



## hp calculators

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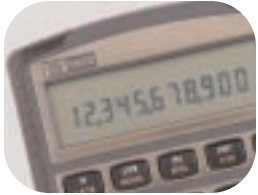
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## HP 10BII Clearing, Editing and Correcting

### Clearing the Display

As you know, the display is where you do all your numerical entry, copying and recalling and arithmetic. (For more about those basics, see [Registers, Storage and Memory](#) and [Basic Arithmetic](#).) To clear the display, press the  $\text{C}$  key. (Or, if you're not currently in the middle of keying in a number, the  $\leftarrow$  key will work, too.) Or, of course, if you wish to clear everything else (all other registers) at the same time, you can press  $\text{C ALL}$ , instead.

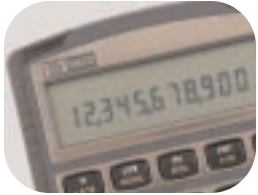
But when do you need to clear the display? Hardly ever. When you key in a new number—either to store or calculate with—the value that was there previously just bumps out of the way.

### Clearing the M Register

The **M** register is the single storage register that's been set aside as the most convenient place to save a result for future use. It's most convenient because there are a set of keys dedicated to its use ( $\text{M}$ ,  $\text{M+}$  and  $\text{RM}$ ). To clear the **M** register only, you have to store a 0 there:  $0 \text{ M}$ . Or, if you wish to clear everything else (all other registers) at the same time, you can press  $\text{C ALL}$ , instead.

### Clearing the K Register

The **K** register is the special register that's been set aside to save a set of keystrokes—a stored expression for repeated use. It's a little more volatile than the rest of the memory in the HP 10BII. To clear the **K** register only, simply turn the machine off, then back on. Or, of course, if you wish to clear everything else (all other registers) at the same time, you can press  $\text{C ALL}$ , instead.







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### Clearing the Financial Registers


On occasion, you will want to clear all five financial registers. (See [Registers, Storage and Memory](#) for an explanation of the financial registers along with the other storage registers in the HP 10BII.)


The easiest way is simply to press , which will clear all registers in the calculator. To clear only the financial registers, you'd have to store a 0 in each of them individually: 0 , 0 , etc.

When would you want to do this? It's often to begin some new TVM calculation fresh—typically a calculation where one or more of the four “known” values is zero anyway—e.g. Future Value (FV) in a fully amortized mortgage. In other words, you're using  to take the place of keying in a zero “manually” as one of your four known TVM values.

There are a couple of problems with doing this habitually, however.

- You become too accustomed to the routine of clearing the registers, then *keying in just three known values* (relying—soon unconsciously—upon the clearing action to supply the fourth known value: a zero). Then along comes a calculation where, say, FV is *not* zero, but you forget and thereby calculate an incorrect PMT (for example).

Far better to develop the habit of keying in (“manually”) all four knowns—left to right, preferably, so that you don't overlook any of them. (See [Time Value of Money \(TVM\) Basics](#) and also [Mortgage/Loan Basics](#) for much more discussion of such calculations in general.) And don't forget that you can review the contents of any register via the  key, which sends a harmless copy to the display.







- Sometimes you will inadvertently erase the results of a previous calculation that you really need to use. For example, if you've just solved for an interest rate of, say, 8.375%, and you want to use this in a subsequent calculation, it is probably already be sitting right where you want it—in the **I/YR** register. Using  habitually before beginning that subsequent calculation would erase it and force you to key it in again. (And if you then mistakenly key in 8.38 because the display's 2-decimal-place setting rounded your view of the interest rate, you would get an incorrect result.)



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## HP 10BII Clearing, Editing and Correcting

### Clearing the Numbered Storage Registers

The only fast way to clear the numbered storage registers is to clear all registers, via . But that also clears the statistical and financial registers. To clear *only* the numbered storage registers, you must store a zero into each one: 0  0  1  2...  8,  9.



When would you want to clear the numbered storage registers? Rarely. As with all other registers, when you use the numbered storage registers, simply store what you need. The act of storage replaces what was there previously. And any registers you're not using can still contain irrelevant values—whatever they had before—no harm to your current work. (After all, even when those registers are “clear,” they still contain irrelevant numbers: zeroes.)

### Clearing the Statistical Registers

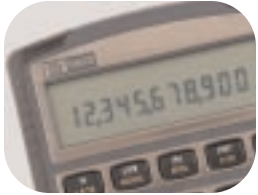
The HP 10BII uses six reserved registers to accumulate statistical data (and the six purple functions simply recall the values of these registers). To quickly clear these registers, press .

When would you want to do this? It is essential whenever you are beginning to key in a new set of data for statistical analysis. You don't want the data accumulated from a previous analysis (or any other numbers that may be leftover in those six registers) to mess up your statistics.

### Clearing Any Specific Register

No prizes for guessing how to do this: Just store a zero into the register in question. For example, suppose you want to clear the **N** register (one of the five financial registers). Just press 0  or 0 . (See the section on [Time Value of Money Basics](#) for more about the storage shortcuts of the financial registers.)

When would you want to clear a specific register? Seldom in the numbered or statistical registers. But many financial calculations require a zero value in one or more financial registers.



## HP 10BII Clearing, Editing and Correcting

### Clearing the Entire Machine

The HP 10BII has Continuous Memory, which preserves your data and programs even when the display is turned off. (In fact, Continuous Memory is preserved—for a short time—even in the absence of any power source. This allows you to change the batteries when necessary.) This means that whatever was in the display—and every other register—when you turned off the calculator will still be there when you turn it back on.

