addressing	Register input. See the <a href="#">tables</a> above for more.
	, ,  , ...,	$\alpha$	Appends the respective digit to <i>alpha</i> .
A ... F	...  (grey print)	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, $\backslash h$	Numeric input for digits >10. See page 6 for more information.
A ... Z	...  (grey print)	in addressing	Register input. See the <a href="#">addressing tables</a> above for the letters applicable.
		$\alpha$	Appends the respective Latin letter to <i>alpha</i> . Use   to toggle cases.
EEX		DECM & $\backslash$ FRACT	Works like  in the Pioneers.

Character	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
A ... Ω	...   (grey print)	α	Appends the respective Greek letter to <i>alpha</i> .   will toggle cases. See page 7 for more.
(		α	Appends the respective symbol to <i>alpha</i> .
)			
+			
–			
x			
/	Second	DECM	A persistent 2 <sup>nd</sup> in input switches to fraction mode. It will be interpreted as explained below. Please note you cannot enter    after you entered  twice – but you may delete the 2 <sup>nd</sup> dot while editing the input line.
		FRC	First  is interpreted as a space, 2 <sup>nd</sup> as a fraction mark. E.g. input of      results in 2 ¾ in the display. Improper fractions may be entered starting with a , e.g.    .
		α	Appends a slash to <i>alpha</i> .
±		α	Appends the respective symbol to <i>alpha</i> .
,			
.			
‘.’ or ‘,’		DECM	Inserts a radix mark as selected.
!		α	Appends the respective symbol to <i>alpha</i> .
?	(grey print)		
↔			
≠			
%			
\$	(grey print)		
€	(grey print)		
£	(grey print)		

Character	Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
¥	(grey print)		
√			
&			
\			

### Non-programmable Control, Clearing and Information Commands




Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<sup>24</sup>	Input pending	Deletes the last digit or character put in.
	$\alpha$	Deletes the rightmost character in <i>alpha</i> .
	PRG	Deletes current step.
	Else	Acts like CLx.
/ <sup>25</sup>	Status open	Goes to previous / next set of flags.
	Catalog open	Goes to previous / next item in this catalog.
	$\alpha$	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 the left / right side, the window will be positioned to the beginning / end of string. Useful for longer strings.
	Else	Acts like BST / SST in <i>HP-42S</i> .
/	Integer	Shifts the display window to the left / right like in <i>HP-16C</i> . Helpful while working with small bases.
	$\alpha$	Toggles upper and lower case (indicated by ).
	$\backslash \alpha$	Enters a memory browser.

<sup>24</sup> The mode conditions specified will be checked top down for this command:  
If there is a pending input, the last digit / character entered will be deleted;  
else if alpha mode is set, the last character of *alpha* will be deleted;  
else if the WP 34S is in programming mode, the current step will be deleted;  
else CLx will be called. Period.

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

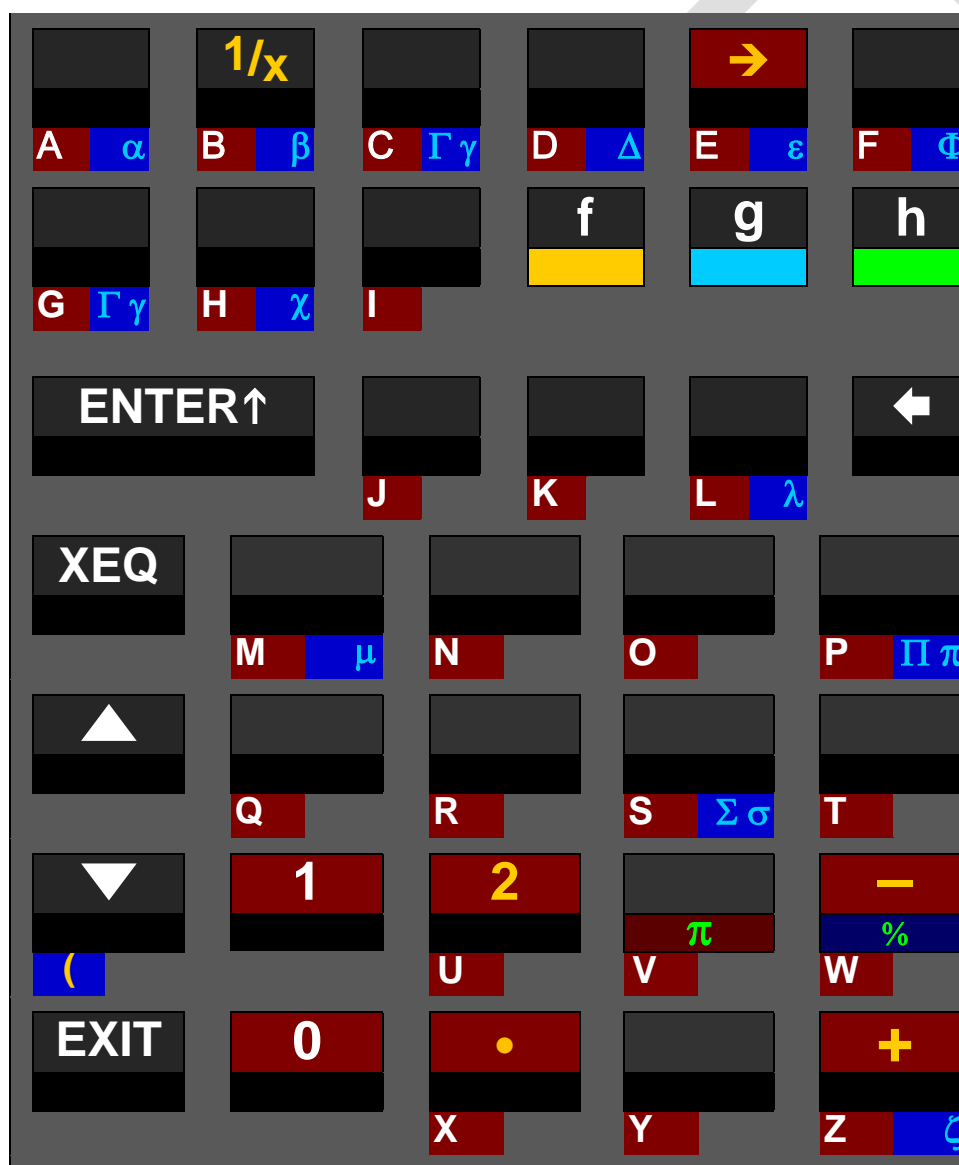
<sup>25</sup> These two navigation keys will repeat with 5Hz when held down for longer than 0.5s.





Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b> DEL <sub>P</sub> <i>label</i>	PRG	Deletes program steps from the current position downstream until, but excluding, the label specified. If said label is not found, "No such label" will be thrown. If the program pointer is on the step containing said label, nothing will be deleted.
<b>ENTER</b> ↑	Catalog open	Selects the current item like <b>XEQ</b> below.
	α	Turns alpha mode off.
	Else	Acts like the command ENTER described above.
<b>EXIT</b>	Catalog open	Leaves the catalog without executing anything.
	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.
	PRG	Leaves programming mode like <b>P/R</b> . See below.
	α	Turns alpha mode off like <b>ENTER</b> ↑ . See above.
	Else	Does nothing.
<b>g</b> <b>OFF</b>	\PRG	Turns calculator off.
<b>ON</b>	Calculator off	Turns calculator on.
	Else	There are several <b>ON</b> -key combinations available. See <a href="#">below</a> for more.
<b>h</b> <b>P/R</b>	\α	Toggles programming mode for keyboard entry.
<b>R/S</b>	Program running	Stops the program execution immediately. "Stopped" will be shown in the upper row until the next keystroke.
	\PRG & \α	Runs the current program or resumes its execution starting with the current step.
	α	Appends an 'Y' to <i>alpha</i> .
	PRG	Acts like 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> .
	Else	Acts like the command XEQ described above.






Keys to press	in modes	Remarks
 		Turns on alpha mode for keyboard entry. When entering alpha constants in programs, please note there is no concatenation character – added characters are appended to <i>alpha</i> always. For starting a new string, use CL $\alpha$ first. Alpha constants will be listed like e.g. 'Test 1'.

## CATALOGS

A catalog on the WP 34S is a collection of items, e.g. operations or characters. Opening a catalog will set alpha mode to allow for typing the first character(s) of the item wanted. A subset of the full alpha keyboard shown [above](#) is sufficient for browsing:



Please note   will just call the character  $\rightarrow$  while browsing a catalog.   (=  $1/x$ ) eases operations in [CONV](#).









 and  browse the open catalog.  or  select the item shown, recall or execute it, and exit the catalog, while  will just leave it without executing anything, returning to the mode as set before.

See [below](#) for some examples.



