

HEWLETT-PACKARD

Model 46
Operating Guide

Introduction

Now that you own an HP-46, take a little time to read this guide to reassure yourself that you've bought the best. Your HP-46 has far more computing power than other small desktop calculators on the market. In fact, its 10-digit accuracy exceeds the precision to which most of the physical constants of the universe are known.

For example, there are about 10^{74} *atoms* in the known universe. With the HP-46, you could calculate the number of atoms in ten trillion trillion universes, if you had to, because it handles numbers up to 10^{100} (also down to 10^{-99}), automatically places the decimal point, and allows you to round the display to settings ranging from zero to nine decimal places.

It also provides you with an impact printer with special alphanumeric capability, which gives you clear, easy-to-read symbols for every operation you perform, making your hard copy a truly valuable, permanent record. In addition, you can work with transcendental functions, such as logarithms, sines and cosines as well as a variety of built-in constants, polar/rectangular coordinate conversions, selective operating and display modes, and multiple storage locations.

If you are a beginner, you will appreciate the step-by-step explanations in this guide. But even if you are an old hand at using calculators, you can minimize the time you spend calculating by following the helpful hints presented throughout.

This guide replaces the Model 46 Operating Guide, hp - part no. 00046-90000.



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CAUTION

THE MODEL 46 CAN BE SEVERELY DAMAGED
IF IT HAS NOT BEEN SET TO THE CORRECT
VOLTAGE; IF IN DOUBT, PLEASE REFER TO
APPENDIX A.

Fundamental Operations

Getting Started

Your HP-46 is shipped fully assembled and is ready to operate after making a few simple checks. If you have just received your calculator, please be sure to immediately inspect it before switching it on (refer to Appendix A of this manual for both inspection and turn-on procedures). To install a roll of printing paper, see Appendix B. But if the calculator has already been running in your area, simply do the following:

- If the calculator is not plugged in, plug one end of the power cord into the rear panel of the calculator; plug the other end into a suitable power outlet.
- If the calculator is switched off, check to see that the two-position switch PRT OFF is in the up position (the printer is switched on). Then press and lock LINE down. The word **CLEAR** should be printed; if it is not, see 'Service', Appendix D.

Keyboard

Figure 1 illustrates the keyboard layout. Almost every key performs two distinct functions: the symbol for the primary function appears on the key-top; the symbol for the alternate function appears on the front side of the key.

To use the primary function, merely press the selected key. To use the alternate function, press the  key immediately before pressing the selected key.

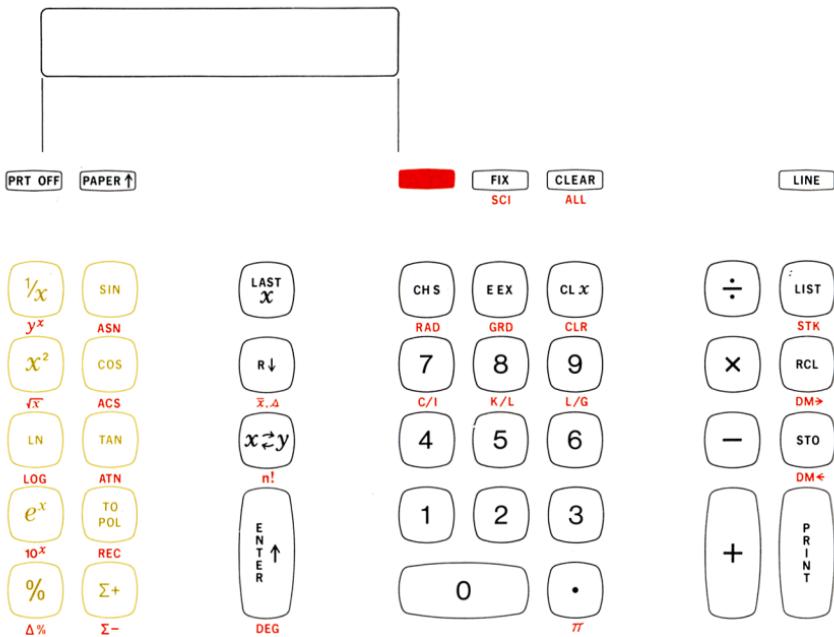


Figure 1. The HP-46 Keyboard †

Printer

The printer provides a written record of all calculations, using an easy-to-understand notation for each function. In addition, the HP-46 prints various messages. Some of these indicate the status of the machine while others tell you of illegal calculations, such as division by zero.††

PAPER↑ controls the paper. Press it to manually advance the paper without printing.

PRT OFF controls the printer. When the key is pressed the printer is turned off. When the key is pressed again, it releases and turns the printer on. With the printer turned off, nothing is printed and paper cannot be advanced manually.

†Use the Key Index on page 64 to locate a particular function.

†† A complete list of 'Operating Notes' is on the inside back cover of this guide.

Keying In and Entering Numbers

Number keys are arranged conveniently as in an adding machine. Key in numbers from left to right and include the decimal point if it is a part of the number. For example, 314.32 would be keyed in as:



Check the number you have keyed in by pressing . The small light

in the display window simply indicates that the machine is doing an operation, in this case PRINT, and that the keyboard is inoperative while the machine is busy. While most operations take less than a second, a few of the more complicated ones may take from 1 to 2 seconds.

If you find that you have made a mistake when keying in a number, clear the entire number by pressing .† Then key in the number correctly. Before keying in a second number, save the first by pressing

. Now key in the new number. You can save up to four numbers this way.

Display Option

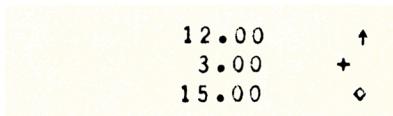
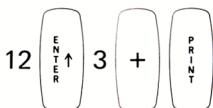
With a display option installed, you should see a display of  when you switch on the HP-46. Numbers keyed in and the results of all calculations appear in the display. Press PRINT when you need to retain a particular result. And to conserve paper, press PRT OFF; nothing is printed.

†There are four 'clear' functions. These are explained briefly in Appendix C, and on the label affixed to the underside of the lid. They are discussed specifically as they become necessary to the operations.

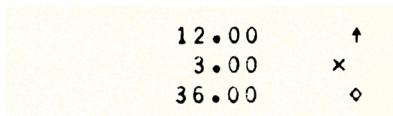
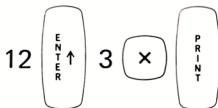
Performing Simple Arithmetic

In the HP-46 arithmetic answers are calculated and then printed by pressing $+$, $-$, \times , or \div and then pressing **PRINT**. For any problem having two numbers and one arithmetic operator — you key in the first number and save it by pressing **ENTER**; then you key in the second number and follow it by the arithmetic operator.

For example, add 12 and 3 by pressing:

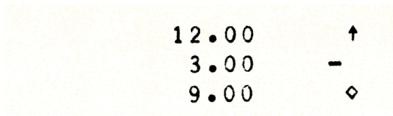
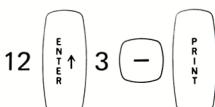


To multiply 12 by 3, press:

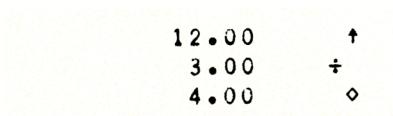
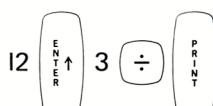


The calculator uses the last number saved and the last entry: it adds the last entry to the number saved; it subtracts the last entry from the number saved; it multiplies the last entry by the number saved; and it divides the last entry into the number saved.

For example, subtract 3 from 12 by pressing:



To divide 12 by 3, press:



You can see a few of the printer symbols from the problems above. They were selected to be as logical and descriptive as possible to aid you in later reference.

In the HP-46 the last number used in an operation is automatically stored in an internal location labeled 0. You can recall and print that last number by simply pressing **LAST**. In the simple problems shown above, the number is always 3. By pressing **LAST** after any of the above problems you get a printout that looks like this:

← 0
3 • 0 0

The result of the operation is automatically saved just as if you'd pressed **ENTER↑**.

Rounding Numbers

After the calculator is switched on, numbers are printed with two places shown to the right of the decimal point. But you can change this using the **FIX** key. Press **FIX** and follow it with a numerical key between 0 and 9. If you press **FIX 5**, numbers will be printed rounded to show five places after the decimal point. The possible formats for the number 1.23456789 are shown below:

FIX 9	1 • 234567890	◊
FIX 8	1 • 23456789	◊
FIX 7	1 • 2345679	◊
FIX 6	1 • 234568	◊
FIX 5	1 • 23457	◊
FIX 4	1 • 2346	◊
FIX 3	1 • 235	◊
FIX 2	1 • 23	◊
FIX 1	1 • 2	◊
FIX 0	1 •	◊

To ensure greater accuracy, the HP-46 internally performs all calculations using a ten-digit number and a power of ten (whether or not all the digits are visible in your printing format). Expressing values as numbers multiplied by powers of 10 is called 'scientific notation' (i.e., $23712.45 = 2.371245 \times 10^4$ in scientific notation).

