

*Engineering Calculator with KEyboard
and Refined Tools*

ECKERT

Console User Interface

(Scientific Stack Calculator)

User's manual

For version 2018-12

Dec 23, 2018

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NOTICE

This is the user's manual of ECKERT.

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0. Introduction

0-1. What is ECKERT

ECKERT is a calculator software with keyboard interface, whose name is short for *Engineering Calculator with KEyboard and Refined Tools*.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| Engineering Calculator with KEyboard and Refined Tools (C) 2014-2018 Yuishin Kikuchi | | |
| HOMURA: (FF) (Rad) (Hex) (Dword) [i.a/b] Std: 9/15, Stack: 6, History: 0/10 | | |
| # | TYPE : | VALUE |
| 6: | Integer : | 12 |
| 5: | Floating : | 1.5 |
| 4: | Complex : | $3/25 - i4/25$ |
| Z: | Matrix : | [[2, 3], [3, 4]] |
| Y: | Rational : | $2.1/4$ |
| X: | Tuple(Col) : | (1 + i2, 2 + i3, 3 + i4) |
| MAKE COLUMN TUPLE Ready to operate | | |
| > ■ | | |

Watching the display, type keywords and values to calculate. This software adopts RPN (Reverse Polish Notation), so you do not have to use parenthnesses to determine calculation priorities.

0-2. Audiences

ECKERT is recommended for following users:

Physical or Chemical scientists, electrical scientists, machine engineer, architect, civil engineer, medical scientists, pharmacists, sologists and so on.

0. Introduction

0-3. Supporting functions

ECKERT has many functions such as following:

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| SI prefix, binary prefix [1] | Percent calculation | Logical calculations |
| Rational calculations | Include/exclude tax | Vector calculations |
| Complex calculations | Multiply/divide by prefix | Matrix calculations |
| Exponent and logarithm | Multiply/divide by 2π | Register functions [2] |
| Trigonometric func | Decibel conversion | Unit conversions [3] |
| Hyperbolic func | Base conversion | Math/sci constants [3] |

[1] Numeric formats such as '12k' (12 kilos) or '32u' (32 micros) and so on.

[2] You can store data from stack to register, also can load/delete from register.

[3] 2014 CODATA

0-4. Operating environments

Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 8.1 and the latter versions.

0-5. Disclaimer

This software and the manual of this software is copyrighted to Yuishin Kikuchi.

ECKERT is FREE FOR USE and NO WARRANTY.

If you find bugs or unnatural specifications, please send messages to me.

ECKERT introduction page

<http://sfoftime.web.fc2.com/eckert>

E-mail to:

only.my.truth@gmail.com

菊地 唯真

I NEED YOUR HELP

This user's manual was translated from Japanese version. If you find the English in the document something wrong, please send reports to me, thanks.

これは日本語からの翻訳です。不自然な英語表現にお気づきの際はご連絡ください。

1. Preparation

1-1. Installation and Uninstallation

You can find `eckert86.exe` and `eckert64.exe` in the package. The both are executable files. The file `eckert86.exe` is for 32-bit Windows system and the file `eckert64.exe` is for 64-bit Windows system. Please check your system.

Each exe file is independent so you can delete unnecessary one. This software does not change registories in your system. Thus, this is portable.

The installation of this software is just copying.

The uninstallation is just delete. You can also delete the config file.

1-2. How to read this manual

This manual explains whole functions of ECKERT and it is just user's manual so the fundamental mathematical definitions are omitted.

If you do not know RPN calculator, please read chapter 2 and 4 first. If you get used to the operations, read chapter 5, 6, 7 and 11.

If you know about RPN calculator, you can read chapter 4 diagonally to make comprehension of the operations of this software.

To configurate display digits or value format, please read chapter 3.

1. Preparation

1-3. Format of this manual

This manual uses following format:

IMPORTANT

Important things

NOTICE

Things to notice

Input>

(Notation)

Type the right text and press enter.

This software adopts stack concept, which is one of data storage structures. (Please read chapter 3 to get more information about stack). This manual uses tables like following to describe a state of a stack.

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 12 |
| X | Floating | 1.5 |

Supplementary
explanation

The column TYPE means data type and the column VALUE means data value.

This document uses list in following format to show functions.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Add | ADD | 2 | 2 | $Y + X$ |
| | + | | | |
| Subtract | SUB | 2 | 2 | $Y - X$ |
| | - | | | |

The column Function means function name and the column Keyword means command to call corresponding function.

Please refer chapter 4 to get more information about reading list like above one.

2. Display and Operation

2-1. Launch and End

Just double click the executable file to launch.

Type “EXIT”, “QUIT”, or “Q” and press enter to terminate the program. Inputs are non-capital-sensitive except for numerical value input.

| Function | Keyword |
|-----------|---------|
| Terminate | EXIT |
| | QUIT |
| | Q |

Special start up is available. Please refer chapter 15.

2-2. Display of calculation mode

The following chart is the display of calculation mode:

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| Engineering Calculator with KEYboard and Refined Tools (C) 2014-2018 Yuishin Kikuchi | | |
| ----- | | |
| HOMURA: (FF) (Rad) (Hex) (Dword) [i.a/b] | | |
| Std: 9/15, Stack: 6, History: 0/10 | | |
| ===== | | |
| # | TYPE : | VALUE |
| ----- | | |
| 6: | Integer : | 12 |
| 5: | Floating : | 1.5 |
| 4: | Complex : | 3/25 - i4/25 |
| Z: | Matrix : | [[2, 3], [3, 4]] |
| Y: | Rational : | 2.1/4 |
| X: | Tuple(Col) : | (1 + i2, 2 + i3, 3 + i4) |
| ----- | | |
| MAKE COLUMN TUPLE | | |
| Ready to operate | | |
| ----- | | |
| > ■ | | |

2. Display and Operation

The first two lines mean name of this software and the copyright.

Following a split line, calculation config and states display.

```
HOMURA: (FF) (Rad) (Hex) (Dword) [i.a/b]
Std: 9/15, Stack: 6, History: 0/9
```

Below a doubly split line, you can find stack display there.

| # | TYPE | : | VALUE |
|----|------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6: | Integer | : | 12 |
| 5: | Floating | : | 1.5 |
| 4: | Complex | : | 3/25 - i4/25 |
| Z: | Rational | : | 2.1/4 |
| Y: | Matrix | : | [[2, 3], [3, 4]] |
| X: | Tuple(Col) | : | (1 + i2, 2 + i3, 3 + i4) |

The right column is data number, the center is data type, and the left is value.

Below the stack display is 2-line message are.

```
-----
TRANSPOSE
Ready to operate
-----
```

The bottom of the display is input field.

```
> █
```

Go on to the next section to make comprehension of reading the display.

2. Display and Operation

2-3. Calculation mode and states display

You can find 2-line calculation mode and states display.

HOMURA: (FF) (Rad) (Hex) (Dword) [i.a/b]
Std: 9/15, Stack: 6, History: 0/9

In the first line, you can notice symbols in the following table:

| Symbol | Meaning | Class |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (AD) | Auto Decimal display | Decimal display |
| (FD) | Force Decimal display | |
| (FF) | Force Fractional display | |
| (Deg) | Degree mode | Angle mode |
| (Rad) | Radian mode | |
| (Gra) | Grade mode | |
| (Bin) | Binary display | Unsigned integer display |
| (Oct) | Octal display | |
| (Sdec) | Signed decimal display | |
| (Udec) | Unsigned decimal display | |
| (Hex) | Hexadecimal display | |
| (Byte) | 8-bit mode | Logical calculation |
| (Word) | 16-bit mode | |
| (Dword) | 32-bit mode | |
| (Qword) | 64-bit mode | |
| [Reg] | Register display | |
| [Eul] | Euler display | |
| [Eul(Pi)] | Euler display (π radian) | |
| [i.a/b] | Mixed fractional display | |

(Symbol) selected in each class is always displayed.

[Symbol] is displayed if the mode is enabled.

HOMURA: (FF) (Rad) (Hex) (Dword) [i.a/b]

You can see display above and you get force fractional display, radian, hexadecimal display, 32-bit and mixed fractional display mode.

2. Display and Operation

There are three sections in the second line. The first consists of decimal display mode and display digits.

| Symbol | Mode |
|--------|---------------------|
| Std | Standard display |
| Fix | Fixed display |
| Sci | Scientific display |
| Eng | Engineering display |

The fraction “Int/Int” in the first section means this: the first means the current display digits and the second is the number of max digits you can set in the selected display mode. To change the number of digits, please read chapter 3.

Std: 6/15

If you see above, you get that the decimal display mode is standard display mode and the current number of selected (standard) display digits is 6 and the maximum number of digits you can set is 15.

The second is the number of elements in the stack. If the number is zero, Empty is displayed.

Stack: 11

If you see like above, there are 11 elements in the stack.

The third is history display.

| Display | Meaning |
|---------|---------------------|
| OFF | History is disabled |
| Init | Initial state |
| Int/Int | (Discribed later) |

The fraction “Int/int” in the second section means this: the first integer is the times that you have called undo and the second integer is the items in the history.

History: 4/10

You see above display and you get that you have undo 4 times and the number of items in the stack is 10, so you can redo 10 times totally.

2. Display and Operation

2-4. Stack display

Learn the concept of stack.

| # | TYPE | : | VALUE |
|----|----------|---|-------|
| -: | | : | |
| -: | | : | |
| -: | | : | |
| Z: | | : | |
| Y: | Integer | : | 12 |
| X: | Floating | : | 1.5 |

Stack is one of the data containers. This software has one stack.

In each line in the stack display contains item number, data type and value. A data type means a kind of a number. If a data type is integer, **Integer** is displayed in the TYPE column and if the type is rational number, **Rational** is displayed.

This manual shows the stack like below:

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 12 |
| X | Floating | 1.5 |

IMPORTANT

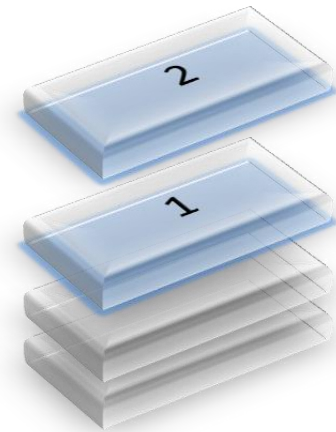
The stack size is unlimited.

X is the bottom of the stack. Y is the second bottom and Z is the third bottom. After that, the data numbers are displayed as integers such as 4, 5.... The data in X is called just X, the data in Y is just Y, and so on.

Go on to the next page and make comprehension of stack graphically.

2. Display and Operation

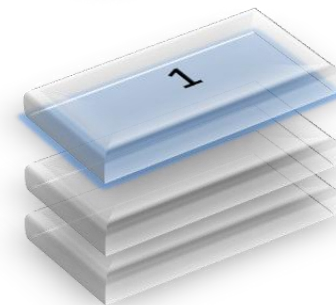
You can see a stack like a pile of cards. You draw one by one from the top of the pile and you put into the pile one by one.



Please look at the left chart. There are some cards. You put a card '1' and card '2' in turn.

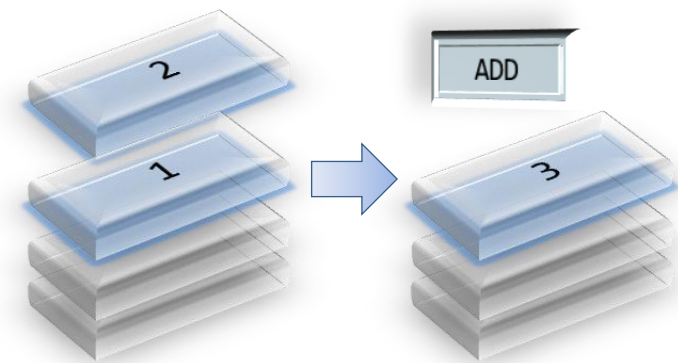
This situation is expressed like below:

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 1 |
| X | Integer | 2 |



The next chart means the top of the pile is removed from the previous chart. In other words, X is dropped from the stack.

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 1 |



See addition with stack.

You draw 2 cards from the top and you put the value of 1 + 2 on the top.

This is the fundamental flow of calculation with stack.

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 1 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Addition
operated
→

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 3 |

There are 3 fundamental operations: add (push), remove (drop) and execution.

2. Display and Operation

Here is the type of data types:

| Display | Meaning |
|------------|--------------------------|
| Error | String value means error |
| String | String value |
| Integer | Integer |
| Floating | Floating point number |
| Rational | Rational number |
| Infinity | Infinity |
| Complex | Complex number |
| Boolean | Boolean (true of false) |
| Byte | 8-bit unsigned integer |
| Word | 16-bit unsigned integer |
| Dword | 32-bit unsigned integer |
| Qword | 64-bit unsigned integer |
| Tuple[Row] | Row vector |
| Tuple(Col) | Column vector |
| Matrix | Matrix |

2. Display and Operation

2-5. Message display

In the message display, the last called function and error / notice / confirm message are displayed.

```
TRANSPOSE  
Ready to operate
```

In the first line is called function and the second line is the other messages.

If unoperatable commands such as division by zero is input, the operation is stopped and an error message is displayed in the second line.

```
[!] ADD Y+X  
Error: Too few arguments
```

If there is error or notice message, the message is displayed second line with a symbol in the first line.

| Symbol | Meaning |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| [!] | Operation is terminated by error |
| [i] | Unordinal operation |
| [C] | Waiting input or confirm |

For more information, please read chapter 16.

If [?] is displayed, it means that there are software bugs. Please send me a bug report.

2. Display and Operation

2-6. Configuration mode display

Type "CONFIG" to go to configuration display.

```
Engineering Calculator with KEyboard and Refined Tools
(C) 2014-2018 Yuishin Kikuchi
-----
CONFIGURATION MODE
=====
Interface
  History size  (hist): 10
  Display width (width): 60
  Display lines (lines): 6
Management
  Load config  (load)
  Save config   (save)
  Reset config  (reset)
-----
ECKERT Config
Type "calc" or "homura" to quit config
-----
> ■
```

```
Interface
  History size  (hist): 10
  Display width (width): 60
  Display lines (lines): 6
```

Maximum history size, display width and the number of stack display lines are shown. Please read chapter 3 to configurate these.

```
Management
  Load config  (load)
  Save config   (save)
  Reset config  (reset)
```

Those are command for config management.

2. Display and Operation

2-7. Fundamental operation

Input keywords or values to operate. Only half-width (one byte) characters are supported.

Type one or several space-splitted keywords or values and hit enter to calculate or configurate. If the number of tokens, which are keywords or numerical values, is not single, each token is processed in turn.

This way, "type and enter" is the flow of the operations. Please notice that the display changes only pressing enter. Then, only SI or binary prefixes are case-sensitive, the others are not.

This software supports only printable characters input.

For instance, type like below to operate 'add' and 'multiply' in turn.

```
Input> + *
```

Some keywords are aliases, in other words, some ones are connected with the same function. And more, there are some keywords depend on calculation modes.

Type numerical values to input. You can put space-splitted values in order.

```
Input> 1 2
```

You can even mix values and keywords.

```
Input> 2 5 /
```

Go on to the next section to get how to input numeric values.

2. Display and Operation

2-8. Input numeric values

This section shows how to input numeric values in this software.

2-8-1. Integer

Just type an integer value.

2-8-2. Decimal

Type a value with decimal point.

You can omit integer part (like “.2”) or decimal part (like “1.”).

2-8-3. Exponential

Type a decimal value and append 'E' and a decimal exponent.

For instance, 6.02×10^{-23} is expressed like “6.02E-23” and 1.01325×10^5 is expressed like “1.01325E5”.

2-8-4. Imaginary unit

Positive imaginary unit is “i” or “+i” and negative imaginary unit is “-i”.

Non-case-sensitive.

2-8-5. Imaginary number

Type integer, decimal or exponential with prefix ‘i’.

Non-case-sensitive.

2-8-6. Infinity

Positive infinity is “INF”, “+INF” or “+INFINITY”.

Negative infinity is “-INF” or “-INFINITY”.

