

# Calculation example

## Standard calculation

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
4-6=	4 [-] 6 [=]	-2.
(1+2) ÷ 3 × 4-5.5=	1 [+] 2 [÷] 3 [×] 4 [-] 5.5 [=]	-1.5
Input correction 2+3 → 2+4=6	2 [+] 3 [C] 4 [=]	6.
2+... → 2-7=-5	2 [+][-] 7 [=]	-5.
122 → 123	122 [>] 3	123.

## Repeat calculation

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
12 + 23 =	23 [+] 12 [=]	K 35.
45 + 23 =	45 [=]	K 68.
7 - 5 =	5 [-] 7 [=]	K 2.
2 - 5 =	2 [=]	K -3.
2 × 12 =	12 [×] 2 [=]	K 24.
4 × 12 =	4 [=]	K 48.
45 ÷ 9 =	5 [÷] 7 [=]	K 5.
72 ÷ 9 =	2 [=]	K 8.

## Profit margin percentage calculation

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
200 × 5% =	200 [×] 5 [%]	10.
100 + (100 × 5%) =	100 [×] 5 [%] [+]	EXTRA SUM 5. 105.
500 - (500 × 20%) =	500 [×] 20 [%] [-]	DISCOUNT SUM 100. 400.
30 = 60 × ? %	30 [÷] 60 [%]	50% 50.
What percentage plus of 10 is 12 ?	12 [-] 10 [%]	20% 20.
Assuming that the profit margin is 25% of the selling price, the selling price and profit amount of the item with the purchase price (cost price) of \$120	120 [+].25 [%] [-]	SELL PROFIT 160. 40.

## Regular percentage calculation

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
200 × 5% =	200 [×] 5 [%]	10.
100 + (100 × 5%) =	100 [+] 5 [%]	105.
500 - (500 × 20%) =	500 [-] 20 [%]	400.
30 = 60 × ? %	30 [÷] 60 [%]	50.

## Memory function

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
80 × 9 = 720	[MC] 80 [×] 9 [M+]	M 720.
(-) 50 × 6 = 300	50 [×] 6 [M-]	M 300.
(+) 20 × 3 = 60	20 [×] 3 [M+]	M 60.
SUM 480	[MR]	M 480.

## Cost/Sell/Margin

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
COST \$100	100[COST]	[COST] 100.
MARGIN 20%	20[MAR]	[MAR%] 20.
SELL ?	[SELL]	[SELL] 120.
COST \$100	100[COST]	[COST] 100.
SELL \$120	120[SELL]	[SELL] 120.
MARGIN ?	[MAR]	[MAR%] 20.

## Remainder division

Q:Quotient  
R:Remainder

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
270 ÷ 21 =	[AC] 270 [÷] [R]	[REM] 270.
(Q)12 (R)18	21 [=]	[REM] 12-18
Switch mode to REM 270 ÷ 21 = 12 (R) 18	[AC] [÷] [R]	[REM] 0.
[R]18 × 14 =	[AC] 270 [÷] [R] 21 [×] 14 [=]	[÷] [REM] 12-18 [×] 18. 252.
Switch mode to QUO 270 ÷ 21 = 12 (R) 18	[AC] [÷] [R] [÷] [R]	[QUO] 0.
[R]12 × 5 =	[AC] 270 [÷] [R] 21 [×] 5 [=]	[÷] [REM] 21. [×] 12. 60.

### ERROR

The conditions described below will result in an error, causing "E" to appear on the display.  
Keys other than [CA] and [DUAL] locked and will not work.  
The error status is cleared by pressing [AC].

- When the value in the middle of calculation or the integer part of the answer exceeds the allowable calculation range.
- The value displayed when a calculation error occurs is a rough approximate value.
- When dividing by 0.

- When the integer part of the numerical value in the memory exceeds the allowable number of digits as a result of storing the numerical value in the memory.
- When the profit margin is set to 100% in the profit margin calculation. Entering a non-existent date (such as April 31) and then pressing +, -, ÷(÷), or =.
- Date + Date, Date-(~) Number of days, Date - Number of days, Date ++ Date calculation.

# REAL CALCULATOR

# USER GUIDE

## Basic usage

Please refer to the instruction manual for details.