Scientific notation can be specified as a format and is helpful when you are working with very large or small numbers. Press and follow it with a numerical key between 0 and 9. For example, **SCI 5** specifies scientific notation with the number rounded to show 5 places after the decimal point. In this format, 2.371245×10^4 would look like this:

2.37125 +04 ◊
Exponent of 10

If a number is too large for the printing format specified, the calculator automatically prints the number in scientific notation. For example, if you have pressed **FIX 8**, and key in the number **100**, the calculator will print the number in scientific notation because there is not enough room to print three places before the decimal point:

Press: **8** **100**



1.00000000+02 ◊

Numbers that are too small to be seen in the specified **FIX** format are printed as zero. For example, print the number **.000396** in **FIX 3** format and **SCI 3** format:

Press : **3** **.000396**



0.000 ◊

SCI



3.960 -04 ◊

Negative Numbers

To key in a negative number, press **CHS** (change sign) after keying in the positive value. Negative numbers are printed in red. For example, to key in -12: (first change the format setting back to **FIX 2**.)

Press: 12   **-** **12.00** 

To change the sign of a negative or positive number, press **CHS**. For example, to change the previous number back to a positive 12:

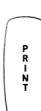
Press:   **12.00**  

Entering Exponents

Even with a **FIX** format, you can enter numbers using scientific notation by pressing **EEX** (enter exponent). For example, to enter the number of seconds in a year, 3.15576×10^7 :

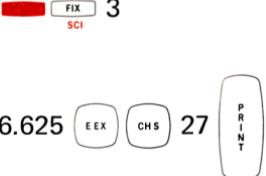
Press: **FIX** 2 **3.15576**  7  **31557600.00** 

To enter exact powers of ten simply press **EEX** and then the desired power of ten. For example, the number of angstroms in a centimeter is $100,000,000 (10^8)$. To enter this number

Press :  8  **1.00000000+08** 

Reverts to scientific notation.

To enter negative powers of ten, key in the number, press **EEX** and then **CHS** to change the sign of the exponent. Now key in the power of ten. For example, to enter Planck's constant – roughly 6.625×10^{-27} :

Press:  3

6.625   27  6 • 6 2 5 - 2 7 ◊

The Operational Stack

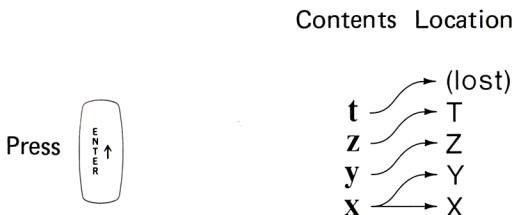
Temporary Storage Locations

There are four temporary storage locations in the HP-46 labeled X, Y, Z, and T. They are arranged in a 'stack' with X being on the bottom (see below).

Contents	Location	
t	T	
z	Z	
y	Y	
x	X	

To avoid confusion between the name of a location and its contents, the location is designated in this manual by a capital letter, and the contents by a small letter. Thus, x, y, z, and t are the contents of X, Y, Z, and T.

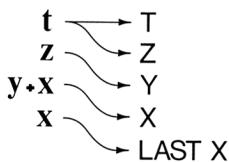
When you key in a number, it goes into X. When you press **ENTER↑**, this number is also reproduced in Y. At the same time y is transferred to Z, z is transferred to T, and t is lost (see below):



The HP-46 can save a number in each of the four locations. By pressing  you can list the current contents at any time. The numbers are printed as they are shown in the above diagrams.

Arithmetic and the Stack

When you press the addition key the contents of X and Y are added together. The stack then drops, with t reproduced in T and Z, z transferred to Y, y + x transferred to X, and x transferred to LAST X (location 0).



The same dropping action takes place with any operator (+, -, x, or ÷); the result is placed in x.

EXAMPLE

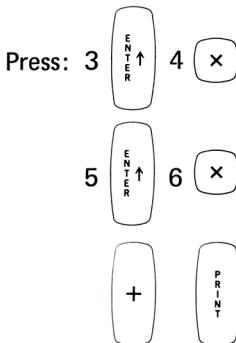
Problem: $(3 \times 4) + (5 \times 6) = ?$

First erase the stack by pressing **CLEAR**. Now list the stack by pressing **LIST**. The printout shows that there is nothing in the stack:

CLEAR			
T	→	0.00	♦S♦
Z	→	0.00	♦S♦
Y	→	0.00	♦S♦
X	→	0.00	♦S♦

All problems can be solved by keying in the numbers in the same order as they appear in the original expression, that is, from left-to-right.

To work a problem, key in the first number. If there is an operation you can perform at this point (\sqrt{x} , $1/x$), do it. If there is not, press **ENTER↑**. Now key in the next number. Perform any operation that can be done (+, -, x, ÷, x^2 , \sqrt{x} , $1/x$, etc.). If there is no operation you can perform, **ENTER↑** this number and repeat the procedure.



3 • 00	↑
4 • 00	x
5 • 00	↑
6 • 00	x
+	
42 • 00	◊

Notice that the numbers are entered in the same order as they appear in the problem.

Now look at the stack listings below as we do the same example. (First press **CLEAR**.)



T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Z	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
Y	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	0.00
X	3.00	3.00	4.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	30.00	42.00

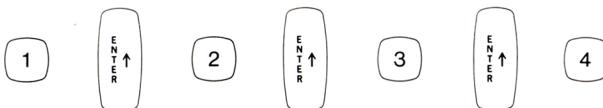
STACK LISTINGS

PRINT finally prints the contents of X without changing the stack.

Manipulating the Stack

The  (roll down) key lets you review the stack contents without losing data. It is also used to reposition data within the stack. Watch the stack listings below as we use this key.

Load the data $t = 1$, $z = 2$, $y = 3$, and $x = 4$:



T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Z	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Y	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
X	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00

STACK LISTINGS

Now you can reposition the data any way you choose:



T	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
Z	1.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Y	2.00	1.00	4.00	3.00
X	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00

STACK LISTINGS

The  (x,y exchange) key exchanges the contents of X and Y. When you want to see what the contents of Y are without listing the entire stack, press:  PRINT and then  again.

Look at the stack listings below when this key is used.

$x \leftrightarrow y$ $x \leftrightarrow y$

T	1.00	1.00
Z	2.00	2.00
Y	4.00	3.00
X	3.00	4.00

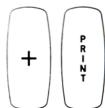
STACK LISTINGS

Combined Arithmetic Operations

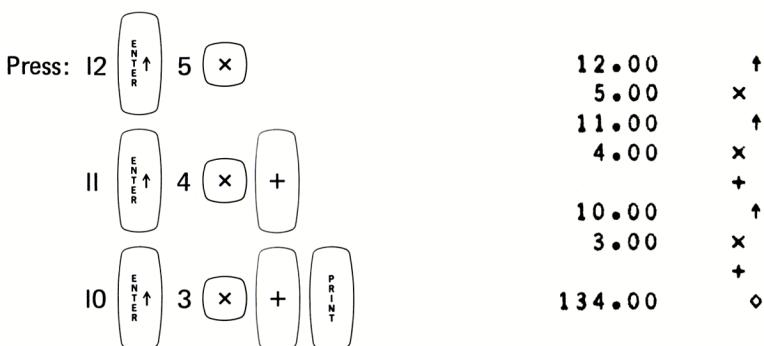
Any time a new number is entered after an operation, the HP-46 performs an automatic **ENTER↑** on the result of that operation. This feature allows you to work serial calculations as well as chain and mixed chain calculations.

EXAMPLES

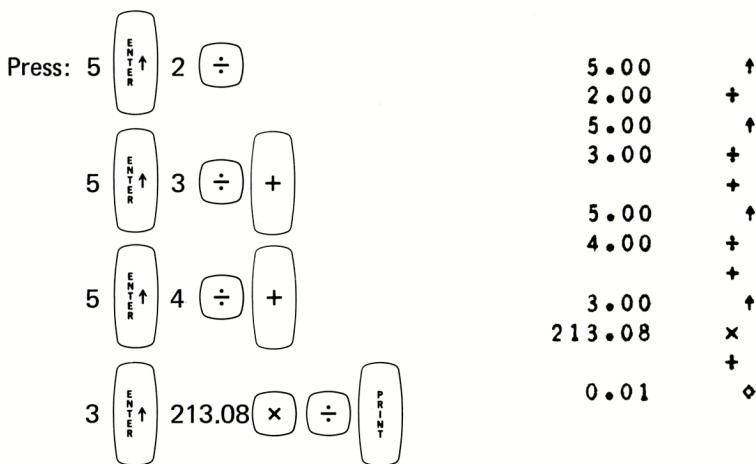
A. Serial Calculation — find the sum of 4, 6, 8, and 10.

Press: 4 
4.00 ↑
6.00 +
8.00 +
10.00 +
28.00 ◇
10 + 

B. Chain Calculation : $(I2 \times 5) + (I1 \times 4) + (I0 \times 3) = ?$



C. Mixed Chain Calculation : $(5/2 + 5/3 + 5/4) \div (3 \times 213.08) = ?$



Once again you can see that the numbers were entered in the same order as they appeared in the equations.

General Purpose Functions

The functions described in this chapter are useful in many of the applications presented later in this guide.

Pi

π is one of the fixed constants provided in the HP-46. Merely press   whenever you need it in a calculation.

π

Problem: Find the circumference of a circle with a 3 foot radius.

Solution: $C = 2\pi r = 2\pi 3$

Press:     

These numbers are automatically entered.

2 • 00	↑
3 • 14	
3 • 00	×
	×
18 • 85	◊

Reciprocals

The  key calculates the reciprocal of x .

Problem: Find the reciprocal of .0625.

Solution: (Change the format first to **FIX 4** to prevent rounding on the printout.)