Such catalogs may be called using the keystrokes listed below:

Keys to press	in modes	Contents of said catalog
<b>h</b> <b>CAT</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	<p>Predefined alpha labels. Some special rules apply here:</p> <p><b>▲</b> and <b>▼</b> browse the catalog as usual, but in the numeric line the location of the respective label is indicated (RAM, Lib for XROM, or SEG <i>n</i> for flash memory segment <i>n</i>).</p> <p><b>0</b> – <b>9</b> trigger a search starting in the flash segment specified (and continued in further segments as long as necessary) for the first alpha label defined.</p> <p><b>ENTER↑</b> goes to the alpha label as displayed, while <b>XEQ</b> or <b>R/S</b> execute it. These keystrokes will perform a label search as described <a href="#">above</a>. Labels in XROM cannot be accessed by <b>ENTER↑</b>.</p> <p><b>.</b> goes to the first alpha label in XROM.</p> <p><b>←</b> or <b>EXIT</b> leave CAT returning to the state as it was before.</p>
<b>h</b> <b>CONST</b>	DECM	Constants like in HP35s. Picking a constant will recall it. See the constants listed in a <a href="#">table below</a> .
<b>CPX</b> <b>CONST</b>	DECM	This catalog contains the same constants as in real domain. Picking one, however, does a complex recall here. So, if the stack did look like $[x, y, \dots]$ before calling CONST, it will contain <b>[constant, 0, x, y, ...]</b> thereafter.
<b>h</b> <b>CONV</b>	DECM	Conversions as listed in a <a href="#">table below</a> .
<b>f</b> <b>CPX</b>	$\alpha$	“Complex” letters mandatory for many languages. Case is determined by setting (see <b>f</b> <b>↑</b> above).
<b>h</b> <b>MODE</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Mode setting functions.
<b>h</b> <b>PROB</b>	DECM	Extra probability distributions.
<b>h</b> <b>P.FCN</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	Extra programming and I/O functions.
<b>f</b> <b>R↓</b>	$\alpha$	Subscripts.
<b>h</b> <b>R↑</b>	$\alpha$	Superscripts.
<b>h</b> <b>STAT</b>	DECM	Extra statistical functions.
<b>h</b> <b>TEST</b>	$\backslash\alpha$	All tests except the two on the keyboard.
	$\alpha$	Comparison symbols and brackets, except <b>f</b> <b>(</b> and <b>g</b> <b>)</b> .

Keys to press	in modes	Contents of said catalog
 	DECM	Extra real functions.
	Integer	Extra integer functions.
	$\alpha$	Extra alpha functions.
 	DECM	Extra complex functions.
 	$\alpha$	Punctuation marks and text symbols.
 	$\alpha$	Arrows and mathematical symbols.

Reopening the very last catalog called, the last command selected therein is displayed for easy repetitive use.

See the [table below about addressing cataloged items](#), and 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.

A single function, e.g. CB, may be contained in more than one catalog.

The alpha catalogs are found three pages below. See also the special catalogs CONST and CONV in separate paragraphs further below.

### Catalog Contents in Detail:

(MODE)	(PROB)	(STAT)		(TEST)	(P.FCN)	
12h	Binom	BestF	$\varepsilon$	BC?	BACK	RCLM
1COMPL	Binom <sub>P</sub>	COV	$\varepsilon_m$	BS?	CF	RCLS
24h	Binom <sup>-1</sup>	ExpF	$\varepsilon_p$	ENTRY?	CLFLAG	RDX,
2COMPL	Cauch	LinF	$\sigma$	EVEN?	CLSTK	RDX.
BASE	Cauch <sub>P</sub>	LNβ	$\Sigma \ln^2 x$	FC?	DATE	RECV
DENANY	Cauch <sup>-1</sup>	LNI	$\Sigma \ln^2 y$	FC?C	DEC	RTN+1
DENFAC	Expon	LogF	$\Sigma \ln x$	FC?F	DEL <sub>P</sub>	R-CLR
DENFIX	Expon <sub>P</sub>	nΣ	$\Sigma \ln xy$	FC?S	DSZ	R-COPY
DENMAX	Expon <sup>-1</sup>	PowerF	$\Sigma \ln y$	FP?	ERR	R-SORT
DISP	F <sub>P</sub> (x)	SEED	$\sigma w$	FS?	FF	R-SWAP
D.MY	F(x)	SERR	$\Sigma x$	FS?C	f'(x)	SAVE
E3OFF	F <sup>-1</sup> (p)	SERRw	$\Sigma x^2$	FS?F	f''(x)	SENDA
E3ON	Geom	SUM	$\Sigma x^2 y$	FS?S	GTOα	SENDL
FAST	Geom <sub>P</sub>	sw	$\Sigma x \ln y$	IBASE?	H.MS+	SENDP
FRACT	Geom <sup>-1</sup>	sxy	$\Sigma xy$	INTM?	H.MS-	SENDR
LZOFF	Lgnrm	x̄g	$\Sigma y$	INT?	INC	SF
LZON	Lgnrm <sub>P</sub>	x̄w	$\Sigma y^2$	KEY?	ISZ	SKIP
M.DY	Lgnrm <sup>-1</sup>	x̂	$\Sigma y \ln x$	KTY?	LOAD	STOM
RDX,	Logis	β	%Σ	LBL?	NOP	STOS
RDX.	Logis <sub>P</sub>	Γ		LEAP?	PRCL	TICKS
RM	Logis <sup>-1</sup>			NaN?	PROMPT	TIME
SETCHN	Norml			ODD?	PSTO	VWα+
SETEUR	Norml <sub>P</sub>			PRIME?	PUTK	XEQα
SETIND	Norml <sup>-1</sup>			REALM?	P↔	αGTO
SETUK	Poiss			RM?	RCF	αOFF
SETUSA	Poiss <sub>P</sub>			SMODE?	RCFRG	αON
SIGNMT	Poiss <sup>-1</sup>			SPEC?	RCFST	αXEQ
SLOW	t <sub>P</sub> (x)			SSIZE?		αVIEW
SSIZE4	t(x)			TOP?		
SSIZE8	t <sup>-1</sup> (p)			WSIZE?		
UNSIGN	Weibl			x < ?		
WSIZE	Weibl <sub>P</sub>			x ≤ ?		
Y.MD	Weibl <sup>-1</sup>			x ≈ ?		
	φ(x)			x ≥ ?		

X.FCN varies with the mode set, except in PRG. It contains in ...					
... alpha mode:	... decimal mode:			... integer modes:	
	AGM	MANT	$\alpha$ DATE	ASR	RCF
CLALL	ANGLE	MAX	$\alpha$ DAY	BATT	RESET
CLREG	BATT	MIN	$\alpha$ IP	CB	RJ
RESET	$B_n$	MONTH	$\alpha$ LENG	CLALL	RL
VERS	$B_n^*$	NAND	$\alpha$ MONTH	CLFLAG	RLC
$\alpha$ DATE	CEIL	NEXTP	$\alpha$ RCL	CLREG	RR
$\alpha$ DAY	CLALL	NOR	$\alpha$ RC#	CUBE	RRC
$\alpha$ IP	CLREG	$P_n$	$\alpha$ RL	CUBERT	SB
$\alpha$ LENG	CUBE	RAD→	$\alpha$ RR	DBLR	SEED
$\alpha$ MONTH	CUBERT	RCF	$\alpha$ SL	DBL*	SIGN
$\alpha$ RC#	DAY	RESET	$\alpha$ SR	DBL/	SL
$\alpha$ RL	DAYS+	ROUNDI	$\alpha$ STO	DROP	SR
$\alpha$ RR	DECOMP	SDL	$\alpha$ TIME	FB	VERS
$\alpha$ SL	DEG→	SDR	$\beta$	FIB	XNOR
$\alpha$ SR	DROP	SETDAT	$\Gamma$	GCD	XROOT
$\alpha$ TIME	D→J	SETTIM	$\Delta$ DAYS	LCM	$\alpha$ IP
	erf	SIGN	$\zeta$	LJ	$\alpha$ LENG
	erfc	SINC	$(-1)^x$	MASKL	$\alpha$ RCL
	EXPT	SLVQ	%MG	MASKR	$\alpha$ RC#
	$e^x - 1$	$T_n$	%MRR	MAX	$\alpha$ RL
	FIB	$U_n$	%T	MIN	$\alpha$ RR
	FLOOR	VERS	% $\Sigma$	MIRROR	$\alpha$ SL
	GCD	W	%+MG	NAND	$\alpha$ SR
	GRAD→	WDAY		nBITS	$\alpha$ STO
	$H_n$	$W^{-1}$		NEXTP	$(-1)^x$
	$H_{np}$	XNOR		NOR	
	$I\beta$	$^x\sqrt{y}$			
	$I\Gamma$	YEAR			
	JG1582				
	JG1752				
	J→D				
	LCM				
	$L_n$				
	LN1+x				
	$L_n\alpha$				
	LN $\beta$				
	LN $\Gamma$				

CPX
X.FCN
$^c$ AGM
$^c$ CONJ
$^c$ CUBE
$^c$ CUBERT
$^c$ DROP
$^c e^x - 1$
$^c$ FIB
$^c$ LN1+x
$^c$ LN $\beta$
$^c$ LN $\Gamma$
$^c$ RCF
$^c$ SIGN
$^c$ SINC
$^c$ W
$^c W^{-1}$
$^c \beta$
$^c \Gamma$
$^c (-1)^x$

CPX				
À	À	à	À	à
Á	Á	á	Á	á
Â Ã Ä Å	Â Ã Ä Å	â ã ä å	Â Ã Ä Å	â ã ä å
Ä	Ä	ä (ä)	Ä	ä
Å	Å	å	Å	å
Ć	Ć	ć	Ć	ć
Č	Č	č	Č	č
Ç	Ç	ç	Ç	ç
È	È	è	È	è
É	É	é	É	é
Ê Ë Ì Í	Ê Ë Ì Í	ê ë ì í	Ê Ë Ì Í	ê ë ì í
Ë	Ë	ë (ë)	Ë	ë
		ħ		ħ
Ì	Ì	ì	Ì	ì
Í	Í	í	Í	í
Î Ï Ñ Ò	Î Ï Ñ Ò	î ï ñ ò	Î Ï Ñ Ò	î ï ñ ò
Ï	Ï	ï (ï)	Ï	ï
Ñ Ñ	Ñ Ñ	ñ ñ	Ñ Ñ	ñ ñ
Ò	Ò	ò	Ò	ò
Ó	Ó	ó	Ó	ó
Ô Õ Ö Ø	Ô Õ Ö Ø	ô õ ö ø	Ô Õ Ö Ø	ô õ ö ø
Ö	Ö	ö (ö)	Ö	ö
Ø	Ø	ø	Ø	ø
Ř	Ř	ř	Ř	ř
Š	Š	š	Š	š
		ß		ß
Ù	Ù	ù	Ù	ù
Ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú
Û Ü Û Ü	Û Ü Û Ü	û ü û ü	Û Ü Û Ü	û ü û ü
Ü	Ü	ü (ü)	Ü	ü
Ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
Ý	Ý	ý	Ý	ý
ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
Ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž

Here are the contents of the alpha catalogs making the WP 34S the most versatile global calculator known. Large font is printed in grey cells on this page. Accented letters show the same width as plain ones wherever possible.

