

National
Semiconductor

NS500

POCKET
PRINTER
INSTRUCTIONS.

**National
Semiconductor**
PRINTING CALCULATOR INSTRUCTIONS.

NS500

POCKET PRINTER

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IMPORTANT—READ BEFORE USING YOUR CALCULATOR

Your batteries come from the factory uncharged. It is important to the long life of your batteries to fully charge them before using your calculator for the first time. Plug it in to charge them.

A full charge takes about 15 hours. Shut the on/off switch off to charge batteries faster. Don't worry about overcharging your batteries. If you leave it plugged in for more than 15 hours no harm will be done, but it is recommended that you **do not leave your calculator** plugged into the charger for long periods of time. The batteries lose their storage capability if not allowed to occasionally discharge.

LOW BATTERY: DIM DISPLAY OR ERRATIC PRINT

When the display dims or erroneous symbols or dots print, the batteries need charging. Do not continue to use the calculator without charging as a totally discharged battery situation should be avoided for longest use of the batteries. Charge them for 30 minutes with the power switch off; then, you may use it in the non-print mode while the batteries finish charging . . . about 8 hours of charging time . . . while in use (5 hours of charging time if power switch is turned off).

Charge your batteries for the full 15 hours with the on/off switch off if your batteries are in a totally discharged state.

IMPORTANT: Do not operate your printing calculator without paper because doing so will possibly damage the printing mechanism.

PAPER SIZE: Width 1.5 in. (38mm).

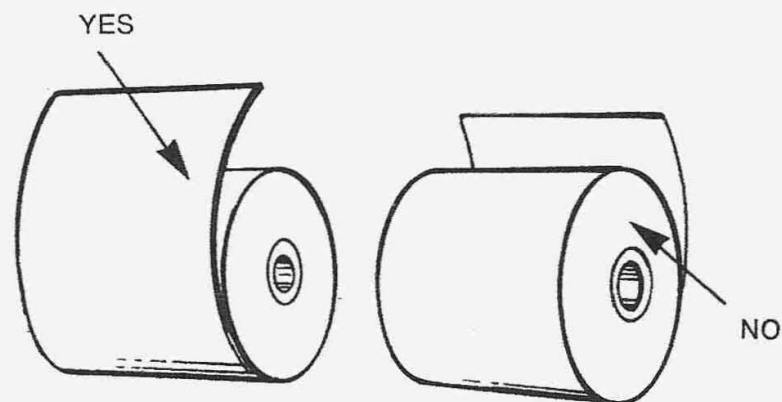
PAPER TYPES: NS038 paper from National Semiconductor or 1½ inch thermal paper available at retail stores which is larger in diameter requiring the larger paper tray. Other paper may damage your printer.

Your calculator uses specially treated thermal paper. Store paper in a cool, dark place. Purchase replacement paper where you bought your calculator or order by mail or phone from:

NSC
MS 10A173
1120 Kifer Road
Sunnyvale, California 94086
Telephone: 408-737-3623

INSTALLING THE PAPER

1. Remove the plastic paper tray holder from the back of the calculator. An extra tray to accommodate the larger core size paper was included in your purchase of your calculator.
2. Be sure that the paper unrolls from the bottom of the roll and not the top as shown below; otherwise, no printing will occur.



3. Insert the paper into the paper feed path (slot in back of the calculator). Nudge the paper tape with your fingertips into the paper feed path as you press \uparrow , the paper advance key. Do this until the paper feeds through. Do not stick long fingernails into the mechanism.
4. Replace the plastic paper tray. If your replacement paper is the larger core type, use the larger plastic paper tray included with your calculator.

If the Non Print switch is set at NP, printing will not occur.

NON-PRINT SWITCH

Put this switch in the NP position to turn off the printer and use only the display. This feature will allow you to save paper when you have no need for a tape.

DECIMAL SWITCH

THE FLOATING DECIMAL SETTING IS FOR MAXIMUM DECIMAL NUMBERS IN THE ANSWER

Set the decimal switch at F for a floating decimal. A floating decimal system automatically puts the decimal behind numbers as you key them into the calculator until you press the decimal point key \cdot . When the \cdot is pressed the decimal point is fixed at that place and further numbers keyed into the calculator during that entry are entered as decimal fractions, to the right of the decimal point. Results are printed with as many decimal places as capacity permits. Set the decimal at the 2 place setting and results are printed and rounded off at two decimal places.