Press: .0625  

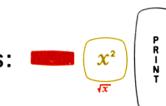
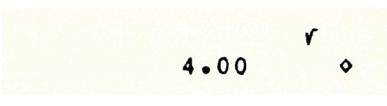
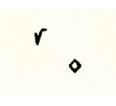
0 • 0625	%
16 • 0000	◊

Square Roots

The keys,  , calculate the positive square root of x .

Problem: Find the square root of the previous example.

Solution: If you haven't worked the previous example, key in 16 first. (Change back to FIX 2 for easier reading.)

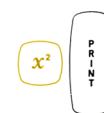
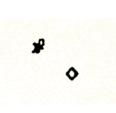
Press:  4 . 0 0  

Squaring Numbers

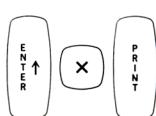
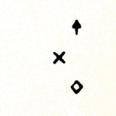
The  key calculates the square of x .

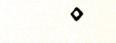
Problem: Square the answer to the previous example.

Solution: If you haven't worked the previous example, key in 4 first.

Press:  16 . 0 0 

Note that this example can also be worked like this:

Press: 4  4 . 0 0 

16 . 0 0 

Raising a Number to a Power

—  permits you to find any power of a positive number, within the range of the calculator.† The power can be either an integer or decimal fraction; it makes no difference.

EXAMPLES

A. Find 2^9 ($2 \times 2 \times 2$)

Press: 2  9 —  

2 . 00	↑
9 . 00	↑
5 12 . 00	◆

B. Find $8^{2/3}$

Press: 8  2  3 
—  

8 . 00	↑
2 . 00	↑
3 . 00	+
4 . 00	◆

Using the result of this example, check different formats:

Press:  8 
 9 

4 . 00000000	◆
3 . 999999999	◆

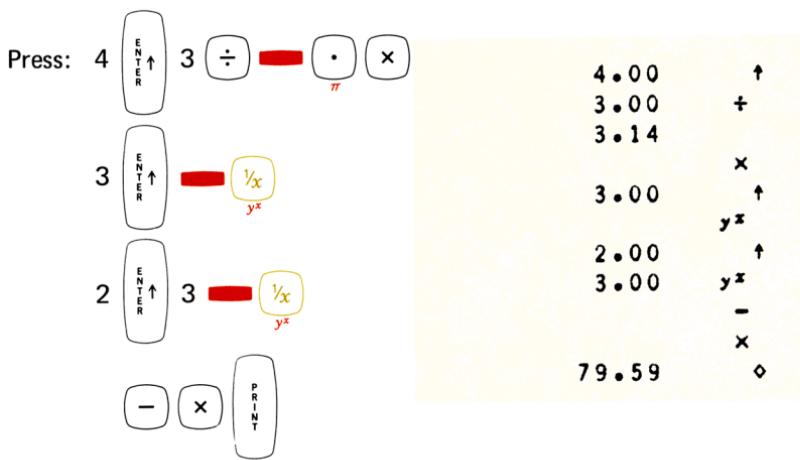
This shows an example of 'calculating error' which occurs because logarithms are used for internal programming of y^x and the results are not always accurate to the last decimal place. In this case the error magnitude is only .00000001 (1 billionth)!

†See 'Calculator Range' in Appendix C.

C. Find the increase in the volume of a spherical balloon when its radius is increased from 2 to 3 inches. (Reset the calculator to FIX 2 format.)

Solution: Volume = $4/3 \pi r^3$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Difference in volumes} &= 4/3\pi r_2^3 - 4/3\pi r_1^3 \\ &= 4/3\pi(r_2^3 - r_1^3) \\ &= 4/3\pi(3^3 - 2^3)\end{aligned}$$



Using Factorials

The $n!$ (n factorial) key permits you to handle permutations and combinations with ease. To calculate the factorial, merely press [red minus] [$x \Rightarrow y$] after the associated value.

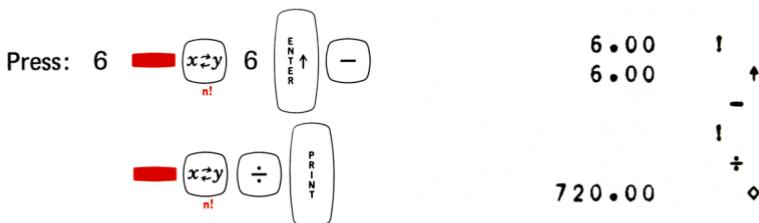
$n!$

EXAMPLE

A. A conference is being held between representatives of the following Central American countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The flags of the 6 countries are all flown on one pole, and each day they are arranged in a different order. How many days would the conference have to last if the flags were flown in all possible arrangements?

Solution: The permutations of 6 things (n) taken 6 at a time (k) is solved using the formula:

$$P_k^n = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} = \frac{6!}{(6-6)!}$$



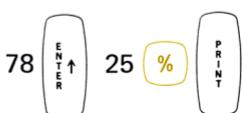
Almost two years!

Percentage Problems

To find the percentage of a number, enter the base number and press **ENTER↑**. Then key in the percent rate and press **%**.

A. Find 25% of 78

Press: **CLEAR**



CLEAR

78.00	↑
25.00	%
19.50	◊

A listing of the stack shows that the base number and the percentage are in Y and X.

Press: **LIST**

0.00	↔ S ◊
0.00	↔ S ◊
78.00	↔ S ◊
19.50	↔ S ◊

You can then add a percentage of a number to itself by pressing:

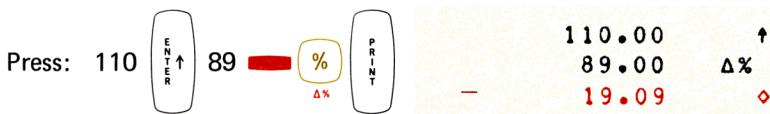


The percent increase or decrease from Y to X uses the keys.

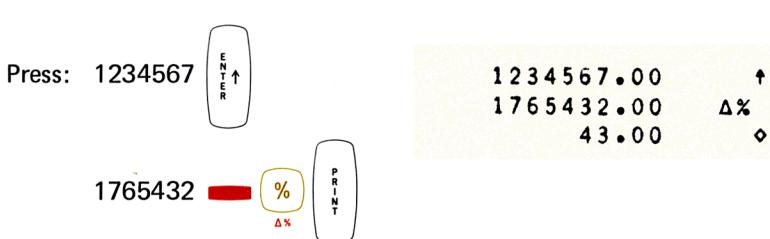
Key in the base number and **ENTER↑** it. Then key in the second number and press .

EXAMPLES

A. Find the percent decrease from 110 to 89.



B. A company grosses \$1,234,567 in fiscal 1971 and \$1,765,432 in fiscal 1972. The manager would like to calculate the percentage increase in gross sales.



Data Storage Locations

In addition to the stack, the HP-46 has nine storage locations, numbered 1 through 9†, for constant storage. Although the calculator itself requires some of this storage when calculating particular functions (see Calculator Storage Requirements on page 24), in general, all nine locations are available to the user.

Storing and Recalling Data

To store a value that is in X, press **STO** followed by the number key (1-9) specifying the location. That value is reproduced in the storage location leaving the original in X. To retrieve a value, press **RCL** followed by the applicable number key. A duplicate of the recalled value is placed in X, pushing the stack up; the original value remains in the constant storage location.

Problem: Store the numbers one through nine in the storage locations 9 through 1:

Press: 1 **STO** 9 2 **STO** 8 3 **STO** 7
 4 **STO** 6 5 **STO** 5 6 **STO** 4
 7 **STO** 3 8 **STO** 2 9 **STO** 1

1 • 00	→	9
2 • 00	→	8
3 • 00	→	7
4 • 00	→	6
5 • 00	→	5
6 • 00	→	4
7 • 00	→	3
8 • 00	→	2
9 • 00	→	1

†A tenth location, 0, is used for **LAST X** and is discussed on page 5.

List the contents of the storage locations by pressing **LIST**. Your printout should match the one below:

LIST

9.00	← 1
8.00	← 2
7.00	← 3
6.00	← 4
5.00	← 5
4.00	← 6
3.00	← 7
2.00	← 8
1.00	← 9

Erase the contents of all nine storage locations and the stack by pressing **CLEAR ALL** (Note that individual storage locations can be erased by storing 0 in them).

EXAMPLE

A. Suppose you want to calculate the cost of buying an item in various quantities. The unit price of the item is \$132.57 and the quantities you need to calculate cost for are 47, 36 and 29.

Solution: Store the unit price in location 1. Then recall it to multiply each quantity.

Press: 132.57 **STO** 1

132.57	← 1
47.00	×
6230.79	◊

47 **X** **PRINT**

132.57	← 1
--------	-----

RCL 1 36 **X** **PRINT**

36.00	×
4772.52	◊

RCL 1 29 **X** **PRINT**

29.00	×
3844.53	◊

In this case you can easily calculate the total cost because the individual totals are still in the stack.

Press:

STK

6 2 3 0 • 7 9 \leftrightarrow S \diamond
6 2 3 0 • 7 9 \leftrightarrow S \diamond
4 7 7 2 • 5 2 \leftrightarrow S \diamond
3 8 4 4 • 5 3 \leftrightarrow S \diamond

+
+
1 4 8 4 7 • 8 4 \diamond

Storage Location Arithmetic

Arithmetic operations can also be performed on x using the contents of a storage location. The result of the operation can be placed in the storage location or in X .

