Casio fx-95ms manual español

Haga clic en el manual de instrucciones que desea descargar para el modelo Casio-FX95MS bajo Calculadoras # Manual de instrucciones Idioma Tamaño Descargar 1Casio-FX95MS instructions manualsinglés279.04 KB Descargar2Casio-FX95MS instructions manualsespañol263.12 KB Descargar3Casio-FX95MS instructions manualsDeutsch (German)291.67 KB Descargar4Casio-FX95MS instructions manualsFrançais (French)269.75 KB Descargar5Casio-FX95MS instructions manualsItaliano (Italian)285.78 KB Descargar Advertencia: Los manuales de instrucciones e imágenes son propiedad de sus respectivas marcas. En InstructionsManuals.com hemos reunido los manuales para facilitarle su localización. No nos hacemos responsables de la validez de la información disponible en cada manual ni tenemos ninguna afiliación con las marcas ni con sus productos. (Calculadoras Casio) CASIO Worldwide Education WebsiteCASIO EDUCATIONAL FORUM • The displays and illustrations (such as key markings) shown in this User’s Guide are for illustrative purposes only, and may differ somewhat from the actual items they represent. • The contents of this manual are subject to change without notice. • In no event shall CASIO Computer Co., Ltd. be liable to anyone for special, collateral, incidental, or consequential damages in connection with or arising out of the purchase or use of this product and items that come with it. Moreover, CASIO Computer Co., Ltd. shall not be liable for any claim of any kind whatsoever by any other party arising out of the use of this product and the items that come with it. • Be sure to keep all user documentation handy for future reference. Sample operations in this manual are indicated by a icon. Unless specifically stated, all sample operations assume that the calculator is in its initial default setup. Perform the following procedure when you want to initialize the calculator and return the calculation mode and setup to their initial default settings. Note that this operation also clears all data currently in calculator memory.O!N(CLR)3(All)= Battery• Keep batteries out of the reach of small children. • Use only the type of battery specified for this calculator in this manual. • Dim figures on the display of the calculator indicate that battery power is low. Continued use of the calculator when the battery is low can result in improper operation. Replace the battery as soon as possible when display figures becomes dim. Even if the calculator is operating normally, replace the battery at least once every two years. A dead battery can leak, causing damage to and malfunction of the calculator. Never leave a dead battery in the calculator. • The battery that comes with the calculator discharges slightly during shipment and storage. Because of this, it may require replacement sooner than the normal expected battery life. • Do not use an oxyride battery* or any other type of nickel-based primary battery with this product. Incompatibility between such batteries and product specifications can result in shorter battery life and product malfunction. • Avoid use and storage of the calculator in areas subjected to temperature extremes, and large amounts of humidity and dust. • Do not subject the calculator to excessive impact, pressure, or bending. • Never try to take the calculator apart. • Use a soft, dry cloth to clean the exterior of the calculator. • Whenever discarding the calculator or batteries, be sure to do so in accordance with the laws and regulations in your particular area. * Company and product names used in this manual may be registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective owners. Before using the calculator, slide its hard case downwards to remove it, and then affix the hard case to the back of the calculator as shown in the illustration nearby. RJA526807-001V01 SA1208-A Printed in China © 2012 CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.E Press O to turn on the calculator. Press 1A(OFF) to turn off the calculator. Auto Power Off Your calculator will turn off automatically if you do not perform any operation for about 10 minutes. 1. Press the , key a number of times until you reach the setup screen shown to the right.2. Press c. 3. Use d and e to adjust contrast. 4. After the setting is the way you want, press A. Important: If adjusting display contrast does not improve display readability, it probably means that battery power is low. Replace the battery. The display of the calculator shows expressions you input, calculation results, and various indicators. Input expression Calculation result Indicators When you want to perform this type of operation: Perform this key operation:General calculationsN1(COMP)Standard deviationN2(SD)Regression calculations N3(REG)Equation solutionNN1(EQN) Note: • The initial default calculation mode is the COMP Mode. • Mode indicators appear in the upper part of the display. Be sure to check the current calculation mode (COMP, SD, REG) and angle unit setting (Deg, Rad, Gra) before beginning a calculation. Pressing the , key more than once displays additional setup screens. Underlined (___) settings are initial defaults. 