2-8-7. Boolean

True value is “TRUE” or “T” and false value is “FALSE” or “F”.

2-8-8. Unsigned decimal value

Type “u” and postfix non-signed integer.

2-8-9. Binary value

Type “0b” and postfix binary expression using 0 and 1.

2. Display and Operation

2-8-10. Octal value

Type “0o” and postfix octal expression using 0 to 7.

2-8-11. Hexadecimal value

Type “0x” and postfix hexadecimal expression using 0 to 9 and A to F.

2-8-12. Value with SI or binary prefix

You can append SI or binary prefix to integer, decimal, exponential and imaginary value. SI and binary prefixes are case-sensitive.

| Symbol | Name | Value | | | Value | Name | Symbol |
|--------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| da | DECA | 1.0E+01 | SI prefix greater than 1 | SI prefix less than 1 | 1.0E-01 | DECI | d |
| h | HECTO | 1.0E+02 | | | 1.0E-02 | CENTI | c |
| K, k | KILO | 1.0E+03 | | | 1.0E-03 | MILLI | m |
| M | MEGA | 1.0E+06 | | | 1.0E-06 | MICRO | u |
| G | GIGA | 1.0E+09 | | | 1.0E-09 | NANO | n |
| T | TERA | 1.0E+12 | | | 1.0E-12 | PICO | p |
| P | PETA | 1.0E+15 | | | 1.0E-15 | FEMTO | f |
| E | EXA | 1.0E+18 | | | 1.0E-18 | ATTO | a |
| Z | ZETTA | 1.0E+21 | | | 1.0E-21 | ZEPTO | z |
| Y | YOTTA | 1.0E+24 | | | 1.0E-24 | YOCTO | y |
| Ki, ki | KIBI | 1024^1 | Binary prefix | | | | |
| Mi, mi | MEBI | 1024^2 | | | | | |
| Gi, gi | GIBI | 1024^3 | | | | | |
| Ti, ti | TEBI | 1024^4 | | | | | |
| Pi, pi | PEBI | 1024^5 | | | | | |
| Ei, ei | EXBI | 1024^6 | | | | | |
| Zi, zi | ZEBI | 1024^7 | | | | | |
| Yi, yi | YOBI | 1024^8 | | | | | |

You can use binary prefixes alias.

2. Display and Operation

2-9. Examples of value input

Examples here:

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------|-------------|--|--------|
| Integer | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | -3 | Infinity | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | -inf |
| Prefixed | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | 3k | Boolean | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | t |
| Exponential | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | 2.998e8 | Unsigned | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | u65536 |
| Imaginary unit | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | -i | Binary | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | 0b1010 |
| Imaginary num | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | i12 | Octal | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | 0o100 |
| Imag with sign | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | -i5 | Hexadecimal | <input type="text" value="Input>"/> | 0xFFFE |

You can also input math or scientific constants with keywords. Please read chapter 14 to get more information.

| Name | Keyword | Value |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| PI | PI | 3.141 592 653 589 79 |
| Napier's constant | E | 2.718 281 828 459 05 |
| Euler-Mascheroni constant | EG | 0.577 215 664 901 533 |

In addition to these, you can input string value. Use double quotation to input string value.

String "This is test"

You can use string to put memos in the register or use macro function.

2. Display and Operation

2-10. When the error message is displayed

When the error occurs while operating some functions, the operating and the left unoperated functions are cancelled. This means, the state is the before one cancelled operation. And then, the error messages are shown.

If you see error messages, you can operate as usual. Input commands and if the operations are successful, error messages are disappeared.

Even if operating space-splitted tokens, the functions called one by one, so this software do not stop the operations if no errors.

```
Input> 5 0 /
```

(You can make sense of the notation if you read chapter 4.)

For instance, if you input like above, the error “division by zero” occurs. But the push operations are done, so the value 5 and the value 0 is added into the stack and the division cancelled with the stack kept.

If the error messages are shown, undo and redo are recommended. Please read chapter 15 to get more information.

If you look at the list of error messages, please read chapter 16.

When unsupported inputs are detected, the error message below is displayed:

```
[!] OPERATIONAL ERROR
Error: Unsupported operation or notation
```

If you see this, please check the spelling.

And then, even if the keyword is supported, you can see this when the calculation mode or state is not inappropriate, or greater than one settings-changing keywords.

3. Settings

IMPORTANT

Please read this chapter after making comprehension of fundamental operations.

3-1. Settings in configuration mode

You can set max history size, display width and the number of lines of stack display in configuration mode.

Please type the keyword “CONFIG” to go to config mode. Input keyword “HOMURA” or “CALC” to return to calculation mode.

3-1-1. Max history size

Type “HIST” and an integer. You can input splited-tokens like “hist 10”. You can set the size to 0 to disable history function.

The default max history size is 10.

Type below to set the max history size to 20.

```
Input> hist 20
```

3-1-2. Display width

Type “WIDTH” and an integer. You can input splited-tokens like “width 79”. If the value is less than the least width, the least width is set.

The default display width is 79 and the least size is 60.

Type below to set the display width to 69.

```
Input> width 69
```

3-1-3. Number of stack lines

Type “LINES” and an integer. You can input splited-tokens like “lines 11”. If the value is less than the least number, the least number is set.

The default number of stack lines is 11 and the least is 4.

Type below to set the number of stack lines to 20.

```
Input> lines 20
```

3. Settings

3-1-4. Management of config

You can save configurations as a config file. You can use the following functions to manage config file.

| Function | Keyword |
|------------------|---------|
| Load config file | LOAD |
| Save config file | SAVE |
| Reset config | RESET |
| | RST |

If the config file exists, this software loads it on startup. So the max history size and display width are restored automatically.

You can load config file explicitly with “LOAD” function.

The function “RESET” sets all settings in config mode to default. However, this function does not save or change a config file.

3-1-5. Functions in configuration mode

Here is the list of keywords for configuration mode:

| Function | Keyword |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Config mode | CONFIG |
| Calculation mode | CALC |
| | HOMURA |
| History size | HIST |
| Display width | WIDTH |
| Number of stack lines | LINES |
| Load config file | LOAD |
| Save config file | SAVE |
| Reset config | RESET |
| | RST |

3. Settings

3-2. Settings in calculation mode

Angle mode, type display and number of display digits can be changed in calculation mode.

3-2-1. Rational display mode

When the decimal display is set to standard, you can choose rational number display following:

■ Auto Decimal display

If a rational number can be displayed as finite decimal display, show a decimal. In other cases, show a fraction.

■ Force Decimal display

All rational numbers are displayed as decimal.

■ Force Fractional display

All rational numbers are displayed as fraction.

To choose mode, use the following keywords:

| Mode | Keyword | Symbol |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|
| Auto Decimal display | AD | (AD) |
| Force Decimal display | FD | (FD) |
| Force Fractional display | FF | (FF) |

The default rational display mode is Force Decimal.

3-2-2. Angle mode

You can choose angle unit with setting angle mode. Angle mode affects trigonometric functions.

To choose mode, use the keywords below:

| Mode | Keyword | Symbol |
|--------|---------|--------|
| Degree | DEG | (Deg) |
| Radian | RAD | (Rad) |
| Grade | GRAD | (Gra) |
| | GRA | |

This mode is connected with “SIN”, “ARG” and so on.

The default angle mode is Radian.

3. Settings

3-2-3. N-ary number display mode

You can select the display of 8-bit ,16-bit, 32-bit and 64-bit data.

To choose mode, use the following keywords:

| Mode | Keyword | Symbol |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|
| Binary display | BIN | (Bin) |
| Octal display | OCT | (Oct) |
| Signed decimal display | SDEC | (Sdec) |
| Unsigned decimal display | UDEC | (Udec) |
| Hexadecimal display | HEX | (Hex) |

The default N-ary number display mode is Hexadecimal.

3-2-4. N-bit input mode

You can choose the binary size to input from 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. If unsigned decimal with ‘u’ is detected, the value is generated as selected bit mode.

To choose mode, use the keywords below:

| Mode | Keyword | Symbol |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 8-bit mode (byte) | BYTE | (Byte) |
| 16-bit mode (word) | WORD | (Word) |
| 32-bit mode (dword) | DWORD | (Dword) |
| 64-bit mode (qword) | QWORD | (Qword) |

The default size is 32-bit.

3-2-5. Type display

You can switch the type display in the stack display on/off. Input “TYPE” without any other keywords to switch.

The default type display is enabled.

3. Settings

3-2-6. Register display

You can enable or disable the register display. Use the keywords “REG” or “REGISTER” to switch the display. Register is displayed above the stack. If the register display is enabled, the stack display gets smaller.

When register display is enabled, the symbol [Reg] is displayed.

The default setting is disabled.

3-2-7. Euler display

You can switch the complex number display: $a + ib$ (rectangular) or $r \exp(i\theta)$ (polar) style. Use the keyword “EULER” or “EUL” to switch.

If the Euler display is enabled, the symbol [Eu1] is displayed.

The argument of Euler display is depends on angle mode.

| Mode | Expression | Display |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rectangular | $5 + 12i$ | $5 + i12$ |
| Polar (Degree) | $13\angle 67[\text{deg}]$ | $13 \exp(+i67.d)$ |
| Polar (Radian) | $13\angle 1.3[\text{rad}]$ | $13 \exp(+i1.3)$ |
| | | $13 \exp(+i0.41 \text{ Pi})$ |
| Polar (Grade) | $13\angle 75[\text{gra}]$ | $13 \exp(+i75.g)$ |

If you select radian, you can convert the argument to π radians. To switch the display, type “PIRAD” or “PRAD”. When π radian mode is enabled and Euler display is also enabled, then the symbol [Eu1(Pi)] is displayed.

The default setting is disabled.

3. Settings

3-2-8. Mixed fractional display

You can get mixed fractional display. Use “FRACTION” or “FRAC” to enable/disable mixed fractional display.

The display of rational number is below:

| Value | Provisional | Mixed | Decimal |
|---------|-------------|----------|---------|
| $+ 3/2$ | $3/2$ | $1.1/2$ | 1.5 |
| $- 6/5$ | $-6/5$ | $-1.1/5$ | -1.2 |

If the mode is enabled, the symbol [i . a/b] is displayed.

The default setting is disabled.

3-2-9. Decimal display

You can choose decimal display mode. There are four modes: standard, fixed, exponential and engineering.

- Standard display

Value display changes flexibly.

Rational number display depends on the rational display mode.

- Fixed display

Fix the digits of decimal part.

Integer and rational number is displayed as decimal.

- Scientific display

All scalars are displayed as scientific notation such as “ $1.2E+10$ ”. The range of mantissa m is $0 \leq m < 10$.

Integer and rational number is displayed as decimal.

- Engineering display

All scalars are displayed as scientific notation such as “ $12E+10$ ”. The range of mantissa m is $0 \leq m < 1000$.

Integer and rational number is displayed as decimal.

3. Settings

To choose display mode, use the following keywords:

| Display | Keyword | Symbol |
|---------------------|---------|--------|
| Standard display | STD | Std |
| Fixed display | FIX | Fix |
| Scientific display | SCI | Sci |
| Engineering display | ENG | Eng |

Rational number is displayed as decimal without in standard mode.

The default display mode is standard.

3-2-10. Decimal digits

You can change the digits of decimal. Here is the list of “digit” meaning:

| Mode | Meaning of “digits” |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Standard | Significant digits |
| Fixed | Digits of decimal part |
| Scientific | Significant digits |
| Engineering | Significant digits |

Use the keyword “DISP” or “DIGIT” and input an integer to set the number of digits.

If you would set to 3 digits, type below:

digit 3

You can set digits in each mode.

The maximum number of digits exists in each mode. Too large number is read as max and too small number does as minimum.

| Mode | Minimum | Maximum |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| Standard | 1 | 15 |
| Fixed | 0 | 15 |
| Scientific | 1 | 15 |
| Engineering | 1 | 15 |

3. Settings

Example: 10 times of π (31.4159265358979)

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Std: 5/15 | 31.416 |
| Fix: 5/15 | 31.41593 |
| Sci: 5/15 | 3.1416E+01 |
| Eng: 5/15 | 31.416E+00 |

The default numbers of digits are all 9.

And then, if you put other tokens after digit settings like “`disp 10 36`”, these are ignored.

3. Settings

3-2-11. Keywords of settings in calculation mode

Here is the list of keywords of settings in calculation mode:

| Mode | Keyword | Symbol |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Auto Decimal display | AD | (AD) |
| Force Decimal display | FD | (FD) |
| Force Fractional display | FF | (FF) |
| Degree mode | DEG | (Deg) |
| Radian mode | RAD | (Rad) |
| Grade mode | GRA | (Gra) |
| | GRAD | |
| Binary display | BIN | (Bin) |
| Octal display | OCT | (Oct) |
| Signed decimal display | SDEC | (Sdec) |
| Unsigned decimal display | UDEC | (Udec) |
| Hexadecimal display | HEX | (Hex) |
| 8-bit mode | BYTE | (Byte) |
| 16-bit mode | WORD | (Word) |
| 32-bit mode | DWORD | (Dword) |
| 64-bit mode | QWORD | (Qword) |
| Type display | TYPE | |
| Register display | REG | [Reg] |
| Euler display | EULER | [Eul] |
| | EUL | |
| π radian argument display | PIRAD | [Eul(Pi)] |
| | PRAD | |
| Mixed fraction display | FRACTION | [i.a/b] |
| | FRAC | |
| Standard decimal display | STD | Std |
| Fixed decimal display | FIX | Fix |
| Scientific decimal display | SCI | Sci |
| Engineering decimal display | ENG | Eng |
| Set number of digits | DISP | |
| | DIGIT | |

3. Settings

3-3. Next/previous pages in stack

If there are many elements in the stack, you cannot see the all data.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Std: 9/15, Stack: 11, History: 0/10 | | |
| # | TYPE | VALUE |
| ^ | | ^ |
| 6: | Integer | 6 |
| 5: | Integer | 7 |
| 4: | Integer | 8 |
| Z: | Integer | 9 |
| Y: | Integer | 10 |
| X: | Integer | 11 |
| ----- | | |
| PUSH Integer | | |
| Ready to operate | | |
| ----- | | |

If you need to see unshown data, use stack page function. There are 11 data in stack but only 6 is shown in the chart above.

Use the keyword “NEXT” or “N” to turn to the next page.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Std: 9/15, Stack: 11, History: 0/10 | | |
| # | TYPE | VALUE |
| -: | : | |
| 11: | Integer | 1 |
| 10: | Integer | 2 |
| 9: | Integer | 3 |
| 8: | Integer | 4 |
| 7: | Integer | 5 |
| v | | v |
| NEXT PAGE of STACK | | |
| Ready to operate | | |
| ----- | | |

Use the keyword “PREV” or “P” to turn to the previous page.

If you would like to return to first page, use the keyword “FIRST” or “FST”.

If a stack-changing function is called, the page is set to first.

3. Settings

Here is the list of stack page-flipping:

| Function | Keyword |
|------------------------|---------|
| Next page of stack | NEXT |
| | N |
| Previous page of stack | PREV |
| | P |
| First page of stack | FIRST |
| | FST |

3-4. Next/previous pages in register

This software has registers which is used for saving location of data. There are 26 registers in this software: RA to RZ. You can not view all registers at once without changing the number of stack lines.

Look at the following chart. RA to RC are displayed but the others are not.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Std: 9/15, Stack: 3, History: 0/10 | | |
| ===== | | |
| # | TYPE : | VALUE |
| RA: | Floating : | 3.14159265 |
| RB: | : | |
| RC: | : | |
| ----- | | |
| Z: | Integer : | 4 |
| Y: | Integer : | 5 |
| X: | Integer : | 6 |
| ----- | | |
| PUSH Integer | | |
| Ready to operate | | |
| ----- | | |

3. Settings

You can change the register page.