To operate on x using a stored value and placing the result in the storage location, press **STO**, then the applicable operator, and finally the number key specifying the storage location.

Problem: Store 6 in storage location number 1, and then increment it by 2. Recall storage location 1 to check the answer.

Press: 6 1

6 . 0 0 \leftrightarrow 1
2 . 0 0 \leftrightarrow + 1
 \leftrightarrow 1

2 1

1

8 . 0 0

Now subtract the register contents from a displayed value (make it 13) and store the result back in register one.

Press: 13 1

13 . 0 0 \leftrightarrow - 1
 \leftrightarrow 1

1

5 . 0 0

Conversely, to operate on x using a stored value and placing the result in X , press **RCL** followed by the applicable operator and the number key specifying the storage location.

Problem: Add the current value in location 1 to a new entry of 2.

Press: 2  + 1 

2 • 0 0	↔	1
7 • 0 0	◊	

Recall storage location 1 to verify that it still contains 5.

Press:  1

5 • 0 0	↔	1
---------	---	---

Calculator Storage Requirements

The HP-46 requires the use of some storage locations when calculating certain functions:

- The temporary storage locations of the stack are never required by the calculator, so you can use them at all times.
- Storage locations 1 through 4 also are never required by the calculator.
- Storage locations 5 through 8 are used by the calculator when calculating with the $\Sigma+$, $\Sigma-$ and \bar{x}, Δ keys (see Statistical Functions, page 27).
- Storage location 9 is used by the calculator to compute trig functions and polar/rectangular coordinate conversions (see Trigonometric Operations, page 33 and Coordinate Conversion, page 37).

You should not store numbers in storage locations which the calculator requires for particular operations if you are going to use those operations. If you know that you are not going to use the functions described above, you can store numbers freely in all 9 storage locations.

Metric/English Conversions †

The HP-46 provides built in conversion constants for:

- Centimeters-to-inches-to-centimeters (1 inch = 2.540000000 centimeters)
- Kilograms-to-pounds-to-kilograms (1 pound* = 0.453592370 kilograms)
- Liters-to-gallons-to-liters (1 gallon** = 3.785411784 liters)

To use these constants, enter the measure to be converted, press and the desired conversion key, followed by the applicable operator: 'x' if converting *to* metric equivalents; '÷' if converting *from* metric equivalents.

Note that it isn't necessary to press $\text{ENTER} \uparrow$ after keying in the initial value; the HP-46 performs an automatic $\text{ENTER} \uparrow$ when a preprogrammed constant is pressed.

EXAMPLES

A. If an 8" x 10" drawing is to be reduced to 85% of its original size, what are the reduced dimensions in centimeters?

Press: 8 85

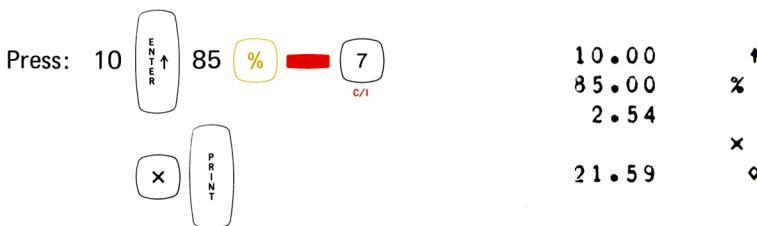
8 . 0 0	↑
8 5 . 0 0	%
2 . 5 4	×
1 7 . 2 7	◊

†Ref: National Bureau of Standards, 1967.

*Avoirdupois system.

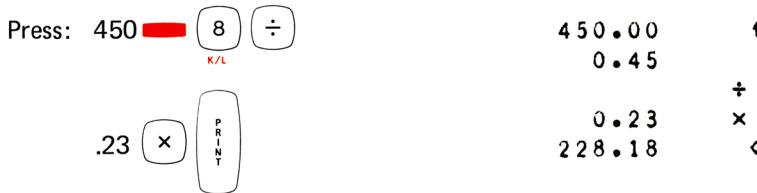
**U.S. liquid measure.

The width is 17.27 centimeters.



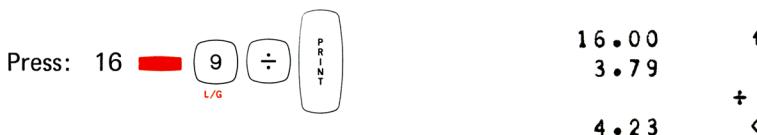
And the length is 21.59 centimeters.

B. A zoo is importing from India a baby elephant which weighs 450 kilograms. If the shipping cost per pound is 23 cents, how much money must the zoo pay?



The zoo pays \$228.18 shipping costs.

C. An American in Germany purchases 16 liters of wine. The duty, however, is figured in gallons; so how many gallons does he have?



Statistical Functions

Summations

Summation calculations use the $\Sigma+$ key to total numbers for use in other calculations (the letter “ Σ ” — sigma — is the Greek equivalent of our “S”).

The HP-46 uses storage locations 5 through 8 to store accumulated results. Before doing a statistics problem, erase the data in these locations and the stack by pressing    . Otherwise the totals stored will include the current data in those locations. (This operation does not erase the data in storage locations 1 through 4 or 9.)

Key in each value to be included in the total and press  . The number of entries is totaled in X and in storage location number 5. If you key in an incorrect value and you have not pressed $\Sigma+$, press  and enter the correct value. If you have already pressed $\Sigma+$, key in the mistaken value again and press   .

$\Sigma+$ also totals the contents of Y.† To total x and y values, first key in the y value and press **ENTER**↑. Next key in the x value. Now press $\Sigma+$. To delete an x,y pair, enter both values and press   .

The types of data stored in locations 5 through 8 are shown below:

Storage Location	Data
5	# of entries
6	Σx^2
7	Σx
8	Σy

By pressing **RCL** $\Sigma+$ the data in storage locations 7 and 8 is recalled to X and Y and printed (the stack is pushed up by these two values). To recall any of the data, press **RCL** and the appropriate location number.

†See ‘Vector Arithmetic’ for a further explanation of this feature.

Mean and Standard Deviation

To calculate the mean and standard deviation[†] of a group of numbers, first total the numbers as described earlier by keying in each value and pressing $\Sigma+$. When all values are totaled, press  \bar{x}, Δ . The following information is printed:

- number of entries (#)
- standard deviation (Δ)
- mean (\bar{x})

The standard deviation is placed in Y. The mean is placed in X. The previous x and y values are erased.

EXAMPLE

A. In a recent survey to determine the average age of the 10 wealthiest people in the U.S., the following data was obtained:

62 84 47 58 68 60 62 59 71 73

Of the ages given, what is the mean? The standard deviation?

Press:  

62  84  47 
58  68  60 
62  59  71 
73   

CLEAR

62.00	$\Sigma+$
84.00	$\Sigma+$
47.00	$\Sigma+$
58.00	$\Sigma+$
68.00	$\Sigma+$
50.00	$\Sigma+$
62.00	$\Sigma+$
59.00	$\Sigma+$
71.00	$\Sigma+$
73.00	$\Sigma+$
10.00	Δ
10.10	Δ
64.40	\bar{x}

[†]The formula used for standard deviation is: $\Delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 - 1/n (\sum x)^2}{n-1}}$

Delete the highest and lowest age. (The same procedure is used for deleting unwanted or incorrect entries.) What is the new mean and standard deviation? What is the sum of the squares of X?

Press: 84  
47  
 

 6

	34.00	$\Sigma-$
	47.00	$\Sigma-$
#	8.00	\diamond
	5.74	$\Delta \diamond$
	64.13	$\bar{x} \diamond$
	33127.00	$\leftarrow 6$

Notes

Logarithms

The HP-46 calculates natural logs, common logs, and antilogs.

-  This key calculates the natural log (to the base e) of x.
-  This key raises e (2.718...) to the power in X. This is called the natural antilog and it is used in conjunction with the  key.
-  Pressing this key sequence takes the log to the base 10 of x.
-  Pressing this key sequence raises 10 to the power in X. This is called the common antilog and it is used in conjunction with the  keys.

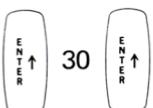
EXAMPLES

A. Suppose you wish to use an ordinary barometer as an altimeter. After measuring the sea level pressure (30 inches of mercury) you climb until the barometer indicates 9.4 inches of mercury. How high are you?

Solution: Although the exact relationship of pressure and altitude is a function of many factors, a reasonable approximation is given by:

$$\text{Altitude (feet)} = 25,000 \ln \frac{30}{\text{Pressure}} = 25,000 \ln \frac{30}{9.4}$$

Press: 25000



9.4



25000.00

30.00

9.40

29012.19

↑

+

ln

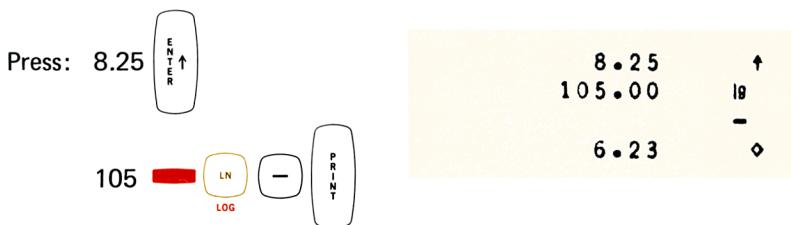
×

◊

(We suspect you are on Mt. Everest.)