NUMERAL AND DECIMAL KEYS

The numeral keys are numbered 0 to 9 and double zero. The double zero key, 00 , is for quick dollars and "no cents" entries or for entries with many zeros.

The decimal key is pressed whenever a number being entered contains a decimal. It is not necessary to press \cdot after entering a whole number.

Numbers may be entered with up to 12 digits.

CLEAR ENTRIES, CLEAR ALL CE/C

This key is labeled CE, an abbreviation for clear entry, and C, an abbreviation for clear all.

Press CE/C once directly following a mistaken key depression and the depression is erased. Pending multiplication or division problems, the adding machine and the memory are not cleared. Only the mistaken entry is cleared. No printing occurs. 0 is displayed.

Press CE/C twice to clear the entire calculator. OC prints.

ERROR CONDITION: E prints

Press CE/C twice to clear an error condition which occurs when results exceed 12 whole number digits or when key is pressed too fast. An arrow appears to indicate the error condition. The keys will not operate until the error condition is cleared.

ADDING MACHINE KEYS:

+ Press to add. Repeated depressions continue to add the same number which saves time, eliminates re-entry of the same number when it appears repeatedly. The number being added prints.

- Press to subtract the subtrahend or bottom number, as it's written in subtraction. The minuend, or top number, is entered on

+. Repeated depressions of **-** cause repeat subtraction.

T Total key prints the contents of, and also clears the adding machine.*

#/S Non-Add and Subtotal key prints the contents of, but does not clear, the adding machine.* This allows you to check your accumulation at any intermediate point.

The non-add, #, function is performed by pressing **#/S** directly following a numeral key entry. This function is for printing account numbers or other identifying numbers on the tape. See second example that follows.

*Pressing **S** or **T** clears any pending multiplication or division unless the **S** or **T** depression directly precedes **=**. Division problems are inverted under certain circumstances in which division is combined with the use of these keys. See Section INVALID KEY SEQUENCES WHICH INVERT DIVISION.

ADDITION

To perform addition:


1. Press the **T** key to clear the adding machine.
2. Enter the first figure to be added, press **+**. (Continue to enter addends and touch the **+** key.)
3. Press **#/S** to see a subtotal printed. Press **T** to print the total and clear the adding machine.

Example

```

12.20
+ .41
+ 21.00
-----
33.61

```

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 


Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T	Unnecessary if adding machine is clear.	0.00 *
			000
12.2	+		12.20 +
.41	+		0.41 +
21	+		21.00 +
	T	The item count, 003 entries, prints on the left side of the tape.	33.61 *
			003

Example: Add the following charges made on account #12345.

```

$ 5.75
  6.00
 23.76

```

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
12345	#/S	Performs non-add function	12345 #
5.75	+		5.75 +
6	+		6.00 +
23.76	+		23.76 +
	S	Subtotals addition	35.51 ◇
	T	Totals addition	35.51 *
			003
			003

SUBTRACTION

To perform subtraction:


1. Press the **T** key to clear the adding machine.
2. Enter the top number in the subtraction problem (minuend), press **+**.
3. Enter the second number (subtrahend), press **-**.
4. Press **#/S** to see a subtotal printed. Press **T** to print the total answer and clear the adding machine. Negative totals and subtotals print with a negative sign to the immediate left of the most significant digit so that you can't miss it.

Example

```

55.55
- 1.11
-----
54.44

```

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T	Unnecessary if adding machine is clear.	0.00 *
			000
55.55	+		55.55 +
1.11	-		1.11 -
	T		54.44 *
			002


REPEAT ADDITION/SUBTRACTION

Multiple depressions of the $+$ or $-$ keys will repeatedly add or subtract the last amount printed on the tape.

Example

123.45
+ 123.45
+ 123.45
- 456.78
- 456.78

- 543.21

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Sample Tape
	T	0.00 *
123.45	+	000 123.45 +
	+	123.45 +
	+	123.45 +
456.78	-	456.78 -
	-	456.78 -
	T	- 543.21 *
		005

Error Correction

The repeat addition/subtraction feature may be used to correct erroneous $+$ or $-$ key depressions. If you press $+$ by mistake, press $-$ to cancel it and vice versa.