Type “REGNEXT” or “RN” to change to next page of registers.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-------|
| Std: 9/15, Stack: 3, History: 0/3 | | | |
| # | TYPE | : | VALUE |
| RD: | | : | |
| RE: | | : | |
| RF: | | : | |
| Z: | Integer | : | 4 |
| Y: | Integer | : | 5 |
| X: | Integer | : | 6 |
| NEXT PAGE of REGISTERS | | | |
| Ready to operate | | | |

On the other hand, type “REGPREV” or “RP” to change to previous page of registers.

The keyword “REGFIRST” or “RF” is for returning to first page of the registers.

Here is the list of register page functions:

| Function | Keyword |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Next page of registers | REGNEXT |
| | RN |
| Previous page of registers | REGPREV |
| | RP |
| First page of registers | REGFIRST |
| | RF |

3. Settings

3-5. View full string of data

In case of the value display is too long, only the left part is displayed. The following chart is the stack which has a complex number consists of 2 rationals but the right part is omitted.

| # | TYPE | : | VALUE |
|---|---------|---|---|
| - | : | : | |
| - | : | : | |
| - | : | : | |
| Z | : | : | |
| Y | : | : | |
| X | Complex | : | 2432902008176640000/243290200817664000... |

To view full data, use the keywords “VIEW” or “V”.

| Function | Keyword |
|----------------|---------|
| View full data | VIEW |
| | V |

| |
|--|
| ----- |
| STACK VIEW |
| ===== |
| X: Complex: |
| 2432902008176640000/2432902008176640001 + i2432902008176640000/2432902008176640001 |
| ----- |
| (Press Return or Enter) |
| > █ |

View mode shows data, which are displayed in calculation mode.

Press Enter to return to calculation mode.

3. Settings

3-6. Version display

Type the keyword “VER” or “VERSION” to display current version.

| Function | Keyword |
|-----------------|---------|
| Version display | VERSION |
| | VER |

If you find bugs in this app, please send reports to me with the version.

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

IMPORTANT

This chapter includes the most important things about operating this software, such as RPN. So please read carefully.

4-1. Elementary stack operation

First of all, let's input an integer.

Input> 12

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 12 |

Added into
the bottom

12 is added into X in the stack display area.

Next, type one more integer.

Input> 9

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 12 |
| X | Integer | 9 |

Added into
the bottom

The data 9 is added into X.

This way, addition is executed into X.

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

The next, input decimals.

Input> 1.6 6.0e-23

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 12 |
| Z | Integer | 9 |
| Y | Floating | 1.6 |
| X | Floating | 6E-23 |

Added in turn

This way, just write numbers to add into the stack. The addition into the bottom of the stack is called push.

Type “DROP” or “¥” to remove the data at the bottom of the stack. The removal of the bottom of the bottom of the stack is called drop.

Input> ¥

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 12 |
| Y | Integer | 9 |
| X | Floating | 1.6 |

The bottom is removed

Just hit enter without any input to duplicate the bottom of the stack (X) and push.

The keyword “COPY” call the same function.

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

Input> (Just hit Enter)

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 12 |
| Z | Integer | 9 |
| Y | Floating | 1.6 |
| X | Floating | 1.6 |

Duplicated

Type “CLEAR” or “CLR” to empty the stack.

Input> clear

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Emptied

Here is the list of keywords described in this section:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|------------------|---------|-----|---|
| Push | | 0 | 0 |
| Drop | DROP | 1 | 1 |
| | ¥ | | |
| Duplicate [1] | DUP | 1 | 1 |
| Clear stack | CLEAR | N>0 | N |
| | CLR | | |

[1] You can call the function just hitting enter without any input.

Let us calculate four arithmetics after getting this section.

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

4-2. Four arithmetics

The four arithmetics are the basics of calculating with this software.

Use following keywords to calculate the four arithmetics:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| Add | ADD | 2 | 2 | $Y + X$ |
| | + | | | |
| Subtract | SUB | 2 | 2 | $Y - X$ |
| | - | | | |
| Multiply | MUL | 2 | 2 | $Y \times X$ |
| | * | | | |
| Divide | DIV | 2 | 2 | Y/X |
| | / | | | |
| Modulo | MOD | 2 | 2 | $Y \bmod X$ |
| | % | | | |
| Quotient and remainder | QM | 2 | 2 | $Y \leftarrow Y \div X$ $X \leftarrow Y \bmod X$ |

Let us try following the tutorial.

The first step is a simple addition. Challenge “2 + 3”. Push 2 numbers as following:

2 3

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 2 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

Added in turn

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

Input> +

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 5 |

Addition
requires
2 data.
2 dropped.
1 result
pushed.

You can see X is 5, which is the the result of $Y+X$ (2+3). The previous Y and X are removed. Your inputs mean the pushing 2 and 3 before adding.

Following this, try this:

Input> 9 -

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | -4 |

Push and
subtraction at
one time.

You get X is -4 . You have pushed 9 and called subtraction. You can see this software calculates with using the bottom of the stack.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Add | ADD | 2 | 2 | $Y + X$ |
| | + | | | |

This manual uses tables like above one. The column R is the number of required data. If you call the function without the stack containing enough data, error messages are displayed. The column D is the number of dropped data.

Addition requires 2 data. Once the function is called, 2 data are dropped and the result of $Y + X$ is pushed. The other arithmetics are similar with addition.

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

In the case of not-enough data, you see error messages like following:

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| Engineering Calculator with KEyboard and Refined Tools (C) 2014-2018 Yuishin Kikuchi | | |
| HOMURA: (FF) (Rad) (Hex) (Dword) Std: 9/15, Stack: 1, History: 0/8 | | |
| # | TYPE : | VALUE |
| - | : | |
| - | : | |
| - | : | |
| Z | : | |
| Y | : | |
| X: Integer | : | 5 |
| [!] ADD Y+X Error: Too few arguments | | |
| > ■ | | |

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

4-3. Multiple arithmetics

Let us try higher-level.

Calculate the area of the trapezoid: the upper base is 2, the lower is 1, the high is 5. The formula of calculating this is:

$$5 \times (2 + 1) \div 2$$

You can read this like the multiplication of 5 and (2 + 1). First, push 5 and the result of 2 + 1, and call multiply. The final step is halving.

Type as following to calculate at one time.

5 2 1 + * 2 /

However, this expression is difficult for the beginners. I divided this into the steps: (1) ~ (5). Read carefully and operate to understand easily.

(1) Push 5, 2 and 1

5 2 1

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 5 |
| Y | Integer | 2 |
| X | Integer | 1 |

Pushed in
turn

(2) Add

+

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 5 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

Unused value
remains

Addition
requires 2.

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

(3) Multiply

*

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 15 |

Multiplication
requires 2.

(4) Push 2

2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 15 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Pushed into
the bottom

(5) Divide

/

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Rational | 7.5 |

Division
requires 2.

You can calculate with pushing and calling functions in appropriate order without parentheses.

4. Fundamental operations ~ four arithmetics

4-4. Elementary functions

Here is the list of elementary functions without the four arithmetics:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-----------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Increment | INC | 1 | 1 | $X + 1$ |
| | ++ | | | |
| Decrement | DEC | 1 | 1 | $X - 1$ |
| | -- | | | |
| Absolute value | ABS | 1 | 1 | $ X $ |
| Negate | PM | 1 | 1 | $-X$ |
| | NEG | | | |
| Invert (incl. matrix) | INV | 1 | 1 | X^{-1} |

You can increment or decrement only integers. Increment is adding 1 and decrement is adding -1.

For example, type this to find the inverse of 5:

```
Input> 5 inv
```

These functions require 1 argument.

5. Mathematical functions

5-1. How to use math functions

This software supports many math functions. Please notice that the usages of these functions are similar with the usage of the ones of four arithmetics. Push first and call functions.

Some functions have restricted domains.

5-2. Exponent and logarithm

Use the following keywords with operating exponents and logarithms.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|--------------------------|---------|---|---|------------------------|
| Square | SQ | 1 | 1 | X^2 |
| Square root | SQRT | 1 | 1 | \sqrt{X} |
| Cubic root | CBRT | 1 | 1 | $\sqrt[3]{X}$ |
| Hypotenuse | HYPOT | 2 | 2 | $\sqrt{ Y ^2 + X ^2}$ |
| Power | POW | 2 | 2 | Y^X |
| | ^ | | | |
| | ** | | | |
| N-th root | NRT | 2 | 2 | $\sqrt[X]{Y}$ |
| Exponent | EXP | 1 | 1 | $\exp(X)$ |
| Power of 10 | TPOW | 1 | 1 | 10^X |
| Power of 2 | BPOW | 1 | 1 | 2^X |
| Logarithm of X to base Y | LOGB | 2 | 2 | $\log_Y(X)$ |
| Natural logarithm | LN | 1 | 1 | $\log_e(X)$ |
| Common logarithm | LOG | 1 | 1 | $\log_{10}(X)$ |
| Binary logarithm | LB | 1 | 1 | $\log_2(X)$ |

EX 1 $\log_{10} 3000$

3000 log

EX 2 $\sqrt{5^2 + 12^2}$

5 sq 12 sq + sqrt

EX 3 $\log_3 22$

3 22 logb

EX 4 $\exp(-3^2/2)$

3 sq 2 / pm exp

5. Mathematical functions

5-3. Trigonometric functions

Here is the list of trigonometric and inverse trigonometric functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------|---------|---|---|--------------|
| Sine | SIN | 1 | 1 | $\sin(X)$ |
| Cosine | COS | 1 | 1 | $\cos(X)$ |
| Tangent | TAN | 1 | 1 | $\tan(X)$ |
| Arcsine | ASIN | 1 | 1 | $\arcsin(X)$ |
| Arccosine | ACOS | 1 | 1 | $\arccos(X)$ |
| Arctangent | ATAN | 1 | 1 | $\arctan(X)$ |

These keywords depend on the angle mode. If you input “sin” in degree mode, this software calls “sin (degree)”.

The radian trigonometric functions are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Sine (Radian) | SINR | 1 | 1 | $\sin(X[\text{rad}])$ |
| Cosine (Radian) | COSR | 1 | 1 | $\cos(X[\text{rad}])$ |
| Tangent (Radian) | TANR | 1 | 1 | $\tan(X[\text{rad}])$ |
| Arcsine (Radian) | ASINR | 1 | 1 | $\arcsin(X)[\text{rad}]$ |
| Arccosine (Radian) | ACOSR | 1 | 1 | $\arccos(X)[\text{rad}]$ |
| Arctangent (Radian) | ATANR | 1 | 1 | $\arctan(X)[\text{rad}]$ |

The degree trigonometric functions are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Sine (Degree) | SIND | 1 | 1 | $\sin(X[\text{deg}])$ |
| Cosine (Degree) | COSD | 1 | 1 | $\cos(X[\text{deg}])$ |
| Tangent (Degree) | TAND | 1 | 1 | $\tan(X[\text{deg}])$ |
| Arcsine (Degree) | ASIND | 1 | 1 | $\arcsin(X)[\text{deg}]$ |
| Arccosine (Degree) | ACOSD | 1 | 1 | $\arccos(X)[\text{deg}]$ |
| Arctangent (Degree) | ATAND | 1 | 1 | $\arctan(X)[\text{deg}]$ |

5. Mathematical functions

The grade trigonometric functions are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|--------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Sine (Grade) | SING | 1 | 1 | $\sin(X[\text{gra}])$ |
| Cosine (Grade) | COSG | 1 | 1 | $\cos(X[\text{gra}])$ |
| Tangent (Grade) | TANG | 1 | 1 | $\tan(X[\text{gra}])$ |
| Arcsine (Grade) | ASING | 1 | 1 | $\arcsin(X)[\text{gra}]$ |
| Arccosine (Grade) | ACOSG | 1 | 1 | $\arccos(X)[\text{gra}]$ |
| Arctangent (Grade) | ATANG | 1 | 1 | $\arctan(X)[\text{gra}]$ |

EX 1 $\sin(30)$ (mode dependent)

30 sin

EX 2 $\cos(52[\text{deg}])$

52 tand

5-4. Hyperbolic functions

Use following keywords to calculate hyperbolic functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Hyperbolic sine | SINH | 1 | 1 | $\sinh(X)$ |
| Hyperbolic cosine | COSH | 1 | 1 | $\cosh(X)$ |
| Hyperbolic tangent | TANH | 1 | 1 | $\tanh(X)$ |
| Inverse hyperbolic sine | ASINH | 1 | 1 | $\operatorname{asinh}(X)$ |
| Inverse hyperbolic cosine | ACOSH | 1 | 1 | $\operatorname{acosh}(X)$ |
| Inverse hyperbolic tangent | ATANH | 1 | 1 | $\operatorname{atanh}(X)$ |

EX $\cosh(1.2)$

1.2 cosh

5. Mathematical functions

5-5. Stats functions

Stats functions are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------------------|---------|---|---|----------------------|
| Beta function | BETA | 2 | 2 | $B(Y, X)$ |
| Gamma function | GAMMA | 1 | 1 | $\Gamma(X)$ |
| Logarithm of gamma function | LNGAMMA | 1 | 1 | $\log_e \Gamma(X) $ |
| Error function | ERF | 1 | 1 | $\text{erf}(X)$ |
| Complementary error function | ERFC | 1 | 1 | $1 - \text{erf}(X)$ |

EX 1 $B(0.5, 1.6)$

0.5 1.6 beta

EX 2 $\Gamma(2)$

2 gamma

5-6. Integer roundings

Integer roundings are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------|---------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Floor function | FLOOR | 1 | 1 | $\lfloor X \rfloor$ |
| | FLR | | | |
| Ceiling function | CEIL | 1 | 1 | $\lceil X \rceil$ |
| Round | ROUND | 1 | 1 | $\lfloor X + 0.5 \rfloor$ |
| | RND | 1 | 1 | |

EX 1 $\lfloor -2.2 \rfloor$

-2.2 flr

EX 2 $\lceil \pi \rceil$

pi ceil

5. Mathematical functions

5-7. Functions for integers

Functions for integers such as GCD and LCM are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Factorial | FACT | 1 | 1 | $X!$ |
| | ! | | | |
| Greatest common divisor | GCD | 1 | 1 | $\text{GCD}(Y, X)$ |
| Least common multiple | LCM | 1 | 1 | $\text{LCM}(Y, X)$ |
| Permutations | PERM | 1 | 1 | ${}_YP_X$ |
| Combinations [binomial coefficient] | COMB | 1 | 1 | ${}_YC_X = \binom{Y}{X}$ |

EX 1 ${}_5P_2$

5 2 perm

EX 2 $\text{LCM}(12, 50)$

12 50 lcm

6. Useful functions

6-1. Percent calculations

Percent calculations such as including tax are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| X percent of Y | PERC | 2 | 1 | $Y \times \frac{X}{100}$ |
| | PC | | | |
| Delta percent between Y and X | DPERC | 2 | 2 | $\frac{X - Y}{Y} \times 100$ |
| | DP | | | |
| Include tax | INTAX | 2 | 2 | $Y \times \frac{100 + X}{100}$ |
| Exclude tax | EXTAX | 2 | 2 | $Y \times \frac{100}{100 + X}$ |

These functions support only scalars.

EX 1 3% of 5.15

5.15 3 pc

EX 2 Delta percent between 1.2 and 1.3

1.2 1.3 dp

EX 3 Include 8% tax to 1250

1250 8 intax

EX 4 Exclude 8% tax from 120

120 8 extax

6. Useful functions

6-2. Time conversion

Conversions between sec, min, hour, day and week are here.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|--------------------|---------|---|---|-------------------|
| Seconds to minutes | STOM | 1 | 1 | $X/60$ |
| Seconds to hours | STOH | 1 | 1 | $X/3600$ |
| Seconds to days | STOD | 1 | 1 | $X/86400$ |
| Seconds to weeks | STOW | 1 | 1 | $X/604800$ |
| Minutes to seconds | MTOS | 1 | 1 | $X \times 60$ |
| Minutes to hours | MTOH | 1 | 1 | $X/60$ |
| Minutes to days | MTOD | 1 | 1 | $X/1440$ |
| Minutes to weeks | MTOW | 1 | 1 | $X/10080$ |
| Hours to seconds | HTOS | 1 | 1 | $X \times 3600$ |
| Hours to minutes | HTOM | 1 | 1 | $X \times 60$ |
| Hours to days | HTOD | 1 | 1 | $X/24$ |
| Hours to weeks | HTOW | 1 | 1 | $X/168$ |
| Days to seconds | DTOS | 1 | 1 | $X \times 86400$ |
| Days to minutes | DTOM | 1 | 1 | $X \times 1440$ |
| Days to hours | DTOH | 1 | 1 | $X \times 24$ |
| Days to weeks | DTOW | 1 | 1 | $X/7$ |
| Weeks to seconds | WTOS | 1 | 1 | $X \times 604800$ |
| Weeks to minutes | WTOM | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10080$ |
| Weeks to hours | WTOH | 1 | 1 | $X \times 168$ |
| Weeks to days | WTOD | 1 | 1 | $X \times 7$ |

These functions support only scalars.

