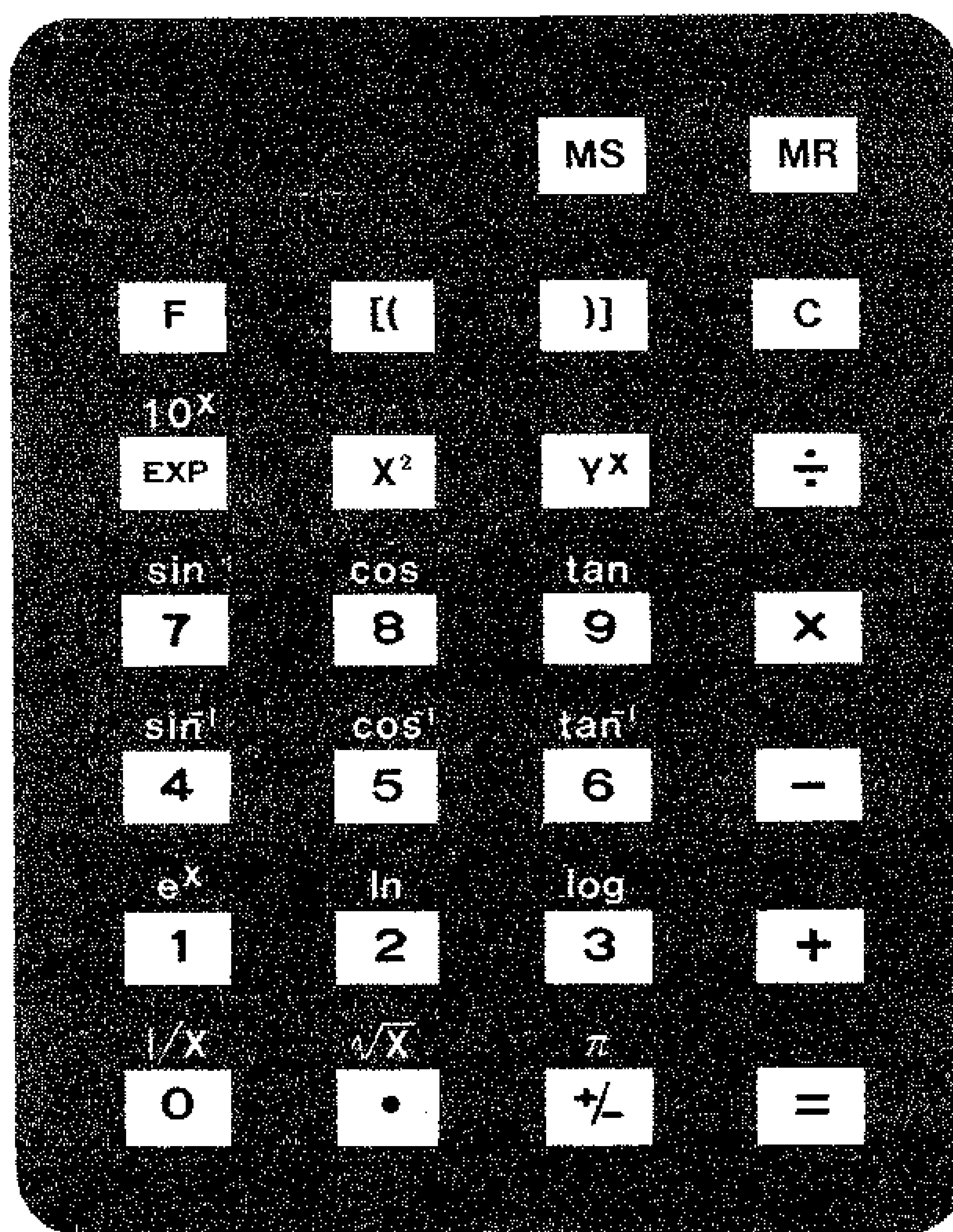


# QUALITRON

2450  
Scientific  
Electronic Calculator



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## SPECIFICATION

**Display:**

9-digit green tube display

**Keyboard:**

26-key with dome keyboard

**Capacity:**

8-digit mantissa with sign and 2-digit exponent with sign for data entry and internal storage; 5-digit mantissa with sign and 2-digit exponent with sign displayed; or 8-digit floating decimal with sign for data entry or results.