./,
, : ; ' " # * @ _ ~ ` ° ⊕
.,:;'"#*@_~`°⊕
.,:;'"#*@_~`°⊕

TEST
< ≤ = ~ ≥ > [ ] { }
≤ = ~ ≥ > [ ] { }
< ≤ = ~ ≥ > [ ] { }

→
→ ← ↑ ↓ ∫ ∞ ^
→ ← ↑ ↓ ∫ ∞ ^
→ ← ↑ ↓ ∫ ∞ ^

R↓ (subscripts)
0 1 2 A B c e k m n p u μ ∞
0 1 2 A B c e k m n p u μ ∞
0 1 2 A B c e k m n p u μ ∞

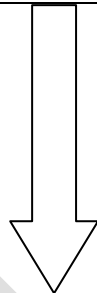

R↑ (superscripts)
c ° 2 x x̄ x̂ x̃ x̄ x̅ x̆ ẋ ẍ x̉ x̊ x̋ x̌ x̍ x̎ x̏ x̐ x̑ x̒ x̓ x̔ x̕ x̖ x̗ x̘ x̙ x̚ x̛ x̜ x̝ x̞ x̟ x̠ x̡ x̢ x̣ x̤ x̥ x̦ x̧ x̨ x̩ x̪ x̫ x̬ x̭ x̮ x̯ x̰ x̱ x̲ x̳ x̴ x̵ x̶ x̷ x̸ x̹ x̺ x̻ x̼ x̽ x̾ x̿ x̺ x̻ x̼ x̽ x̾ x̿
0 1 2 A B c e k m n p u μ ∞
0 1 2 A B c e k m n p u μ ∞

The letters provided in your WP 34S allow for correct writing the languages of more than 3·10<sup>9</sup> people (still only half of mankind yet), i.e.:

Afrikaans, Català, Cebuano, Český, Cymraeg, Deutsch, Eesti, English, Español, Euskara, Français, Gaeilge, Galego, Greek, Bahasa Indonesia, Italiano, Basa Jawa, Kiswahili, Kreyòl ayisyen, Magyar, Bahasa Melayu, Nederlands, Português, Quechua, Shqip, Slovenčina, Slovenščina, Basa Sunda, Suomeksi, Svenska, Tagalog, Winaray, Zhōngwén (with a little trick explained below), and almost Dansk and Norsk (sorry, no æ) as well as Hrvatski and Srpski (no đ). 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 you need different letters for ā and ǎ 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 Hànyǔ pīnyīn) representing the third tone here. Pinyin writers, we ask for your understanding.

## Addressing Catalog Items

1	User input	<b>CONST</b> , <b>CONV</b> , <b>MODE</b> , <b>PROB</b> , <b>P.FCN</b> , <b>STAT</b> , <b>TEST</b> , or <b>X.FCN</b>	<b>CPX</b> , <b>R↓</b> , or <b>R↑</b> in alpha mode	<b>→</b> , <b>TEST</b> , or <b>./.</b> in alpha mode	
	Dot matrix display	<b>Shows 1<sup>st</sup> item in selected catalog.</b> (e.g. <b>BC?</b> in <b>P.FCN</b> ) Alpha mode is set.			
2	User input	<b>XEQ</b> , <b>▼</b> , <b>▲</b> , <b>EXIT</b> , or 1 <sup>st</sup> character (e.g. <b>F</b> )	<b>XEQ</b> , <b>▼</b> , <b>▲</b> , <b>EXIT</b> , or character (e.g. <b>O</b> )		
	Dot matrix display	<b>Shows 1<sup>st</sup> item starting with this character *)</b> (e.g. <b>FB</b> )	<b>Shows 1<sup>st</sup> item starting with this letter *)</b> (e.g. <b>Ó</b> )		
3	User input	<b>XEQ</b> , <b>▼</b> , <b>▲</b> , <b>EXIT</b> , or 2 <sup>nd</sup> character (e.g. <b>S</b> )			
	Dot matrix display	<b>Shows 1<sup>st</sup> item starting with this sequence *)</b> (e.g. <b>FS?</b> )			
4	User input	<b>XEQ</b> , <b>▼</b> , <b>▲</b> , or <b>EXIT</b> (e.g. <b>▼</b> )			
	Dot matrix display	<b>Shows next item in this catalog</b> (e.g. <b>FS?C</b> ) (e.g. <b>Ö</b> ) (e.g. <b>?</b> )			
... Continue browsing this way until reaching the item desired					
		(e.g. <b>FS?F</b> ).	(e.g. <b>Ü</b> ).	(e.g. <b>!</b> ).	
n	User input	<b>XEQ</b> Calculator leaves the catalog returning to the mode set before ... and executes or inserts the command chosen, or recalls the constant selected.			
	Dot matrix display	<b>Result</b> (e.g. <b>Östl. Seite:</b> )	... and appends the selected character to <b>alpha</b> . <b>Contents of alpha register</b> (e.g. <b>Östl. Seite:</b> )		

\*) If a character or sequence specified is not found in this catalog then the first item following alphabetically will be shown. 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 **▼** or **▲**, the search string will be reset and you may start with a first character again.

## Constants

Below you find the contents of the catalog CONST. Navigation works as in the catalogs mentioned before. 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<sup>26</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  $1J = 1W \cdot s = 1V \cdot A \cdot s = \frac{1}{e} eV \approx 6.24 \cdot 10^6 TeV$ . Thus  $1 \frac{J}{T} = 1A \cdot m^2$ .

Name	Numeric value	Unit	Remarks
<b>a</b>	365.2425 ( <i>per definition</i> )	<i>d</i>	Gregorian year
<b>a<sub>0</sub></b>	5.2917721092E-11 ( <i>3.2E-10</i> )	<i>m</i>	Bohr radius $= \frac{\alpha}{4\pi \cdot R_{\infty}}$
<b>a<sub>m</sub></b>	384.4E6 ( <i>1E-3</i> )	<i>m</i>	Semi-major axis of the Moon's orbit around the Earth
<b>a<sub>⊕</sub></b>	1.495979E11 ( <i>1E-6</i> )	<i>m</i>	Semi-major axis of the Earth's orbit around the sun. Within the uncertainty stated here, it equals 1 AU.
<b>c</b>	2.99792458E8 ( <i>per definition</i> )	$\frac{m}{s}$	Vacuum speed of light
<b>c<sub>1</sub></b>	3.74177153E-16 ( <i>4.4E-8</i> )	$m^2 \cdot W$	First radiation constant $= 2\pi \cdot h \cdot c^2$
<b>c<sub>2</sub></b>	0.014387770 ( <i>9.1E-7</i> )	$m \cdot K$	Second radiation constant $= \frac{hc}{k}$
<b>e</b>	1.602176565E-19 ( <i>2.2E-8</i> )	<i>C</i>	Electron charge $= \frac{2}{K_J R_K} = \Phi_0 G_0$
<b>eE</b>	2.718281828459045...	1	Euler's e. Please note the letter <i>e</i> represents the electron charge elsewhere in this table.
<b>F</b>	96485.3365 ( <i>2.2E-8</i> )	$\frac{C}{mol}$	Faraday's constant $= e N_A$
<b>F<sub>α</sub></b>	2.5029078750958928...	1	Feigenbaum's $\alpha$
<b>F<sub>δ</sub></b>	4.6692016091029906...	1	Feigenbaum's $\delta$

<sup>26</sup> The bracketed values printed here for your kind attention allow you to compute 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.

Name	Numeric value	Unit	Remarks
<b>g</b>	9.80665 ( <i>per definition</i> )	$\frac{m}{s^2}$	Standard earth acceleration
<b>G</b>	6.67384E-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>o</sub></b>	7.7480917346E-5 (3.2E-10)	$\frac{1}{\Omega}$	Conductance quantum = $\frac{2e^2}{h} = \frac{2}{R_K}$
<b>G<sub>c</sub></b>	0.915965594177...	1	Catalan's constant
<b>g<sub>e</sub></b>	2.00231930436153 (2.6E-13)	1	(Landé's) electron g-factor
<b>GM</b>	3.986004418E14 (2.0E-9)	$\frac{m^3}{s^2}$	Newton's gravitation constant times the Earth's mass with its atmosphere included (according to WGS84, see <b>Sa</b> below).
<b>h</b>	6.62606957E-34 (4.4E-8)	$J \cdot s$	Planck constant
<b>ħ</b>	1.054571726E-34 (4.4E-8)		$= \frac{h}{2\pi}$
<b>k</b>	1.3806488E-23 (9.1E-7)	$\frac{J}{K}$	Boltzmann constant = $\frac{R}{N_A}$
<b>K<sub>j</sub></b>	4.83597870E14 (2.2E-8)	$\frac{Hz}{V}$	Josephson constant = $\frac{2e}{h}$
<b>l<sub>p</sub></b>	1.616199E-35 (6.0E-5)	$m$	Planck length = $\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}} = t_p c$
<b>m<sub>e</sub></b>	9.10938291E-31 (4.4E-8)	$kg$	Electron mass
<b>M<sub>m</sub></b>	7.349E22 (5E-4)		Mass of the Moon
<b>m<sub>n</sub></b>	1.674927351E-27 (4.4E-8)		Neutron mass
<b>m<sub>p</sub></b>	1.672621777E-27 (4.4E-8)		Proton mass
<b>M<sub>p</sub></b>	2.17651E-8 (6.0E-5)		Planck mass = $\sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} \approx 22 \mu g$
<b>m<sub>u</sub></b>	1.660538921E-27 (4.4E-8)		Atomic unit mass = $10^{-3} kg / N_A$
<b>m<sub>u</sub>c<sup>2</sup></b>	1.492 417 954E-10 (4.4E-8)	$J$	Atomic unit mass energy equivalent
<b>m<sub>μ</sub></b>	1.883531475E-28 (5.1E-8)	$kg$	Muon mass
<b>M<sub>☉</sub></b>	1.9891E30 (5E-5)		Mass of the sun
<b>M<sub>⊕</sub></b>	5.9736E24 (5E-5)		Mass of the Earth
<b>N<sub>A</sub></b>	6.02214129E23 (4.4E-8)	$\frac{1}{mol}$	Avogadro's number
<b>NaN</b>			"not a number"
<b>p<sub>o</sub></b>	101325 ( <i>per definition</i> )	$Pa$	Standard atmospheric pressure