Logarithms can be particularly helpful to the scientist and the engineer. For instance, the Richter scale, used by seismologists to measure the magnitude of earthquakes, operates on a logarithmic basis so there is a 10-fold increase from one unit to the next.

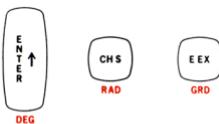
B. The 1906 San Francisco earthquake, with a magnitude of 8.25 on the Richter scale is estimated to be about 105 times greater than the Nicaragua quake of 1972. What would be the magnitude of the latter on the Richter scale?



Trigonometric Operations

Angular Units

Three decimal-angle units are provided in the HP-46: degrees, radians and grads. When the calculator is switched on, it automatically calculates in degrees. To select a different unit, press **DEG** and the applicable key:



Trig Functions

The following trig functions are available on the HP-46:

SIN	ASN (\sin^{-1})
COS	ACS (\cos^{-1})
TAN	ATN (\tan^{-1})

These functions, as the simple functions, operate on x , whether it is a newly keyed in number or the result of a previous calculation. To use the standard trig functions, press the function key. To use the inverse functions, press first **DEG**, and then the appropriate function key.

The calculator uses storage location number 9 to store intermediate results while calculating trig functions. Any data stored in this location is erased when using these functions.

EXAMPLES

A. Find the cosine of 33° (If the calculator is not already in degree units, press **DEG**).

Press: 33  

33.00
0.84

B. Find the tangent of 26 radians.

Press:  
 26  

RAD
26.00 T
1.18 ◊

C. Find the arc sine, in grads, of .5.

Press:  
 .5   

GRD
0.50 AS
33.33 ◊

Angular Conversion

Decimal angles can be converted from any angular units to degrees-minutes-seconds by pressing    . The converted angle is in the following form: dd.mmss. For instance $35^{\circ} 15' 48''$ is printed to look like this:

minutes
degrees \longrightarrow 35 • 15 48 \longleftarrow seconds

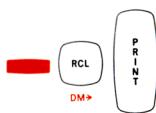
The calculator goes to a temporary FIX 4 format for easier printout reading. For example, to convert the angle 10.55° :

Press:  10.55   

D
10.55 DMS+
10.3300 ◊

Similarly, angles in degrees-minutes-seconds can be converted to their decimal equivalents in the current angular unit by pressing   . For example:

Press:  4 10.3006

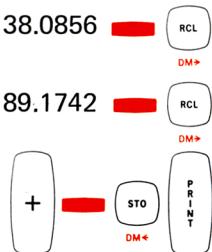


10.3006
DMS→
10.5017 ◊

EXAMPLE

A. A surveyor wants to add the two angles $38^{\circ}8'56''$ and $89^{\circ}17'42''$. He can do this by first converting them to decimal angles and then adding them.

Press:  2



38.09
DMS→
89.17
DMS→
+
DMS→
127.2638 ◊

which is $127^{\circ} 26' 38''$.

NOTE

Angles in degrees, minutes and seconds must be converted to decimal angles before the SIN, COS or TAN keys can be used.

Notes

Coordinate Conversion

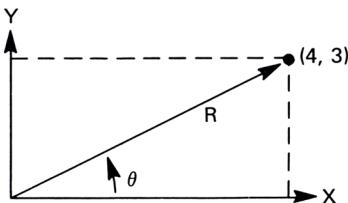
Polar coordinates can be converted to rectangular coordinates and vice versa using the following two functions:

 This function converts the x coordinate and y coordinate, in x and y respectively, to the corresponding magnitude and angle (in the designated units).

  These keys convert the polar coordinates of magnitude and angle, in x and y respectively, to the corresponding x and y coordinates.

EXAMPLES

A. Convert the coordinates 4,3 (x,y) to polar form with the angle expressed in degrees.



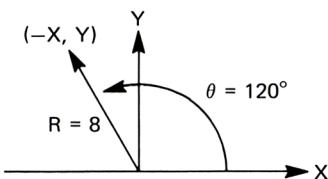
Press:

 
3  4 

D 3 . 0 0 4 . 0 0	↑ T O P O L A R	3 6 . 8 7 5 . 0 0 ◇ ◇
-------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------

The resulting vector has a magnitude of 5 at 36.87° .

B. What are the coordinates of a vector of magnitude 8 and angle 120° ?



Press: 120
8  TO POL REC

120.00	↑
8.00	
TO RECT	
6.93	◊
4.00	◊

The X coordinate is -4.00 and the Y coordinate is 6.93.

The calculator uses storage location number 9 to store intermediate results while performing coordinate conversions. Any data in this location, stored previous to using these functions, is erased.

After a vector has been converted to rectangular coordinates, it can be added to or subtracted from another converted vector by using the $\Sigma+$ and $\Sigma-$ keys. The procedure for adding or subtracting vectors follows:

1. Erase the summation storage locations (5-8) by pressing **CLR**.
2. Convert the first vector to rectangular coordinates by pressing **REC**.
3. Store the x and y values in locations 7 and 8 by pressing $\Sigma+$.
4. Convert the second vector to rectangular coordinates.
5. Add the second vector's coordinates to those in locations 7 and 8 by pressing $\Sigma+$. Or alternatively, subtract the second vector's coordinates from those in 7 and 8 by pressing **$\Sigma-$** . The resultant vector, in rectangular coordinates, is stored in locations 7 and 8.
6. Recall locations 7 and 8 to X and Y respectively by pressing **RCL $\Sigma+$** .
7. Finally convert these values to polar coordinates by pressing **TO POL**.

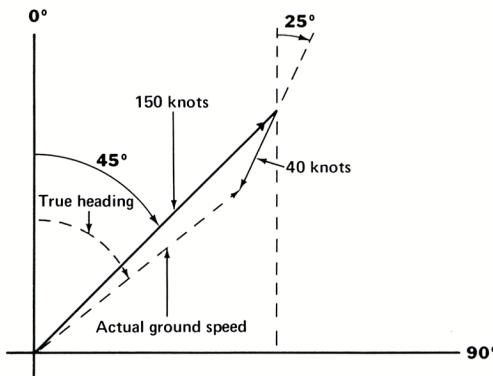
EXAMPLE

A. An aircraft has a true air speed of 150 knots and an estimated heading of 45° . There is a head wind of 40 knots and 25° . What is the actual ground speed and true heading?

Solution: The true heading and actual ground speed are equal to the difference of the vectors:

45° , 150 knots

25° , 40 knots



Press: 




CLEAR

45.00 

150.00

T0 RECT

106.07 

106.07



25.00 

40.00

45 

150 




25 

40 




T0 RECT

16.90 

36.25



39.16 

69.81 

T0 POLAR

51.94 

113.24 





The true heading is 51.94° . The actual ground speed is 113.24 knots.

The calculator uses storage location number 9 to store intermediate results while performing coordinate conversions. Any data in this location stored previous to using these functions is erased.

Appendix A

Inspection and Turn-on Procedures

Please check to see that all the accessories listed below are present when unpacking your HP-46. Also, inspect the calculator for damage which may have occurred during shipment. If you find any damage or if any accessories listed are missing, you should file a claim with the carrier and contact the nearest -hp- Sales and Service Office listed at the back of this guide.

Accessories

Each HP-46 is furnished with these basic accessories:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>-hp- PART NUMBER</u>
Operating Guide	00046-90005
Printer Paper (2 rolls)	9281-0415
Printer ribbon	9282-0511
Power Cord	(See below)
Dust Cover	4040-0528
Spare Fuses:	
½ A, 250 V slo-blo	2110-0202
¼ A, 250 V slo-blo	2110-0201
Travel case	5061-0707

Power cords with different plugs are available for the calculator. Each plug, together with the part number of the power cord which has that plug, is shown below. The cord packaged with each calculator depends upon where that calculator is to be delivered. If your calculator has the wrong power cord for your area, please contact the nearest -hp- Sales and Service Office.



* UL approved for use in the United States with calculators set for either 220V or 240V operation.

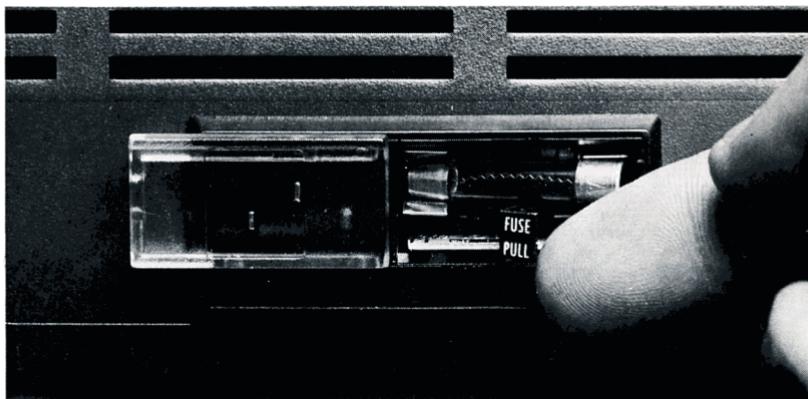
Turn-On Procedure

1. Before connecting the power cord to the back of your calculator, check the setting of the voltage selector card in the power module (see the following photos). The number visible indicates which voltage is set. The HP-46 operates on power line voltages of 100, 120, 220 and 240 volts ac, with a power line frequency of between 48 and 66 Hz. If the card is set to the available power line voltage, you may skip the next step and go to step three.