EX 2 45 mins to hours

45 mtoh

EX 1 65536 secs to days

65536 stod

6. Useful functions

6-3. DMS conversion

DMS conversion divides a scalar value into degrees / minutes / seconds.

Inverse DMS conversion combines degrees / minutes / seconds into a value.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---|--|
| Decimal deg to deg/min/sec | TODMS | 1 | 1 | $Z \leftarrow D$ $Y \leftarrow M$ $X \leftarrow S$ |
| Deg/min/sec to decimal deg | DMSTO | 3 | 3 | $Z + \frac{Y}{60} + \frac{X}{3600}$ |

These functions support only scalars.

EX 1 4096 sec to h:m:s

4096 stoh todms

EX 2 30°20'10'' to degrees

30 20 10 dmsto

6-4. Whole stack calculations

You can find sum or infinite product in the stack.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|--------------------|---------|-----|---|-----------------------------------|
| Sum | SUM | N>1 | N | $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ |
| Infinite product | PROD | N>1 | N | $\prod_{i=1}^n x_i$ |
| Arithmetic average | AVR | N>1 | N | $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ |
| Geometric average | GAVR | N>1 | N | $\sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}$ |
| Harmonic average | HAVR | N>1 | N | $\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{-1}}$ |

If there are errors in the process of the functions, the calculation is cancelled and the stack keeps on.

6. Useful functions

Other versions available:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---|---------|-----|-----|-------------|
| Partial sum | PSUM | N>2 | M+1 | |
| Partial product | PPROD | N>2 | M+1 | |
| Partial arithmetic average | PAVR | N>2 | M+1 | |
| Partial geometric average | PGAVR | N>2 | M+1 | |
| Partial harmonic average | PHAVR | N>2 | M+1 | |
| Sum without drop | SUMW | N>1 | 0 | |
| Infinite product without drop | PRODW | N>1 | 0 | |
| Arithmetic average without drop | AVRW | N>1 | 0 | |
| Geometric average without drop | GAVRW | N>1 | 0 | |
| Harmonic average without drop | HAVRW | N>1 | 0 | |
| Partial sum without drop | PSUMW | N>2 | 1 | |
| Partial product without drop | PPRODW | N>2 | 1 | |
| Partial arithmetic average without drop | PAVRW | N>2 | 1 | |
| Partial geometric average without drop | PGAVRW | N>2 | 1 | |
| Partial harmonic average without drop | PHAVRW | N>2 | 1 | |

6. Useful functions

6-5. Multiply by prefix

Multiplication by prefix means the removal of prefix. For instance, if you have to get meter from kilometer, multiply by 1000, which means kilo.

Here is the list of multiplications by prefix:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|---------------------|
| Multiply by yocto | YOCTO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-24}$ |
| Multiply by zepto | ZEPTO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-21}$ |
| Multiply by atto | ATTO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-18}$ |
| Multiply by femto | FEMTO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-15}$ |
| Multiply by pico | PICO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-12}$ |
| Multiply by nano | NANO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-09}$ |
| Multiply by micro | MICRO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-06}$ |
| Multiply by milli | MILLI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-03}$ |
| Multiply by centi | CENTI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-02}$ |
| Multiply by deci | DECI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{-01}$ |
| Multiply by deca | DECA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+01}$ |
| Multiply by hecto | HECTO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+02}$ |
| Multiply by kilo | KILO | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+03}$ |
| Multiply by mega | MEGA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+06}$ |
| Multiply by giga | GIGA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+09}$ |
| Multiply by tera | TERA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+12}$ |
| Multiply by peta | PETA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+15}$ |
| Multiply by exa | EXA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+18}$ |
| Multiply by zetta | ZETTA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+21}$ |
| Multiply by yotta | YOTTA | 1 | 1 | $X \times 10^{+24}$ |
| Multiply by kibi | KIBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{10}$ |
| Multiply by mebi | MEBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{20}$ |
| Multiply by gibi | GIBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{30}$ |
| Multiply by tebi | TEBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{40}$ |
| Multiply by pebi | PEBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{50}$ |
| Multiply by exbi | EXBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{60}$ |
| Multiply by zebi | ZEBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{70}$ |
| Multiply by yobi | YOBI | 1 | 1 | $X \times 2^{80}$ |

6. Useful functions

6-6. Divide by prefix

Division by prefix means the addition of prefix. For instance, if you have to get millimeter from meter, divide by 0.001, which means milli.

Here is the list of divisions by prefix:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-----------------|---------|---|---|--------------|
| Divide by yocto | TOYECTO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-24}$ |
| Divide by zepto | TOZEPTO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-21}$ |
| Divide by atto | TOATTO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-18}$ |
| Divide by femto | TOFEMTO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-15}$ |
| Divide by pico | TOPICO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-12}$ |
| Divide by nano | TONANO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-9}$ |
| Divide by micro | TOMICRO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-6}$ |
| Divide by milli | TOMILLI | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-3}$ |
| Divide by centi | TOCENTI | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-2}$ |
| Divide by deci | TODECI | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{-1}$ |
| Divide by deca | TODECA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+1}$ |
| Divide by hecto | TOHECTO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+2}$ |
| Divide by kilo | TOKILO | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+3}$ |
| Divide by mega | TOMEGA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+6}$ |
| Divide by giga | TOGIGA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+9}$ |
| Divide by tera | TOTERA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+12}$ |
| Divide by peta | TOPETA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+15}$ |
| Divide by exa | TOEXA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+18}$ |
| Divide by zetta | TOZETTA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+21}$ |
| Divide by yotta | TOYOTTA | 1 | 1 | $X/10^{+24}$ |
| Divide by kibi | TOKIBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{10}$ |
| Divide by mebi | TOMEBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{20}$ |
| Divide by gibi | TOGIBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{30}$ |
| Divide by tebi | TOTEBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{40}$ |
| Divide by pebi | TOPEBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{50}$ |
| Divide by exbi | TOEXBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{60}$ |
| Divide by zebi | TOZEBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{70}$ |
| Divide by yobi | TOYOBI | 1 | 1 | $X/2^{80}$ |

6. Useful functions

6-7. Angle conversion

Angle conversions here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Radian to degree | RTOD | 1 | 1 | $180X/\pi$ |
| Radian to grade | RTOG | 1 | 1 | $200X/\pi$ |
| Degree to radian | DTOR | 1 | 1 | $\pi X/180$ |
| Degree to grade | DTOG | 1 | 1 | $10X/9$ |
| Grade to radian | GTOR | 1 | 1 | $\pi X/200$ |
| Grade to degree | GTOD | 1 | 1 | $9X/10$ |

6-8. Angle calculation

Complementary / supplementaly angle:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Complementary angle [1] | CANG | 1 | 1 | |
| Complementary angle (Radian) | CANGR | 1 | 1 | $\pi/2 - X$ |
| Complementary angle (Degree) | CANGD | 1 | 1 | $90 - X$ |
| Complementary angle (Grade) | CANGG | 1 | 1 | $100 - X$ |
| Supplementary angle [1] | SANG | 1 | 1 | |
| Supplementary angle (Radian) | SANGR | 1 | 1 | $\pi - X$ |
| Supplementary angle (Degree) | SANGD | 1 | 1 | $180 - X$ |
| Supplementary angle (Grade) | SANGG | 1 | 1 | $200 - X$ |

[1] Depends on angle mode

6-9. Ratio

Convert a rational number into two integers.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------|---------|---|---|--|
| Ratio | RATIO | 1 | 1 | $Y \leftarrow \text{Numerator}$ $X \leftarrow \text{Denominator}$ |

6. Useful functions

6-10. Random numbers

You can generate random numbers:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-----------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Random integer | RAND | 0 | 0 | Push Int |
| Random floating | FRAND | 0 | 0 | Push Flt |

IMPORTANT

A random integer has 63 bits and random floating is generated from a random integer.

The algorithm of random generator is mersenne twister.

6-11. Cast

You can cast data types:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------------------------|----------|---|---|-------------|
| Cast into integer | TOINT | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into floating | TOFLT | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into rational | TORAT | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into bool | TOBOOL | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into byte | TOBYTE | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into word | TOWORD | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into dword | TODWORD | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into qword | TOQWORD | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into word (Sign extend) | TOSWORD | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into dword (Sign extend) | TOSDWORD | 1 | 1 | |
| Cast into qword (Sign extend) | TOSQWORD | 1 | 1 | |

IMPORTANT

You can approximate floating to rational with “cast into rational”.

The approximation is using continued fraction.

6. Useful functions

6-12. Calculations for engineers

These are useful calculations for engineers:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|--------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Multiply by 2π | TPIX | 1 | 1 | $2\pi X$ |
| Divide by 2π | DTPI | 1 | 1 | $X/2\pi$ |
| Parallel | PARA | 1 | 1 | $(Y^{-1} + X^{-1})^{-1}$ |
| To decibel | TODB | 1 | 1 | $10 \log_{10} X $ |
| Decibel to | DBTO | 1 | 1 | $10^{\frac{X}{10}}$ |

6-13. Health calculations

These calculations are extras:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------|---------|---|---|--|
| Discomfort index | DISCOM | 2 | 2 | $0.81Y - 0.01X \times (0.99Y - 14.3) + 46.3$ |
| Body mass index | BMI | 2 | 2 | $X/(Y/100)^2$ |

7. Complex calculations

7-1. Display of complex numbers

This software displays complex numbers as following:

| Mode | Expression | Display |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Default | $5 + 12i$ | $5 + i12$ |
| Euler (degree) | $13\angle 67[\text{deg}]$ | $13 \exp(+i67.d)$ |
| Euler (radian) | $13\angle 1.3[\text{rad}]$ | $13 \exp(+i1.3)$ |
| | | $13 \exp(+i0.41 \text{ Pi})$ |
| Euler (grade) | $13\angle 75[\text{gra}]$ | $13 \exp(+i75.g)$ |

Type “EULER” or “EUL” to toggle Euler mode. If Euler mode is enabled, complex numbers are shown as polar display.

The argument display depends on angle mode. Use the keywords “DEG”, “RAD” or “GRA” to change angle mode.

If you select radian, you can convert the argument to π radians. To switch the display, type “PIRAD” or “PRAD”.

| Function | Keyword |
|-------------------|---------|
| Euler display | EULER |
| | EUL |
| Degree mode | DEG |
| Radian mode | RAD |
| Grade mode | GRAD |
| | GRA |
| π radian mode | PIRAD |
| | PRAD |

When Euler display is on, even scalars are treated as complex numbers so its argument is displayed if its value is not 0.

7. Complex calculations

7-2. How to make complex numbers

There are three ways to make complex numbers.

IMPORTANT

Real and imaginary part accept only scalars.

7-2-1. Input imaginary and add or subtract

Try to make “2+i3”.

`Input> 2 i3 +`

7-2-2. Make complex from real and imaginary part

Push real and imaginary part in turn and make complex. Use the keyword “MKCMP” or “MKC” to make complex from rectangular.

`Input> 2 3`

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 2 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

Real.

Imaginary.

`Input> mkc`

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|--------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Complex | 2 + i3 |

Complex generated.

7. Complex calculations

7-2-3. Make complex from absolute value and argument

Push absolute value and argument in turn and make complex. Use the keyword “MKE” to make complex from polar.

This keyword depends on angle mode. For example, make $1.5\angle 30^\circ$ in degree mode.

Input> 1.5 30

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Floating | 1.5 |
| X | Integer | 30 |

Absolute.

Argument.

Input> mke

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|--------------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Complex | 1.29903811 + i0.75 |

Complex generated.

Radian version is “MKER”.
Degree version is “MKED”.
Grade version is “MKEG”.

7. Complex calculations

You can generate complex with following keywords:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Make complex from rectangular | MKCOMP | 2 | 2 | $Y + iX$ |
| | MKC | | | |
| Make complex from polar | MKE | 2 | 2 | $Y \angle X$ |
| Make complex from polar (radian) | MKER | 2 | 2 | $Y \angle X [\text{rad}]$ |
| Make complex from polar (degree) | MKED | 2 | 2 | $Y \angle X [\text{deg}]$ |
| Make complex from polar (grade) | MKEG | 2 | 2 | $Y \angle X [\text{gra}]$ |

7-3. Complex calculations

You can operate complex calculations:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---------------------------|---------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Real part | RE | 1 | 1 | $\text{Re}(X)$ |
| Imaginary part | IM | 1 | 1 | $\text{Im}(X)$ |
| Complex argument | ARG | 1 | 1 | $\arg X$ |
| Complex argument (radian) | ARGR | 1 | 1 | $\arg X [\text{rad}]$ |
| Complex argument (degree) | ARGD | 1 | 1 | $\arg X [\text{deg}]$ |
| Complex argument (grade) | ARGG | 1 | 1 | $\arg X [\text{gra}]$ |
| Complex conjugation | CONJ | 1 | 1 | $\text{conj}(X)$ |

Complex magnitude is "ABS".

EX 1 $\arg(1 + i2)$

1 2 mkc arg

EX 3 $\text{conj}(6 + i3)$

6 3 mkc conj

EX 2 $\text{Re}(15 \angle 32^\circ)$

15 32 mked re

7. Complex calculations

7-4. Disassemble complex

You can disassemble complex numbers:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|---|--|
| Real and imaginary | REIM | 1 | 1 | $Y \leftarrow \text{Re}(X)$ $X \leftarrow \text{Im}(X)$ |
| Magnitude and argument | MAGA | 1 | 1 | $Y \leftarrow X $ $X \leftarrow \arg X$ |
| Magnitude and argument (radian) | MAGAR | 1 | 1 | $Y \leftarrow X $ $X \leftarrow \arg X [\text{rad}]$ |
| Magnitude and argument (degree) | MAGAD | 1 | 1 | $Y \leftarrow X $ $X \leftarrow \arg X [\text{deg}]$ |
| Magnitude and argument (grade) | MAGAG | 1 | 1 | $Y \leftarrow X $ $X \leftarrow \arg X [\text{gra}]$ |

EX 1 $15\angle 32^\circ$ to Re/Im part

15 32 mked reim

EX 2 $5 + i3$ to magnitude and arg (deg)

5 3 mkc magad

7-5. Complex functions

This software supports complex functions:

- Square root, cubic root
- Power, logarithm
- Trigonometric functions
- Hyperbolic functions

Complex trigonometric functions are available only in radian.

8. Logical calculations

8-1. Unsigned decimal and Boolean

This software displays unsigned decimal and Boolean as following:

| Type/mode | Value | Display |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|
| Boolean | TRUE | T |
| | FALSE | F |
| Binary mode | 255 | 0b11111111 |
| Octal mode | 255 | 0377 |
| Signed decimal mode | 255 | -1 |
| Unsigned decimal mode | 255 | 255 |
| Hexadecimal mode | 255 | 0xFF |

8-2. Bit length

You can operate logical calculations in calculation mode.

This software supports 8, 16, 32, 64 bits. The bit length setting is shown in the display.

Switch the mode to change the bit length.

| Mode | Keyword | Symbol |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 8-bit mode (byte) | BYTE | (Byte) |
| 16-bit mode (word) | WORD | (Word) |
| 32-bit mode (dword) | DWORD | (Dword) |
| 64-bit mode (qword) | QWORD | (Qword) |

Set bit length and the bit length symbol changes.