**Decimal point:**

Automatic selection of correct notation for result display (scientific or floating decimal)

**Switches:**

► ON: Power ON/OFF switch

RD-DG : Radian/Degree mode switch for trigonometric function.

**Negative Indicators:**

"-" symbol in the extreme left digit position indicates negative mantissa.

"-" symbol in the 3rd digit from the right indicates negative exponents

**Overflow and Error Indicators:**

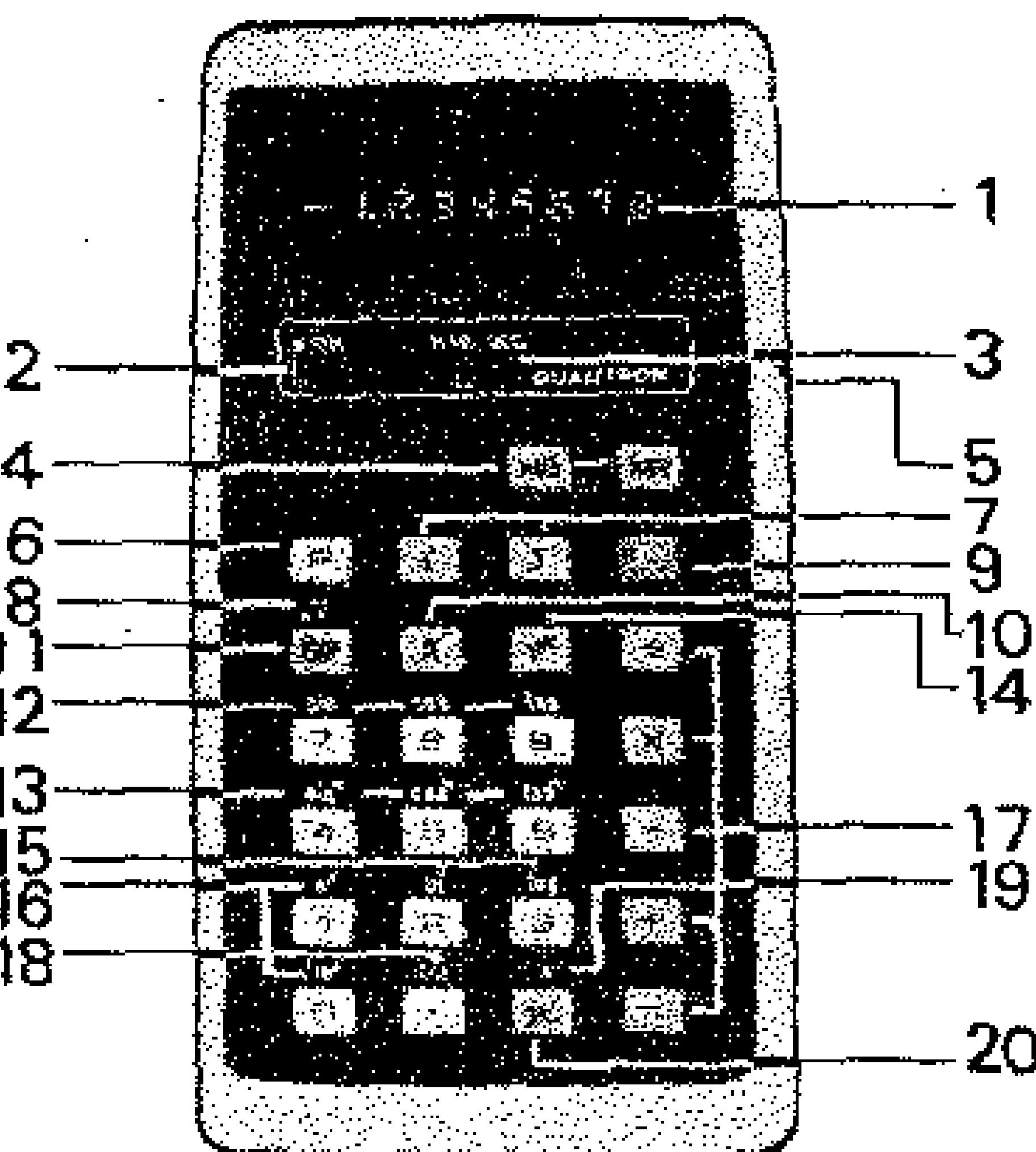
All nine decimal points and zeros lit indicates overflow or error conditions.