MULTIPLICATION

To multiply:

1. Press **T** to clear any multiplication or division previously started and not yet terminated by pressing $=$. This step is not always necessary.
2. Enter the first number for multiplication, press \times .
3. Enter the second number (multiplier), press $=$.
The answer prints.

Example

$2.5 \times 1.25 = 3.125$ rounded off to 3.13

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0.00 *
			000
2.5	\times		2.5 \times
1.25	$=$		1.25 =
			3.13 *

DIVISION

To divide:

1. Press **T** to clear any multiplication or division previously started and not yet terminated by pressing **=**. This step is not always necessary.
2. Enter the top number (dividend) for division; press \div .
3. Enter the second number (divisor); press **=**.
The answer prints.

Example

$$1 \div 6 = 0.16666666$$

Set decimal switch: F setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0 *
			000
1	\div		1 \div
6	=	If your answer is 0.17, the decimal setting instructions were not followed.	6 = 0.1666666666 *

MULTIFACTOR DIVISION

Formulas for multifactor division are written in several different ways:

$$(144 \div 12) \div 2 = 6$$

OR

$$\frac{144}{12} = 6$$

$$\frac{144}{2} = 6$$

OR

$$\frac{144}{12 \times 2} = 6$$

Do not perform the problem on your calculator as it is expressed here.

Perform this problem as it is written in the first two expressions and not the last expression.

Example

$$\frac{144}{12 \times 2} = 6$$

Set decimal switch: F setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0 *
			000
144	\div		
12	\div		144 \div
2	=		12 \div 2 = 6 *

MULTIFACTOR MULTIPLICATION/DIVISION

To perform multifactor multiplication:

1. Enter the first number in multiplication; press **x**
2. Enter the next factor; press **x**
3. Continue to enter factors on the **x** key
4. Enter the last factor; press the **=** key.

Example

$$5 \times 2 \times 3 = 30$$

Set decimal switch: 2 setting 

Enter	Press	Sample Tape
	T	0.00 *
		000
5	x	5 x
2	x	2 x
3	=	3 = 30.00 *

YOU MAY NOT MIX MULTIFACTOR MULTIPLICATION OR DIVISION WITH ADDITION/SUBTRACTION UNLESS THE **T** OR **S** * DEPRESSION DIRECTLY PRECEDES **=**; otherwise, **x** and \div depressions prior to pressing **S** or **T** are cleared.

*or **MS** or **MT**


Example: Invalid Key Sequence

$$\text{Problem: } 5 \times 2 \times (4 + 3) \times 2 = 140$$

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0.00 *
			000
5	x	} Invalid Key Sequence	5 x
2	x		2 x
4	+		4.00 +
3	+		3.00 +
	T	} T Clears pending operation 5 x 2 x	7.00 *
	x		002
			7.00 x
2	=	See next example for correct sequence.	2 = 14.00 *

Example: Correct Key Sequences For Previous Problem

$$5 \times 2 \times (4 + 3) \times 2 = 140$$


Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0.00 *
			000
5	x		5 x
2	x		2 x
	x		2 x
4	+	} Addition performed last	4.00 +
3	+		3.00 +
	T		7.00 *
	=		002
			20 x
			7.00 =
			140.00 *
OR			
4	+	} Addition performed first	4.00 +
3	+		3.00 +
	T		7.00 *
	x		002
5	x		7.00 x
2	x		5 x
	x		2 x
	=		2 = 140.00 *

Example

Calculate the simple interest on a savings account in the amount of \$1500 at an interest rate of .075 for 160 days. Base the calculation on a 360-day year.

$$\text{Formula: } \frac{\$1500 \times 0.075 \times 160}{360} = \$50$$

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Sample Tape
1500	\times	1500 \times
.075	\times	0.075 \times
160	\div	160 \div
360	$=$	360 $=$
		50.00 *

CONSTANT MULTIPLICATION

The first number in multiplication is automatically stored in an internal memory of your calculator when the \times key is pressed. This number does not have to be entered again when it is necessary to multiply a constant number by many variable numbers.

To multiply by a constant:


1. Enter the constant, press \times .
2. Enter the first number to be multiplied by the constant, press $=$.
Prints first answer.
3. Enter the second number to be multiplied by the constant, press $=$.
Prints second answer.
4. Continue to enter variable multipliers and press $=$.