Name	Numeric value	Unit	Remarks
<b>q<sub>p</sub></b>	1,8755459E-18 (6.0E-5)	As	Planck charge = $\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \approx 11.7e$ . This was in CODATA 2006, but in 2010 no more.
<b>R</b>	8.3144621 (9.1E-7)	$\frac{J}{mol \cdot K}$	Molar gas constant
<b>r<sub>e</sub></b>	2.8179403267E-15 (9.7E-10)	m	Classical electron radius = $\alpha^2 \cdot a_0$
<b>R<sub>K</sub></b>	25812.8074434 (3.2E-10)	$\Omega$	von Klitzing constant = $\frac{h}{e^2}$
<b>R<sub>m</sub></b>	1.737530E6 (5E-7)	m	Mean radius of the Moon
<b>R<sub>∞</sub></b>	1.0973731568539E7 (5.0E-12)	$\frac{1}{m}$	Rydberg constant = $\alpha^2 m_e c / 2h$
<b>R<sub>☉</sub></b>	6.96E8 (5E-3)	m	Mean radius of the sun
<b>R<sub>⊕</sub></b>	6.371010E6 (5E-7)	m	Mean radius of the Earth
<b>Sa</b>	6.3781370E6 (per definition)	m	Semi-major axis of the model WGS84 used to define the Earth's surface for GPS and other surveying purposes (→ <a href="http://earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/publications/tr8350.2/tr8350_2.html">http://earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/publications/tr8350.2/tr8350_2.html</a> )
<b>Sb</b>	6.3567523142E6 (1.6E-11)	m	Semi-minor axis of WGS84
<b>Se<sup>2</sup></b>	6.69437999014E-3 (1.5E-12)	1	First eccentricity squared of WGS84
<b>Se'<sup>2</sup></b>	6.73949674228E-3 (1.5E-12)	1	Second eccentricity squared of WGS84 (it is really called e' <sup>2</sup> in this article, I apologize)
<b>Sf<sup>-1</sup></b>	298.257223563 (per definition)	1	Flattening parameter of WGS84
<b>T<sub>o</sub></b>	273.15 (per definition)	K	= 0°C, standard temperature
<b>t<sub>p</sub></b>	5.39106E-44 (6.0E-5)	s	Planck time = $\sqrt{\hbar G / c^5} = \frac{l_p}{c}$
<b>T<sub>p</sub></b>	1.416833E32 (6.0E-5)	K	Planck temperature = $\frac{c^2}{k} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} = \frac{M_p c^2}{k} = \frac{E_p}{k}$
<b>V<sub>m</sub></b>	0.022413968 (9.1E-7)	$m^3/mol$	Molar volume of an ideal gas at standard conditions = $\frac{RT_0}{p_0}$
<b>Z<sub>o</sub></b>	376.730313461...	$\Omega$	Charact. impedance of vacuum = $\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} = \mu_0 c$
<b>α</b>	7.2973525698E-3 (3.2E-10)	1	Fine-structure constant = $\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \approx \frac{1}{137}$
<b>γ<sub>EM</sub></b>	0.57721566490153286...	1	Euler-Mascheroni constant

Name	Numeric value	Unit	Remarks
$\gamma_p$	2.675222005E8 (2.4E-8)	$\frac{1}{s \cdot T}$	Proton gyromagnetic ratio $= \frac{2\mu_p}{\hbar}$
$\epsilon_0$	8.854187817...E-12	$\frac{A \cdot s}{V \cdot m}$ or $F/m$	Electric constant, vacuum permittivity $= \frac{1}{\mu_0 c^2}$
$\lambda_c$	2.4263102389E-12 (6.5E-10)	m	Compton wavelength of the electron $= \frac{h}{m_e c}$
$\lambda_{cn}$	1.3195909068E-15 (8.2E-10)		Compton wavelength of the neutron $= \frac{h}{m_n c}$
$\lambda_{cp}$	1.32140985623E-15 (7.1E-10)		Compton wavelength of the proton $= \frac{h}{m_p c}$
$\mu_0$	1.2566370614...E-6	$\frac{V \cdot s}{A \cdot m}$	Magnetic constant, also known as vacuum permeability $= 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{V \cdot s}{A \cdot m}$ (per definition)
$\mu_B$	9.27400968E-24 (2.2E-8)	$\frac{J}{T}$ or $A \cdot m^2$	Bohr's magneton $= \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$
$\mu_e$	-9.28476430E-24 (2.2E-8)		Electron magnetic moment
$\mu_n$	-9.6623647E-27 (2.4E-7)		Neutron magnetic moment
$\mu_p$	1.410606743E-26 (2.4E-8)		Proton magnetic moment
$\mu_u$	5.05078353E-27 (2.2E-8)		Nuclear magneton $= \frac{e\hbar}{2m_p}$
$\mu_\mu$	-4.49044807E-26 (3.4E-8)		Muon magnetic moment
$\pi$	3.141592653589793...	1	
$\sigma_B$	5.670373E-8 (3.6E-6)	$\frac{W}{m^2 K^4}$	Stefan Boltzmann constant $= \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15h^3 c^2}$
$\Phi$	1.618033988749894...	1	Golden ratio $= \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
$\Phi_0$	2.067833758E-15 (2.2E-8)	Vs	Magnetic flux quantum $= \frac{h}{2e} = \frac{1}{K_J}$
$\omega$	7.292115E-5 (2E-8)	rad/s	Angular velocity of the Earth according to WGS84 (see <b>Sa</b> above)
- $\infty$		1	Negative and positive infinity (may the Lord of Mathematics forgive us calling these two 'constants')
$\infty$			

## Unit Conversions

Find below the contents of the catalog CONV<sup>27</sup>. Navigation works as in the other catalogs. There is one specialty, however: **f** **B** (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

**4** **h** **CONV** **A** will display **acres→ha** and 1.619 below telling you 4 acres equal 1.619 hectares.

Now press **f** **B** and you will get 9.884 instead, being the amount of acres equaling 4 hectares.

Press **h** **CONV** again and you will see **acres→ha** and 4.000 below confirming what was just said.

Leave the catalog via **EXIT** and the display will return to 9.884.

The constant **T<sub>0</sub>** may be useful for conversions of temperatures, too; it is found in the [catalog CONST](#) and is not repeated here since being only added or subtracted. The conversion factors or divisors listed below for your information are user transparent in executing a conversion – those printed on light green background in this table apply exactly.

Conversion		Remarks	Class
°C→°F	* 1.8 + 32		Temperature
°F→°C	- 32 ) / 1.8		Temperature
°→G	/ 0.9	Converts to 'grads' or 'gon'	Angle
°→rad	* π / 180	Equals D→R	Angle
acres→ha	* 0.4046873	1 ha = 10 <sup>4</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Area
ar.→dB	10 * lg(R)	Amplitude ratio	Ratio
atm→Pa	* 1.01325E5		Pressure
AU→km	* 1.495979E8	Astronomic units	Length
bar→Pa	* 1E5		Pressure
Btu→J	* 1055.056	British thermal units	Energy
cal→J	* 4.1868		Energy
cft→l	* 28.31685	Cubic feet	Volume
cm→inches	/ 2.54		Length

<sup>27</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 is English being spoken there. For symmetry reasons, we may also add some traditional Indian and Chinese units. Anyway, this catalog provides the means to convert local to common units.