### 1. App Start



Real Calculator

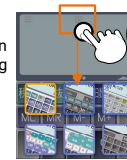
It will start in the same state as when it was last closed.



- The operation method is exactly the same as the CASIO calculator.

### 2. Selection

Tap the center of the screen to open the Easy switching menu.



Tap the desired panel to complete the selection.



- No matter which panel you selected, the calculation contents will be inherited as they are.
- It can also be treated as a separate calculator for each panel.

### 3. Opening menu

Tap the left side of the screen display area.



The drawer menu opens.

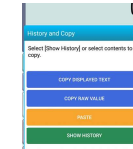


- From the drawer menu, you can select / add a Kisekai theme or open the setting screen.

Tap the right side of the screen display area.



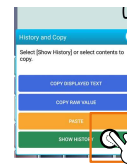
The copy / history dialog opens.



- From the copy / history dialog, you can copy the displayed contents or open the history screen.

### 4. History

Select [Show History] from the Copy / History dialog.



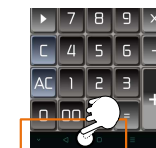
The history screen is displayed.



- Up to 999 operations are recorded on the history screen.
- The contents of the history are common to the entire application. (It is common even if the calculator is switched)

### 5. Exit

This application will be terminated by returning to the home screen with the [Back] button or [Home] button on the terminal.



- When the application is closed, the screen / input status is automatically saved.
- The screen will return as it is the next time you start the app.



# Switching calculators

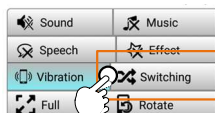
You can switch multiple calculators.

You can choose the type of calculator, and you can use it as if you had multiple calculators.

## Switching mode selection

You can select the switching mode with the button on the drawer menu.

**OPERATION** Tap the center of the screen to open the switching menu.



The switching mode changes each time you press this button.



Retain calc. state

No matter which calculator you switch to, the calculation and input contents will be inherited as they are.



● Even if you switch the calculator, you can continue the calculation as it is.



Clear calc. state

Every time you switch the calculator, all the input contents are erased (equivalent to [AC]).



● Select this when you want to erase the contents and start over every time you switch the calculator.



Keep each calc.

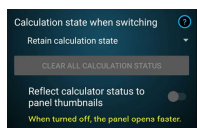
Calculations and input contents will be retained for each calculator.



● You will be able to switch calculators to perform different calculations.

## Make [Keep for each calculator set] mode more convenient

By turning on [Reflect calculator status to panel thumbnails] from the setting screen, the calculation contents will be displayed on the panel.



# Dual display calculator

There are two lines of display in some calculator.

It can be calculated separately on the two screens. You can also use the screen on the other side as a memo of the calculation result.

**OPERATION** Each time you press the DUAL key, the active line switches.



Target calc.

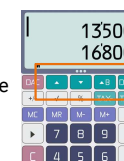
At the time of shipment, the "Dual Calculator" and "Dual Shopping Calculator" calculator sets have a dual screen function.



● If you place the key for the Dual screen related function on the setting screen, the calculator will automatically have the dual display function.

Value copy

[△] Copy the contents lower to the upper line.  
[▽] Copy the contents upper to the lower line.  
[▽A] / [△B] Copy from the inactive line to the active line.



● The [▽A] / [△B] keys change their display according to the active line.

## Example 1

We ate together with four people. The meal fee of 3480 yen was split by 4 people, and the tea fee of 1320 yen was split by 3 people. How much did each person pay for meals and for both meals and tea? (Answer 870 yen, 1310 yen)

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
Calculate meal costs per person	[AC]	870.
	3480 [÷] 4 [=]	0.
Calculate the tea fee per person on the lower line	[DUAL]	870.
	1320 [÷] 3 [=]	440.
Add meals to tea	[+] [▽] [=]	870.
		1310.

## Example 2

Compare the two calculation results. Compare the 5% discount for product A 8980 yen and the 15% discount for product B 9800 yen.

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
Calculate product A on the upper line	8980 [%5] 5 [=]	8531.
		0.
Calculate product B on the upper line	[DUAL]	8531.
	9800 [%15] 15 [=]	8330.
Compare	[COMP]	8531
		201

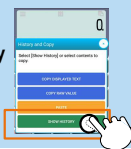
# Calculation History

## Refer to the record of calculation

You can refer to the calculation record and perform simple aggregation in addition to copying and deleting. In the initial state, it holds the latest 999 records.