Please notice that if you input too large value for selected bit length, the software masks its lower N-bit (N is selected length) and push the result.

8. Logical calculations

8-3. N-ary number switching

You can find N-ary number mode in the display.

Use the keywords to switch N-ary number display mode:

| Mode | Keyword | Symbol |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|
| Binary display | BIN | (Bin) |
| Octal display | OCT | (Oct) |
| Signed decimal display | SDEC | (Sdec) |
| Unsigned decimal display | UDEC | (Udec) |
| Hexadecimal display | HEX | (Hex) |

Set N-ary and the N-ary symbol changes.

8-4. Input binary and Boolean

Input value as binary (unsigned integer) to operate logical calculations.

Boolean: True value is “TRUE” or “T” and false value is “FALSE” or “F”.

Unsigned: Type "u" and postfix non-signed integer.

Binary: Type “0b” and postfix binary expression using 0 and 1.

Octal value: Type “0o” and postfix octal expression using 0 to 7.

Hex value: Type “0x” and postfix hexadecimal expression using 0 to 9 and A to F.

The input data is shown as selected N-ary display mode. For example, input binary “0b1010” and the display is “0x0000000A” in hexadecimal mode.

Input> 0b1010

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|-------|------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Dword | 0x0000000A |

You can push binaries and Booleans at one time.

8. Logical calculations

t f

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Dword | 0x0000000A |
| Y | Boolean | T |
| X | Boolean | F |

8-5. Fundamental logical calculations

Here is the list of fundamental logical calculations:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|--------------|---------|---|---|-------------------------|
| Bitwise NOT | NOT | 1 | 1 | \bar{X} |
| | ~ | | | |
| Bitwise AND | AND | 2 | 2 | $Y \wedge X$ |
| | & | | | |
| Bitwise OR | OR | 2 | 2 | $Y \vee X$ |
| | | | | |
| Bitwise XOR | XOR | 2 | 2 | $Y \oplus X$ |
| Bitwise NAND | NAND | 2 | 2 | $\overline{Y \wedge X}$ |
| Bitwise NOR | NOR | 2 | 2 | $\overline{Y \vee X}$ |

EX 1 0x1234 & 0b0111

0x1234 0b0111 and

EX 2 not(65535)

u65535 not

8. Logical calculations

8-6. Bit shift

Bit shifts are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Shift left | SHL | 1 | 1 | X << 1 |
| | << | | | |
| Shift logical right | SHR | 1 | 1 | X >> 1 |
| | >> | | | |
| Shift arithmetic right | SAR | 1 | 1 | X >>> 1 |
| | >>> | | | |
| Shift Left (N times) | SHLC | 2 | 2 | X << N |
| Shift Right (N times) | SHRC | 2 | 2 | X >> N |
| Shift Arithmetic Right (N times) | SARC | 2 | 2 | X >>> N |
| Shift byte left | SBL | 1 | 1 | X << 8 |
| Shift byte right | SBR | 1 | 1 | X >> 8 |
| Shift nibble left | SNL | 1 | 1 | X << 4 |
| Shift nibble right | SNR | 1 | 1 | X >> 4 |

EX 1 0x1234 & 0b0111

0x1234 0b0111 and

EX 2 not(65535)

u65535 not

8-7. Rotate

Bit rotates are here:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|--------------|---------|---|---|----------------|
| Rotate left | ROL | 1 | 1 | Rotate X Left |
| Rotate right | ROR | 1 | 1 | Rotate X Right |

EX rol(31)

u31 rol

8. Logical calculations

8-8. Other functions that support unsigned integer

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-----------|---------|---|---|--------------|
| Increment | INC | 1 | 1 | $X + 1$ |
| | ++ | | | |
| Decrement | DEC | 1 | 1 | $X - 1$ |
| | -- | | | |
| Add | ADD | 2 | 2 | $Y + X$ |
| | + | | | |
| Subtract | SUB | 2 | 2 | $Y - X$ |
| | - | | | |
| Multiply | MUL | 2 | 2 | $Y \times X$ |
| | * | | | |
| Divide | DIV | 2 | 2 | Y/X |
| | / | | | |
| Negate | NEG | 1 | 1 | $-X$ |
| | PM | | | |

IMPORTANT

The addition of 2 Booleans is XOR, and the multiplication of 2 Booleans is AND. If you increment Boolean, the result is always true.

8-9. Whole-stack logical calculations

You can operate logical calculations for whole-stack.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------|---------|-----|---|------------------------|
| All AND | ALLAND | N>1 | N | $x_1 \wedge x_2 \dots$ |
| All OR | ALLOR | N>1 | N | $x_1 \vee x_2 \dots$ |
| All XOR | ALLXOR | N>1 | N | $x_1 \oplus x_2 \dots$ |

9. Vector calculations

9-1. Display of vectors

This software displays vectors as following:

| Type | Math expr. | Display |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| Horizontal [Row] | $[1 \ 2 \ 3]$ | $[1, 2, 3]$ |
| Vertical (Col) | $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $(3, 2, 1)$ |

9-2. Making of vector

You can include scalars, complex numbers or even binaries in vectors.

The input of vectors is complicated. I recommend using register function. Please read chapter 11 to get more information.

You can make vector with the following keywords:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Make row tuple | MRTUP | N | N | Push Tup.R |
| Make column tuple | MCTUP | N | N | Push Tup.C |

There are three steps for making a vector:

1. Push elements of a vector
... Push data in turn.
2. Push the number of elements the vector contains
... Set the dimension of the vector.
3. Call making function
... The vector is pushed.

NOTICE

You can include integers, floatings, rationals, complexes, Booleans and unsigned integers in a vector.

9. Vector calculations

So, let us make row tuple $[1 + i2 \ 6]$.

(1) Push elements

`Input> 1 2 mkc 6`

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|----------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Complex | $1 + i2$ |
| X | Integer | 6 |

Push in turn.

(2) Push number of elements

`Input> 2`

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|----------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Complex | $1 + i2$ |
| Y | Integer | 6 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Dimension.

(3) Make row tuple

`Input> mrtup`

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|---------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Tuple[Row] | $[1 + i2, 6]$ |

Make row
tuple.

Making column tuple is similar with this case.

9. Vector calculations

You can make unit vectors easily.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Make row unit tuple | MRUTUP | 2 | 2 | Push Tup.R |
| Make column unit tuple | MCUTUP | 2 | 2 | Push Tup.C |

These functions requires 2 arguments: a dimension and a position.

1. Push a integer as a dimension
2. Push a integer as a position (starting with 1)
3. Call making function

Make (0 1 0).

(1) Push the dimension

Input> 3

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 3 |

Dimension.

(2) Push the position

Input> 2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Position.

9. Vector calculations

(3) Make column unit tuple

mcutup

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Tuple(Col) | (0, 1, 0) |

Generated.

9-3. Extract element from tuple

Use the keyword “TGET” to extract one element from a tuple.

Please make sure Y is a tuple and X is an integer as a position (starting with 1) to extract.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Get element from tuple | TGET | 2 | 2 | Extract |

This function drops 2 data, so the vector from that you extract is dropped. I recommend storing the tuple to a register and call to extract.

Please read chapter 11 to make comprehension of using register function.

You can carve a tuple into elements.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Crave up | CUT | 1 | 1 | |
| | CRAVE | | | |

The used tuple is dropped and the extracted elements are pushed in turn.

9. Vector calculations

Let us extract the second element from (6 9 12).

(0) Make sure that the tuple exists

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Tuple[Col] | (6, 9, 12) |

(1) Set a position.

Input> 2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Tuple[Col] | (6, 9, 12) |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Position.

(2) Extract

Input> tget

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 9 |

Extracted.

9. Vector calculations

9-4. Four arithmetics of vectors

The four arithmetics keywords of vectors are same as those of scalars.

EX 1 $(3 \ 2 \ 1) + (5 \ 6 \ 9)$

3 2 1 3 mctup

5 6 9 3 mctup

+

EX 2 $(3 \ 2 \ 1) \times 9$

3 2 1 3 mctup 9 *

Please check that the calculations are defined.

9-5. Inner / outer product

Use the keywords to calculate inner / outer product:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Inner product | INNER | 2 | 2 | $\vec{Y} \cdot \vec{X}$ |
| | DOT | | | |
| Outer product | OUTER | 2 | 2 | $\vec{Y} \times \vec{X}$ |
| | CROSS | | | |

Outer product supports only 3-dimensional tuples.

EX 1 $(3 \ 2 \ 1) \cdot (7 \ 8 \ 9)$

3 2 1 3 mctup

7 8 9 3 mctup

dot

EX 2 $(1 \ 2 \ 3) \times (4 \ 5 \ 6)$

1 2 3 3 mctup

4 5 6 3 mctup

cross

9. Vector calculations

9-6. Norms of vectors

Here is the keywords of norms of vectors:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|--|
| Euclid norm | NORM | 1 | 1 | $\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i ^2}$ |
| Euclid norm squared | NSQ | 1 | 1 | $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i ^2$ |
| Lp-norm | PNORM | 2 | 2 | $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_i ^x\right)^{1/x}$ |
| Max norm | MAXNORM | 1 | 1 | $\max(x_1 , x_2 , \dots, x_n)$ |

Euclid norm, Euclid norm squared and maxnorm require one vector.

For example, type following to find the Euclid norm of [3 5 7]:

```
Input> 3 5 7 3 mrtup norm
```

Lp-norm requires one vector and an integer as a dimension.

Type following to find the third norm of [7 8 9]:

```
Input> 7 8 9 3 mrtup 3 pnorm
```

9-7. Transpose vectors

Use the keyword “TRANS” to transpose vectors.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-----------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Transpose | TRANS | 1 | 1 | X^T |

This function supports matrices.

10. Matrix calculations

10-1. Display of matrices

This software handles matrices as tuples of row tuples.

| Math expr. | Display |
|---|--|
| $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ | <code>[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]</code> |

10-2. Making of matrices

This software supports matrix calculations. Matrices of this software can include scalars, complexes, Booleans and unsigned integers.

The input of matrices is complicated. I recommend using register function. Please read chapter 11 to get more information.

Use the keyword “MKMAT” to make a matrix.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Make matrix | MKMAT | N | N | Push Mat |

There are three steps for making a vector:

1. Prepare same dimensional and directional vectors.
...Make sure vectors are all row or all column.
2. Push an integer as a number of vectors.
...The integer must be greater than zero.
3. Call making function
...Make a matrix from vectors.

NOTICE

Matrices include row tuples. The data types that tuples cannot include are not supported in matrices.

10. Matrix calculations

Let us input matrix A :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1-1) Make two row vectors

Input> 1 2 2 mrtup 3 4 2 mrtup

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|--------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Tuple[Row] | [1, 2] |
| X | Tuple[Row] | [3, 4] |

Added in turn.

(1-2) Set a number of vectors

Input> 2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|--------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Tuple[Row] | [1, 2] |
| Y | Tuple[Row] | [3, 4] |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Number.

(1-3) Make matrix

Input> mkmat

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|--------|------------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Matrix | [[1, 2], [3, 4]] |

Generated.

10. Matrix calculations

(2-1) Push two column tuple

Input> 1 3 2 mctup 2 4 2 mctup

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|--------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Tuple(Col) | (1, 3) |
| X | Tuple(Col) | (2, 4) |

Pushed in
turn.

(2-2) Set a number of vectors

Input> 2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|--------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Tuple(Col) | (1, 3) |
| Y | Tuple(Col) | (2, 4) |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Number.

(2-3) Make matrix

Input> mkmat

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|--------|------------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Matrix | [[1, 2], [3, 4]] |

Generated.

Make sure the sizes and directions of all vectors to make a matrix are same.

10. Matrix calculations

You can make a unit matrix easily. Use the keyword “MKUMAT”.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Make unit matrix | MKUMAT | 1 | 1 | Push Mat |

Set an integer as a dimension and call the function. For instance, input this to make 3-dim unit matrix:

Input> 3 mkumat

10-3. Get element or tuple from matrix

Get a tuple or a element from matrix to use following keywords:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Get element from matrix | MGET | 3 | 3 | Extract |
| Get row tuple from matrix | MGETR | 2 | 2 | Extract |
| Get column tuple from matrix | MGETC | 2 | 2 | Extract |

These functions drop a matrix. I recommend using register function.

Please read chapter 11 to get more information about registers.

You can crave up matrices.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Crave up | CUT | 1 | 1 | |
| | CRAVE | | | |

A matrix is craved up into row tuples and they are pushed in turn.

Go on to the next pages to get usages of “MGET”, “MGETR” and “MGETC”.

10. Matrix calculations

10-3-1. Get element from matrix

Use the keyword “MGET” to get an element from a matrix.

Make sure Z is matrix, Y is position i, X is position j. The position counting starts with 1.

Try to extract element (1,2) from matrix `[[1, 2], [3, 4]]`.

(0) Matrix is pushed

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|--------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Matrix | <code>[[1, 2], [3, 4]]</code> |

(1) Select a position of an element

`Input>` 1 2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Matrix | <code>[[1, 2], [3, 4]]</code> |
| Y | Integer | 1 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Position i.

Position j.

(2) Get an element from matrix

`Input>` mget

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Extracted.

10. Matrix calculations

10-3-2. Get tuple from matrix

You can get a tuple from a matrix. “MGETR” is the row tuple version and “MGETC” is the column tuple version.

Make sure Y is matrix and X is position. The position counting starts with 1.

Try to extract second column tuple from `[[1, 2], [3, 4]]`.

(0) Matrix is pushed

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|--------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Matrix | <code>[[1, 2], [3, 4]]</code> |

(1) Select a position

`Input> 2`

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Matrix | <code>[[1, 2], [3, 4]]</code> |
| X | Integer | 2 |

Position.

(2) Get a column tuple from matrix

`Input> mgetc`

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|------------|--------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Tuple(Col) | (2, 4) |

Extracted.

10. Matrix calculations

10-4. Four arithmetics of matrices

The four arithmetics keywords are similar with those of scalars.

EX 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 9 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
Input> 3 7 2 mrtup 9 5 2 mrtup 2 mkmat
```

```
Input> 2 6 2 mrtup 2 4 2 mrtup 2 mkmat
```

```
Input> -
```

EX 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
Input> 1 2 2 mrtup 3 4 2 mrtup 2 mkmat
```

```
Input> 5 6 2 mctup
```

```
Input> *
```

10. Matrix calculations

10-5. Determinant and inverse matrix

Here is determinant and finding inverse matrix:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Determinant | DET | 1 | 1 | $\det X$ |
| Invert | INV | 1 | 1 | X^{-1} |

These functions support only square matrices. You cannot find inverse matrix of A if the determinant of A is zero.

EX

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

`Input> 2 sqrt 1 2 mrtup 1 2 sqrt 2 mrtup 2 mkmat inv`

10-6. Transpose matrix

Here is the list of transpose functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------|
| Transpose | TRANS | 1 | 1 | X^T |
| Hermitian transpose | HTRANS | 1 | 1 | $\text{conj}(X^T)$ |
| | HCONJ | | | |

Hermitian transpose function transposes matrix or vector and conjugate each element in it.

10-7. Other matrix functions

Here is the list of other matrix functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------|---------|---|---|----------------|
| Trace | TRACE | 1 | 1 | $\text{tr}(X)$ |

Trace function supports only square matrices.

11. Register operations

11-1. What is register

A register is kind of a memory. Each register in this software is independent of the stack. You can calculate more quickly with register function. There are 26 registers: RA ~ RZ.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| HOMURA: (FD) (Rad) (Hex) (Dword) [Reg] | | |
| Std: 9/15, Stack: 3, History: 0/10 | | |
| ===== | | |
| # | TYPE : | VALUE |
| RA: | Floating : | 3.14159265 |
| RB: | : | |
| RC: | : | |
| ----- | | |
| Z: | Integer : | 4 |
| Y: | Integer : | 3 |
| X: | Integer : | 2 |
| ----- | | |
| PUSH Integer | | |
| Ready to operate | | |

You can store one data to each register and can load or delete any time.