1Deg 2Rad 3Gra Specifies degrees, radians or grads as the angle unit for value input and calculation result display. Note: In this manual, the v symbol next to a sample operation indicates degrees. 1Fix 2Sci 3Norm Specifies the number of digits for display of a calculation result. Fix: The value you specify (from 0 to 9) controls the number of decimal places for displayed calculation results. Calculation results are rounded off to the specified digit before being displayed. Example: 100 ÷ 7 = 14.286 (Fix 3) Sci: The value you specify (from 1 to 10) controls the number of significant digits for displayed calculation results. Calculation results are rounded off to the specified digit before being displayed. Example: 1 ÷ 7 = 1.4286 × 10 –1 (Sci 5) Norm: Selecting one of the two available settings (Norm 1 , Norm 2) determines the range in which results will be displayed in non-exponential format. Outside the specified range, results are displayed using exponential format. Norm 1: 10 –2 ▀ | x |, | x | ▬ 10 10 Norm 2: 10 –9 ▀ | x |, | x | ▬ 10 10 Example: 1 ÷ 200 = 5 × 10–3 (Norm 1); 0.005 (Norm 2) bdedea+b i r∠θ1a+bi 2r∠▬ (EQN Mode only) Specifies either rectangular coordinates (a+bi) or polar coordinates (r∠▬) for EQN Mode solutions. The “r∠(1ab/c 2 d/c Specifies either mixed fraction (ab/c) or improper fraction (d/c) for display of fractions in calculation results. 1 Dot 2 Comma Specifies whether to display a dot or a comma for the calculation result decimal point. A dot is always displayed during input. Dot: Period decimal point, comma separatorComma: Comma decimal point, period separatorTo return the calculation mode and setup to the initial defaults shown below, press O!N(CLR)2(Mode)=.Calculation Mode: COMPAngle Unit: DegExponential Display Format: Norm 1kFraction Display Format: a b/cDecimal Point Character: Dot 4 × sin30 × (30 + 10 × 3) = 120 v 4 *s 30 *(30 + 10 * 3)= Note: • The memory area used for calculation input can hold 79 “steps”. One step is taken up each time you press a number key or arithmetic operator key (+, -, *, /). A ! or a key operation does not take up a step, so inputting !W(3 '), for example, takes up only one step. • Whenever you input the 73rd step of any calculation, the cursor changes from “_” to “ k” to let you know memory is running low. When the priority of two expressions is the same, the calculation is performed from left to right. 1stFunction with parentheses: Pol(x, y), Rec(r, ▬)2ndType A functions: With these functions, the value is entered and then the function key is pressed. (x3, x2, x−1, 1, m2, n, °, r, g) 3rdPowers and roots: ^(xy), x'4th Fractions5thImplied multiplication of π, memory name, or variable name: 2π, 36thType B functions: With these functions, the function key is pressed and then the value is entered. (', 3', log, ln, ex, 10x, sin, cos, tan, sin−1, cos−1, tan−1, sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh−1, cosh−1, tanh−1, (−)) 7thImplied multiplication of Type B functions: 2'3, Alog2, etc. 8th Permutation (nPr), combination (nCr)9thMultiplication, division (×, ÷)10th Addition, subtraction (+, –)• The negative sign (–) is treated as a Type B function, so particular care is required when the calculation includes a high-priority Type A function, or power or root operations. Example: (–2)4 = 16; –24 = –16• Use d and e to move the cursor to the location you want.• Press D to delete the number or function at the current cursor position.• Press !D(INS) to change to an insert cursor t. Inputting something while the insert cursor is on the display inserts the input at the insert cursor position.• Pressing !D(INS), or = returns to the normal cursor from the insert cursor.2 + 1 = 13 2 61 2 $ 3 + 1 $ 2 = 1{1{6.Note: • Mixing fractions and decimal values in a calculation will cause the result to be displayed as a decimal value. • Fractions in calculation results are displayed after being reduced to their lowest terms. To switch a calculation result between improper fraction and mixed fraction format: Press 1$(d/c). To switch a calculation result between fraction and decimal format: Press $. 150 × 20% = 30 150 * 20 1=(%) 30. Calculate what percentage of 880 is 660. (75%) 660 / 880 1=(%) 75. Increase 2500 by 15%. (2875) 2500 * 15 1=(%)+ Discount 3500 by 25%. (2625) 3500 * 25 1=(%)- Discount the sum of 168, 98, and 734 by 20%. (800) 168 + 98 + 734 =G1~(STO)-(A) a-(A)** 20 1=(%)- 800.* As shown here, if you want to use the current Ans (answer) memory value in a mark up or discount calculation, you need to assign the Ans memory value into a variable and then use the variable in the mark up/discount calculation. 