### OPERATION

Select [Show History] from the Copy / History dialog. Or press the [History] key.



### Copy value

Tap the history item to display the "History item action" dialog.

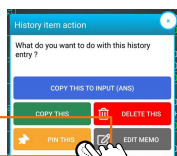


Select "Copy this to input (ANS)" to the value will be posted on the input screen.

- If you select "Copy this", the contents including the date and time and calculation formula will be copied to the clipboard. (Not suitable for pasting on the input screen)

### Pinning

"Pin this" allows you to protect an item from bulk deletion and make it appear higher in the list.

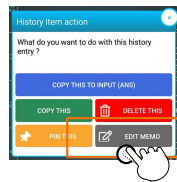


Select "Pin this" in the "History item action" dialog. Alternatively, tap the item's pin icon.

- When deleting all items, the pinned items will not be deleted.
- If there are only pinned items in the history, you can also delete the pinned items with a confirmation message.

### Memo

You can write a memo in the item. The memo is displayed in the list as a reminder, and can be used for narrowing down the display.



Select "Edit Note" in the "History item action". Alternatively, tap the edit item icon.

- The memo that you have entered once will remain in the history, and next time you will be displayed as a candidate by tapping the input field.
- You can narrow down history by the memos you have filled out.

### Summary

At the bottom of the history screen, history summary items are displayed.



By tapping the collapse icon, you can select the summary items to be displayed.



- If you select a summary item other than [SUM], the deviation / deviation score will be displayed for each history item.



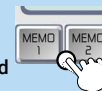
# Using memo list

## The list that can be recorded at any time

In this application, in addition to the normal calculation history, there are three memolists that can record at any time.

### OPERATION

When you press the [MEMO] key, the current display value is registered in the memo list.



### Take memo

When you press the [MEMO 1] ~ [MEMO 3] keys, the value displayed on the screen is recorded in the memo list.



### Show memo

Press the [SHOW 1] ~ [SHOW 3] keys, or press and hold the [MEMO 1] ~ [MEMO 3] keys to display the memo list.

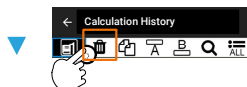


- Unlike the normal calculation history, you can register any value as long as it is the value displayed on the screen.
- Operators and calculation terms are not recorded in the memo list.

## Usage 1

Use as a shopping memo

### First, clear the memo list



The memo list is independent of the normal calculation history.

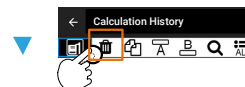
### Register the amount to the memo list

240 [x] 2 [=] 480 [MEMO1]  
512 [MEMO1]  
...

## Usage 2

Simple use for school grade aggregation

### First, clear the memo list

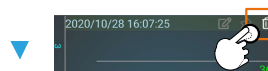


The memo list is independent of the normal calculation history.

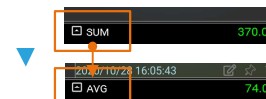
### Register the score to the memo list

63 [MEMO1] 67 [MEMO1]  
72 [MEMO1] 86 [MEMO1]  
82 [MEMO1] ...

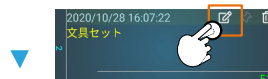
### Unnecessary items can be deleted



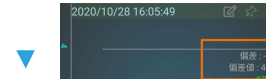
### Change summary items to [Average] etc.



### You can add memorable notes if you want



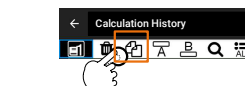
### The deviation value will be displayed for each item



### You can see the total amount by simple aggregation



### You can copy all records to the clipboard



# Review function

## Check / correct calculation steps

You can review, confirm, and correct the calculation of up to 999 steps in order by pressing the [Check <Previous>] or [Check> Next] key.

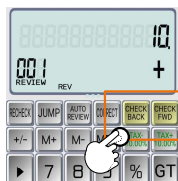
### OPERATION

Press the Check <> key or press the [Auto Review] key to start the review.



### Start Review

You can review, confirm, and correct the calculation of up to 999 steps in order by pressing the [Check <Previous>] or [Check> Next] key.