CAUTION

THE HP-46 CAN BE DAMAGED IF IT IS SWITCHED ON WHEN NOT SET TO THE CORRECT LINE VOLTAGE.

2. To reset the voltage selector card:



- a. Slide the plastic window on the power module completely to the left; then remove the fuse by moving the FUSE PULL lever to the left.



b. Pry the voltage selector card out (use a pointed tool such as a ball-point pen) and re-insert it so that the number representing the available line voltage is readable.



c. Move the FUSE PULL lever to the right and insert the correct fuse for the new line voltage setting. Then slide the plastic window back to the right.

NOTE

For 100 and 120 volts ac operation, use a $\frac{1}{2}$ A. fuse.

For 220 and 240 volts ac operation, use a $\frac{1}{4}$ A. fuse.

3. Plug the power cord into the back of the calculator and into a suitable power outlet. The calculator requires a maximum of 40 voltamps.
4. Turn your calculator ON by pressing the LINE switch. Each time the HP-46 is switched-on, the word CLEAR is printed (provided PRT OFF is released). To switch-off the calculator, merely press LINE again so that OFF is visible.

Your calculator meets current NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers' Association) grounding standards provided that a 3-conductor power cord is used to supply power to the calculator from a suitably grounded outlet.

If your calculator does not operate as described above when switched on, see Service (Appendix D).

Appendix B

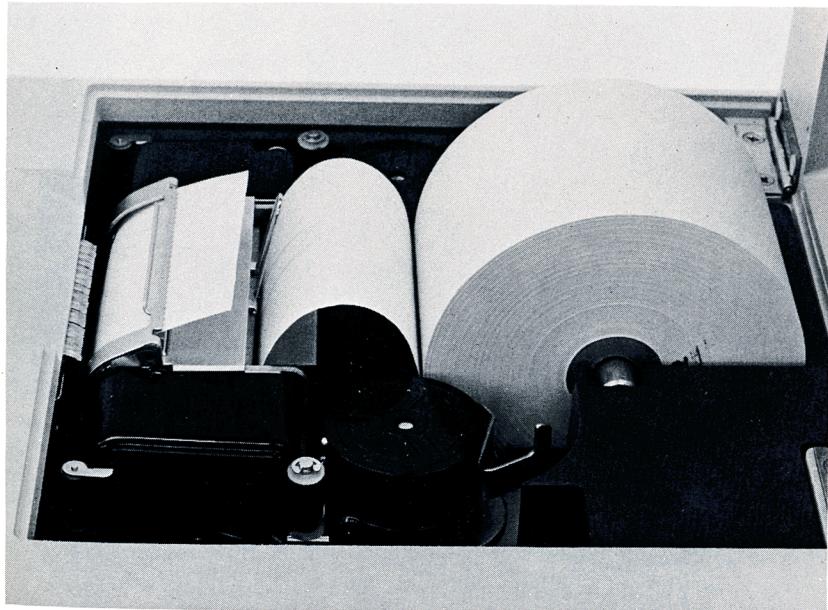
Maintenance

Installing Printer Paper

The calculator is furnished with two rolls of printer paper. If you wish to purchase paper other than that supplied by -hp-, many replacement products are available — just be sure to specify 2½" wide, adding machine paper.

When replacing the printer paper:

1. Be sure to remove any remaining old paper before loading a new roll.
2. Insert the free end of the new paper as shown below, press the **PAPER↑** key and guide the advancing paper under the paper tear-off bracket.



Replacing the Printer Ribbon

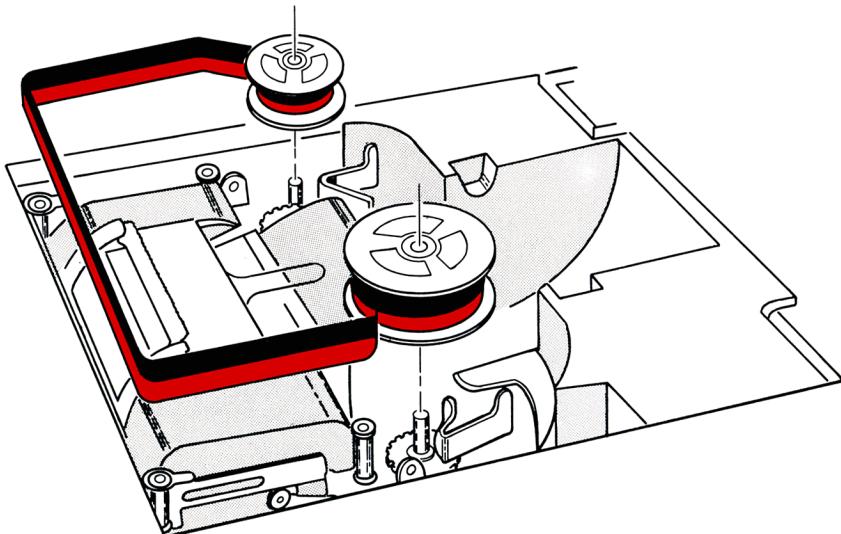
The printer ribbon supplied should give many months of reliable service, but when the printout becomes light or intermittent, the ribbon needs replacing. Any adding machine ribbon equivalent to the ribbon supplied with the calculator or either of the products listed below can be used as a replacement.

General Ribbon Co., type E200, black and red intense ribbon.

Columbia Ribbon Co., type 43, black-red record, double-spool ribbon.

When replacing the printer ribbon:

1. Notice the path of the old ribbon before removing it. (See drawing below.)
2. Be sure the black portion of the new ribbon is up when installed.
3. Press **PAPER↑** to draw the ribbon taut before closing the calculator top cover.

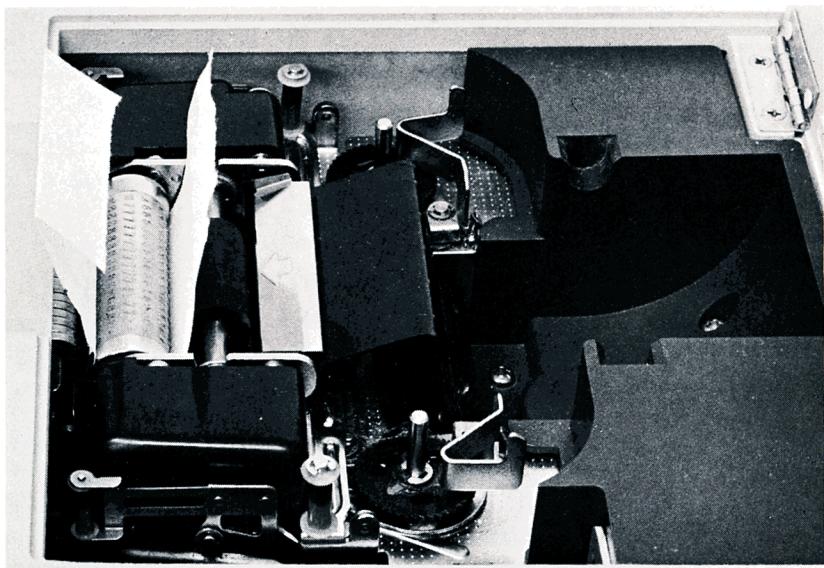


Cleaning the Printer

To ensure clear printouts, we recommend that the printer be cleaned at least every 3 months. The only equipment needed to clean the printer is a cleaning brush (any small, stiff-bristled brush will do) and a small amount of denatured (isopropyl) alcohol.

To clean the printer:

1. Remove the printer paper; then lift up the paper tear-off bracket and lift off the small, metal cover plate (see photo below).
2. Remove the ribbon and inspect it for wear; if it looks frayed or perforated — install a new one later.



3. Slide a strip of printer paper about 6" long, under and around the metal print drum as shown in the first photograph. This paper will catch any particles brushed from the print drum.
4. Use the stiff-bristled brush and a small amount of alcohol to clean each character on the print drum.

CAUTION

BE SURE NOT TO SPILL ALCOHOL ON ANY OF
THE OTHER COMPONENTS.

5. After you've cleaned the drum, fold the paper as shown and slowly pull the paper back out from under the drum. Now blow any dust or remaining ribbon particles out of the printer.
6. Replace the small cover plate; snap the paper tear-off bracket back into place, replace the ribbon and the printer paper.

Cleaning the Calculator

The calculator can be cleaned with a soft cloth dampened either in clean water or in water containing a mild detergent. Do not use an excessively wet cloth nor allow water to penetrate inside the calculator. Also, do not use any abrasive cleaners, especially on the display window.

Appendix C

Operating Limits

Calculator Range

The HP-46 handles numbers up to 10^{100} . Calculations or data entries exceeding this range are printed (and displayed) as 9.999999999 99. The calculator also handles numbers as small as 10^{-99} . Calculations or data entries exceeding this range are printed (and displayed) as zero.

Accuracy

The accuracy of the HP-46 varies according to the operation being performed. Arithmetic operations and simple functions (+, -, \times , \div , $1/x$, \sqrt{x} , $n!$, %, $\Delta\%$, x^2 ,) are accurate to within ± 1 count in the tenth (least significant) digit.

The accuracy of the remaining operations can be expressed in terms of the original number. For example, if you calculate the natural log of 5, your answer would be 1.609437912. This answer is actually the natural log of some number between 4.999999998 and 5.000000002. It is accurate then, for the original number ± 2 counts (N=2 for LN; see table below) in the tenth digit.