**OPERATION:**

- \* Basic arithmetic functions (+, -, X, ÷)
- \* Algebraic operation for arithmetic functions
- \* Automatic constant operations for arithmetic functions.
- \* Trigonometric functions (sin, cos, tan)
- \* Inverse trigonometric functions ( $\sin^{-1}$ ,  $\cos^{-1}$ ,  $\tan^{-1}$ )
- \* Logarithms (ln, log)
- \* Anti-logarithms ( $e^X$ ,  $10^X$ )
- \* Power function ( $y^X$ )
- \*  $\pi$ constant
- \* Square ( $x^2$ )

- \* Square root ( $\sqrt{X}$ )
- \* Reciprocal ( $1/X$ )
- \* Change sign (+/-)
- \* Memory recall & memory store(MR, MS)
- \* Two nested parenthesis levels (( ))
- \* Single key for "clear entry" or  
"clear all" function (C)

### KEYBOARD LAYOUT



1. Display
2. ON/OFF Switch
3. Radian-Degree Switch
4. Memory Operation Keys
5. AC Socket
6. Inverse Trig Function Command Key
7. Parenthetical Function Command Keys
8. Square Root Function Key
9. Clear Function Key
10.  $\pi$  Constant
11. Exponent Command Key
12. Trigonometric Function Keys
13. Anti-Trigonometric Function Keys
14. Power Function Operation
15. Logarithmic Function Keys
16. Anti-Logarithmic Function keys
17. Basic Arithmetic Function keys
18. Reciprocal Function Key
19. Square Function Key
20. Change Sign Key
- 0 ~ 9 . Numerical Keys

## OPERATING POWER

- \* This calculator is operated on 4 built in Ni-Cad rechargeable batteries.
- \* A dim display indicates the batteries are discharged & recharging is necessary.
- \* Degradation of the batteries may occur if charging is continued for more than 72 hours.

## AC ADAPTOR

- \* With the calculator off, allow approximately 10 hours for batteries to be fully charged.
- \* You can operate the calculator while charging the batteries, but the time required for the batteries to become fully charged will increase.
- \* The AC ADAPTOR used must provide a DC 6V 100 mA output for the calculator.

## CAUTION

- \* To avoid possible damage to your calculator, use only the charge supplied with it.
- \* Do not operate your calculator without the charger until you have charged the batteries for five hours. Failure to do so may damage the batteries.

## OPERATION GUIDE

### Notes on Display

There are two display formats on this calculator:

1. Normal notation (up to 8 digits)
2. Scientific notation (5-digit mantissa with 2-digit exponent displayed, accuracy up to 8-digit mantissa with 2-digit exponent internally)

Result of any non-data key will be displayed as follows:

1.  $1 \leq |x| \leq 10^8$  - 1 in floating point notation.
2. Values outside the range stated above will be displayed in scientific notation.

\* All results are left-adjusted with trailing zero suppression. The exponent is suppressed when not in scientific notation.

\* A result larger than  $\pm 9.9999999 \times 10^{99}$  will cause overflow and the error condition will be displayed.

The lowest figure that can be displayed is  $\pm 1 \times 10^{-99}$ . Any result lower than this in magnitude but not equal to zero will cause underflow to zero.

## A. BASIC FUNCTIONS

### A.1 Chain Operation

Example 1)  $1.23 + 4.567 - 8.9 + 10 = 6.897$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
1.23	1.23	
+	1.23	
4.567	4.567	
-	5.797	
8.9	8.9	
+	-3.103	
10	10.	
=	6.897	

Example 2)  $9.87 \times 6.543 \div 2.1 \div 0.9 = 34.169$

Operation	Dsipaly	Remark
C	0.	
9.87	9.87	
X	9.87	
6.543	6.543	
:	64.57941	
2.1	2.1	
÷	30.7521	
0.9	0.9	
=	34.169	

## A.2 Intermixed Operation

Example 1)  $[(1+2) \times 3 - 4] \div 5 = 1$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
1	1.	
+	1.	
2	2.	
X	3.	1+2
3	3.	
-	9.	3X3
4	4.	
÷	5.	9-4
5	5.	
=	1.	

Example 2)  $[(10+9-8) \div 7 \div 6 + 5] \div 4 = 1.3154761$

Operation	Dsipaly	Remark
C	0.	
10	10.	
+	10.	
9	9.	
-	19.	
8	8.	
÷	11.	