Even if the stack is changed or cleared, the registers keep on.

Registers can hold any data: scalars, vectors, errors even strings.

This manual uses following tables:

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|------|-------|
| RA | | |
| RB | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Registers
RA ~ RZ.

This table shows X, Y and Z in a stack and RA and RB in registers.

11. Register operations

11-2. Register display

Type “REGISTER” or “REG” to switch register display.

If register display is enabled, the symbol [Reg] is displayed.

You can change display page of registers:

| Function | Keyword |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Switch register display | REGISTER |
| | REG |
| Next page of registers | REGNEXT |
| | RN |
| Previous page of registers | REGPREV |
| | RP |
| First page of registers | REGFIRST |
| | RF |

See also chapter 3 and chapter 4.

IMPORTANT

Switching register display function and register page changing functions do not affect registers. So you can use registers without displaying registers.

11. Register operations

11-3. Store to selected register

You can store X to selected register. Then X is dropped.

Use the following keywords to storing functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|-------------|---------|---|---|
| Store to RA | STRA | 1 | 1 |
| Store to RB | STRB | | |
| ... | ... | | |
| Store to RZ | STRZ | | |

Use the format “STR?” and replace “?” by one alphabet.

Let us store the integer 5 to RA.

(1) Push

> 5

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | | |
| RB | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 5 |

Store from
only X.

(2) Store to RA

> stra

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 5 |
| RB | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Stored.

11. Register operations

If the selected register has data, the data is overwritten.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 5 |
| RB | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 7 |

Already
stored.

(2) Push

9

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 5 |
| RB | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 7 |
| X | Integer | 9 |

Store from
only X.

(3) Overwrite RA

stra

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 9 |
| RB | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 7 |

Overwritten

Cases of RB - RZ are similar with this.

11. Register operations

11-4. Load from selected register

You can load from selected register to X. The selected register keeps its data. If it has no data, error message is displayed.

Use the following keywords to load:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|----------|---------|---|---|
| Load RA | LDRA | 0 | 0 |
| Load RB | LDRB | | |
| ... | ... | | |
| Load RZ | LDRZ | | |

Use the format “LDR?” and replace “?” by one alphabet.

Try to add RA and RB.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 9 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Stored.

(2) Load RA

> ldra

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 9 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 9 |

Load RA
to X.

11. Register operations

(3) Load RB

ldrb

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 9 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 9 |
| X | Integer | 4 |

Load RB
to X.

(4) Add

+

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 9 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 13 |

Addition
requires 2.

Cases of RC ~ RZ are similar with this.

11. Register operations

11-5. Delete selected register

You can remove data in selected register.

Use the following keywords to delete selected register:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|-----------|---------|---|---|
| Delete RA | DELRA | 0 | 0 |
| Delete RB | DELRB | | |
| ... | ... | | |
| Delete RZ | DELRZ | | |

Use the format “DEL R?” and replace “?” by one alphabet.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 9 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Stored.

(2) RA をデリート

> delra

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | | |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Deleted.

11. Register operations

11-6. Register calculation

You can calculate with selected register and store the result to it.

Here is the list of register calculations:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Register increment | IR? | 0 | 0 | $R \leftarrow R + 1$ |
| | ++R? | | | |
| Register decrement | DR? | 0 | 0 | $R \leftarrow R - 1$ |
| | --R? | | | |
| Register addition | ADDR? | 1 | 1 | $R \leftarrow R + X$ |
| | +R? | | | |
| Register subtraction | SUBR? | 1 | 1 | $R \leftarrow R - X$ |
| | -R? | | | |
| Register multiplication | MULR? | 1 | 1 | $R \leftarrow R \times X$ |
| | *R? | | | |
| Register division | DIVR? | 1 | 1 | $R \leftarrow R / X$ |
| | /R? | | | |

Operate register calculations to drop one data and overwrite selected register with the result.

Example: register addition and register increment

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 9 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Stored.

11. Register operations

(2) Increment RA

ira

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|---------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 10 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Incremented.

(3) Push

1.2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|----------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 10 |
| RB | Integer | 4 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Floating | 1.2 |

Operate with
X.

(4) Increment RB

+rb

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|----|----------|-------|
| RA | Integer | 10 |
| RB | Floating | 5.2 |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | | |

Added.

11. Register operations

11-7. Register clear

You can clear all registers:

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|----------------|----------|---|---|-------------|
| Register clear | REGCLEAR | 0 | 0 | |
| | RCLR | | | |

If you would like to delete one or some registers, use delete functions.

IMPORTANT

You can clear registers and stack with the keyword “AC”. It is all clear function.

11-8. Strings and registers

The registers accept strings. You can put a landmark to registers with strings.

The macro and registers combo is very affective.

See also chapter 15.

12. Stack operations

12-1. Special stack operations

You can remove, insert or duplicate data or change the order of elements in the stack.

There are many special stack operations.

12-2. Fundamental stack operations

Here is the list of fundamental stack operations:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|---------------|---------|-----|---|
| Drop | DROP | 1 | 1 |
| | ¥ | | |
| Duplicate [1] | DUP | 1 | 1 |
| Clear | CLEAR | N>0 | N |
| | CLR | | |

[1] Press enter without any input to call the function

12-3. Order changing functions

Here is the list of order changing functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|----------|---------|---|---|
| Swap | SWAP | 2 | 0 |
| | \$ | | |
| Rotate | ROT | 3 | 0 |
| Unrotate | UNROT | 3 | 0 |
| Roll | ROLL | N | 1 |
| Roll D | ROLLD | N | 1 |

The details are next pages:

12. Stack operations

12-3-1. Swap

Swap function swaps 2 data at bottom of the stack. This function requires 2 arguments.

The keywords are “SWAP” and “\$”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Rational | 9/4 |

(2) Swap

swap

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Rational | 9/4 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

12. Stack operations

12-3-2. Rotate

Rotate function rotates Z, Y and X. This function requires 3 arguments.

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z \\ Y \\ X \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

The keyword is “ROT”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Rational | 9/4 |

(2) Rotate

rot

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Rational | 9/4 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

12. Stack operations

12-3-3. Unrotate

Rotate function rotates Z, Y and X reversely. This function requires 3 arguments.

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z \\ Y \\ X \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Z \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$$

The keyword is “UNROT”.

12-3-4. Roll

Roll function rotates data from selected position through X. The selected data is moved to X.

The keyword is “ROLL”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Rational | 9/4 |

(2) Set a position

3

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 256 |
| Z | Rational | 9/4 |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

12. Stack operations

(3) Roll

roll

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 3 |
| Y | Rational | 9/4 |
| X | Integer | 256 |

12-3-5. Roll D

Roll function rotates data from selected position through X reversely. X is moved to selected position.

The keyword is “ROLLD”.

12. Stack operations

12-4. Duplicate and overwrite functions

Here is the list of duplicate and overwrite functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---|
| Over | OVER | 2 | 0 |
| | O | | |
| Pick | PICK | N | 0 |
| Unpick | UNPICK | N | 1 |
| Duplicate last 2 items | XY | 2 | 0 |
| | YX | | |
| | DUP2 | | |
| Duplicate twice | DUPDUP | 1 | 0 |
| | DD | | |
| Duplicate last N-1 items and push N | NDUPN | 1 | 1 |

The details are next pages:

12. Stack operations

12-4-1. Over

Over function duplicates Y and push it.

The keywords are “OVER” and “O”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 16 |
| X | Integer | 32 |

(2) Over

o

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 16 |
| Y | Integer | 32 |
| X | Integer | 16 |

12. Stack operations

12-4-2. Pick

Pick function duplicates data in selected position.

The keyword is “PICK”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Rational | 9/4 |

(2) Set a position

3

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 256 |
| Z | Integer | 3 |
| Y | Rational | 9/4 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

(3) Pick

pick

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 256 |
| Z | Integer | 3 |
| Y | Rational | 9/4 |
| X | Integer | 256 |

12. Stack operations

12-4-3. Unpick

Unpick function replaces data in selected position X by Y.

The keyword is “UNPICK”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 256 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

(2) Push

64

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Integer | 64 |

(3) Push a position

2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 256 |
| Z | Integer | 3 |
| Y | Integer | 64 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

12. Stack operations

(4) Unpick

unpick

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 64 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

12-4-4. Duplicate last 2 items

Duplicate last 2 items function duplicates Y and X and push them in turn.

The keywords are “XY”, “YX” and “DUP2”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 16 |
| X | Integer | 32 |

(2) Duplicate last 2 items

xy

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 16 |
| Z | Integer | 32 |
| Y | Integer | 16 |
| X | Integer | 32 |

12-4-5. Duplicate twice

Duplicate twice function operate duplicate function twice. The keywords are “dupdup” and “dd”.

12. Stack operations

12-4-6. Duplicate last N-1 items and push N

Duplicate last N-1 items and push N function drops X and duplicate Y X times and then push X.

The keyword is “NDUPN”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 16 |
| X | Integer | 32 |

(2) Set a number of items

2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 16 |
| Y | Integer | 32 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

(3) Duplicate last N-1 items and push N

ndupn

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 16 |
| Z | Integer | 32 |
| Y | Integer | 32 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

12. Stack operations

12-5. Removal functions

Here is the list of removal functions:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|---------------|---------|-----|-----|
| Drop 2 items | DROP2 | 2 | 2 |
| | ¥¥ | | |
| Drop 3 items | DROP3 | 3 | 3 |
| | ¥¥¥ | | |
| Drop N items | DROPN | N+1 | N+1 |
| Nip | NIP | 2 | 2 |
| Nip N-th item | NIPN | N | 2 |

The details are here:

12-5-1. Drop 2 items

Drop 2 items function drops 2 items.

The keywords are “DROP2” and “¥¥”.

12-5-2. Drop 3 items

Drop 3 items function drops 3 items.

The keywords are “DROP3” and “¥¥¥”.

12. Stack operations

12-5-3. Drop N items

Drop N items function drops $X + 1$ items.

The keyword is “DROPN”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 256 |
| Y | Integer | 3 |
| X | Rational | 9/4 |

(2) Push a number of items to drop

2

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|----------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 256 |
| Z | Integer | 3 |
| Y | Rational | 9/4 |
| X | Integer | 2 |

(3) Drop N items

dropn

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 256 |

12. Stack operations

12-5-4. Nip

Nip function removes Y.

The keyword is “NIP”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 16 |
| X | Integer | 32 |

(2) Nip

nip

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 32 |

12. Stack operations

12-5-5. Nip N-th item

Nip N function removes data in the position X-1.

The keyword is “NIPN”.

(1) Initial state

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | Integer | 64 |
| Y | Integer | 16 |
| X | Integer | 32 |

(2) Set a position

3

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | Integer | 64 |
| Z | Integer | 16 |
| Y | Integer | 32 |
| X | Integer | 3 |

(3) Nip N

nipn

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | Integer | 16 |
| X | Integer | 32 |

12. Stack operations

12-6. Other stack operations

Here is the list of ther stack operations:

| Function | Keyword | R | D |
|-----------------------|---------|---|---|
| Number of stack items | DEPTH | 0 | 0 |

Number of stack items function pushes the number of data in stack.

13. Unit conversions

IMPORTANT

See also chapter 6 to get more information about conversions.

13-1. Supporting units

This software supports the units as following:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| ■ length | ■ volume | ■ mass | ■ pressure |
| ■ inv of length | ■ inv of volume | ■ velocity | ■ energy |
| ■ area | ■ time | ■ acceleration | ■ temperature |
| ■ inv of area | ■ inv of time | ■ force | |

NOTICE

These conversion functions support only scalars.

13-2. How to use unit conversion function

Type “CONV” or “CV” to call unit conversion. Then type 2 units to convert. The keyword “REC” or “Z” calls previous conversion.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|------------------------|---------|---|---|------------------------|
| Unit conversion | CONV | 1 | 1 | Unit conversion |
| | CV | | | |
| Unit conversion (redo) | REC | 1 | 1 | Unit conversion (Redo) |
| | Z | | | |

You can convert X with calling the function and type “from unit” and “to unit”.

For example, type this to convert inches into centimeter.

Input> conv in cm

IMPORTANT

If the each unit has different dimension, the combination is error.

13. Unit conversions

13-3. Units of length

Here is the list of units of length:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|
| Meter [m] | M | 1 |
| Kilometer [km] | KM | 1 E+03 |
| Centimeter [cm] | CM | 1 E-02 |
| Millimeter [mm] | MM | 1 E-03 |
| Nautical mile [1] [nmi] | NMI | 1 852 |
| Yard [1] [yd] | YD | 0.914 4 |
| Feet [1] [ft] | FT | 0.304 8 |
| Inch [1] [in] | IN | 0.025 4 |
| Mile [1] [mi] | MI | 1 609.344 |
| Fathom [2] [fath] | FATH | 1.828 8 |
| Pica [2] [pc] | PC | 127/30000 |
| Point [2] [pt] | PT | 127/360000 |
| <i>Shaku</i> [4] | SHAKU | 10/33 |
| <i>Sun</i> [4] | SUN | 1/33 |
| <i>Ken</i> [4] | KEN | 20/11 |
| <i>Jou</i> [4] | JOU | 100/33 |
| <i>Chou</i> [4] | CHOU | 1200/11 |
| <i>Ri</i> [4] | RI | 43200/11 |

[1] International unit

[2] British fathom

[3] PostScript unit

[4] These are Japanese traditional units.

13. Unit conversions

13-4. Units of length inverse

Here is the list of units of length inverse:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|
| Per meter [1/m] | /M | 1 |
| Per kilometer [1/km] | /KM | 1 E-03 |
| Per centimeter [1/cm] | /CM | 1 E+02 |
| Per millimeter [1/mm] | /MM | 1 E+03 |
| Per nautical mile [1/nmi] | /NMI | 1/1852 |
| Per yard [1/yd] | /YD | 1250/1143 |
| Per foot [1/ft] | /FT | 1250/381 |
| Per inch [1/in] | /IN | 5000/127 |
| Per mile [1/mi] | /MI | 125/201168 |
| Per fathom [1/fath] | /FATH | 625/1143 |
| Per pica [1/pc] | /PC | 30000/127 |
| Per point [1/pt] | /PT | 360000/127 |
| Per <i>Shaku</i> | /SHAKU | 3.3 |
| Per <i>Sun</i> | /SUN | 33 |
| Per <i>Ken</i> | /KEN | 0.55 |
| Per <i>Jou</i> | /JOU | 0.33 |
| Per <i>Chou</i> | /CHOU | 11/1200 |
| Per <i>Ri</i> | /RI | 11/43200 |

13. Unit conversions

13-5. Units of area

Here is the list of units of area:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Square meter [m ²] | M2 | 1 |
| Square kilometer [km ²] | KM2 | 1 E+06 |
| Square centimeter [cm ²] | CM2 | 1 E-04 |
| Square millimeter [mm ²] | MM2 | 1 E-06 |
| Are [a] | ARE | 1 E+02 |
| Hectare [ha] | HA | 1 E+04 |
| Acre [ac] | ACRE | 4 046.856 422 4 |
| Square yard [yd ²] | YD2 | 0.836 127 36 |
| Square feet [ft ²] | FT2 | 9.290 304 E-02 |
| Square inch [in ²] | IN2 | 6.451 6 E-04 |
| Square mile [mi ²] | MI2 | 2 589 988.110 336 |
| <i>Tsubo</i> | TSUBO | 400/121 |
| <i>Isse</i> | ISSE | 12000/121 |
| <i>Ittan</i> | ITTAN | 120000/121 |
| <i>Choubu</i> | CHOUBU | 1200000/121 |