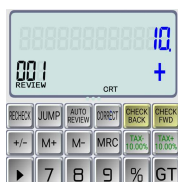


- The beginning and end of the step are connected to each other and displayed in a loop.

### Correction

You can correct numbers and operators during the review.

During the review, press the [CORRECT] key to enter the correction mode. Numerical values, operators, and items that can be corrected are displayed in color.



- Correction may be restricted depending on the content of the operation.
- After the correction is confirmed, the recalculation will be performed automatically.

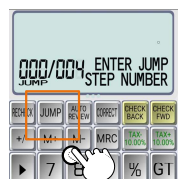
Correct the numerical value / operator and confirm it again with the [CORRECT] key.

### Jump to step

You can move the display to any step.

Press the [GOTO] key and enter the step number.

Press the [GOTO] key again to confirm the step number to be displayed.

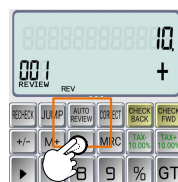


- If you enter more steps than the maximum possible number of steps, the last step is displayed.

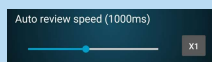
### Auto review

[AUTO REVIEW] key to start automatically display the steps without pressing the [Check <Previous>] or [Check> Next] key.

This is convenient when you want to check while reviewing the slips.



- In the initial state, the screen is sent at 1 second intervals like the actual calculator.
- You can change the auto-review interval from the settings screen.



# Recheck function

## Recheck with sound assist

### OPERATION

Click the [RECHECK] key to start the recheck.



After the calculation is completed, you can check the calculation contents by pressing [RECHECK] and entering the same calculation again. If the input contents of the first check and the recheck are different, you can see the discrepancy between the beep sound and the NG display.

## Recheck 10 + 15 + 20 = 45 calculation

### First calculation

Input	Screen output
[10] [+]	001 10 +
[15] [+]	002 25 +
[20] [=]	004 45 = GT

- First, press [AC] to clear the calculation, and then complete the first calculation normally.

### Second calculation (Recheck) with no error

Input	Screen output
[AC] [RECHECK]	[RECHECK] 001 0
[10] [+]	[RECHECK] 001 10 +
[15] [+]	[RECHECK] 002 25 +
[20] [=]	[RECHECK] 004 45 = GT [OK]

- To start the recheck, press the [AC] key followed by [RECHECK]. [RECHECK] lights up on the screen, indicating that you have entered a recheck.

PI PI

When the calculation input is completed to the end, the OK indicator is displayed with a beep (pipi).

### If you make a mistake typing 15 as 12 when rechecking

Input	Screen output
[AC] [RECHECK]	[RECHECK] 001 0
[10] [+]	[RECHECK] 001 10 +
[12] [+]	[RECHECK] 002 12 + [OK]
[CHECK <PREV]	[RECHECK] 002 15 + [PREV]

- A beep (pi-) and an NG indicator indicate an input error. Numerical values, operators, and incorrect items are displayed in color.

PI —

If you press [Check <Previous>] or [Check> Next] here, you can check the previous input contents.

### Recheck When correcting the input contents

Input	Screen output
[CORRECT] Start edit	[RECHECK] 002 12 + [CRT]
[15] Edit value	[RECHECK] 002 15 + [CRT]
[FIX] Fix correction	[RECHECK] 002 25 +
[20] [=]	[RECHECK] 004 45 = GT [OK]

- If you want to correct the input, press the [CORRECT] key. You can see from the [CRT] indicator that you are ready to enter corrections. You can correct a number or operator and then press the [CORRECT] key to confirm the input.

PI PI

You can continue to enter the recheck. When the calculation input is completed to the end, the OK indicator is displayed with a beep (pipi).

### If you decide to treat the second input as the correct input

[20] [=]	[RECHECK] 004 42 = GT
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Since the calculation contents have been changed from the first time, until the last step. The OK indicator does not appear when it is reached. (Beep sounds indicates OK status.)

PI PI

- When you made a typo (NG), you may notice that the first entry was actually incorrect. In this case, you can continue the calculation with the contents at the time of recheck by confirming with [CORRECT] without changing the contents with [CORRECT] input. At this time, a beep (pi) sounds to indicate that the button has been pushed completely with NG.

