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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for SHARP EL-506. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the SHARP EL-506 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

**User manual SHARP EL-506**  
**User guide SHARP EL-506**  
**Operating instructions SHARP EL-506**  
**Instructions for use SHARP EL-506**  
**Instruction manual SHARP EL-506**



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### Manual abstract:

Press @G to specify the angular unit. Time, Decimal and Sexagesimal Calculations (11) EL-506V EL-546V OPERATION MANUAL PRINTED IN CHINA / IMPRIMÉ EN CHINE 00LUP (TINSK0443EHZZ) Conversion between decimal and sexagesimal numbers can be performed. In addition, the four basic arithmetic operations and memory calculations can be carried out using the sexagesimal system. 2 SCIENTIFIC CALCULATIONS · Press @ m 0 to select the normal mode. · In each example, press  $\alpha$  to clear the display. And if the FIX, SCI, or ENG indicator is displayed, clear the indicator by pressing @ f. Coordinate Conversions · Before performing a calculation, select the angular unit. Y y 0 x X P (x,y) (12) Y P (r, ) r INTRODUCTION About operation examples, please refer to the attached sheet. Refer to the number on the right of each title for use. After reading this manual, store it in a convenient location for future reference.

Note : One of the models described in this manual may not be available in some countries. 0 y sy y y y2 xy r a b c Means of samples (y data) Sample standard deviation (y data) Population standard deviation (y data) Sum of samples (y data) Sum of squares of samples (y data) Sum of products of samples (x, y) Correlation coefficient Coefficient of regression equation Coefficient of quadratic regression equation X Arithmetic Operations (2) Rectangular coord. Polar coord. · The closing parenthesis ) just before = or ; may be omitted. · Refer to the Note of the Memory Calculations section.

Entered data are kept in memory until @ c or @ m 3 are pressed. Before entering new data, clear the memory contents. Calculations Using Physical Constants (13) Constant Calculations (3) Operational Notes To ensure trouble-free operation, please observe the following points: 1. Do not carry the calculator in the back pocket of slacks or trousers. 2.

Do not subject the calculator to extreme temperatures. 3. Do not drop it or apply excessive force. 4. Clean only with a soft, dry cloth. 5. Do not use or store the calculator where fluids can splash onto it. o Press the RESET switch only in the following cases: · When using for the first time · After replacing the batteries · To clear all memory contents · When an abnormal condition occurs and all keys are inoperative. If service should be required on this calculator, use only a SHARP servicing dealer, SHARP approved service facility, or SHARP repair service where available. · In the constant calculations, the addend becomes a constant.

Subtraction and division are performed in the same manner. For multiplications, the multiplicand becomes a constant. · When performing calculations using constants, constants will be displayed as K. See the quick reference card and the other side of the "Operation Examples" sheet. @@ You have to designate the physical constant using 2-digit numbers. @@@@ Note: Physical constants and metric conversions are based either on the 1986 values released by the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) of ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions) or on ISO specifications. Functions · Refer to operation examples of each function. · Before starting calculations, specify the angular unit. (4) [Data Entry] Single-variable data Data k Data & frequency k (To enter multiples of the same data x and y.) [Data Correction] Correction prior to pressing k: Delete incorrect data with  $\alpha$ .

Correction after pressing k: The inputted statistical data can be traced back by pressing [. @@@@ When performing a calculation, the value stored in the X memory will be cleared. · When performing a differential calculation, enter formula first and then enter x value in differential calculation and minute interval (dx). If a numerical value is not specified for minute interval, x0 will be  $x \times 10^4$  and  $x=0$  will be 104 from the value of the numeric derivative. · When performing a integral calculation, enter formula first and then enter a range of integral (a, b) and subintervals (n).

If a numerical value is not specified for subintervals, calculation will be performed using  $n=100$ . Since differential and integral calculations are performed based on the following equations, correct results may not be obtained, in certain rare cases, when performing special calculations which contain discontinuous points. Statistical Calculation Formulas Refer also to the operation examples sheets. Type Linear Exponential Logarithmic Power Inverse Quadratic (22) Metric Conversions (14) See the quick reference card and the other side of the "Operation Examples" sheet. Unit conversions can be performed in the normal (when not set to binary, octal, or hexadecimal), 3-VLE and statistics modes.

Regression formula  $y = a + bx$   $y = a \cdot bx$   $y = a + b \cdot \ln x$   $y = a \cdot xb$  Modify Function (15) DISPLAY Equation Display Symbol In this calculator, all calculation results are internally obtained in scientific notation with up to 12 digits for the mantissa. However, since calculation results are displayed in the form designated by the display notation and the number of decimal places indicated, the internal calculation result may differ from that shown in the display. By using the modify function, the internal value is converted to match that of the display, so that the displayed value can be used without change in subsequent operations. 1  $y=a+b \cdot x$   $y = a + bx + cx^2$  Integral calculation (Simpson's rule): SIMULATION CALCULATION  $h=b$   $a N=2n$   $a x b$  (16) In the statistical calculation formulas, an error will occur when: · the absolute value of the intermediate result or calculation result is equal to or greater than  $1 \times 10^{100}$ . · the denominator is zero. @@@@ During calculation, "Calculating!" will be displayed. To cancel calculation, press  $\alpha$ . @@ For the former case, divide integral intervals as small as possible. For the latter case, separate the positive and negative values. @@ Press </> to see the remaining (hidden) section.

