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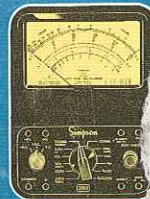
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MAC'S SERVICE SHOP

## A Versatile Pocket Calculator

By John T. Frye, W9EGV, KHD4167

FROM back in the service department Mac heard the front door screen of the service shop slam behind Matilda and Barney as they returned from their lunch hour. "I'm glad I forget each winter how lovely the first really warm day of May can be," Matilda was declaring. "It's wonderful and exciting to be able to discover this over and over again each year."

"Yeah, it's not bad out there," Barney admitted gruffly as he pushed through the swinging door of the service department. He found his employer seated at the service bench staring down at the varicolored keyboard of a little object lying on the bench in front of him. The object was flanked by a couple of open books and a scratch pad.

"Hey, what are you doing?" Barney demanded.

"Checking out a graduation gift for my favorite nephew who finishes high school next month—no, that's not quite true," he broke off. "Actually I'm having a ball playing with this fascinating bunch of integrated circuits."

"What is it? Looks a lot like the minicalculator Matilda has out on her desk except it has more keys."

"It's Hewlett-Packard's new HP-35 Pocket Calculator," Mac answered, "and you're right about the number of keys. Matilda's has fifteen; this one has thirty-five. You may have also noticed her calculator displays eight digits while this one displays ten, but these are only superficial differences. There are other more important ones."

"I've got the feeling I'm going to hear about them," Barney said resignedly, heaving himself up on the bench. "But do you think the kid is going to appreciate something to work math with just after getting

out of school? I'll bet he'd rather have a portable stereo or TV set."

"If he doesn't appreciate this thing now, he will when he starts to Purdue in the fall and begins four years of studying electronic engineering," Mac promised. "Believe me, this thing can be worth much more than its nine-ounce weight in gold to an engineering student or to any other student seriously involved with math."

"Yeah?" Barney questioned skeptically. "What can it do that Matilda's calculator can't?"

"The one Matilda has is known in the trade as a 'four-banger' because it performs the four basic arithmetic functions: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. However it does these with far greater accuracy and speed than is possible with a slide rule and also keeps track of the decimal point. Used in connection with a good set of logarithm and trig tables, it can sharpen the accuracy and shorten the time of performing more complicated functions and would be of great help to any college student."

"But now listen to what this little jewel, the Cadillac of the miniature calculators, can do. In addition to the four arithmetic functions mentioned, it can also extract the square root of a displayed number at the stroke of this key. Separate keys are provided to yield almost instantly the trigonometric functions of  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$ ,  $\tan x$ ,  $\arcsin x$ ,  $\arccos x$ , and  $\arctan x$ . Another key gives the common logarithm of any displayed number, while still another key yields the natural logarithm. This key marked  $x$  is used to find  $e$  to any power without having to punch in the value of  $e$ . This one marked  $\pi$  allows you to punch that constant, correct to ten places, into an equation

with a single key stroke. This  $1/x$  key gives you the reciprocal of any displayed number, and this one ( $x^y$ ) is used to raise a displayed number to any power within the range of the instrument—all this with an accuracy of 10 significant digits."

"Whew!" Barney gasped. "You weren't just beating your gums when you said that little gadget could do a lot of things. How big a number will it handle?"

"It has a dynamic range of two hundred decades from  $10^{-99}$  to  $10^{99}$ . It displays ten significant digits with the decimal point automatically positioned. Answers larger than  $10^{-2}$  and smaller than  $10^{10}$  are automatically displayed in floating point. Outside this range, numbers are expressed in scientific notation, with the exponent of 10 shown in the extreme right. For example, the answer to an equation yielding Boltzmann's Constant in joule/ $K^\circ$ , which is  $1.38 \times 10^{-23}$  would display 1.38 on the left and -23 on the right."

"What does this key marked  $x \rightarrow y$  do?" Barney asked.

"That brings up another feature of the HP-35. It has a four-register stack plus one storage memory. Let me see if I can explain: suppose we want to multiply 3 by 4. I punch the 3 and 3 appears on the LED display, called register X. Next I punch the Enter key, and the 3 remains displayed but is also entered in unseen storage register Y. Then I punch 4 and 4 appears in register X while 3 disappears from there but remains in register Y. Finally I punch the multiplication key, and any numbers in X and Y are multiplied together and the product appears in register X. Had I punched the key you asked about before punching the multiplication key, contents of the X and Y registers would have swapped places, and we would have seen the 3 again instead of the 4. Being able to do this is a help with some problems."

"How about the other two registers?"