# Tax calculations

## Tax+ / Tax- / Tax Total

You can calculate the consumption tax including tax and tax excluded. The tax rate can be set freely and the tax amount is also displayed.

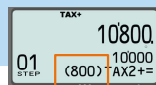
### MEMO

For supporting VAT / GST, up to 5 tax rates are available.

## Tax calculations

Example	Key Strokes	Screen output
Price 10,000 yen ... Price plus tax ? Tax only ?	10000 [TAX+] [TAX+]	TAX+ 10800. TAX 800.
Price plus tax 10,800 yen... Price minus tax ? Tax only ?	10800 [TAX-] [TAX-]	TAX- 10000. TAX 800.

- Each time you press [TAX+] or [TAX-], the tax included (or tax excluded) price and tax only are displayed alternately.
- The tax only can be displayed in parentheses in the calculation progress display part.



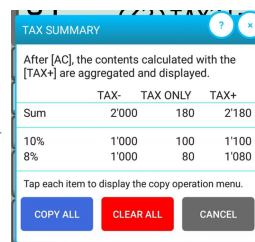
## Tax aggregate summary

By using the [TAXSUM] key, you can easily aggregate and display the tax-excluded amount, tax amount, and tax-included amount for each tax rate.

Let's assume that tax rate 1 (10%) and tax rate 2 (8%) are set. When performing the following calculations ...

Item	Price	Rate	Input	Screen output
Clear the tax aggregate			[AC]	0.
Liquors	800 ¥	10%	[8] [00] [TAX+1]	880. [TAX+]
Meats	600 ¥	8%	[6] [00] [TAX+2]	648. [TAX+]
Misc goods	200 ¥	10%	[2] [00] [TAX+1]	220. [TAX+]
Vegetables	400 ¥	8%	[4] [00] [TAX+2]	432. [TAX+]

- With the tax aggregation function, you do not need to press the + key between items.
- Each time you press the [TAX+] key, it will be added to the total according to the tax rate.
- It is the same even if you press the [TAXSUM] button after calculating normally.



Now that the aggregation is complete, press the [TAXSUM] key to display the tax aggregation screen.

## Tips on how to use the tax aggregation function

Since the addition to the total is performed when the [TAX+] key is pressed, the total result may differ from the expected result depending on the input order.

Unit price 200 yen, quantity 2 ...

Input	Description
200 [×] 2 [=] [TAX+]	Once, fix the unit price x quantity with = and add it to the total with [TAXSUM]

An example where the input is not as expected

Input	Description
200 [TAX+] [×] 2 [+]	Only the unit price of 200 will be added to the tax total.
2 [×] 200 [TAX+] [+]	Only the unit price of 200 will be added to the tax total.
200 [×] 2 [TAX+] [+]	Tax plus applied to quantity 2 and interpreted as 200 x 2.2, and the calculation result itself is different from what you expected. Also, only 2.2 will be added to the tax sum.

# Currency exchange

## Currency conversion

You can set up to 4 currencies (1 home currency and 3 other currencies) and perform conversion calculations between them.

### OPERATION

Before converting to currency, specify the number of digits after the decimal point with the round selector.



## To enter the currency conversion mode (with [M/EX] key)

Press [M/EX] to toggle between the conversion mode and the memory mode. The EXCH indicator on the display indicates the conversion mode.



- At the time of shipment, The [M/EX] key is [Business Calculator JS-40B] [Pro Calculator 2] Included in.

Example	Input	Screen output
10 USD → ??? JPY	[AC] [M/EX] 10 [C2] [C1] [C2]	EXCH [C2] 10. USD [C1] 1080.94 JPY [C2] 10.00 USD
1000 JPY → ??? EUR → ??? USD	[AC] [M/EX] 1000 [C1] [C3] [C2]	EXCH [C1] 1000. JPY [C3] 8.22 EUR [C2] 9.25 USD
100 EUR → ??? USD → ??? JPY	[AC] [M/EX] 100 [C3] [C2] [C1]	EXCH [C3] 100. EUR [C2] 112.61 USD [C1] 12172.61 JPY

- The number of digits after the decimal point of the conversion result depends on the state of the round selector and decimal point selector. Therefore, it is necessary to select the desired content with the selector before conversion calculation.
- In the example on the left, the round selector is set to 5/4 and the decimal point selector is set to 2.
- Examples for C1: JPY, C2: USD, C3: USD, C4: GBP.
- (The conversion result depends on the conversion rate, so it differs from the actual one.)