Operation	Dispaly	Remark
7	7.	
$\div$	1.5714285	
6	6.	
$+$	2.6190-01	
5	5.	
$\div$	5.2619047	
4	4.	
$=$	1.3154761	

#### A. 3 Repeated Operation

Example.1)  $1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 = 5.5$

Operation	display	Remark
C	0.	
1.1	1.1	
$+$	1.1	
$=$	2.2	
$=$	3.3	
$=$	4.4	
$=$	5.5	

Example 2)  $4.4 - 1.1 - 1.1 - 1.1 - 1.1 = 0$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
4.4	4.4	

Operation	Display	Remark
$\square$	4.4	
1.1	1.1	
$\times$	3.3	
$\times$	2.2	
$\times$	1.1	
$\times$	0.	

Example 3)  $1.1 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 29.7$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
1.1	1.1	
$\times$	1.1	
3	3.	
$=$	3.3	
$=$	9.9	
$=$	29.7	

#### A.4 Constant Operation

Example 1)  $1 + 2 = 3 \quad 4 + 2 = 6$   
 $5 + 2 = 7$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0. 0.	
1	1. 1.	
$+$	1. 1.	
2	2. 2.	

Operation	Display	Remark
=	3.	1+2
4	4.	
=	6.	4+2
5	5.	
=	7.	5+2

Example 2)  $10 - 2 = 5 \quad 15 - 5 = 10$   
 $20 - 5 = 15$

Operation	Dsiply	Remark
C	0.	
10	10.	
-	10.	
5	5.	
=	5.	10-5
15	15.	
=	10.	15-5
20	20.	
=	15.	20-5

Example 3)  $3 \times 2 = 6 \quad 4 \times 2 = 8$   
 $5 \times 2 = 10$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
3	3.	
X	3.	
2	2.	

Operation	Dsiply	Remark
=	6.	3X2
4	4.	
=	8.	4X2
5	5.	
=	10.	5X2

Example 4)  $8 \div 2 = 4 \quad 16 \div 2 = 8$   
 $40 \div 2 = 20$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
8	8.	
÷	8.	
2	2.	
=	4.	8÷2
16	16.	
=	8.	16÷2
40	40.	
=	20.	40÷2

#### A.5 Operation with Exponent

Example 1)  $(2.3 \times 10^7) \times (5.86 \times 10^{-3})$   
 $= 13.478 \times 10^4$   
 $= 134780$

Operation	Dispaly	Remark
C	0. 0.	
2.3	2.3.3	

Operation	Display	Remark
[EXP]	2.3 00	
7	2.3 07	
[X]	23000000.	
5.86	5.86	
[EXP]	5.86 00	
3	5.86 03	
[+/-]	5.86 -03	
[=]	134780	

Example 2)  $10^2 \div 3.2 = 31.25$

Operation	Display	Remark
[C]	0.	
[EXP]	1. 00	
2	1. 02	
[÷]	100.	
3.2	3.2	
[=]	31.25	

#### A.6 Change Sign +/-

Example 1)  $(-6) \times 3 = -18$

Operation	Display	Remark
[C]	0.	
6	6.	
[+/-]	-6.	

Operation	Display	Remark
[X]	-6.	
3	3.	
[=]	-18.	

Example 2)  $[6 \times (-7)] \div (-21) = 2$

Operation	Display	Remark
[C]	0.	
6	6.	
[X]	6.	
7	7.	
[+/-]	-7.	
[÷]	-42.	
21	21.	
[+/-]	-21.	
[=]	2.	

#### A.7 $\pi$ Constant

Example 1)  $\pi + 2 = 5.1415926$

Operation	Display	Remark
[C]	0.	
[F] [ $\pi$ ]	3.1415926	
[+]	3.1415926	
2	2.	
[=]	5.1415926	

Example 2) Find the circumference of  
a circle (Radius = 5)

$$2\pi \times 5 = 31.415926$$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
5	5.	
X	5.	
F π	3.1415926	
X	15.707963	
2	2.	
=	31.415926	

#### A.8 Parentheses

\* The [ ( ] and [ ) ] keys are used to implement two levels of parentheses using the parentheses registers.