Example: Convert the following measurements from kilograms to pounds. One kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds.

5.2 kilograms = ? pounds

6.75 kilograms = ? pounds

7.25 kilograms = ? pounds

Set decimal switch: F setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0 *
			000
2.2046	\times		2.2046 \times
5.2	$=$		5.2 $=$
6.75	$=$		11.46392 *
7.25	$=$		
			2.2046 \times
			6.75 $=$
			14.88105 *
			2.2046 \times
			7.25 $=$
			15.98335 *

CONSTANT DIVISION

The second number (divisor) is automatically stored in an internal memory of your calculator. This number does not have to be entered again when it is necessary to divide many variable numbers by the constant number.

To divide by a constant: . -


1. Enter the first variable number, press \div .
2. Enter the constant; press $=$.
Prints the first answer.
3. Enter the second number to be divided by the constant; press $=$.
Prints the second answer.
4. Continue to enter variable dividends and press $=$.

Example: Convert the following measurements from pounds to kilograms. One kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds.

11.46 pounds = ? kilograms

14.88 pounds = ? kilograms

15.98 pounds = ? kilograms

Set decimal switch: F setting 

Enter	Press	Sample Tape
	T	0 *
		000
11.46	÷	11.46 ÷
2.2046	=	2.2046 =
14.88	=	5.19822189966 *
15.98	=	
		14.88 ÷
		2.2046 =
		6.74952372312 *
		15.98 ÷
		2.2046 =
		7.24848044996 *

PERCENTAGES: %

The full featured % prints the add on amount and the net amount automatically when % is used instead of = to complete multiplication.

1. Enter the amount to be multiplied by a percentage; press \times .
2. Enter the percentage; press %.

Prints the result, c, of $\frac{a \times b}{100} = c$


3. Press +.

Prints the net amount, d, of $\frac{a \times b}{100} + a = d$

- 3a. or press -.


Prints the discounted net amount, d, of $a - \frac{a \times b}{100} = d$

Example: Find the dollar amount of tax on a coat that costs \$115.00. What is the cost of the coat including tax? The tax rate is 5%.

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
115	\times		115 \times
5	%	Prints amount of tax	5%
	+	Prints total cost	5.75 \downarrow
			120.75 + %

Example: Find the amount of a 5% discount on a coat that is regularly priced at \$115.00. What is the cost of the coat after the 5% discount?

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
115	\times		115.00 \times
5	%	Prints amount of discount	5.00%
			5.75 \downarrow
	-	Prints reduced cost of coat	109.25 - %

To divide two amounts and see the answer expressed as a percentage:


1. Enter the top number (dividend); press divide.
2. Enter the second number (divisor); press %.

Prints the result of $(\frac{a}{b}) 100^*$.

*The % functions exactly like = with a division of products by 100 or multiplication of quotients by 100.

Example:

What percentage of 200 is 100? The answer is 50 percent.

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
100	\div		100 \div
200	%	This answer is read as 50 percent.	200% 50.00 \diamond

THE MEMORY

"M" lights in the display when memory contains a number.

M+ Memory plus key adds or repeat adds if pressed repeatedly, into the memory just as **+** adds into the adding machine. The number being added prints.

M- Memory minus key enters the subtrahend or bottom number, as it is written, in subtraction. It functions in relation to the memory the way **-** does in relation to the adding machine. Repeated depressions will cause repeat subtraction.

MS Memory subtotal key prints the contents of, but does not clear, the memory. This allows you to check your accumulation at an intermediate point.

MT Memory total key prints the contents of, and also clears the memory.

See examples of Common Business Problems as well as the example of percentage of increase or decrease that follows.

MIXED CALCULATIONS

One of the most frequently performed problems in business is percentage of increase or decrease. Your calculator was especially designed to handle these problems and other similar problems, such as percent mark on, with ease. Also see Section: EXAMPLES OF COMMON BUSINESS PROBLEMS.

Example: Percentage of Increase or Decrease

A sales manager needs to compare his sales volume this quarter, \$2,162,500, with that of the last quarter, \$1,950,400. How many percentage points did his sales increase?