"These are called the Z and T registers. When you punch the Enter key, anything in register X is entered in register Y, anything in register Y moves to register Z, and anything in register Z moves to register T. The key marked  $R\downarrow$  permits 'rolling down' the registers like a rotary desk calendar for viewing what they contain. The CLx key clears any entry in X, while the CLR key clears all registers including memory."

"What do you mean by 'memory'?"

"That is a separate register in which you

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can store a constant used repeatedly in a problem you're working with and recall it whenever needed with a single key stroke. A displayed number is entered in the memory by pushing the STO key and is recalled to register X by pushing the RCL key."

"I think I understand," Barney said slowly. "When working with an equation that contains parentheses and brackets, it is often necessary to solve a portion of the problem and then hold that answer until you solve another part to put with it. With the HP-35 you don't have to resort to a scratch pad to do this. You simply poke the partial answer up into the register stack and it drops back into the solution when you need it. Okay; so that leaves only these CH S and E EX keys to be explained."

"The CH S key changes the sign of a displayed number," Mac said. "The E EX key means the next entries after it is punched are exponent digits. CH S must immediately follow E EX for negative exponents. For example, to enter  $-.0123 \times 10^{-7}$ , you press CH S, .0123, E EX, CH S, and 7 in that order."

"How do they get all those smarts into that little bitty case?"

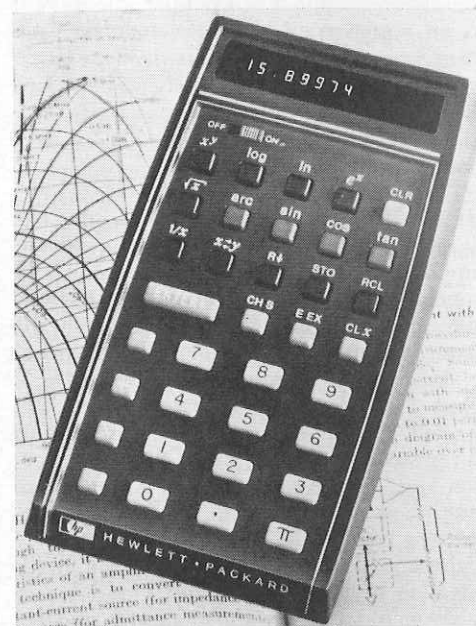
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"How much time can you really save by using it?"

"That's what Hewlett-Packard wanted to know; so they ran a capability study in which engineers proficient in slide rule calculation and also familiar with the operation of the HP-35 worked the same problems on the slide rule and the calculator. In calculating the great circle distance between two points on the earth for which the latitudes and longitudes were given, the time on the HP-35 was 65 seconds with the answer to ten significant figures. On the slide rule it took five minutes to get an answer to four significant figures. In working out the pH of a buffer solution, the calculator again re-

quired 65 seconds to get an answer to ten significant digits while the slide rule required five minutes to get an answer to three significant digits.

"But time saved is not the whole story, although it certainly is important to a college student loaded down with heavy assignments in all his subjects. Because of tolerances in manipulation when several settings are involved, repeating a solution on the slide rule rarely produces precisely the same answer. This is not true on the calculator. If you feed in the same information, you get precisely the same answer. And don't overlook the much greater accuracy with the calculator, plus the great advantage of not having to keep track of the decimal point."



"You really are excited about this thing, aren't you?"

"That I am," Mac admitted. "For one thing, I'm glad to see an American company coming out with a really outstanding calculator. I had begun to believe that only the Japanese knew how to make minicalculators. But my enthusiasm goes deeper than that. Man's relationship with numbers has always been a love/hate affair. On the one hand he is fascinated with the mystery and power of numerical calculations, but he dislikes the drudgery of making involved calculations involving large numbers with pencil and paper."

"Down through the ages there have been breakthroughs in freeing him from this drudgery in the way of easily carried calculating aids. First, probably, was the Chinese abacus; then came tables of logarithms; next was the slide rule; and now we have this shirt-pocket computer that can perform all these calculations we've mentioned with lightning speed. Personally, I honestly feel the advent of the HP-35 marks an exciting event in the history of practical engineering."

"Okay, you're not going to get an argument out of me about that," Barney said. "I yield to no man in hating to do long-winded calculations with a pencil. But now the Big Question: How much does it cost?"

"Three hundred and ninety-five dollars, including recharger, soft leather carrying case, a safety travel case of molded plastic that holds both calculator and recharger, and an operating manual. While that's not exactly peanuts, it's only a fraction of what a non-portable desk-top scientific calculator capable of doing the same things would cost."

"I only see one problem," Barney said, sliding from the bench and dusting off the seat of his trousers.

"What's that?"

"How are you going to be able to surrender that little jewel to your nephew?"

"That's what's worrying me," Mac admitted as he reached out and patted the little calculator fondly. ♦



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