13. Unit conversions

13-6. Units of area inverse

Here is the list of units of area inverse:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|--|---------|-------------------|
| Per square meter [1/m ²] | /M2 | 1 |
| Per square kilometer [1/km ²] | /KM2 | 1 E-06 |
| Per square centimeter [1/cm ²] | /CM2 | 1 E+04 |
| Per square millimeter [1/mm ²] | /MM2 | 1 E+06 |
| Per are [1/a] | /ARE | 1 E-02 |
| Per hectare [1/ha] | /HA | 1 E-04 |
| Per acre [1/ac] | /ACRE | 78125/316160658 |
| Per square yard [1/yd ²] | /YD2 | 1562500/1306449 |
| Per square feet [1/ft ²] | /FT2 | 1562500/145161 |
| Per square inch [1/in ²] | /IN2 | 25000000/16129 |
| Per square mile [1/mi ²] | /MI2 | 15625/40468564224 |
| Per <i>Tsubo</i> | /TSUBO | 121/400 |
| Per <i>Isse</i> | /ISSE | 121/12000 |
| Per <i>Ittan</i> | /ITTAN | 121/120000 |
| Per <i>Choubu</i> | /CHOUBU | 121/1200000 |

13. Unit conversions

13-7. Units of volume

Here is the list of units of volume:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| Cubic meter [m ³] | M3 | 1 |
| Cubic kilometer [km ³] | KM3 | 1 E+09 |
| Cubic centimeter [cm ³] | CM3 | 1 E-06 |
| Cubic millimeter [mm ³] | MM3 | 1 E-09 |
| Litter (Cubic decimeter) [L] | L | 1 E-03 |
| Deciliter [dL] | DL | 1 E-04 |
| Kilolitter [kL] | KL | 1 |
| Millilitter [mL] | ML | 1 E-06 |
| Cubic yard [yd ³] | YD3 | 0.764 554 857 984 |
| Cubic feet [ft ³] | FT3 | 0.028 316 846 592 |
| Cubic inch [in ³] | IN3 | 1.638 706 4 E-05 |
| Cubic mile [mi ³] | MI3 | 4 168 181 825.440 579 584 |
| Imperial gallon [gal _{imp}] | IMG | 4.546 09 E-03 |
| US gallon [gal _{us}] | USG | 3.785 411 784 E-03 |
| <i>Gou</i> | GOU | 2401/13310000 |
| <i>Shou</i> | SHOU | 2401/1331000 |
| <i>Itto</i> | ITTO | 2401/133100 |
| <i>Koku</i> | KOKU | 2401/13310 |

13. Unit conversions

13-8. Units of volume inverse

Here is the list of units of volume inverse:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|---|---------|--------------------------|
| Per cubic meter [1/m ³] | /M3 | 1 |
| Per cubic kilometer [1/km ³] | /KM3 | 1 E-09 |
| Per cubic centimeter [1/cm ³] | /CM3 | 1 E+06 |
| Per cubic millimeter [1/mm ³] | /MM3 | 1 E+09 |
| Per litter (Per cubic decimeter) [1/L] | /L | 1 E+03 |
| Per deciliter [1/dL] | /DL | 1 E+04 |
| Per kilolitter [1/kL] | /KL | 1 |
| Per milliliter [1/mL] | /ML | 1 E+06 |
| Per cubic yard [1/yd ³] | /YD3 | 1953125000/1493271207 |
| Per cubic feet [1/ft ³] | /FT3 | 1953125000/55306341 |
| Per cubic inch [1/in ³] | /IN3 | 125000000000/2048383 |
| Per cubic mile [1/mi ³] | /MI3 | 1953125/8140980127813632 |
| Per imperial gallon [1/gal _{imp}] | /IMG | 100000000/454609 |
| Per US gallon [1/gal _{us}] | /USG | 125000000000/473176473 |
| Per <i>Gou</i> | /GOU | 13310000/2401 |
| Per <i>Shou</i> | /SHOU | 1331000/2401 |
| Per <i>Itto</i> | /ITTO | 133100/2401 |
| Per <i>Koku</i> | /KOKU | 13310/2401 |

13. Unit conversions

13-9. Units of time

Here is the list of units of time:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|------------------|---------|------------|
| Second [s] | SEC | 1 |
| | S | |
| Minute [min] | MIN | 60 |
| Hour [h] | HOUR | 3 600 |
| | H | |
| Day [d] | DAY | 86 400 |
| | D | |
| Week [wk] | WEEK | 604 800 |
| | WK | |
| Normal year [yr] | YEAR | 31 536 000 |
| | YR | |
| Gregolian year | GYEAR | 31 556 952 |
| Julian year | JYEAR | 31 557 600 |

13. Unit conversions

13-10. Units of time inverse

Here is the list of units of time inverse:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Per second [1/s] | /SEC | 1 |
| | /S | |
| Per minute [1/min] | /MIN | 1/60 |
| Per hour [1/h] | /HOUR | 1/3600 |
| | /H | |
| Per day [1/d] | /DAY | 1/86400 |
| | /D | |
| Per week [1/wk] | /WEEK | 1/604800 |
| | /WK | |
| Per normal year [1/yr] | /YEAR | 1/31536000 |
| | /YR | |
| Per Gregolian year | /GYEAR | 1/31556952 |
| Per Julian year | /JYEAR | 1/31557600 |

13. Unit conversions

13-11. Units of mass

Here is the list of units of mass:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Kilogram [kg] | KG | 1 |
| Gram [g] | G | 1 E-03 |
| Milligram [mg] | MG | 1 E-06 |
| Metric ton [t] | TON | 1 E+03 |
| Long ton [l. t.] | LTON | 1 016.046 908 8 |
| Short ton [s. t.] | STON | 907.184 74 |
| Ounce [oz av] | OZ | 0.028 349 523 125 |
| Pound [lb av] | LB | 0.453 592 37 |
| <i>Kan</i> | KAN | 3.75 |
| <i>Ryou</i> | RYOU | 3.75 E-02 |
| <i>Momme</i> | MOMME | 3.75 E-03 |
| <i>Kin</i> | KIN | 0.6 |

13-12. Units of velocity

Here is the list of units of velocity:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Meter per second [m/s] | M/S | 1 |
| Meter per minute [m/min] | M/MIN | 1/60 |
| Kilometer per second [km/s] | KM/S | 1 E+03 |
| Kilometer per hour [km/h] | KM/H | 5/18 |
| | KPH | |
| Inch per second [ips] | IPS | 0.025 4 |
| Feet per second [fps] | FPS | 0.304 8 |
| Mile per hour [mph] | MPH | 0.447 04 |
| Knot (Nautical mile per hour) [kn] | KN | 463/900 |
| | KT | |

13. Unit conversions

13-13. Units of acceleration

Here is the list of units of acceleration:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|---|---------|----------|
| Meter per second per second [m/s ²] | M/S2 | 1 |
| Kilometer per hour per second [km/h/s] | KM/H/S | 5/18 |
| | KPH/S | |
| Gal / Galileo (Centimeter per second per second) [Gal] | GAL | 1 E-02 |
| Inch per second per second [ips ²] | IPS2 | 0.025 4 |
| Feet per second per second [fps ²] | FPS2 | 0.304 8 |
| Mile per hour per second [mph/s] | MPH/S | 0.447 04 |
| Knot per second (Nautical mile per hour per second) [kn/s] | KN/S | 463/900 |

13-14. Units of force

Here is the list of units of force:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|--|---------|------------------|
| Newton (Kilogram meter per second per second) [N] | NEWTON | 1 |
| Dynne (Gram centimeter per second per second) [dyn] | DYN | 1 E-05 |
| Kilogram weight [kgf] | KGF | 9.806 65 |
| Gram weight [gf] | GF | 9.806 65 E-03 |

13. Unit conversions

13-15. Units of pressure

Here is the list of units of pressure:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|---|---------|--------------|
| Pascal (Newton per square meter) [Pa] | PA | 1 |
| Hectopascal [hPa] | HPA | 1 E+02 |
| Kilopascal [kPa] | KPA | 1 E+03 |
| Megapascal [MPa] | MPA | 1 E+06 |
| Bar (Megadyne per square centimeter) [bar] | BAR | 1 E+05 |
| Millimeter of mercury [mmHg] | MMHG | 101325/760 |
| Inch of mercury [inHg] | INHG | 3 386.388 64 |

13-16. Units of energy

Here is the list of units of energy:

| Unit | Keyword | Ratio |
|---|---------|----------------------|
| Joule (Newton meter) [J] | J | 1 |
| Kilojoule [kJ] | KJ | 1 E+03 |
| Megajoule [MJ] | MJ | 1 E+06 |
| Electronvolt [eV] | EV | 1.602 176 620 8 E-19 |
| Kilo-electronvolt [keV] | KEV | 1.602 176 620 8 E-16 |
| Mega-electronvolt [MeV] | MEV | 1.602 176 620 8 E-13 |
| Giga-electronvolt [GeV] | GEV | 1.602 176 620 8 E-10 |
| Thermochemical calorie [cal _{th}] | CAL | 4.184 |
| Kilocalorie [kcal _{th}] | KCAL | 4 184 |
| Ton of TNT [t _{TNT}] | TTNT | 4.184 E+09 |
| Kilowatt hour [kWh] | KWH | 3.6 E+06 |
| British thermal unit [Btu] | BTU | 1055.06 |

13. Unit conversions

13-17. Units of temperature

Here is the list of units of temperature:

| Units | | Keyword | Ratio | Zero |
|------------|------|---------|-------|---------|
| Kelvin | [K] | KEL | 1 | 0 |
| Celsius | [°C] | DEGC | 1 | -273.15 |
| Rankine | [°R] | DEGR | 5/9 | 0 |
| Fahrenheit | [°F] | DEGF | 5/9 | -459.67 |

The values of absolute temperature of Celsius and Fahrenheit are not same.

For instance, conversion from Celsius to Fahrenheit is following:

$$\theta[^\circ\text{C}] = (\theta + 273.15) \times \frac{9}{5} - 459.67[^\circ\text{F}]$$

14. Math / Scientific / Engineering constants

14-1. Input constants

This software supports many math / scientific / engineering constants. Type a keyword to push a constant.

IMPORTANT

The source of the values of scientific constants is 2014 CODATA

14-2. Math constants

Here is the list of math constants:

| Name | Keyword | Value |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| PI | PI | 3.141 592 653 589 79 |
| Napier's constant | E | 2.718 281 828 459 05 |
| Euler-Mascheroni constant | EG | 0.577 215 664 901 533 |

14-3. Fundamental physical constants

Here is the list of fundamental constants in physics:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| Speed of light in vacuum | c_0 [m/s] | LIGHT | 299 792 458 |
| | | C0 | |
| Magnetic constant | μ_0 [H/m] | MAGNETIC | 1.256 637 061 436 E-06 |
| | | MU0 | |
| Electric constant | ε_0 [F/m] | ELECTRIC | 8.854 187 817 620 E-12 |
| | | EPS0 | |
| Characteristic impedance of vacuum | Z_0 [Ω] | IMPEDANCE | 376.730 313 461 |
| | | Z0 | |
| Gravitation constant | G_0 [$\text{m}^3/\text{kg}/\text{s}^2$] | GRAVITATION | 6.674 08 E-11 |
| | | NEWTONIAN | |
| Planck constant | h [$\text{J} \cdot \text{s}$] | PLANCK | 6.626 070 040 E-34 |
| | | H | |
| Reduced Planck constant | \hbar [$\text{J} \cdot \text{s}$] | RPLANCK | 1.054 571 800 E-34 |
| | | HBAR | |

14-4. Electromagnetics

Here is the list of constants in electromagnetics:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Elementary charge | e [C] | ECHARGE | 1.602 176 620 8 E-19 |
| | | EVOLT | |
| Magnetic flux quantum | Φ_0 [Wb] | Q.FLUX | 2.067 833 831 E-15 |
| Conductance quantum | G_0 [S] | Q.CONDUCT | 7.748 091 731 0 E-05 |
| Resistance quantum | R_0 [Ω] | Q.RESIST | 12 906.403 727 8 |
| Josephson constant | K_J [Hz/V] | JOSEPHSON | 483 597.852 5 E-09 |
| von Klitzing constant | R_K [Ω] | KLITZING | 25 812.807 455 5 |
| Bohr magneton | μ_B [J/T] | B.MAGNETON | 927.400 999 4 E-26 |
| Nuclear magneton | μ_N [J/T] | N.MAGNETON | 5.050 783 699 E-27 |

14-5. Nuclear physics

Here is the list of constants in nuclear physics:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Fine-structure constant | α | FSTRUCT | 7.297 352 566 4 E-03 |
| Rydberg constant | R_∞ [m^{-1}] | RYDBERG | 10 973 731.568 508 |
| Bohr radius | a_0 [m] | B.RADIUS | 0.529 177 210 67 E-10 |
| Hartree energy | E_h [J] | HARTREE | 4.359 744 650 E-18 |

14. Math / Scientific / Engineering constants

Constants connected with electron:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|
| Mass of electron | m_e [kg] | E.MASS | 9.109 383 56 E-31 |
| Compton wavelength of electron | λ_e [m] | E.COMPTON | 2.426 310 236 7 E-12 |
| Classical electron radius | r_e [m] | E.RADIUS | 2.817 940 322 7 E-15 |
| Magnetic moment of electron | μ_e [J/T] | E.MAGNETIC | -928.476 462 0 E-26 |
| Gyromagnetic ratio of electron | γ_e [s ⁻¹ T ⁻¹] | E.GYRO | 1.760 859 644 E+11 |

Constants connected with proton:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------|
| Mass of proton | m_p [kg] | P.MASS | 1.672 621 898 E-27 |
| Compton wavelength of proton | λ_p [m] | P.COMPTON | 1.321 409 853 96 E-15 |
| Magnetic moment of proton | μ_p [J/T] | P.MAGNETIC | 1.410 606 787 3 E-26 |
| Gyromagnetic ratio of proton | γ_p [s ⁻¹ T ⁻¹] | P.GYRO | 2.675 221 900 E+08 |

14. Math / Scientific / Engineering constants

Constants connected with neutron:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------|
| Mass of neutron | m_n [kg] | N.MASS | 1.674 927 471 E-27 |
| Compton wavelength of neutron | λ_n [m] | N.COMPTON | 1.319 590 904 81 E-15 |
| Magnetic moment of neutron | μ_n [J/T] | N.MAGNETIC | -0.966 236 50 E-26 |
| Gyromagnetic ratio of neutron | γ_n [s ⁻¹ T ⁻¹] | N.GYRO | 1.832 471 72 E+08 |

Other constants in nuclear physics:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Mass of muon | m_μ [kg] | MU.MASS | 1.883 531 594 E-28 |
| Magnetic moment of muon | μ_μ [J/T] | MU.MAGNETIC | -4.490 448 26 E-26 |
| Mass of tauon | m_τ [kg] | TAU.MASS | 3.167 47 E-27 |

14-6. Physicochemistry

Here is the list of constants in physicochemistry:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|
| Boltzmann constant | k [J/K] | BOLTZMANN | 1.380 648 52 E-23 |
| Avogadro constant | N_A [mol ⁻¹] | AVOGADRO | 6.022 140 857 E+23 |
| Atomic mass constant | m_u [kg] | DALTON | 1.660 539 040 E-27 |
| Faraday constant | F [C/mol] | FARADAY | 96 485.332 89 |
| Molar gas constant | R [J · K ⁻¹ · mol ⁻¹] | GAS | 8.314 4598 |
| Molar volume [1] (Cubic meter) | V_m [m ³ /mol] | MOLV | 22.413 962 E-03 |
| Molar volume [1] (Litter) | V_m [L/mol] | MOLVL | 22.413 962 |
| Loschmidt's constant [1] | n_0 [m ⁻³] | LOSCHMIDT | 2.686 7811 E+25 |

[1] In 0 degrees centigrade and standard atmospheric pressure (273.15K, 1 atm).