Conversion		Remarks	Class
dB→ar.	$10^{R_{dB}/20}$	Amplitude ratio	Ratio
dB→pr.	$10^{R_{dB}/10}$	Power ratio	Ratio
fathom→m	* 1.8288		Length
feet→m	* 0.3048		Length
flozUK→ml	* 28.41306	$1\text{ l} = \frac{1}{1000}\text{ m}^3$	Volume
flozUS→ml	* 29.57353		
galUK→l	* 4.54609		
galUS→l	* 3.785418		
G→°	* 0.9	Grads or gon	Angle
g→oz	/ 28.34952		Mass
G→rad	* $\pi / 200$		Angle
g→tr.oz	/ 31.10348		Mass
ha→acres	/ 0.4046873	1 ha = 10000 m <sup>2</sup>	Area
HP <sub>e</sub> →W	* 746	Electric horse power	Power
hpUK→W	* 745.6999	British horse power	Power
inches→cm	* 2.54		Length
inHg→Pa	* 3386.389		Pressure
J→Btu	/ 1055.056		Energy
J→cal	/ 4.1868		Energy
J→kWh	/ 3.6E6		Energy
kg→lb	/ 0.4535924		Mass
kg→stones	/ 6.35029318		Mass
km→AU	/ 1.495979E8	Astronomic units	Length
km→l.y.	/ 9.460730E12	Light years	Length
km→miles	/ 1.609344		Length
km→nmi	/ 1.852	Nautical miles	Length
km→pc	/ 3.085678E16	Parsec	Length
kWh→J	* 3.6E6		Energy

Conversion		Remarks	Class
lbf→N	* 4.448222		Force
lb→kg	* 0.4535924		Mass
l.y.→km	* 9.460730E12	Light years	Length
l →cft	/ 28.31685	$1\text{ l} = \frac{1}{1000}\text{ m}^3$	Volume
l →galUK	/ 4.54609		
l →galUS	/ 3.785418		
miles→km	* 1.609344		Length
ml→flozUK	/ 28.41306	$1\text{ ml} = 1\text{ cm}^3$	Volume
ml→flozUS	/ 29.57353		
mmHg→Pa	* 133.3224	1 torr = 1 mm Hg	Pressure
m→fathom	/ 1.8288		Length
m→feet	/ 0.3048		Length
m→yards	/ 0.9144		Length
nmi→km	* 1.852	Nautical miles	Length
N→lbf	/ 4.448222		Force
oz→g	* 28.34952	Ounces	Mass
Pa→atm	/ 1.01325E5	$1\text{ Pa} = 1\text{ N/m}^2$	Pressure
Pa→bar	/ 1E5		Pressure
Pa→inHg	/ 3386.389		Pressure
Pa→mmHg	/ 133.3224		Pressure
Pa→psi	/ 6894.757		Pressure
Pa→torr	/ 133.3224		Pressure
pc→km	* 3.085678E16	Parsec	Length
pr.→dB	$10 * \lg(R)$	Power ratio	Ratio
psi→Pa	* 6894.757	Pounds per square inch	Pressure
PS(hp)→W	* 735.4988	Horse power	Power
rad→°	* $180 / \pi$	Equals R→D	Angle
rad→G	* $200 / \pi$		Angle
stones→kg	* 6.35029318		Mass

Conversion		Remarks	Class
s.tons→t	* 0.9071847	Short tons	Mass
tons→t	* 1.016047	Imperial tons	Mass
torr→Pa	* 133.3224	1 torr = 1 mm Hg	Pressure
tr.oz→g	* 31.10348	Troy ounces	Mass
t→s.tons	/ 0.9071847	1 t = 1000 kg	Mass
t→tons	/ 1.016047		
W→HP <sub>e</sub>	/ 746		Power
W→hpUK	/ 745.6999		Power
W→PS(hp)	* 735.4988		Power
yards→m	* 0.9144		Length

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

resulting in 2.1 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 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) was measuring what Sievert does today.

## Predefined Global Alpha Labels

There are a few labels employed and provided for particular tasks already. You find them listed in CAT when the respective routines are loaded in XROM. Thus they will not take any steps from user program memory.

WHO	Displays credits to those brave men who did the work.
dx	Provides the step size for differentiation. See $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$ in the <a href="#">Index of Operations</a> for more information.

More routines are found at <http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/library/> as text files with extension `.wp34s` by convention. This includes, for example, a suite of basic 3D vector operations, a TVM application, and more. You may open these files using e.g. Notepad, and download them following your needs. README\_ASM explains the loading procedure.


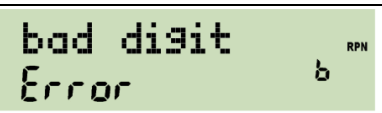
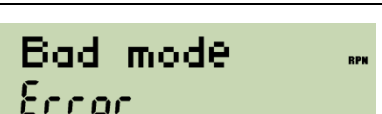
## MESSAGES

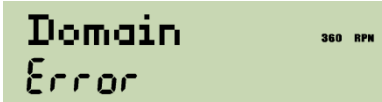




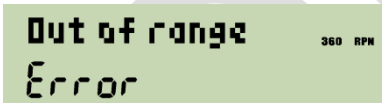


There are some commands generating messages, also in the dot matrix section of the display. Four of them, DAY, DAYS+, STATUS, and VERS, were introduced above in the [paragraph about display](#) already. Others are PROMPT,  $\alpha$ VIEW and many more alpha commands, and the test commands as mentioned [above](#).

Also two constants will return a special display when called: **NaN** and  $\infty$  will show

 or , respectively.

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
	2	DECM	Invalid date format or incorrect date in input, e.g. month >12, day >31 etc.
	9	Integer	Invalid digit in integer input, e.g. 2 in binary, 9 in octal, or +/- in unsigned mode.
	13	All	Caused by calling an operation in a mode where it is not defined, e.g. SIN in hexadecimal.

Message	Error Code	Mode(s)	Explanation and Examples
	1	$\backslash \alpha$	An argument exceeds the domain of the mathematical function called. May be caused by roots or logs of negative numbers (if not preceded by <b>CPX</b> ), by $0/0$ , $\text{LN}(0)$ , $\Gamma(0)$ , $\text{TAN}(90^\circ)$ and equivalents, $\text{ATANH}(x)$ for $ \text{Re}(x)  \geq 1$ , $\text{ACOSH}(x)$ for $\text{Re}(x) < 1$ , etc.
	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 unusable.
	16	$\backslash \alpha$	Similar to error 1 but a parameter specified in <b>J</b> or <b>K</b> is out of supported range for the function called. May appear e.g. if $\text{LgNrm}$ is called with $j < 0$ .
	17	$\backslash \alpha$	Please see <a href="#">Appendix A</a> .
	6	All	Attempt to address an undefined label.
No write / In FLASH	19	All	Attempt to delete program lines while inside a flash segment..
	8	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number exceeds the valid range. Caused e.g. by specifying decimals <math>&gt;11</math>, word size <math>&gt;64</math>, negative flag numbers, integers <math>\geq 2^{64}</math>, hours or degrees <math>&gt;9000</math>, invalid times, denominators <math>\geq 9999</math> etc.</li> <li>A register address exceeds the valid range. May also happen in indirect addressing.</li> <li>An R-operation (e.g. R-COPY) attempts exceeding valid register numbers (0 .. 99).</li> </ul>
Solve / FAILED	20	DECM	The solver did not converge.
	7	PRG	Nested use of solve (SLV and SLVQ), integrate, sum or product is not allowed.
	12	All	STOS or RCLS attempt using registers that would overlap the stack. Will happen with e.g. $\text{SSIZE} = 8$ and $\text{STOS } 94$ .



Message	Error Code	Mode(s)	Explanation and Examples
Too few data Points <span>360 RPN</span>	15	DECM	A statistical calculation was started based on too few data points, e.g. regression or standard deviation for < 2 points.
Too long Error <span>360 RPN</span>	10	All	Keyboard input is too long for the buffer (should never happen, but who knows).
undefined OP-CODE <span>STO 360 RPN</span>	3	All	An instruction with an undefined op-code occurred (should never happen, but who knows).
Word size too SMALL <span>RPN h o</span>	14	Integer, \PRG	Stack or register content is too big for the word size set.
+∞ Error <span>360 RPN</span>	4	\α, \PRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Division of a number &gt; 0 (or &lt; 0) by zero.</li> <li>• Divergent sum or product or integral.</li> <li>• Positive (or negative) overflow in DECM (see <a href="#">above</a>).</li> </ul>
-∞ Error <span>360 RPN</span>	5		
>8 levels nested <span>RAD STO RPN</span>	11	PRG	Subroutine nesting exceeds 8 levels.

Any key pressed will erase the error message displayed and execute with the stack contents present. Thus, the easiest return to the display shown before the error occurred is pressing a prefix twice.

## PROGRAMMED INPUT AND OUTPUT

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

With a program running, the display will be updated at certain instances only instead of after each operation. So where a command in manual mode shows an information until the next key is pressed, it will show it until the next display update in automatic mode. Such an update will occur with PROMPT, PSE, STOP, VIEW, VW $\alpha$ +, and  $\alpha$ VIEW only. This allows for the following operations (please note parameters are omitted here):

- Output of messages or other information for a defined time interval using the following code segment

```
...  
VIEW  
PSE  
...
```

(or simply PSE alone) for plain numeric calculated output or

```
...  
 $\alpha$ VIEW (or even VW $\alpha$ +)   
PSE  
...
```

for complex alphanumeric information you composed in *alpha*.

- Asking (“prompting”) for numeric input employing

```
...  
 $\alpha$ VIEW (or VW $\alpha$ +)   
STOP  
...
```

or simply PROMPT, the latter being identical to VW $\alpha$ + X plus STOP.

Whatever number 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.

- Prompting for alphanumeric input by

```
...  
 $\alpha$ ON  
PROMPT  
 $\alpha$ OFF  
...
```

Whatever you key in will be appended to *alpha* here. Again, the program will continue when you pressed **R/S** .

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

## **INTERACTIVE PROGRAMMING**

This chapter deals with writing programs that interact with the user. Topics covered are the display of messages, getting input from the user, hot keys and truly interactive "real time" programs.

### **Interrupting a Program for Display of Information**

When a program is started, the display contents are replaced by the "Running Program" message. To display a number while a program is executing, use VIEW in programming and specify a register to display. Here, **X** is a valid parameter so you can present the standard top stack level contents to the user. The command formats the number to the present settings and updates the LCD to display it. This causes a small overhead so expect that your program slows down a bit with each update. This is especially true if the displays follow each other in a tight loop because the flicker avoidance logic needs to wait for a complete display refresh cycle before the next update is allowed.