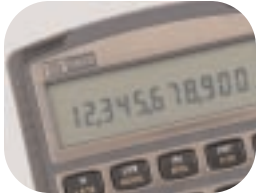
Once in awhile, you may wish to erase all your data and programs and restore all machine settings to their default or “factory” states). If so, press and hold down the **ON** key, then press and hold down the **N** key (upper left), then press and release the **FV** key, then release the **N** key, then the **ON** key. You should see **ALL CLEAR**, indicating that the HP 10BII is back to factory conditions.

Why would you want to do this? Only if you think the data or programs have been corrupted somehow, or if you think that the machine needs resetting due to some lock-up condition, a physical trauma (dropping or jarring), or an intermittent power fluctuation. Just keep in mind that this procedure completely erases any programs and data (calculations) you had stored in the machine. (See also the first section of [Frequently Asked Questions](#) for more on testing and resetting the calculator.)

### Correcting Mistakes

Mistakes are inevitable when you use any tool, including a calculator like the HP 10BII. From time to time, you’re going to fumble-finger or transpose digits when keying in a number. Or you’re going to forget to enter some important value in a TVM or IRR calculation. Or you’re going to accidentally duplicate a data point in a statistical set.

Of course, with any calculation, you can always start over. But that can be a lot of work; some calculations are quite lengthy. So the question here is whether the HP 10BII offers you any ways to avoid starting over. Can you recover from certain sorts of errors? Take a look.



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First of all, if you're **keying in a number** and you mess up the entry of the digits, just use the  $\leftarrow$  key to back out the incorrect digits. Then just continue from that point, keying in the number correctly. Or, if you want to start all over, just press  $\text{C}$ .

What if you key in your numbers correctly, but in the wrong order for your calculation? Can swap them? Yes—look at an example....

**Do this:** Find  $53 - 25$ .

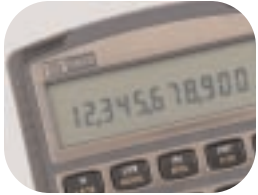
**Solution:**  $25 \ominus 53$  ... oops—wrong order!

No problem. Press  $\text{SWAP}$  to switch their places.

Now conclude the computation correctly:  $\text{=}$  There's your correct result: **28.00**  
(If you hadn't swapped, the incorrect result would have been **-28.00**.)



What if you make an error while **accumulating statistical data**? Do you have to start over, or can you undo the error?

You can undo it, but only *if you can exactly reproduce the error*. Suppose you happen to enter a duplicate or other wrong-valued data point (pressing  $\text{Σ+}$  as usual, to accumulate that point). In order to fix things, you will need to key in that same erroneous data again, but this time pressing  $\text{SWAP} \text{Σ-}$  instead of  $\text{Σ+}$ . This will remove the offending values from all 6 statistical registers.







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## HP 10BII Clearing, Editing and Correcting

If you make a mistake while doing a **TVM calculation**, it's tempting simply to press  to wipe the slate clean. But that usually costs you more trouble than necessary, because the erroneous number is probably only one among four known values that you've keyed in. Why re-enter all four when three are probably right? A quick check of the four values, using the  key, will usually reveal the problem.

**Example:** Suppose you're trying to calculate the remaining balance after 5 years on a \$150,000 mortgage, at 6%, with monthly payments of \$900. You key in everything and solve for FV, and you get \$-265,120.55.

But that doesn't look right—it's more than the loan amount. Check your known values:

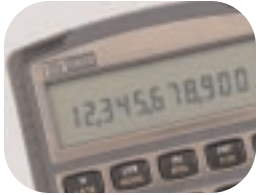
	(you get <b>60.00</b> )	OK;
	(you get <b>6.00</b> )	OK;
	(you get <b>150,000.00</b> )	OK;
	(you get <b>900.00</b> )	Aha! The PMT should be negative if PV is positive.

So just key in the correct PMT value: 900  

And solve for FV: ... You get **-139,534.50**. That's more like it.

What if you make a mistake while using **AMORT** to analyze the principal and interest paid during a mortgage? Suppose, for example, that you give the wrong number of periods to be amortized in a single calculation.

*Just do it over.* It takes very little time, and all the TVM values the machine needs are still sitting in their respective registers.



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## HP 10BII Clearing, Editing and Correcting

What if you make a mistake while entering a **cash-flow situation** (in preparation for calculating **NPV** or **IRR/YR**)—entering, say, the wrong groups in the wrong order, or the wrong signs on certain cash flows, or maybe you accidentally skip a cash flow group? No problem. You have 15 cash flow amounts (cash flow 0 and 14 other groups). To look at or change any item, use **RCL** or **STO**.

- Examples:**
- To check the amount of cash flow group 4, just press **RCL****CFj** 4.
  - To change that amount, key in the desired amount and press **STO****CFj** 4.
  - To check the amount of cash flow group 12, just press **RCL****CFj** .2.
  - To change that amount, key in the desired amount and press **STO****CFj** .2.
  - To check the amount of the current cash-flow, press **RCL****CFj****CFj**.
  - To change that amount, key in the desired amount and press **STO****CFj****CFj**.
  - To check the amount of the next cash-flow, press **RCL****CFj****+**.
  - To change that amount, key in the desired amount and press **STO****CFj****+**.
  - To check the amount of the previous cash-flow, press **RCL****CFj****-**.
  - To change that amount, key in the desired amount and press **STO****CFj****-**.

What about changing the number of flows in a given group? You can change that, too, similarly:

- Examples:**
- To check the number of flows in cash flow group 4, press **RCL****CFj** 4, then **RCL****Nj**.
  - To change that amount, key in the desired amount and press **Nj**.
  - To check the amount of cash flow group 12, just press **RCL****CFj** .2, then **RCL****Nj**.
  - To change that amount, key in the desired amount and press **Nj**.
- And so on.