Here is the list of constants in thermal radiation:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|---------------------------|---|---------|-----------------------|
| Stefan-Boltzmann constant | σ [W · m ⁻² · K ⁻⁴] | STEFAN | 5.670 367 E-08 |
| First radiation constant | c_1 [W · m ²] | F.RAD | 3.741 771 790 E-16 |
| Second radiation constant | c_2 [m · K] | S.RAD | 1.438 777 36 E-02 |

14. Math / Scientific / Engineering constants

14-7. Agreement value

Here is the list of agreement values:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Standard gravity | g_n [m/s ²] | GRAVITY | 9.806 65 |
| Standard atmosphere | 1 atm [Pa] | ATM | 10 1325 |
| Zero degrees Celsius in Kelvin | 0°C [K] | ZEROD | 273.15 |

14-8. Planck unit

Here is the list of Planck unit:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Planck mass | m_p [kg] | PL.MASS | 2.176 470 E-08 |
| Planck energy | E_p [GeV] | PL.ENERGY | 1.220 910 E+19 |
| Planck temperature | T_p [K] | PL.TEMP | 1.416 808 E+32 |
| Planck length | l_p [m] | PL.LENGTH | 1.616 229 E-35 |
| Planck time | t_p [s] | PL.TIME | 5.391 16 E-44 |

14-9. Astronomy

Here is the list of constants of astronomy:

| Name | Symbol | Keyword | Value |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|
| Astronomical unit | AU [m] | ASTRO | 149 597 870 700 |
| Parsec | pc [m] | PARSEC | 3.085 677 581 E+16 |
| Light year | ly [m] | LYEAR | 9 460 730 472 580 800 |

14-10. Paper size

Here is the list of constants of paper size:

| Name | Keyword | Value | Name | Keyword | Value |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|-------|
| Short side of A0 (mm) | A0.S | 841 | Long side of A0 (mm) | A0.L | 1189 |
| Short side of A1 (mm) | A1.S | 594 | Long side of A1 (mm) | A1.L | 841 |
| Short side of A2 (mm) | A2.S | 420 | Long side of A2 (mm) | A2.L | 594 |
| Short side of A3 (mm) | A3.S | 297 | Long side of A3 (mm) | A3.L | 420 |
| Short side of A4 (mm) | A4.S | 210 | Long side of A4 (mm) | A4.L | 297 |
| Short side of A5 (mm) | A5.S | 148 | Long side of A5 (mm) | A5.L | 210 |
| Short side of A6 (mm) | A6.S | 105 | Long side of A6 (mm) | A6.L | 148 |
| Short side of A7 (mm) | A7.S | 74 | Long side of A7 (mm) | A7.L | 105 |
| Short side of A8 (mm) | A8.S | 52 | Long side of A8 (mm) | A8.L | 74 |
| Short side of A9 (mm) | A9.S | 37 | Long side of A9 (mm) | A9.L | 52 |
| Short side of B0 (mm) | B0.S | 1030 | Long side of B0 (mm) | B0.L | 1456 |
| Short side of B1 (mm) | B1.S | 728 | Long side of B1 (mm) | B1.L | 1030 |
| Short side of B2 (mm) | B2.S | 515 | Long side of B2 (mm) | B2.L | 728 |
| Short side of B3 (mm) | B3.S | 364 | Long side of B3 (mm) | B3.L | 515 |
| Short side of B4 (mm) | B4.S | 257 | Long side of B4 (mm) | B4.L | 364 |
| Short side of B5 (mm) | B5.S | 182 | Long side of B5 (mm) | B5.L | 257 |
| Short side of B6 (mm) | B6.S | 128 | Long side of B6 (mm) | B6.L | 182 |
| Short side of B7 (mm) | B7.S | 91 | Long side of B7 (mm) | B7.L | 128 |
| Short side of B8 (mm) | B8.S | 64 | Long side of B8 (mm) | B8.L | 91 |
| Short side of B9 (mm) | B9.S | 45 | Long side of B9 (mm) | B9.L | 64 |
| Short side of letter (mm) | LET.S | 2159/10 | Long side of letter (mm) | LET.L | 17/2 |
| Short side of legal (mm) | LEG.S | 2159/10 | Long side of legal (mm) | LEG.L | 17/2 |
| Short side of letter (inch) | LET.SI | 1397/5 | Long side of letter (inch) | LET.LI | 11 |
| Short side of legal (inch) | LEG.SI | 1778/5 | Long side of legal (mm) | LEG.LI | 14 |

15. Other functions

15-1. All clear

You can clear stack and registers with all clear function.

| Function | Keyword |
|----------------|----------|
| All clear | AC |
| Stack clear | CLEAR |
| | CLR |
| Register clear | REGCLEAR |
| | RCLR |

You can use undo after you call clear functions.

15-2. All reset

Type “RESET” or “RST” to reset all settings without those in config mode.

Call the function and type “YES” or “NO” to confirm.

15-3. Undo / redo

Undo and redo function is available:

| Function | Keyword |
|----------|---------|
| Undo | UNDO |
| | U |
| Redo | REDO |
| | R |

See also chapter 2 and chapter 3.

15. Other functions

15-4. JSON output

Type “JSON” or “OUT” to output JSON formatted text file.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| JSON output | JSON | 0 | 0 | |
| | OUT | | | |

This software output files to the directory it exists. The format of file name is following:

eckert_YYYY_MMDD_HHMMSS.json

YYYY: Gregorian year

MMDD: Month and day

HHMMSS: Hour, minute, second

Output JSON file and its file name is displayed in message area.

You can save stack and registers states.

15-5. Macro function

This software supports macro with strings.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-----------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Run macro | RUN | 1 | 1 | |

Macro function reads X as a string and operate.

15. Other functions

Here is an example of using macro function:

(1) Push string "2 3 +"

"2 3 +"

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|--------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | String | 2 3 + |

(2) Run macro

run

| # | TYPE | VALUE |
|---|---------|-------|
| 4 | | |
| Z | | |
| Y | | |
| X | Integer | 5 |

You can make easy user defined function with macro function.

For example, the macro string of $RA + \sqrt{RB \times RC}$ is "ldra ldrb ldrc * sqrt +". You store it to RE. Set RA, RB and RC. Then load RE and run macro to calculate $RA + \sqrt{RB \times RC}$.

NOTICE

You cannot include keyword "RUN", which is macro, in a string for macro function. This specification is for avoiding infinite loop.

Similarly, you cannot include mode-changing, display-changing keywords.

15. Other functions

15-6. Test precisions

You can test precisions of this software.

| Function | Keyword | R | D | Computation |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Radix of floating | RADIX | 0 | 0 | Push Int |
| Machine epsilon | EPSILON | 0 | 0 | Push Flt |

These functions are for debugging.

15-7. Special startup

This software supports command line arguments.

| Argument | Setting |
|----------|---------------------------|
| -d | Do not clear display |
| -j | JSON file output |
| -jd | JSON display (console) |
| -- | Split for JSON expression |

If you would like to keep display buffers, use -d option.

```
eckert64.exe -d
```

JSON file output and JSON display uses --. Write expressions after --.

Example:

```
eckert64.exe -j -- 1 2 3 sum stra pi exp strz sum dup i mul 2
```

Replace -j into -jd to display upon console.

16. Messages

16-1. Error messages

The list of error messages in this software is following:

| Message |
|-------------------------------|
| Bad argument count |
| Bad argument type |
| Bad element |
| Bad matrix size |
| Bad tuple size |
| Determinant is zero |
| Division by zero |
| Empty input |
| Failed to output file |
| Final page of register |
| Final page of stack |
| First page of register |
| First page of stack |
| From _____ to _____ : INVALID |
| Invalid conversion |
| Invalid input |
| Invalid range |
| Invalid value |
| Latest history |
| Logarithm of zero |
| Maximum integer |
| Minimum integer |
| Negative-th power of zero |
| No history |
| No older history |
| Not a positive integer |
| Registers are empty |

16. Messages

| Display |
|-----------------------------------|
| Selected register is empty |
| Stack and registers are empty |
| Stack is empty |
| Too few arguments |
| Too large or small input |
| Too large to operate |
| Unsupported in current version |
| Unsupported operation or notation |
| Zero-th power of zero |

16-2. Notice messages

The list of notice messages is following:

| Display |
|-------------------|
| Error calculation |
| Floating overflow |
| Integer overflow |
| Rational overflow |

16-3. Confirm messages

The list of confirm messages is here:

| Display |
|---------------------|
| Cancelled |
| Done |
| From _____ to _____ |
| Input integer |
| Maximum value set |
| Minimum value set |
| OK? Y/N |
| Setting completed |

17. Technical information

17-1. Data types

The list of data types this software supports is following:

| Class | | Type name | Explanation | Value range |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Number | Scalar | Integer | Integer | 64-bit integer |
| | | Floating | Floating point number | long double |
| | | Rational | Rational number | Pair of 64-bit integers |
| | | Complex | Complex number | Pair of scalars |
| (Unsigned decimal) | Binary | Boolean | Boolean | True, False |
| | | Byte | Byte | Unsigned 8-bit |
| | | Word | Word | Unsigned 16-bit |
| | | Dword | Double word | Unsigned 32-bit |
| | | Qword | Quad word | Unsigned 64-bit |
| Tuple | | Tuple | Vector | Tuple of scalars or tuple of binaries |
| | | Matrix | Matrix | Tuple of tuples |
| Not a number | | Infinity | Infinity | Positive, negative, complex |
| | | String | String | String |
| | | Error | Error String | String |

If integer overflow occurs, the calculation is retried as floating point number.

If floating-point overflow occurs, the result of calculation is handled as Infinity.

17-2. Calculation precision

The concept of this software is useful for engineers, but no accuracy assurances. So this software is not suitable for high precision calculations.

The internal precision of this software is displayed with calculation settings. The data are using binaries, so floating-point calculations cause calculation errors. Then, this software does not correct calculation errors.

17-3. Mathematical definitions

Mathematical definitions this software adopts is following:

17-3-1. Remainde of integers (Modulo)

Remainde of integers is defined as:

| A / B | Quotient | Remainder |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Neg / Neg | $(-A) \div (-B)$ | $-((-A) \bmod (-B))$ |
| Neg / Pos | $-((-A) \div B)$ | $-((-A) \bmod B)$ |
| Zero / Non-zero | 0 | 0 |
| Pos / Neg | $-(A \div (-B))$ | $(-A) \bmod B$ |
| Pos / Pos | $A \div B$ | $A \bmod B$ |

17-3-2. Odd number-th root of negative value

The odd number-th root, such as cubic root or 5th root of negative value is not defined in range of real number. For instance, the cubic root of -1 is not -1.

The odd number-th root is defined in complex number:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[N]{a+ib} &= \sqrt[N]{r} \exp(i\theta/N) \\ &= \sqrt[N]{r}(\cos \theta/N + i \sin \theta/N)\end{aligned}$$

17-3-3. Definition of complex numbers

Complex absolution and argument are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{abs}(a+ib) &= r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \arg(a+ib) = \theta &= \begin{cases} \text{atan}(b/a) & (a > 0) \\ \pi/2 & (a = 0, b > 0) \\ -\pi/2 & (a = 0, b < 0) \\ \pi - \text{atan}(b/a) & (a < 0, b > 0) \\ \text{atan}(b/a) - \pi & (a < 0, b < 0) \\ \text{all real number} & (a = b = 0) \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

This is the basics of complex functions.

17-3-4. Complex functions

The list of definitions of complex functions is following:

| Function | Definition |
|-------------------|---|
| Square root | $\sqrt{a + ib} = \sqrt{r} \exp(i\theta/2)$ $= \sqrt{r}(\cos \theta/2 + i \sin \theta/2)$ |
| Cubic root | $\sqrt[3]{a + ib} = \sqrt[3]{r} \exp(i\theta/3)$ $= \sqrt[3]{r}(\cos \theta/3 + i \sin \theta/3)$ |
| Exponent | $\exp(a + ib) = \exp(a) (\cos b + i \sin b)$ |
| Natural logarithm | $\ln(a + ib) = \ln r + i\theta$ |
| Power | $(a + ib)^{c+id} = r^c e^{-d\theta} \{\cos(c\theta + d \ln r)$ $+ i \sin(c\theta + d \ln r)\}$ |
| SIN | $\sin(a + ib) = \sin a \cosh b + i \cos a \sinh b$ |
| COS | $\cos(a + ib) = \cos a \cosh b - i \sin a \sinh b$ |
| TAN | $\tan(a + ib) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2a}{\cos^2 a + \sinh^2 b} + i \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sinh 2b}{\cos^2 a + \sinh^2 b}$ |
| ASIN | $\arcsin(Z) = -i \ln(\sqrt{1 - Z^2} + Zi)$ |
| ACOS | $\arccos(Z) = -i \ln(Z + i\sqrt{1 - Z^2})$ |
| ATAN | $\arctan(Z) = \frac{i}{2} \ln\left(\frac{i + Z}{i - Z}\right) \quad (Z \neq \pm i)$ |
| SINH | $\sinh(a + ib) = \sinh a \cos b + i \cosh a \sin b$ |
| COSH | $\cosh(a + ib) = \cosh a \cos b + i \sinh a \sin b$ |
| TANH | $\tanh(a + ib) = \frac{\sinh 2a}{\cosh 2a + \cos 2b} + i \frac{\sin 2b}{\cosh 2a + \cos 2b}$ |
| ASINH | $\operatorname{asinh} Z = \ln(Z + \sqrt{Z^2 + 1})$ |
| ACOSH | $\operatorname{acosh} Z = \ln(Z + \sqrt{Z + 1}\sqrt{Z - 1})$ |
| ATANH | $\operatorname{atanh} Z = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1 + Z}{1 - Z}\right) \quad (Z \neq \pm 1)$ |

18. Troubleshootings

18-1. I have no idea to operate this software

Please restart this software and read chapter 4.

This software adopts RPN-style (stack). You can make comprehension of it with reading chapter 4 so please read it carefully.

18-2. I'd like to view full data

If you find “...” in the display, type “v” to show full data (view mode). Press enter to return to calculation mode from view mode.

18-3. I'd like to change rational or floating display

Use the following keywords to change rational or floating display:

| Mode | Keyword |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Auto decimal display | AD |
| Force decimal display | FD |
| Force floating display | FF |
| Standard decimal display | STD |
| Fixed decimal display | FIX |
| Scientific decimal display | SCI |
| Engineering decimal display | ENG |

Please read chapter 3 to get more information.

18-4. I'd like to change complex display

Type “EUL” to switch complex number display. The argument of complex display depends on angle mode.

Please read chapter 3 to get more information.

18-5. I'd like to view all values in the stack and the registers

JSON output function is recommended. Please read chapter 15.

If you would like to look at some data, try page-flipping function. Please read chapter 3 to get more information.

18. Troubleshooting

18-6. I saw doubtful calculation result

Restart the software and retry.

Supported numbers in this software are expressed in binary so the calculations may have small errors. I think the answer is 0.1 but this shows 0.0999... that is within the spec.

18-6-1. Check keywords

Did not you type wrong spelling? Check the keywords.

18-6-2. Check display mode

Were not you confused by display mode? Try another display mode and check the value.

Please read chapter 3 to change modes.

18-6-3. Check angle mode

Did you noticed the unit of angle in your calculation? Trigonometric functions depend on angle mode. So a called trigonometric function is determined by a keyword and angle mode.

Please read chapter 3 to change modes.

18-6-4. Check range of value

Some functions may cause large errors depending on range of value. For instance, input a large value to trigonometric functions to make unreliable results.

See also chapter 17.

18-6-5. Check the order of calculations

If the expression is changeable in math, calculators may make small errors. Please calculate by changing orders with consideration of less error.

18. Troubleshootings

18-7. Stopped by errors

Check types or values of data. For instance, the factorial of floating-point number is not defined.

18-7-1. Check types

You can check the type of data in the second left column in the stack display. If types are not shown, type “TYPE” to display. Check types of arguments of functions.

18-7-2. Check values

Did you input error value? Some functions have undefined input. For example, logarithm of 0 is undefined.

18-7-3. Check sizes of vectors and matrices

Please notice that the calculations of vectors or matrices are defined.

18-7-4. Read error messages

The messages may help you to detect operational errors.

18-8. I found doubtful behaviors

If you find bugs or unnatural specifications, please send messages to me.

ECKERT introduction page

<http://sfoftime.web.fc2.com/eckert>

E-mail to:

only.my.truth@gmail.com

菊地 唯真