\* All arithmetic functions and scientific functions may be nested in parentheses.

$$\text{Example 1)} 2 + [3 \times (16+2)] = 56$$

Operation	Dispaly	Remark
C	0.	
2	2.	
+	2.	
[ (	2.	
3	3.	
X	3.	

Operation	Display	Remark
[ (	3.	
16	16.	
+	16.	
2	2.	
[ ) ]	18.	
[ ) ]	54.	
=	56.	

$$\text{Example 2)} 5 \times [3 + (2 \times 9)] + 4 = 109$$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
5	5.	
X	5.	
[ (	5.	
3	3.	
+	3.	
[ (	3.	
2	2.	
X	2.	
9	9.	
[ ) ]	18.	
[ ) ]	21.	
+	105.	

Operation	Display	Remark
4	4.	
=	109.	

### B. MEMORY OPERATIONS

Example 1)  $(1+2+3) \div (4+5+6) = 0.4$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
4	4.	
+	4.	
5	5.	
+	9.	
6	6.	
=	15.	
MS	15.	
1	1.	
+	1.	
2	2.	
+	3.	
3	3.	
÷	6.	
MR	15.	
=	4. -01	

$$\text{Example 2) } \frac{(3 \times 6) - 5}{(3 \times 6) + 5} - \frac{(4 \times 3) + 5}{(4 \times 3) - 5} = -1.8633541$$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
3	3.	
X	3.	
6	6.	
-	18.	
MS	18.	
5	5.	
÷	13.	
(	13.	$(3 \times 6) - 5 * A$
MR	18.	
+	18.	
5	5.	
)	23.	$(3 \times 6) + 5 * B$
-	5.6521-01	A ÷ B
(	5.6521-01	
4	4.	
X	4.	
3	3.	
+	12.	
MS	12.	

Operation	Display	Remark
5	5.	
$\div$	17.	(4×3)+5 *C
[ (	17.	
[MR]	12.	
-	12.	
5	5.	
) ]	7.	(4×3)-5 *D
) ]	2.4285714	c÷D
=	-1.8633541	A/B - C/D

### C. SCIENTIFIC FUNCTIONS

#### C.1 Trigonometric Functions

\* For the argument limits of the trigonometric functions, please refer to Appendix.

##### C.1.1 Argument in Degree

(Set RD/DG Switch at DG Position)

Example 1)  $\sin 60^\circ$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
60	60.	
F sin	8.6602-01	

Example 2)  $\cos 30^\circ$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	

Operation	Display	Remark
30	30.	
F cos	8.6602-01	

Example 3)  $\tan 45^\circ$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
45	45.	
F tan	1.	

#### C.1.2 Argument in Radian

(Set RD/DG Switch at RD Position)

Example 1)  $\sin \pi$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
F π	3.1415926	
F sin	0.	

Example 2)  $\cos 2/3\pi$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
2	2.	
X	2.	
F π	3.1415926	
÷	6.2831852	
3	3.	
=	2.094395	

Operation	Display	Remark
F cos	-5. -01	

Example 3)  $\tan -\pi/4$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
F π	3.1415926	
÷	3.1415926	
4	4.	
=	7.8539-01	
+/-	-7.8539-01	
F tan	-1.	

## C.2 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

### C.2.1 Argument in Degree

(Set RD/DG Switch at DG Position)

Example 1)  $\sin^{-1} 0.5$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
0.5	0.5	
F sin <sup>-1</sup>	30.	

Example 2)  $\cos^{-1} (-0.5)$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
0.5	0.5	

Operation	Display	Remark
+/-	-0.5	
F cos <sup>-1</sup>	120.	

Example 3)  $\tan^{-1} (-1)$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
1	1.	
+/-	-1.	
F tan <sup>-1</sup>	-45.	

## C.2.2 Argument in Radian

(Set RD/DG Switch at RD Position)

Example 1)  $\sin^{-1} 0.5$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
0.5	0.5	
F sin <sup>-1</sup>	5.2359-01	

Example 2)  $\cos^{-1} 0.3$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
0.3	0.3	
F cos <sup>-1</sup>	1.2661	

Example 3)  $\tan^{-1} 23$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	

Operation	Display	Remark
23	23.	
F tan <sup>-1</sup>	1.52735	

C. Logarithm (Ln, Log)

Example 1) Ln 5

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
5	5.	
F Ln	1.60944	

Example 2) Log 0.03

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
0.03	0.03	
F Log	-1.52288	

C.4 Anti-Logarithm (e<sup>x</sup>, 10<sup>x</sup>)

Example 1) e<sup>2.3</sup>

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
2.3	2.3	
F e <sup>x</sup>	9.97418	

Example 2) 10<sup>2.3</sup>

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
2.3	2.3	

Operation	Display	Remark
F 10 <sup>x</sup>	199.526	

C.5 Power Function y<sup>x</sup>

Example 1) 3<sup>4</sup>

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
3	3.	
y <sup>x</sup>	3.	
4	4.	
=	81.	