Formula:

Current sales \$2,162,500
Previous sales . . . - 1,950,400
Difference 212,100

Difference $\frac{212100}{1950400} = 10.87\%$ increase
Previous sales

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	MT	Clears adding machine and calculator.	0.00 *
2162500	M+	} use 00 for quick entry	2162500.00 +
1950400	M-		1950400.00 -
	\div		1950400.00 \div
	MT	IMPORTANT: THE DIVISION PROBLEM IS INVERTED	212100.00 *
	%		002 212100.00 \div 1950400.00% 10.87 \diamond

The characteristic of your calculator which allows you to perform percentage of increase and decrease as shown above results in invalid key sequences when performing mixed calculations which do not require inversion of the dividend and divisor.

REMEMBER THIS RULE: You may mix addition/subtraction with two factor multiplication but not with division. **ENTRIES ON \div FOLLOWED BY THE KEY SEQUENCES LISTED BELOW CAUSE THE ENTRY MADE ON \div TO BE USED AS THE DIVISOR (NORMALLY THE SECOND NUMBER ENTERED FOR DIVISION). THE TAPE CLEARLY ILLUSTRATES THIS AS SHOWN IN THE EXAMPLE THAT FOLLOWS.**

INVALID KEY SEQUENCES WHICH INVERT DIVISION ENTRIES

e represents a number entry

Key Sequence	Operation Performed
e ÷ T =	The number printed upon depression of T divided by e
e ÷ S =	The number printed upon depression of S divided by e
e ÷ MT =	The number printed upon depression of MT divided by e
e ÷ MS =	The number printed upon depression of MS divided by e
e ÷ MT %	The number printed upon depression of MT divided by e times 100
e ÷ MS %	The number printed upon depression of MS divided by e times 100
e ÷ T %	The number printed upon depression of T divided by e times 100
e ÷ S %	The number printed upon depression of S divided by e times 100

Etc.

Example: Shows a fraction whose numerator is a sum.

The addition is performed first.

$$\frac{15}{2 + 3} = 3 \quad \text{Set decimal switch: 2 place setting } \frac{2}{F}$$

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0.00 *
			000
2	+		2.00 +
3	+	Records 5 as the	3.00 +
	T	constant divisor	5.00 *
	÷	Divides 15 by the	002
	=	recorded constant, 5	5.00 ÷
15	=		5.00 =
			1.00 *
			15 ÷
			5.00 =
			3.00 *

PERFORMING THE ABOVE PROBLEM IN THE ORDER IN WHICH IT IS WRITTEN IS AN INVALID KEY SEQUENCE AND WILL RESULT IN THE CALCULATION $5 \div 15 = 0.333 \dots 3$.

EXAMPLES OF COMMON BUSINESS PROBLEMS

Double Declining Balance Depreciation

Depreciate the value of a \$5,000 asset 20% every year.

Show the amount of depreciation and new value of the asset for each year.


Set decimal switch: 2 place setting $\frac{2}{F}$

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		
5000	+		5000.00 +
.2	x		0.2 x
	#/S		5000.00 ÷
	=		001
	-		0.2 x
	#/S		5000.00 =
	=		1000.00 *
	-		
	#/S		1000.00 -
	=		4000.00 ÷
	-		002
	etc.		0.2 x
			4000.00 =
			800.00 *
			800.00 -
			3200.00 ÷
			003
			0.2 x
			3200.00 =
			640.00 *
			640.00 -

Depreciation — Sum of Years Digits Method

Determine the amount of depreciation for each year for 10 years on an asset with \$5,000 value. Accumulate each yearly depreciation amount. The total should equal the asset value. This total verifies that the answers are correct. Sum of 10 Years' Digits =

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 55$$

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Sample Tape
	T	0.00 *
		000
5000	÷	5000 ÷
55	×	55 ×
10	= +	10 =
9	= +	909.09 *
8	= +	
7	= +	909.09 +
6	= +	90.909090909 ×
5	= +	9 =
4	= +	818.18 *
3	= +	
2	= +	818.18 +
1	= +	90.909090909 ×
	T	8 =
		727.27 *
		727.27 +
		90.909090909 ×
		7 =
		636.36 *
		636.36 +
		90.909090909 ×
		6 =
		545.45 *

545.45 +
90.909090909 >
5 =
454.55 :

454.55 +
90.909090909 >
4 =
363.64 :

363.64 +
90.909090909 >
3 =
272.73 :

272.73 -
90.909090909 >
2 =
181.82 :


181.82 +
90.909090909 >
1 =
90.91 :

90.91 +
5000.00 :
010

PRORATION

Determine the percentage of departmental sales to total sales of the company. Verify your answers by accumulating them and checking that the sum equals 100% or nearly 100%.