Another way to show what would normally appear on the display without a program running is to use the PSE instruction specifying the time in 10ths of seconds to suspend execution. A time of zero will have the same effect as a VIEW **X** instruction. PSE following VIEW **s** works as expected: it will display the contents of address **s**. The display will then stay unchanged until the next VIEW or PSE instruction is executed, not only for the time specified with PSE. The next PSE or STOP will switch back to the normal display of **x**. VIEW **s** followed by STOP will display the contents of address **s** until the user presses **R/S**.

To make things clearer: VIEW immediately displays the register when encountered in program execution. When followed by PSE or STOP, the display persists. Only the next PSE or STOP (or keyboard entry after the program has halted) will revert to the normal **x** display. To make sure that STOP or PSE always display a specific information it is best to directly precede it by the respective VIEW instruction. There is no way to get the "Running Program" message back once it has been replaced by a programmed display.

Generally speaking, a message is a string of characters that is shown in the upper region of the display. The program interface to this area is via the alpha register. You need to switch to alpha mode to access most of the commands that deal with this register. The annunciator INPUT lights if alpha mode is active. The X.FCN catalogue changes in alpha mode to contain alpha commands. Displaying a message will normally start with a CL[alpha] instruction because most commands append their output to what is already stored. To save space, characters in program mode may be entered in groups of three by typing **α** while already in alpha mode. This saves one program step per three characters but does not allow all special symbols to be entered because the catalogues are not available in this mode. Single characters and grouped characters can be freely mixed. The register is 31 characters wide. The display capacity is considerably smaller and depends on the width of each symbol. The display switches to a smaller font if necessary. The contents can be scrolled in interactive alpha mode with the up and down arrow keys (as described above).

If you just want to display a text message and no number with it, use αVIEW. To get to this command you must be out of alpha mode and open the P.FCN catalogue. **g A** brings you to the alpha commands. The αVIEW display starts at the first character of the string. The numeric portion of the LCD is replaced by three dashes. You can of course display a message together with a chosen register. Go to alpha mode and press

VIEW. This will produce the  $\alpha$ VW+ nn command. It is meant to display alpha together with ('+') numeric data coming from any register. As with VIEW, X is allowed here. The above comments regarding PSE or STOP following any of these commands are valid here, too.

Another way to display the alpha register is to switch to alpha mode with  $\alpha$ ON. The main difference is that you are presented the tail of the string instead of its head. Also, a PSE is necessary to update the actual display which  $\alpha$ ON alone does not do. If followed by a STOP, alpha mode stays on causing user input to go to the upper display!  $\alpha$ OFF returns everything to normal.

## Temporary Displays

Whenever the display does not show the actual contents of the X register in the current mode, this is considered a temporary display. To distinguish this from the normal display, the RPN annunciator is off during temporary displays and on otherwise. The following displays are considered temporary:

1. Any errors,
2.  $\alpha$ VIEW,
3.  $\alpha$ VW+ **nn**,
4. VIEW **nn** where **nn** is not X,
5. VIEW X if encountered in a program because X may have changed before the stop,
6. H.MS display,
7. Temporary display in another base (not programmable).

Press **EXIT** or **◀** to get back to the normal display.

## Data Input

The easiest way of getting user input, apart from expecting everything on the stack, is just stopping the program with STOP, letting the user input a number and let him press **R/S** to continue execution. Without any clue what the program is asking for, this is only suitable for very simple programs. The least you want to do is present a message to the user what he is supposed to enter when the program stops. This can be done with any of the [alpha]VIEW commands followed by STOP. There is a shorthand especially made for this: PROMPT. It is a combination of [alpha]VW+ X and STOP. It displays the alpha register together with the current X register and halts program execution. This is good for entering a lengthy list of parameters in a given order without much programming.

## Hot Keys

A more versatile way of doing things is using the dedicated keys A to D in the top row. If the user presses one of these keys the program executes the next subroutine or program with a label of the same name. If you have more than one program using labels A to D in RAM or in a flash region, it's necessary to move the program counter (PC) to the top of the program and stop there. A typical program structure might be the following:

```

LBL 'MYP'
CL[alpha]
[alpha]'Hel'
[alpha]'lo!'
LBL 00
PROMPT
BACK 01
LBL A
ENTRY?
SKIP 01
XEQ 01
STO 01
GTO 00
LBL B
...

```

This sets up a message and stops. **R/S** does nothing, it simply returns to the prompt. If the user enters a number and hits A, the program starts with the ENTRY? test which is true if the user has entered fresh data. The input will be stored in register 01 and the program jumps back to the prompt. If the user has not entered any information after the last prompt, subroutine 01 will be called to compute a new value which is then stored and displayed. This is the way the TVM application is implemented.

## Keyboard Codes

Sometimes, the hot keys **A** to **D** aren't enough. But there are ways to extend the number of directly addressable subroutines by a simple trick: shorthand addressing of numeric labels. To make this possible, each key is identified by a row and a column, each starting with one.

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

Whenever you are asked for the entry of a two-digit label, any of the keys marked in *italic* in the above picture can be used as direct input. The label will be replaced by the row/column code of the respective key. Some keys are not available this way because they have a predefined meaning in this context. They can still be used for a short address by preceding the key with the f prefix. Only the f prefix itself cannot be used for

shorthand addressing. If you want to associate a program with the key **STO**, just put the label 21 in front of the routine and it can be conveniently called with **XEQ STO** by the user.

### Direct Keyboard Access

The same codes are returned by the KEY? command which allows true "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 specified register. R/S and EXIT cannot be queried, they stop program execution immediately. The keyboard is active during execution but it is of course desirable to show a message and suspend the program with the PSE command while waiting for user input. PSE is interrupted by a key press, so you can simply use a PSE 99 statement in a loop to wait for input. KEY? acts as a conditional at the same time so a typical user input loop will look like this:

```
LBL 'USR'  
CL $\alpha$   
 $\alpha$  'KEY'  
 $\alpha$  ?  
LBL 00  
 $\alpha$ VIEW  
PSE 99  
KEY? 00  
GTO 00  
LBL? $\rightarrow$ 00  
XEQ $\rightarrow$ 00  
GTO 00
```

This code fragment prompts for a key and stores it in register 00. The line directly after KEY? is executed when no key was pressed. The statement KEY? is only executed every 9.9 seconds if the user does not press a key. If he does, the PSE is immediately terminated, KEY? is executed, finds the key code and stores it in register 00. The LBL $\rightarrow$ 00 instruction checks if a label corresponding to the key code has been defined and executes it if found. 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 a lunar lander game.

To be even more versatile, the instruction KTY? *nn* is designed to return the key type of a row / column code in register *nn*: 0 to 9 for the respective digits, 10 for the other numeric keys (., +/- and EEX), 11 for any of the three shift keys and 12 for the rest. An invalid code in the target register throws an "Invalid Range Error".

If you decide not to handle the key in the program you may feed it back to the main processing loop of the calculator with the PUTK *nn* command. What happens is that the program halts and the key is treated 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 of a vector or matrix editor in user code. After execution of the PUTK command the user is responsible for letting the program continue its work by pressing **R/S** or a hot key.

## **APPENDIX A: SUPPORT FOR FLASHING, SERIAL I/O ETC.**

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

You may do the flashing yourself. Then you need your calculator, a special connecting cable, and specific software on your PC or Mac. A PC featuring an hardware serial port and running Windows XP is beneficial. **Please read this paragraph completely before actually starting the procedure.**

- You will get the necessary software – the SAM-BA In-system Programmer – here for free:  
[http://www.atmel.com/dyn/products/tools\\_card.asp?tool\\_id=3883](http://www.atmel.com/dyn/products/tools_card.asp?tool_id=3883)  
Install it as explained by Atmel.
- You may get the cable from Gene Wright.
- The specific file you will need to transmit to your calculator to make it a 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` alone from  
<http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/trunk/realbuild/>

Now, having got these three (SAM-BA, the cable, and `calc.bin`), please turn to the file <http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10022608/Flashing%20a%2020b%20Calculator.pdf> (edited by Tim Wessmann and Gene Wright). Read it thoroughly for information about connecting and flashing.

**ATTENTION:** If your PC does not feature an hardware serial interface, you will need an USB-to-serial converter to connect the special cable to your PC. Following our experience, converters containing FTDI chips will work – others may not.

On other operating systems than XP flashing may work or not (definitively not on Windows 2000 or earlier). Please check.

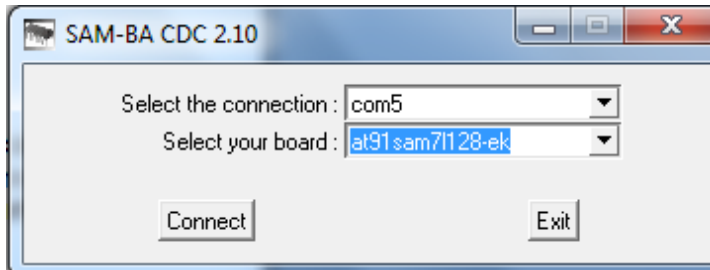
Then proceed as described in *Flashing a 20b Unit* in said file, steps 1 to 3 only.

**ATTENTION:** Flashing your *HP 20b* or *30b* will erase the HP firmware in step 3, meaning your business calculator will be gone then. The firmware will be replaced with the WP 34S file completely! After this flash is finished, you will have a *WP 34S RPN Scientific* – i.e. your calculator will react as documented in this very manual.

This also means your device will not do anything useful for you between step 3 and 13. It may even look dead – it is not, be assured! If you (have to) interrupt the flashing process at any time in this interval, don't worry: simply start again. You may, however, not get any feedback displayed in step 3 anymore. That does not matter, just stick to the procedure.