Example 2) (2x10<sup>3</sup>)<sup>4</sup> = 1.6x10<sup>13</sup>

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
2	2.	
EXP	2. 00	
3	3. 03	
y <sup>x</sup>	2000.	
4	4.	
=	1.6 13	

C.6 Square Root √x

Example 1) √8

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	

Operation	Display	Remark
8	8.	
F $\sqrt{x}$	2.8284271	

Example: 2)  $100^{1/4}$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
100	100.	
F $\sqrt{x}$	10.	
F $\sqrt{x}$	3.1622776	

C.7 Square  $x^2$

Example 1)  $6^2$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
6	6.	
$x^2$	36.	

Example 2) Find the area of a circle  
of radius 5  
 $5^2 \times 3.1415926$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
5	5.	
$x^2$	25.	
X	25.	
F $\pi$	3.1415926	

Operation	Display	Remark
=	78.539815	

C.8 Reciprocal  $1/x$

Example 1)  $1/8$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
8	8.	
F $1/x$	1.25 -01	
F $1/x$	3.1622776	

Example 2)  $\frac{1}{(3-1/2)} = 0.4$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
3	3.	
-	3.	
2	2.	
F $1/x$	5. -01	$1/2=0.5$
=	2.5	
F $1/x$	4 -01	$1/2.5=0.4$

D. OVERFLOW, UNDERFLOW OR ERROR OPERATIONS

Example:  $\sin^{-1} 2 = \text{error}$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
2	2.	
F sin	0.0.0.0.0.0.	error

$$\text{Example: } (8 \times 10^{50}) \times (5 \times 10^{55}) \\ = 4 \times 10^{106}$$

Operation	Display	Remark
C	0.	
8	8.	
EXP	8. 00	
50	8	
Y	8. 50	
5	5.	
EXP	5. 00	
55	5. 55	
=	0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	overflow

## APPENDIX

### I. ARGUMENT LIMITS

sin, cos, tan:  $|X| \leq 180$  degrees or  
 $|X| \leq 3.1415927$  radians

$\sin^{-1}, \cos^{-1}$ :  $|X| \leq 1$

$\tan^{-1}$ :  $|X| < 5 \times 10^{99}$

$e^x$ :  $X < 230.25851$

$10^x$ :  $X < 100$

$x^2$ :  $|X| < 10^{50}$

$\sqrt{x}$ :  $0 \leq X \leq 9.999999 \times 10^{99}$

$y^x$ :  $Y \geq 10^{-99}$  and  
 $X \ln Y < 230.25851$

$1/X$ :  $X \neq 0$

\*The arguments outside the above ranges will cause the error condition to be set.

### II. OPERATION ACCURACY

a.  $+,-,\times,\div,1/X,X^2$  and  $\pi$ : 8 digits  
 $(\pm 1$  in the eighth digit)  
 $\sqrt{X}$ : 8 digits ( $\pm 5$  in the eighth digit)  
 $\sin, \cos, \tan, \sin^{-1}, \cos^{-1}, \tan^{-1}, e^x, 10^x, \ln$  and Log: 6 digits  
 $(\pm 3$  in the sixth digit) except as noted below.

b. Ranges where above accuracy may not hold:

1.1  $\ln x, \log x$   
 $1 > x > .9999999$

1.2  $y^x$   
 $1 > y > .9999999$

1.3  $\sin^{-1} x$   
 $1 > |x| > .9999999$

1.4  $\cos^{-1} x$   
 $-1 < x < -.9999999, .99 < x < 1$

\* Following is for x in radians only

2.1  $\cos x, \tan x$   
 $1.581 > |x| > 1.56$

2.2  $\sin x, \tan x$   
 $3.1415927 \geq |x| > 3.131$