Dept. A	\$ 123K	789 ÷ 1368 = answer No. 1 = 57.68%
Dept. B	\$ 456K	456 ÷ 1368 = answer No. 2 = 33.33%
Dept. C	\$ 789K	123 ÷ 1368 = answer No. 3 = 8.99%
	<u>\$1,368K</u>	total sales of company <u>100%</u>

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	CE/C		0. C
123	+		123.00 +
456	+		456.00 +
789	+		789.00 +
	÷	This two step key sequence establishes 1368 as a constant divisor	1368.00 ÷
	=		1368.00 =
			1.00 *
123	% M+	Adds individual percentages into memory for the check to 100%.	123 ÷
456	% M+		1368.00%
789	% M+		8.99 ↓
	MT		8.99 + I
			456 ÷
			1368.00%
			33.33 ↓
			33.33 + I
			789 ÷
			1368.00%
			57.68 ↓
			57.68 + I
			100.00 * I

003


Example: Invoicing

12 items @ \$1.25 = 15.00

5 items @ 5.25 = 26.25

Credit 6 items @ 2.00 = -12.00

29.95 amount of invoice


Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Sample Tape
	T	0.00 *
		000
12	×	12 ×
1.25	=	1.25 =
	+	15.00 *
5	×	
5.25	=	15.00 +
	+	5 ×
6	×	5.25 =
2	=	26.25 *
	-	
	T	26.25 +
		6 ×
		2 =
		12.00 *
		12.00 -
		29.25 *

003

CHAIN DISCOUNTS

A retailer wants to find the new selling price of an item discounted by 2%, 5% and 8%. The old selling price is \$69.95.


Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press	Sample Tape
	T	0.00 *
69.95	X	000 69.95 X
2	%	2%
	-	1.40 ↓
5	%	68.55 - %
	-	68.55 X
8	%	5%
	-	3.43 ↓
		65.12 - %
		65.12 X
		8%
		5.21 ↓
		59.91 - %

COMBINED ADD-ON AND DISCOUNT PROBLEM

Given: 15 items @ 7.50
5 items @ 9.00
Discount rate = 4½ %
Tax rate = 5%
Freight charge: \$8.75

Find: Individual extensions (items times price)
Discount amount
Net amount after discount
Tax amount
Net billing plus freight

Set decimal switch: 2 place setting 

Enter	Press
15	CE/C
7.5	X
	=
5	M+
9	X
	=
	M+
	MT
	X
4.5	%
	-
	X
5	%
	+
	+
8.75	+
	T

Sample Tape
0.C

15 X
7.5 =
112.50 *

112.50 + I
5 X
9 =
45.00 *

45.00 + I
157.50 * I

002 157.50 X
4.5%
7.09 ↓

150.41 - %

150.41 X
5%
7.52 ↓

157.93 + %

157.93 +
8.75 +
166.68 *

002


DIRECT DOLLAR DISTRIBUTION

Distribute \$5000 expenses on the basis of each department's sales.
Accumulate each individual distributed amount and verify the
answers by checking that the sum equals \$5000 or nearly \$5000.

Department A 17,252

Department B 12,123

Department C 999

Set decimal switch: F setting 

Enter	Press	Comments	Sample Tape
	T		0 *
17252	+		000
12123	+		17252 +
999	+		12123 +
	T		999 +
	÷		30374 *
	=		003
5000	=		30374 ÷
	x		30374 =
17252	= +	} Decimal must be set at F for accuracy in your answers.	1 *
12123	= +		5000 ÷
999	= +		30374 =
	T		0.1646144729 *
			0.1646144729 x
			17252 =
			2839.92888647 *
			2839.92888647 +
			0.1646144729 x
			12123 =
			1995.62125496 *
			1995.62125496 +
			0.1646144729 x
			999 =
			164.449858427 *
			164.44985842 +
			4999.99999985 *
			003

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