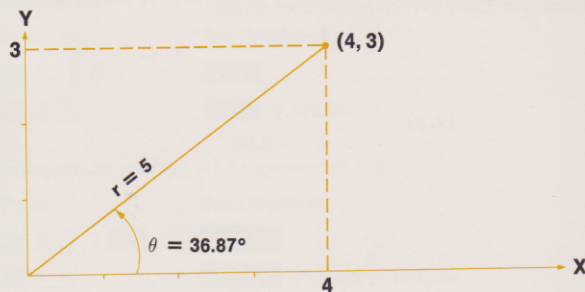


Press

See Displayed

9 DEG	0.00	
120 ENTER +	120.00	θ
8	8.	r
f R$\leftrightarrow$P	-4.00	x coordinate.
9 x$\leftrightarrow$y	6.93	y coordinate.

Sample Case: Rectangular to Polar*. Convert rectangular coordinates ($x=4$, $y=3$) to polar form with the angles expressed in degrees:



Press

See Displayed

9 DEG 3 ENTER +	3.00	y coordinate.
4	4.	x coordinate.
f R$\leftrightarrow$P	5.00	r (magnitude).
9 x$\leftrightarrow$y	36.87	θ (angle).

* Rectangular to polar can be used to calculate the arc tangent of Y/X . The advantage of using rectangular to polar for this calculation is that the resultant angle is automatically resolved to the proper quadrant.

Keys	Function	Input Value(s)	Result
f +OCT	Convert decimal integer to octal (base 8).	x_{10} a decimal integer of magnitude less than 1073741824 ₁₀	x_8 in X
f +OCT	Convert octal integer to decimal (base 10).	x_8 an octal integer*	x_{10} in X
f INT	Truncate to signed integer.	$\pm$ integer.fraction in X	$\pm$ integer.0 in X
f INT	Truncate to signed fraction.	$\pm$ integer.fraction in X	± 0 .fraction in X
9 ABS	Absolute value.	$\pm x$	If $-x$, change its sign; otherwise, no change.

* As an additional feature, the "octal to decimal" conversion will accept non-octal arguments containing the digits 8 or 9. A non-octal number such as 998 will be interpreted as $(9 \times 8^2) + (9 \times 8) + 8 = 656$

998 **f** **+OCT** $\rightarrow$ 656₁₀
 656₁₀ **f** **+OCT** $\rightarrow$ 1220₈

Figure 3-2. Conversions of x