

HP-45 Quick Reference

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Memory & Display

Memory	9 storage registers, not preserved during power-off
Quick reference	The back label of the calculator shows detailed instructions
FIX n	Choose fix point format with n decimal digits
SCI n	Choose scientific (exponential) format with n decimal digits
STO 1..9	Save number in storage register. R9 will be lost during trigonometric operations and rectangular/polar conversions!
STO +-x÷ 1..9	Register storage arithmetic: Register OP X → Register
RCL 1..9	Get number from storage register into X
RCL +-x÷ 1..9	Register recall arithmetic: X OP Register → X
CLEAR	Clear stack and registers R5 – R8 (the summation registers)
DEG	Use trigonometric mode degress (360, default)
RAD	Use trigonometric mode radians (2π)
GRD	Use trigonometric mode grad (400)

Functions (Selection)

n!	Faculty. X must be ≥ 0
y^x	Y to the power of X. Y must be ≥ 0
%	Calculates X percent of Y. The stack does not drop
$\Delta\%$	Percential difference from Y to X. The stack does not drop

Conversions

→P	Convert rectangular coordinates (X,Y) to polar coordinates (r,θ)
→R	Convert polar coordinates (r,θ) to rectangular coordinates (X,Y)
→D.MS	Convert fractional hours to hours/minutes/seconds in h.mmss format. This temporarily switches to FIX 4
D.MS→	Convert hours/minutes/seconds in h.mmss format to fractional hours
cm/in, kg/lb, ltr/gal	These conversion keys merely push a conversion factor onto the stack so that conversions in both directions are possible

Summation

Memory	Summation registers are mapped to the following storage registers: n=R5, Σx^2 =R6, Σx =R7, Σy =R8 To clear summation register contents press CLEAR
$\Sigma+$	Add X & Y to the summation registers, increment n and display n
$\Sigma-$	Substract X & Y from the summation registers, decrement n and display n
RCL $\Sigma+$	Recall contents of Σx and Σy to the X & Y stack registers
STO $\Sigma+$	Same as $\Sigma+$
$\bar{s} \ x$	Calculate mean of the X values → X and standard deviation s → Y where: $s = \text{SQRT} [\{ n \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2 \} / \{ n(n-1) \}]$