As long as the cable is connected to your calculator, it will draw a considerable current from the calculator. Chances are high it will drain your batteries while you are trying to find out what is going wrong. Thus it is wise to disconnect the cable from your calculator when you will not use it for the next couple of minutes. The following will work with good batteries only.

Having completed step 3 of said file, call your SAM-BA for step 4. It may take a long time to start up (some sixty seconds), so be patient. When it launches (step 5), a window pops up:



Select the correct connection (take the port you put your cable in – it may differ from what is printed here) and the board build in your calculator (choose AT91SAM7L128-EK ). Press [Connect] then. This was step 6.

In step 7, put in the address of `calc.bin` on your PC. Then continue according to steps 8 to 13. Not reaching step 7 may be due to low battery voltage on your calculator (see above).

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 adhesive overlays from Eric Rechlin. Preliminary paper overlays are most easily made of a file provided here:

[http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/artwork/wp34s\\_overlay.png](http://wp34s.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/wp34s/artwork/wp34s_overlay.png)

Set the overall width of this picture to 68mm and print it.

## Commands for 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.

**S** (i.e. **6**) for SAM-BA: Clears the GPNVM1 bit and turns the calculator off.

**ATTENTION:** You can now only boot in SAM-BA mode! Without the SAM-BA software and the cable mentioned above, you will be lost!

These ON key combinations have to be pressed twice in a row without releasing the ON key 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 used ON+S to get into SAM-BA boot mode and didn't accidentally press the ERASE button on the cable.

Further commands for flash memory operations are PRCL, PSTO, P↵, RCF, RCFRG, and RCFST. See the [index of operations](#).



## Mapping of Memory Regions to Emulator State Files

Region	Start address in flash	State file	Remarks
Unnamed	0x11FC00	wp34s-R.dat	Backup of registers and state
0	0x11F800	wp34s-0.dat	Backup of program memory
1	0x11F400	wp34s-1.dat	Space for generic user programs. The files wp34s-x.dat are written whenever a respective flash command is executed.
2	0x11F000	wp34s-2.dat	
3	0x11EC00	wp34s-3.dat	
4	0x11E800	wp34s-4.dat	
5	0x11E400	wp34s-5.dat	
6	0x11E000	wp34s-6.dat	
7	0x11DC00	wp34s-7.dat	
8	0x11D800	wp34s-8.dat	
RAM	n/a	wp34s.dat	Backup of the <u>emulator</u> RAM 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 (Method 1)

The entire RAM is saved to address 0x11F800 (relative address 0x1F800) by SAVE or its equivalent ON + **[STO]**. This content can be copied to your PC or loaded from it if the special interface cable mentioned above is connected. The transfer is performed as follows:

1. From calculator to PC:
  - a. Press ON + **[STO]**, then ON + **[D]** (see below), then ON + **[S]**,
  - b. Press ON once and start SAM-BA on the PC. Both devices should connect.
  - c. Set the start address to 0x11F800 and the size to 0x800.
  - d. Enter a file name of your choice in the receive field. You can now receive the file with SAM-BA.
  - e. Move it into your emulator directory (where wp34sgui.exe is stored) under the name wp34s.dat.
  - f. The emulator should accept the file. Your registers and programs will then be in place.
  - g. To get your calculator back in business, start the "Boot from flash" script in SAM-BA – the same procedure you should know from flashing the firmware.
  - h. Press ON to power up. The most recent backup (i.e. the one of step a. here) will be automatically restored. If not, then the backup area in flash is no longer valid (most probably you have accidentally pressed the ERASE button on the cable). You can still try LOAD or RCFRG.

## 2. From PC to calculator:

- a. Execute steps 1.a + b.
- b. Set the start address to `0x11F800`.
- c. Point SAM-BA to your `wp34s.dat` file from the emulator.
- d. You can now send the short file with SAM-BA.
- e. Execute steps 1.g + h.

The program regions accessible with the commands `PSTO`, `PRCL` and `P↵` are stored at addresses `0x11D800` and above (see the table above) and have a length of `0x400` (1 kB) each. The emulator creates files `wp34s-n.dat`, with *n* being the region number. You can handle these files the same way as the complete state file from the emulator. The regions have identical formatting and can be swapped by copying their data to the 'wrong' place. The register and state portion of the backup area at `0x11FC00` is formatted differently.

If you want to get your emulator data from your PC into your calculator all in once, do the following in Windows:

```
copy /b calc.bin+wp34s-8.dat+wp34s-7.dat+ ... +wp34s-2.dat  
+wp34s-1.dat+wp34s.dat calc-full.bin
```

As an alternative, the following will copy the backup data instead of the RAM state file:

```
copy /b calc.bin+ wp34s-8.dat+wp34s-7.dat+ ... +wp34s-2.dat  
+wp34s-1.dat+wp34s-0.dat+wp34s-R.dat calc-full.bin
```

The resulting file can be transferred into flash as described in sequence 2 and all data will be readily available.

## Data Transfer Between Your WP 34S and Your PC (Method 2)

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.

Communication is between your WP 34S and another WP 34S. The Windows emulator counts as a valid partner so you can exchange data between your WP 34S and the PC. Since PCs tend to have more than one port you have to tell the emulator which one to use. Create a text file `wp34s.ini` in the directory where the state files reside and put the name of the port as the only line in this file, e.g. `COM5`: – the very same port SAM-BA uses to access your WP 34S for flashing.

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

Start the command `RECV` on the receiving device. It will display "Wait...".

On the sender you have four choices:

1. `SENDP` will send the user program space. After successful termination, the receiver will display `Program`.
2. `SENDR` will send the registers 00 to 99. The receiver will display `Register` after successful termination.
3. `SENDA` will send the complete 2 KB of non volatile memory. The receiver will display `All RAM` after successful termination.

4. SENDL *n* will send a library region directly. It will arrive in RAM and may be stored using PSTO.

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, **I/O Error** is displayed indicating no communication has occurred. If **I/O Error** appears in the middle of a transmission try again.

The little "=" annunciator is lit while the serial port is in use. **EXIT** can be used to abort the communication.

## More Keyboard Commands Employing ON

With **ON** (i.e. the key **EXIT**) held down, press one of the following keys:

- +** or **-** : Adjust display contrast.
- C** : Tells the system a quartz crystal is installed for the real time clock. The quartz is inevitable prerequisite for the clock being useful in medium to long range (see TICKS). Its installation is a hardware modification described elsewhere.  
**ATTENTION:** If this command is entered though the hardware does not contain said modification, the system will hang and can only be brought back to live with a reset or a battery pull!
- D** : Enters **debugging mode** (use at your own risk).
- .** : Toggles the radix mark as **./.**  does.

## Library Routines

TVM and WHO live in the library file `wp34s-1.dat`, located in the library directory. Here is how to install these two routines in the emulator and on the calculator.

1. Copy `wp34s-1.dat` into the emulator directory.
2. Start the emulator and the calculator with the serial cable still connected. Make sure a file `wp34s.ini` exists in the emulator directory naming the COM port in use.
3. Make sure you have a backup of your programs on the calculator and on the emulator.
4. Use PRCL 1 on the emulator to copy the library into user program RAM.
5. Use RECV on the calculator and SENDP on the emulator. This will transfer the program memory of the emulator to the calculator.
6. On the calculator, use PSTO to save the library.
7. Restore your backups.

Alternatively use SAM-BA to transfer the image directly to a RAM region as described elsewhere.

## Internal Commands (Use at Your Own Risk)

Some commands are used in internal routines exclusively and are not accessible from the keyboard. They are listed here for sake of a complete documentation only:

Name	Purpose and remarks																																																																																										
iC <u>n</u>	<p>Recalls internal constants, selected by the number specified:</p> <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5.01402</td><td>Kronrod only weight loop initializer (constants 5 - 14 below)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>15.02903</td><td>Gauss-Kronrod weight loop initializer (constants 15 - 29 below)</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>0.149445554002916905664936468389821</td><td>Midpoint location is 0.5. Kronrod weight for midpoint k10</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>0.995657163025808080735527280689003</td><td>Kronrod location of k0 and k20</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>0.011694638867371874278064396062192</td><td>Kronrod weight for k0 and k20</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>0.930157491355708226001207180059508</td><td>Kronrod location of k2 and k18</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>0.054755896574351996031381300244580</td><td>Kronrod weight for k2 and k18</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>0.780817726586416897063717578345042</td><td>Kronrod location of k4 and k16</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>0.093125454583697605535065465083366</td><td>Kronrod weight for k4 and k16</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>0.562757134668604683339000099272694</td><td>Kronrod location of k6 and k14</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>0.123491976262065851077958109831074</td><td>Kronrod weight for k6 and k14</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>0.294392862701460198131126603103866</td><td>Kronrod location of k8 and k12</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>0.142775938577060080797094273138717</td><td>Kronrod weight for k8 and k12</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>0.973906528517171720077964012084452</td><td>Location of g0, g9, k1 and k19</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>0.066671344308688137593568809893332</td><td>Gauss weight for g0 and g9</td></tr><tr><td>17</td><td>0.032558162307964727478818972459390</td><td>Kronrod weight for k1 and k19</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>0.865063366688984510732096688423493</td><td>Location of g1, g8, k3 and k17</td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>0.149451349150580593145776339657697</td><td>Gauss weight for g1 and g8</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>0.075039674810919952767043140916190</td><td>Kronrod weight for k3 and k17</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>0.679409568299024406234327365114874</td><td>Location of g2, g7, k5 and k15</td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>0.219086362515982043995534934228163</td><td>Gauss weight for g2 and g7</td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>0.109387158802297641899210590325805</td><td>Kronrod weight for k5 and k15</td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>0.433395394129247190799265943165784</td><td>Location of g3, g6, k7 and k13</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>0.269266719309996355091226921569469</td><td>Gauss weight for g3 and g6</td></tr><tr><td>26</td><td>0.134709217311473325928054001771707</td><td>Kronrod weight for k7 and k13</td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>0.148874338981631210884826001129720</td><td>Location of g4, g5, k9 and k11</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>0.295524224714752870173892994651338</td><td>Gauss weight for g4 and g5</td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>0.147739104901338491374841515972068</td><td>Kronrod weight for k9 and k11</td></tr></table> <p>Constants 2 .. 29 are for the 10 / 21 point Gauss-Kronrod quadrature used by the internal integration command. Locations are in the range (0, 1) which is scaled to match the interval of integration. The quadrature sums the weight times the function value at each location to estimate the integral. In Gauss-Kronrod schemes the Gauss points are common to both quadratures although the weights are different. This means two estimates of the integral can be performed without increasing the number of function evaluations which in turn allows an estimate of the error to be made. The cost for this is a reduction in the degree of polynomial function that is always integrated exactly.</p>	0	0		1	1		2	5.01402	Kronrod only weight loop initializer (constants 5 - 14 below)	3	15.02903	Gauss-Kronrod weight loop initializer (constants 15 - 29 below)	4	0.149445554002916905664936468389821	Midpoint location is 0.5. Kronrod weight for midpoint k10	5	0.995657163025808080735527280689003	Kronrod location of k0 and k20	6	0.011694638867371874278064396062192	Kronrod weight for k0 and k20	7	0.930157491355708226001207180059508	Kronrod location of k2 and k18	8	0.054755896574351996031381300244580	Kronrod weight for k2 and k18	9	0.780817726586416897063717578345042	Kronrod location of k4 and k16	10	0.093125454583697605535065465083366	Kronrod weight for k4 and k16	11	0.562757134668604683339000099272694	Kronrod location of k6 and k14	12	0.123491976262065851077958109831074	Kronrod weight for k6 and k14	13	0.294392862701460198131126603103866	Kronrod location of k8 and k12	14	0.142775938577060080797094273138717	Kronrod weight for k8 and k12	15	0.973906528517171720077964012084452	Location of g0, g9, k1 and k19	16	0.066671344308688137593568809893332	Gauss weight for g0 and g9	17	0.032558162307964727478818972459390	Kronrod weight for k1 and k19	18	0.865063366688984510732096688423493	Location of g1, g8, k3 and k17	19	0.149451349150580593145776339657697	Gauss weight for g1 and g8	20	0.075039674810919952767043140916190	Kronrod weight for k3 and k17	21	0.679409568299024406234327365114874	Location of g2, g7, k5 and k15	22	0.219086362515982043995534934228163	Gauss weight for g2 and g7	23	0.109387158802297641899210590325805	Kronrod weight for k5 and k15	24	0.433395394129247190799265943165784	Location of g3, g6, k7 and k13	25	0.269266719309996355091226921569469	Gauss weight for g3 and g6	26	0.134709217311473325928054001771707	Kronrod weight for k7 and k13	27	0.148874338981631210884826001129720	Location of g4, g5, k9 and k11	28	0.295524224714752870173892994651338	Gauss weight for g4 and g5	29	0.147739104901338491374841515972068	Kronrod weight for k9 and k11
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Name	Purpose and remarks
	<p>The two solver commands described below may use some hidden registers and flags. The start points of the respective register and flag blocks are passed as one argument <math>n</math>.</p> <p>Registers:</p> <p><math>n+0</math> , <math>n+1</math>: first two estimates <math>a</math> and <math>b</math> for the root</p> <p><math>n+2</math>: third estimate <math>c</math></p> <p><math>n+3</math>: function value at first estimate <math>f(a)</math></p> <p><math>n+4</math>: function value at second estimate <math>f(b)</math></p> <p>Flags:</p> <p><math>n+0</math> .. <math>n+7</math>: an eight bit iteration counter</p> <p><math>n+8</math>: "bracket flag" – true if we've got an interval with <math>f(a) * f(b) &lt; 0</math></p> <p><math>n+9</math>: true if all function evaluations have been constant so far</p>
SLVI $n$	Initializes the solver. SLVI clears the iteration counter, takes $a$ and $b$ and calculates $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ , sets the last 2 flags accordingly, and produces a guess $c$ . There is no stack interaction.
SLVS $n$	Solver step. Updates the internal solver state based on the last function evaluation. In particular, SLVS takes $a$ , $b$ , $c$ , $f(a)$ , and $f(b)$ from the register block plus $f(c)$ from $X$ and updates the register values so that $c$ and $f(c)$ replace one of $a$ and $f(a)$ or $b$ and $f(b)$ . It also produces a new guess $c$ and returns zero in $X$ if the solving should continue and non-zero if not. Otherwise, the stack isn't altered.
	<p>The built in solver loop looks like this in principle, assuming <math>n = 0</math>:</p> <pre> SLVI      ; calculate <math>f(a)</math> and <math>f(b)</math> and initialize the registers and flags LBL 00 RCL 02    ; recall <math>c</math> XEQUSR    ; call the user's subroutine calculating <math>f(c)</math> <math>x \approx 0?</math> ; test if the solution has converged GTO 01    ; converged, so exit the routine SLVS      ; update estimates <math>x = 0?</math>    ; should we continue? GTO 00    ; loop back again LBL 01 RCL 02    ; best guess so far RTN </pre> <p>The actual solver is fairly complex. A combination of quadratic interpolation and a guarded secant method is used.</p>
XEQUSR	Calls a user subroutine (used by SLV, $\int$ , $\Pi$ and $\Sigma$ ). The subroutine is defined by the argument to the initial command (either numeric or alpha label).

## APPENDIX B: 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, DDAYS, 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 $\blacktriangle$ and $\blacktriangledown$ , 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 $a$ and $g_6$ to the table of constants; put CLSTK on a key, moved CL $\Sigma$ 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, $\alpha$ DAY, $\alpha$ MONTH, $\alpha$ RC#, $\Sigma$ , as well as F-, t-, and $\chi^2$ -distributions and their inverses; reassigned DATE, modified DENMAX, FLOAT, $\alpha$ ROT, and $\alpha$ SHIFT; 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, $\text{I}\beta$ , $\text{I}\Gamma$ , $\alpha$ DATE, $\alpha$ RL, $\alpha$ RR, $\alpha$ SL, $\alpha$ SR, $\alpha$ TIME, 12h, 24h, fraction mode limits, normal distribution and its inverse for arbitrary $\mu$ and $\sigma$ , and Boolean operations working within FLOAT; deleted $\alpha$ ROT, $\alpha$ SHIFT, 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 $\Delta\%$ 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 $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ instead of $\pi$ 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, $^{\circ}$ ENTER, $\alpha$ BEG, $\alpha$ END, 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 $\Pi$ and $\Sigma$ to the front, relabeled binary log, swapped the locations of $\pi$ , 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?, $^{\circ}$ DROP, $^{\circ}$ FILL, $^{\circ}$ R $\downarrow$ , $^{\circ}$ R $\uparrow$ , 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, $\alpha$ OFF, $\alpha$ ON, $\Pi$ , and $\Sigma$ ; renamed ROUNDI, WSIZE?, $\beta(x,y)$ , $\Gamma(x)$ and the constant $p_0$ ; deleted DROPY (use $x\leftrightarrow y$ , DROP instead), $\alpha$ APP, $\alpha$ BEG, $\alpha$ END, 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 $\alpha$ TIME, 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	<p>Started the Windows emulator.</p> <p>Added DEC and INC, renamed FLOAT to DECM; redefined <math>\alpha</math>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.</p>
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	<p>Modified keyboard layout for adding a fourth hotkey; added AGM, BATT, <math>B_n</math>, <math>B_n^*</math>, Cauch, Lgnrm, Logis and their inverses, all the pdf, COV, CUBE, CUBERT, DEG→, ENGOVR, ENTRY?, erfc, GRAD→, GTO . <i>hotkey</i>, KEY?, RAD→, SCIOVR, SERRw, SLVQ, sw, sxy, TICKS, TVM, xg, <math>\varepsilon</math>, <math>\varepsilon_m</math>, <math>\varepsilon_p</math>, <math>\zeta</math>, <math>\sigma w</math>, <math>(-1)^x</math>, the polynomials, four angular conversions, four Planck constants, the regional settings, global alpha labels, and three messages; renamed most cdf; changed →DEG, →RAD, →GRAD to leaving angular mode as set; altered PSE for early termination by key-stroke; made D.MY default instead of Y.MD; moved degrees to radians conversions to CONV; removed <math>^c</math>CLX, H.MS mode, %+ and %-; corrected errors.</p>
1.18	5.6.11	<p>Expanded program memory; modified label addressing (<math>A \neq 'A'</math>) 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 <math>x \rightarrow \alpha</math>.</p>
2.0	21.7.11	<p>Entered beta test phase.</p> <p>Added DAY, MONTH, YEAR, FAST, SLOW, S.L, S.R, VW<math>\alpha</math>+, 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↔kg, and changed Pa↔mbar to Pa↔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.</p>
2.1	14.9.11	<p>Added serial I/O commands, DEL<sub>p</sub>, EXPT, IBASE?, INTM?, KTY?, MANT, NEXTP, PUTK, REALM?, RM, RM?, SMODE?, TOP?, <math>^x\sqrt{y}</math>, signed tests for zero, some constants, and the paragraph about interactive programming; updated the values in CONST to CODATA 2010, also updated SLVQ, SHOW, and the paragraphs about statistics, predefined alpha labels and memory; corrected some errors; deleted complex ANGLE, →BIN, →DEC, →HEX, and →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 <math>\pi</math>; expanded Appendix A; reorganized the structure of the document.</p>