## About currency exchange rates

The conversion rate between currencies other than USD will go through USD once, so an error will occur.

Since the rate reference function is provided for the purpose of providing information, the accuracy of the content is not guaranteed. When actually making a transaction that is affected by the exchange rate, it is necessary to check the current rate other than this application.

The conversion rate of the server is updated once an hour. (There is a delay of up to 60 minutes.)



# Time calculations

## Time calculation function (H/M/S button)

You can use the time calculation for "working time calculation", "hourly wage calculation", etc.

### Example of time calculation

Example	Input	Screen output
3 H 00 M 45 S +) 15 S -) 2 H 25 M 40 S Result)	3 [HMS] 30 [HMS] 45 [HMS] [+] 0 [HMS] 0 [HMS] 15 [HMS] [-] 2 [HMS] 25 [HMS] 40 [HMS] [=]	3-30' 45" 0-00' 15" 2-25' 40" 1-05' 20"

● In the input example on the left [HMS] is Represents the Time Calculation key.

### [HMS] key to switch display result format

Example	Input	Screen output
5400 SEC = 1.5 HOURS 1 H 30 M 00 S	[AC] 5400 [÷] 60 [÷] 60 [=] [HMS]	[÷] 5400. [÷] 90. 1.5 1-30' 00"

### When the minute or second is 0, you can omit the 0 input.

Example	Input	Screen output
What is the wage when working for 7 hours and 15 minutes with an hourly wage of 960 yen?	960 [×] 7 [HMS] 15 [HMS] [HMS] [=]	[×] 960. 7-15' 00" 6960.

### M/S are fixed when you press [HMS] for seconds or an operator key.

Example	Input	Screen output
When you entered value 1 H 90 M 95 S ?	1 [HMS] 90 [HMS] 95 [HMS] [=]	1-90' 95" 2-31' 35"

# Day calculation

## Calculates the number of days between days

You can calculate the number of days from date to date, date + number of days, and date-number of days.

### Example of day calculations

Example	Input	Screen output
Days from JAN 1 to JAN 10 (future)	[AC] 1 [DAY] 1 [DAY] [÷] (~) 1 [DAY] 10 [DAY] [=]	"Intr" ... 9. "Dur" ... 10. "Excl" ... 8.

● When calculating the date, the ÷ key acts as ~ (from).

### When entering the date, you can omit entering the [DAY] key after "Day"

Example	Input	Screen output
Days from DEC 9 to JUL 14 (past)	[AC] 12 [DAY] 9 [DAY] 7 [DAY] 14 [DAY] [=]	"Intr" ... 148. "Dur" ... 149. "Excl" ... 147.

● You can omit key pressing in the shaded area in the input example on the left.

Example	Input	Screen output
Date 120 days from JUL 14	[AC] 7 [DAY] 14 [DAY] [+] 120 [=]	"Intr" ... 11-11. "Dur" ... 11-10. "Excl" ... 11-12.

Example	Input	Screen output
Date 96 days before JUL 14	[AC] 7 [DAY] 14 [DAY] [-] 96 [=]	"Intr" ... 4-09. "Dur" ... 4-10. "Excl" ... 4-08.

### About date calculation selector

As with the round selector and decimal point selector, you can change the conditions for calculating the number of days by setting the date calculation condition selector.

Config	Action
Intr.	The first (or last) day not included
Dur.	The first and last days included
Excl.	The first and last days not include

Ex) Days from JAN 10 to JAN 15 (future)

	1/10	1/11	1/12	1/13	1/14	1/15	Result
Intr.	x	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4	○ 5	5 days
Dur.	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4	○ 5	○ 6	6 days
Excl.	x	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4	x	4 days

Ex) Date 4 days from JAN 10

	1/10	1/11	1/12	1/13	1/14	1/15	Result
Intr.	x	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4		1/14
Dur.	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4			1/13
Excl.	x	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4	x	1/15