All operations are accurate for the original number $\pm N$ counts in the tenth digit. The values for N for each operation are listed below:

Operation	Value of N
Ln, Log, e^x	2
Trig Functions	3
To Pol, To Rec	3
10^x	7 for x
x	3 for Σx^2 , and 2 for Σx
y^x	4 for y, and 7 for x

Clear Functions

 — erases the current contents of X

 — erases the contents of X, Y, Z and T (the stack)

 — erases the stack and the 9 storage locations

 — erases the statistics storage locations 5-8 and the stack.

Appendix D

Service

If the calculator fails to turn on properly, check these possible causes:

1. Is the calculator set to operate on the correct line voltage?
2. Is the fuse burned out (look for a broken filament inside the fuse)? Follow steps 2a and 2c of the 'Turn-on Procedure' when checking or replacing the fuse.

Should the calculator print anything but 'CLEAR' when it is switched on, carefully press the following sequence of keys and compare the printout (and display, if installed) with those shown.

NOTE

Be sure **PRT OFF** is released (up).

1. Press: **CLEAR**

Display: **0.00**

CLEAR

-1.234567890+09 ◊

2. Press: 1234567890

Display: **1234567890.**

zS

ez

9.999999999+99 ◊

3. Press: **CHS**



Display: **-1.234567890 09**

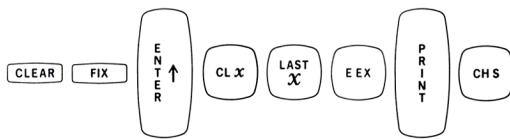
4. Press: **CHS**



Display: **9.999999999 99**

If you suspect the operation of a particular function, find that function in one of the 5 test sequences which follow. Press **CLEAR ALL** and run through the key sequence comparing printouts (and display, if you have one).

A. To test these keys:



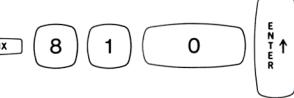
1. Press: **CLEAR**

CLEAR

10.00000000
0.00000000

↑

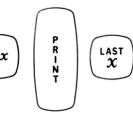
2. Press: **FIX**



10.00000000
1.0000000000+02

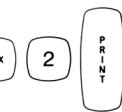
← 0

3. Press: **CLx**



-1.0000000000+02 ⚡

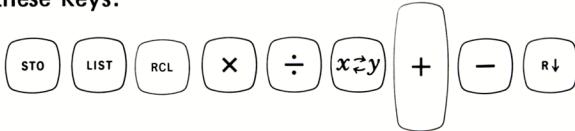
4. Press: **EEEx**



5. Press: **CHS**



B. To test these keys:



1. Press:

CLEAR

3 . 00	→ 1
5 . 00	→ 2
8 . 00	→ 4
9 . 00	→ 8
LIST	
3 . 00	← 1
5 . 00	← 2
0 . 00	← 3
8 . 00	← 4
0 . 00	← 5
0 . 00	← 6
0 . 00	← 7
9 . 00	← 8
0 . 00	← 9

2. Press:

3. Press:

4. Press:

5. Press:

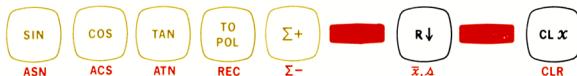
6. Press:

7. Press:

8. Press:

9. Press:

C. To test these keys:



1. Press:

CLEAR

8.00 ↑
0.14 S ◊

2. Press:

8.00 AS ◊

3. Press:

0.99 C ◊

4. Press:

8.00 AC ◊
0.14 T ◊

5. Press:

8.00 AT ◊

6. Press:

TO POLAR

45.00 ◊
11.31 ◊

TO RECT

8.00 ◊

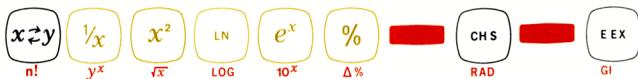
7. Press:

8.00 ◊
7.00 Σ+
6.00 Σ+

8. Press:

CLEAR

D. To test these keys:



1. Press: **FIX** **2** **CLEAR ALL**

CLEAR

12.00 $\frac{y}{x}$
 x^2
 y^x
 \diamond

2. Press: **1** **2** **1/x**

1.00

3. Press: **x^2y** **1/x** **PRINT**

10.00 \diamond

4. Press: **e^x** **x^2** **10^x** **x^2** **PRINT**

0.00 \lg
 \ln
 \diamond

5. Press: **LN** **LN** **LOG** **PRINT**

NOTE

1 e^x
 $\%$
 $\Delta\%$
 $!$
 \diamond

6. Press: **e^x** **%** **10^x** **%**

1.00 \diamond

7. Press: **x^2y** **n!** **PRINT**

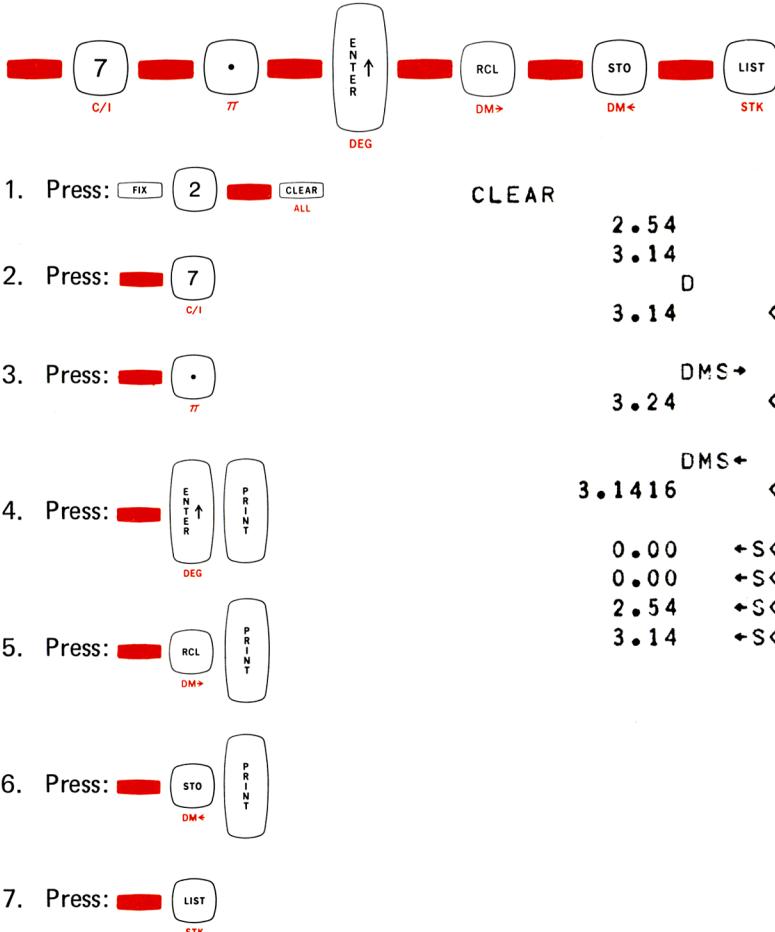
RAD 1.00 \diamond

8. Press: **CHS** **RAD** **PRINT**

GRD 1.00 \diamond

9. Press: **EEX** **GRD** **PRINT**

E. To test these keys:



If your printout results do not duplicate the sample, or if the calculator has a problem not checked by the above procedure (for example, if the LINE switch does not lock in place), return the calculator according to the instructions below.

Shipping Instructions

Please be sure that all items are protectively packed to avoid damage while in transit. Such damage would not be covered by warranty. Also, you should insure your shipment.

When returning your calculator for service:

1. Remove the roll of printer paper and the spindle,
2. Fill out the Service Card and place it back in its pocket under the calculator top-cover.
3. Pack the calculator in its travel case.
4. Carefully pack the travel case in a large cardboard box.
5. Return your calculator to the nearest service location listed on the next page and mark it, **Attention: Calculator Service**. If it is more convenient, you can send the calculator back to the factory. Follow the shipping instructions but send the calculator to the following address.

Hewlett-Packard
815 14th Street S.W.
Loveland, Colorado 80537

Attn: Calculator Service

If you have any questions or problems regarding calculator service, please call the nearest -hp- Sales and Service Office listed on pages 58 and 59.