300 grams are added to a test sample originally weighing 500 grams, producing a final test sample of 800 grams. What percent of 500 grams is 800 grams? (160%) 300+500!=(%) 160. What is the percentage change when a value is increased from 40 to 46? (15%) 46 -40 !=(%) 15. kkkk The following is the input format for a sexagesimal value: {degrees} $ {minutes} $ {seconds} $. Note: You must always input something for the degrees and minutes, even if they are zero. 2°20´30˝ + 39´30˝ = 3°00´00˝ 2 $ 20 $ 30 $+ 0 $ 39 $ 30 $= Convert 2°15´18˝ to its decimal equivalent. 2 $ 15 $ 18 $=$ (Converts decimal to sexagesimal.) !$(−) 2°15°18. You can use the colon character (:) to connect two or more expressions and execute them in sequence from left to right when you press =. 3 + 3 : 3 × 3 3 + 3 Sr(:) 3 * 3 = 6. Disp = 9. A simple key operation transforms a displayed value to engineering notation. Transform the value 1234 to engineering notation, shifting the decimal point to the right. 1234 =W 3 W 1234.×100In the COMP Mode, the calculator remembers up to approximately 150 bytes of data for the newest calculation. You can scroll through calculation history contents using f and c. 1 + 1 = 2 2 + 2 = 4 3 + 3 = 6 1 + 1 = 2 + 2 = 3 + 3 = 6. (Scrolls back.) f 4. (Scrolls back again.) f 2.Note: Calculation history data is all cleared whenever you press O, when you change to a different calculation mode, or whenever you initialize modes and settings. While a calculation result is on the display, you can press d or e to edit the expression you used for the previous calculation. 4 × 3 + 2.5 = 14.5 4 * 3 + 2.5 = 14.5 4 × 3 − 7.1 = 4.9 (Continuing) dYYYY- 7.1 = 4.9 The last calculation result obtained is stored in Ans (answer) memory. Ans memory contents are updated whenever a new calculation result is displayed. In addition to =, Ans memory contents are also updated with result whenever you press !=(%), m, !m(M–), or !~(STO) followed by a letter (A through F, or M, X, or Y). To divide the result of 3 × 4 by 30 3 * 4 = (Continuing) / 30 = 123 + 456 = 579 123 + 456 = 789 – 579 = 210 (Continuing) 789 -G= 210. Your calculator has eight preset variables named A, B, C, D, E, F, X, and Y. To assign the result of 3 + 5 to variable A 3 + 5 1t(STO) y(A) 8. To multiply the contents of variable A by 10 (Continuing) Sy(A) * 10 = 80. To recall the contents of variable A (Continuing) ty(A) 8. To clear the contents of variable A 0 1t(STO) y(A) 0. You can add calculation results to or subtract results from independent memory. The “M” appears on the display when there is any value other than zero stored in independent memory. To clear the contents of M 0 1t(STO)l(M) 0.kkkkkkkk To add the result of 10 × 5 to M (Continuing) 10 * 5 l 50. To subtract the result of 10 + 5 from M (Continuing) 10 + 5 1l(M–) 15. To recall the contents of M (Continuing) tl(M) 35.Note: Variable M is used for independent memory. Independent memory and variable contents are retained even if you press A, change the calculation mode, or turn off the calculator. Perform the following procedure when you want to clear the contents of all memories.p!,(CLR)1(Mcl)= : π is displayed as 3.141592654, but π = 3.14159265358980 is used for internal calculations. e: e is displayed as 2.718281828, but e = 2.71828182845904 is used for internal calculations. sin, cos, tan, sin −1 , cos −1 , tan −1 : Trigonometric functions. Specify the angle unit before performing calculations. See 1. sinh, cosh, tanh, sinh −1 , cosh −1 , tanh −1 : Hyperbolic functions. The angle unit setting does not affect calculations. See 2. °, r , g : These functions specify the angle unit. ° specifies degrees, r radians, and g grads. Input a function from the menu that appears when you perform the following key operation: 1G(DRG ') c(R) = 90. 50 1G(DRG ') d(G) = 45. To calculate e 5 × 2 to three significant digits (Sci 3)N 2(Sci) 3 1i(e x) 5 * 2 = 2.97×10 2 log 1000 = 3 l 1000 = 3. To calculate ln 90 (= loge 90) to three significant digits (Sci 3) N 2(Sci) 3 i 90 = 4.50×10 0 1.2 × 103 = 1200 1.2 * 10 W= 1200.(–52)3 = –15625 (- 5 x)M 3 = –15625.325 = 2 51M(x') 32 = 2.To calculate '2 × 3 (= 3'2 = 4.242640687...) to three decimal places (Fix 3) N 1(Fix)3 1 2 * 3 = 4.243kk11223344556677 made a decimal value and then rounded in accordance with the current number of display digits setting (Norm, Fix, or Sci). With Norm 1 or Norm 2, the argument is rounded off to 10 digits. See 12. Note: Using functions can slow down a calculation, which may delay display of the result. To interrupt an ongoing calculation before its result appears, press A. sin 30°= 0.5 v s 30 = 0.5 sin −1 0.5 = 30° v 1s(sin −1) 0.5 = 30. sinh 1 = 1.175201194 ws(sinh) 1 = 1.175201194 cosh –1 1 = 0 w1c(cosh −1) 1 = 0. π /2 radians = 90°, 50 grads = 45° v (1E(π) / 2)1G(DRG ') c(R) = 90. 50 1G(DRG ') d(G) = 45. To calculate e 5 × 2 to three significant digits (Sci 3)N 2(Sci) 3 1i(e x) 5 * 2 = 2.97×10 2 log

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