@@@@ · Calculation ending instructions (% , etc.) other than = cannot be used. Normal Probability Calculations (19) (23) Refer also to the operation examples sheet. · P(t), Q(t), and R(t) will always take positive values, even when  $t < 0$ , because these functions follow the same principle used when solving for an area. Values for P(t), Q(t), and R(t) are given to six decimal places. ERROR AND CALCULATION RANGES Errors An error will occur if an operation exceeds the calculation ranges, or if a mathematically illegal operation is attempted. When an error occurs, pressing < (or >) automatically moves the cursor back to the place in the equation where the error occurred.



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Edit the equation or press  $\alpha$  to clear the equation.  $\alpha$  2ndF Performing Calculations ALPHA : Indicates that  $\alpha$  K or O (R) has been pressed, and entry (recall) of memory contents and recall of statistics can be performed. FIX/SCI/ENG: Indicates the notation used to display a value and changes each time  $\alpha$  f are pressed.

DEG/RAD/GRAD: Indicates angular units and changes each time  $\alpha$ G is pressed. ALGB STAT y 1Press m0. 2Input a formula with at least one variable. 3Press . 4Variable input screen will appear.

Input the value of the flashing a  $x_0$   $x_1$   $x_2$   $x_3$  bx : Appears when a simulation calculation is executed. : Appears when statistics mode is selected. : Indicates that a numerical value is stored in the independent memory. : Indicates that the calculator is waiting for a numerical value to be entered, such as during simulation calculation. : Appears when the calculator shows an angle as the result in the complex calculation mode.

$x_0$  a y  $x_2$  b  $x_1$   $x_3$  variable, then press  $\alpha$  to confirm. The calculation result will be displayed after entering the value for all used variables. Only numerical values are allowed as variables. Input of formulas are not permitted. @@@@Ex. @@. An attempt was made to divide by 0. @@@@\*4 buffers in STAT and the complex number mode. @@@@To generate the next random number, press =. You can perform this function in the normal and statistics modes. @@@@See below for Multi-line playback function.

@@The number under the cursor will be deleted. @@@@Random numbers .....

.....  
.... Y memory · r, xy .  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

@@@@@Explosion risk may be caused by incorrect handling. @@@@@To clear the entered coefficients, press @c. @@Each time @ is pressed, a coefficient is displayed in the order of input, allowing the entered coefficients to be verified. (by pressing @, coefficients are displayed in reverse order.) To correct a particular coefficient being displayed, enter the correct value and then press @. This calculator is equipped with a function to recall previous equations. Equations also include calculation ending instructions such as "=" and a maximum of 142 characters can be stored in memory. When the memory is full, stored equations are deleted in the order of the oldest first. Pressing [ will display the previous equation. Further pressing [ will display preceding equations (after returning to the previous equation, press ] to view equations in order).

In addition, @[ y is pressed for approximately 10 minutes. Binary, Octal, Decimal, and Hexadecimal Operations (N-Base) (10) This calculator can perform conversions between numbers expressed in binary, octal, decimal and hexadecimal systems. It can also perform the four basic arithmetic operations, calculations with parentheses and memory calculations using binary, octal, decimal, and hexadecimal numbers. In addition, the calculator can carry out the logical operations AND, OR, NOT, NEG, XOR and XNOR on binary, octal and hexadecimal numbers. @@" " appears. @î: Converts to the octal system. " " appears. @î: Converts to the hexadecimal system. " " appears. @î: Converts to the decimal system.

@@@Note: In this calculator, the hexadecimal numbers A F are entered by pressing ã, Ñ, É, é, ç, and , and displayed as follows: A ï, B , C ó, D ò, E ô, F ö In the binary, octal, and hexadecimal systems, fractional parts cannot be entered. When a decimal number having a fractional part is converted into a binary, octal, or hexadecimal number, the fractional part will be truncated. @@@@@When FIX, SCI, or ENG symbol is displayed, the number of decimal places can be set to any value between 0 and 9. Displayed values will be reduced to the corresponding number of digits.

100000÷3= [Floating point] [FIXed decimal point] [TAB set to 2] [SCIENTific notation] [ENGINEERING notation] [Floating point] "100000/3= 33333.33333 @f 33333.33333 @i 2 33333.33 @f 3.33×10<sup>4</sup> @f 33.

33×10<sup>3</sup> @f 33333.33333 Quadratic regression calculation Statistics of and coefficients a, b, c in the quadratic regression formula (y = a + bx + cx<sup>2</sup>). (For quadratic regression calculations, no correlation coefficient (r) can be obtained.) When there are two x' values, press @. When performing calculations using a, b and c, only one numeric value can be held. 1 2 (21) FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS CALCULATOR Visit our Web site. <http://sharp-world.com/calculator/> · If the value for floating point system does not fit in the following range, the calculator will display the result using scientific notation system: 0.000000001 | x | 9999999999 x sx x n x x 2 Mean of samples (x data) Sample standard deviation (x data) Population standard deviation (x data) Number of samples Sum of samples (x data) Sum of squares of samples (x data) .



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