SALES & SERVICE OFFICES

UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA
 1450 East Orange Grove Ave. P.O. Box 28234
 Fullerton 92631 450 Interstate North
 Tel: (714) 870-1000 Atlanta 30328
 TWX: 910-592-1288 Tel: (404) 436-6181
 TWX: 810-766-4890 TWX: 910-223-3613

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER
 333 Logue Avenue
 Mountain View, California 94040

CANADA

QUEBEC
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 275 Hymus Boulevard
 Pointe Claire H9B 1G7
 Tel: (514) 697-4232
 TWX: 613-422-3022
 Telex: 01-2007

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ANGOLA
 Telecra-Empresa Técnica
 de Equipamentos Eletricos
 S.A.R.L.
 Rue da Barbosa, Rodrigues,
 42-44, D1-
 P.O. Box 6487
 Luanda
 Cable: TELECTRA Luanda

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 22-26 Weir Street
 Sydney, 2000, 3146
 Victoria
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 Cable: HEWPARD Melbourne
 Telex: 31 024

Hewlett-Packard Australia
 Pty. Ltd.
 31 Bridge Street
 Sydney, 2000
 New South Wales, 2007

Tel: 449 6566
 Telex: 21561
 Cable: HEWPARD Sydney

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 977 Gillill Road
 Prospect 5082
 South Australia
 Tel: 44 8151
 Cable: HEWPARD Perth

Hewlett-Packard Australia
 Pty. Ltd.
 Casablanca Buildings
 49 Gregory Terrace
 Perth, WA. 6000
 Tel: 25-6800
 Cable: HEWPARD Perth

Hewlett-Packard Australia
 Pty. Ltd.
 10 Woolley Street
 100 Bell St.
 Dickens A.C.T. 2602
 Tel: 49-8194
 Cable: HEWPARD Canberra ACT

Hewlett-Packard Australia
 Pty. Ltd.
 2nd Floor, 49 Gregory Terrace
 Brisbane, Queensland, 4000
 Tel: 29 1544

CEYLON
 United Electricals Ltd.
 P.O. Box 681
 66 Park St.
 Colombo 2
 Tel: 26696
 Cable: HOTPOINT Colombo

CYPRUS
 Kyronics
 19 Gregorios & Xenopoulos Road
 P.O. Box 1152
 1000 Nicosia
 Tel: 45628/29
 Cable: KYRONICS PANDEMIS

ETHIOPIA
 African Salespower & Agency
 Private Ltd., Co.
 P.O. Box 718
 58/59 Cunningham St.
 Addis Ababa
 Tel: 12285
 Cable: ASACO Addisababa

HONG KONG
 Schmidt & Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd.
 P.O. Box 297
 Connaught Centre
 Connaught Road, Central
 Hong Kong
 Tel: 240168, 232735
 Telex: HX4766
 Cable: SCHMIDTCO Hong Kong

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ILLINOIS
 5500 Howard Street
 Skokie 60076
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 TWX: 910-223-3613

NEW JERSEY
 W. 120 Century Rd.
 Paramus 07652
 Tel: (201) 265-5000
 TWX: 710-990-951

TEXAS
 P.O. Box 1270
 201 E. Arapaho Rd.
 Richardson 75080
 Tel: (214) 231-6101
 TWX: 910-867-4723

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Mountain View, California 94040

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 Bombay 400 020
 Tel: 29 50 21
 Telex: 3751
 Cable: BLUEFROST

Blue Star Ltd.
 Sahas

414/2 Vir Savarkar Marg

Prabhadevi

Bombay 400 025

Tel: 45 78 87

Telex: 4093

Cable: FROSTBLUE

Blue Star Ltd.
 Band Box House

Prabhadevi

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Telex: 3751

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Blue Star Ltd.

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Telex: 455

Cable: BLUESTAR

Blue Star, Ltd.

Blue Star House.

34 Ring Road

Lajpat Nagar

New Delhi 110 024

Tel: 62 32 76

Telex: 2463

Cable: BLUESTAR

Blue Star, Ltd.

Blue Star House.

11/11 Magarath Road

Bangalore 560 025

Tel: 23-6658

Telex: 430

Cable: BLUESTAR

Blue Star, Ltd.

23/24 Second Line Beach

Madras 600 001

Tel: 76 38 73 93

Cable: BLUEFROST

Telex: 455

Blue Star, Ltd.

Nathraj Mansions

2nd Floor Bistupur

Jamshedji 381 001

Tel: 38 38 04

Cable: BLUESTAR

Telex: 08-809

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Bah Bolon Trading Coy. N.V.

Dialah Merdeka 29

Bandung

Tel: 491-51560

Cable: BLUEFROST

Telex: 08-809

IRAN

Multi Corp International Ltd.

Avenue Soraya 130

P.O. Box 1212

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Tel: 83 10 35-39

Cable: MULTICORP Tehran

Telex: 2893 MCI TN

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Electronics & Engineering
 Div. of Motorola Israel Ltd.

1-5911 Yehud

17 Aminadav Street

Tel: 36941 (3 lines)

Cable: BASTEL Tel-Aviv

Telex: 33569

Cable: HEWPACK

Wellington

Tel: 3898

Cable: HEWPACK Wellington

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Hewlett-Packard (N.Z.) Ltd.

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P.O. Box 9443

Courtenay Place,

Wellington

Tel: 59-559

Telex: 3898

Cable: HEWPACK Wellington

Tel: 2-28-8

Cable: HEWPACK Wellington

Tel: 0726-23-1641

Telex: 5332-385 YHP OSAKA

Cable: HEWPACK, Auckland

Tel: 059-651

Cable: HEWPACK

Tel: 2-28-8

Cable: HEWPACK Ibadan

Tel: 2-4-2 Shinmara-Kita

Kohoku ku

Yokohama 222

Tel: 045-432-1504

Cable: 382-3204 YHP YOK

Tel: 0511027, 512927

Cable: COOPERATOR Karachi

Mushko & Company, Ltd.

Osman Chambers

Abdullah Haroon Road

Rawalpindi

Tel: 511027, 512927

Cable: PENTRA, SAIGON

Tel: 0292-25-7470

Cable: THETEIL Ibadan

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Kohoku ku

Yokohama 222

Tel: 045-432-1504

Cable: HEWPACK

Tel: 2-4-2 Shinmara-Kita

Kohoku ku

Yokohama 222

Tel: 045-432-1504

Cable: HEWPACK

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Yokohama 222

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Cable: HEWPACK

Tel: 2-4-2 Shinmara-Kita

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Yokohama 222

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Cable: HEWPACK

Tel: 2-4-2 Shinmara-Kita

Kohoku ku

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Cable: HEWPACK

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Cable: HEWPACK ARG

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Telex: 3560014
Cable: BURMAR

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Cable: HEWPACK Rio de Janeiro

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Cable: ELECAS

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Zona 9
Guatemala

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Telex: 4192 TELTRO GU

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Avda. Presidente Madero No. 21, 11 Piso
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Mexico 12, D.F.

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Telex: 348103, Curundu,

Canal Zone

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Medicos
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Sistematicos y de
Investigacion
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Chile, 482, Edificio Victoria

Asuncion

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Cable: RAMEL

PERU

Compañia Electro Mática S.A.
Ave. Enrique Cauna 312

San Isidro

Callao 1036

Lima

Tel: 22-2900

Cable: ELMEDO Lima

PUERTO RICO

Saturn Electronics, Inc.

P.O. Box 5167

Ponce de Leon 154

Pan Juan 0906

Tel: 721-3342, 722-3342

Cable: SATRONIC San Juan

Telex: SATRON 3450 332

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Pablo Ferrando S.A.

Comercial e Industrial

Avenida Italia 2877

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Tel: 40-3102

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Hewlett-Packard de Venezuela

C.A.

Apartado 50933

Edificio Segre

Edificio Universal

Los Ruices Norte

Caracas 107

Tel: 35-00-11

Telex: 21146 HEWPACK

Cable: HEWPACK Caracas

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Hewlett-Packard -

Inter-American

3200 Hillview Ave.

Palo Alto, California 94304

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TWX: 910-373-1267

Cable: HEWPACK Palo Alto

Telex: 034-8300, 034-8493

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Saglik Sok No. 15/1

Atakoy, Istanbul

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TR Istanbul

Tel: 149 40 40

Cable: TELEATION Istanbul

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Telex: 16521 honas n

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Cable: TELECTRAS Jerez

Telex: 23515 hpe

Hewlett-Packard Espanola, S.A.

Madrid 23

E-Baleares 17

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Cable: HEWPACK Madrid

Telex: 52603 hpe e

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Hewlett-Packard Sverige AB

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Tel: (08) 12 50 60

Cable: MEASUREMENTS

Stockholm

Tel: 10721

Hewlett-Packard Sverige AB

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S-43 41 Mölndal

Tel: (031) 27 68 00/01

Cable: Via Bromma

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Tel: (01) 98 18 21/24

Cable: HPAG CH

Telex: 53933 hpag ch

Hewlett-Packard (Schweiz) AG

9, Chemin Louis-Picot

CH-1217 Meyrin 2 Geneva

Tel: (022) 41 54 00

Cable: HEWPACKSA Geneva

Telex: 22 24 86

ALL OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CONTACT:

Hewlett-Packard Ges.m.b.H.

Haus der Börse 1/2

A-1205 Vienna

Ph: (022) 33 66 00 to 09

Cable: HEWPACK Vienna

Telex: 75923 hewpak a

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PLEASE CONTACT:

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Haus der Börse 1/2

A-1205 Vienna

P.O. Box 85

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Cable: HEWPACK Vienna

Telex: 60957

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Cable: HEWPACK Vienna

Telex: 60957

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Telex: 60957

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Cable: HEWPACK Vienna

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P.O. Box 85

Tel: (022) 33 66 00 to 09

Cable: HEWPACK Vienna

Notes

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Operating Notes

If you attempt a calculation beyond the range of the machine or one with a logic error — say division by zero — an operating note is printed. These notes are listed below together with a brief explanation of each.

NOTE 1 Division by zero

Standard deviation of less than two entries

NOTE 2 LN or LOG of a negative number or zero

Negative y to a power

NOTE 3 Arc sine or arc cosine of a number whose magnitude is greater than 1

Conversion to or from degrees-minutes-seconds of an angle greater than 10^5 degrees

NOTE 4 Square root of a negative number

Factorial of a negative number or non-integer

Overflow or underflow of Σx^2

Deletion of data which was never entered using the $\Sigma+$ key.

These notes are also printed under the lid of your calculator.

If you have the display option, errors will be indicated by a display, like the one shown, in addition to the printed notes.





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