



# TI-30Xa SOLAR School Edition

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# Basic Operations

## TI-30Xa Solar

- To turn on the TI-30Xa Solar, expose the solar panel to light and press  $\boxed{\text{ON/AC}}$ . **Note:** Always press  $\boxed{\text{ON/AC}}$  to clear the calculator because memory and display may contain incorrect numbers.
- To turn off the TI-30Xa Solar, cover the solar panel with the slide case.

## 2nd Functions

2nd functions are printed above the keys.  $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$  selects the 2nd function of the next key pressed. For example,  $2 \boxed{2\text{nd}} [x^3]$  calculates the cube of 2.

## Results

The calculator can display up to 10 digits plus a minus sign (-9,999,999,999 through 9,999,999,999) and a 2-digit exponent. Results with more than 10 digits display in scientific notation.

## Basic Arithmetic

$\boxed{+}$ $\boxed{-}$ $\boxed{\times}$ $\boxed{\div}$	60 $\boxed{+}$ 5 $\boxed{\times}$ 12 $\boxed{=}$	<b>120.</b>
$\boxed{=}$	Completes all pending operations. With constant ( $\kappa$ ), repeats the operation and value.	
$\boxed{+/-}$	Changes sign of value just entered. 1 $\boxed{+}$ 8 $\boxed{+/-}$ $\boxed{+}$ 12 $\boxed{=}$ <b>5.</b>	
$\boxed{(}$ $\boxed{)}$	Parenthetical expression (up to 15 open). $\boxed{=}$ closes all open parentheses.	
$\boxed{\pi}$	Pi is calculated with 12 digits (3.14159265359), displayed with 10 digits (3.141592654). 2 $\boxed{\times}$ $\boxed{\pi}$ $\boxed{=}$ <b>6.283185307</b>	

## Percents

### Percentage (5% of 250)

---

250 $\times$ 5 $\text{2nd}$ [%]	0.05
$=$	12.5

---

### Ratio (Ratio of 250 to 5%)

---

250 $\div$ 5 $\text{2nd}$ [%]	0.05
$=$	5000.

---

### Add-On (5% add-on of 250)

---

250 $+$ 5 $\text{2nd}$ [%]	12.5
$=$	262.5

---

### Discount (5% discount of 250)

---

250 $-$ 5 $\text{2nd}$ [%]	12.5
$=$	237.5

---

## Powers and Roots

$\frac{1}{x}$	8 $\frac{1}{x}$ + 4 $\frac{1}{x}$ =	0.375
$x^2$	6 $x^2$ + 2 =	38.
$\sqrt{x}$	256 $\sqrt{x}$ + 4 $\sqrt{x}$ =	18.
$\frac{2nd}{x^3}$	2 $\frac{2nd}{x^3}$ + 2 =	10.
$\frac{2nd}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$	8 $\frac{2nd}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$ + 4 =	6.
$y^x$	5 $y^x$ 3 =	125.
$\frac{2nd}{\sqrt[y]{x}}$	8 $\frac{2nd}{\sqrt[y]{x}}$ 3 =	2.

## Logarithmic Functions

$\text{LOG}$	15.32 $\text{LOG}$	1.185258765
	+ 12.45 $\text{LOG}$ =	2.280428117
$\frac{2nd}{10^x}$	2 $\frac{2nd}{10^x}$ - 10 $x^2$ =	0.
$\text{LN}$	15.32 $\text{LN}$	2.729159164
	+ 12.45 $\text{LN}$ =	5.250879787
$\frac{2nd}{e^x}$	.693 $\frac{2nd}{e^x}$	1.999705661
	+ 1 =	2.999705661

( $e=2.71828182846$ )

## Angle Units

**[DRG]** Cycles angle-unit setting between degrees, radians, and grads without affecting displayed number.

**[2nd] [DRG-]** Cycles (converts) angle-unit setting between degrees, radians, and grads for display, entry, and calculation.

45 DEG 45

**[2nd] [DRG-]** RAD 0.785398163

**[2nd] [DRG-]** GRAD 50.

**[2nd] [DRG-]** DEG 45.

## DMS

Enter DMS (Degrees/Minutes/Seconds) values as **D.MMSSs**, using 0s as necessary:

**D** degrees (0–7 digits)  
**.** decimal-point separator  
**MM** minutes (must be 2 dig its)  
**SS** seconds (must be 2 digits)  
**s** fractional part of a second

For example, enter  $48^{\circ}5'3.5''$  as **48.05035**.

**Note:** Before using a DMS value in a calculation, you must convert it to decimal with **[2nd] [DMS- $\Delta$ DD]**.

---

**[2nd] [DMS- $\Delta$ DD]** Interprets display as DMS and converts it to decimal.  
30.09090 **[2nd] [DMS- $\Delta$ DD]** 30.1525

---

**[2nd] [DD- $\Delta$ DMS]** Temporarily displays current value as DMS.  
30.1525 **[2nd] [DD- $\Delta$ DMS]** 30°09'09"0

---



## Rectangular to Polar

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[R \rightarrow P]}$  converts rectangular coordinates  $(x,y)$  to polar coordinates  $(r,\theta)$ .

*Convert rectangular coordinates  $(10,8)$  to polar.*

---

$\boxed{\text{DRG}}$ (if necessary)	DEG	
10 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[x \rightarrow y]}$ 8	DEG	8
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[R \rightarrow P]}$ (display $r$ )	DEG $r$	12.80624847
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[x \rightarrow y]}$ (display $\theta$ )	DEG	38.65980825

---

## Polar to Rectangular

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[P \rightarrow R]}$  converts polar coordinates  $(r,\theta)$  to rectangular coordinates  $(x,y)$ .

*Convert polar coordinates  $(5,30)$  to rectangular.*

---

$\boxed{\text{DRG}}$ (if necessary)	DEG	
5 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[x \rightarrow y]}$ 30	DEG	30
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[P \rightarrow R]}$ (display $x$ )	DEG $x$	4.330127019
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[x \rightarrow y]}$ (display $y$ )	DEG	2.5

---

## Trigonometric Functions

Before using the trigonometric functions ( $\boxed{\text{SIN}}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{COS}}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{TAN}}$ ,  $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{SIN}^{-1}}$ ,  $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{COS}^{-1}}$ , or  $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{TAN}^{-1}}$ ), select **DEG**, **RAD**, or **GRAD** with  $\boxed{\text{DRG}}$ . **Note:** Before using a DMS value in a calculation, you must convert it to decimal with  $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{DMS}\rightarrow\text{DD}}$ .

---

$\boxed{\text{DRG}}$ (if necessary)	DEG	
90 $\boxed{\text{SIN}}$	DEG	1.
$\boxed{-}$ 30 $\boxed{\text{COS}}$	DEG	0.866025404
$\boxed{=}$	DEG	0.133974596
<hr/>		
1 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{SIN}^{-1}}$	DEG	90.
$\boxed{-}$ .5 $\boxed{=}$	DEG	89.5

---

## Hyperbolic Functions

To access hyperbolic functions, press  $\boxed{\text{HYP}}$  and then the function ( $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{\text{SIN}}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{\text{COS}}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{\text{TAN}}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{SIN}^{-1}}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{COS}^{-1}}$ ,  $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{TAN}^{-1}}$ ).

**Note:** **DEG**, **RAD**, or **GRAD** does not affect hyperbolic calculations.

---

5 $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{\text{SIN}}$	74.20321058
$\boxed{+}$ 2 $\boxed{=}$	76.20321058
<hr/>	
5 $\boxed{\text{HYP}} \boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{\text{SIN}^{-1}}$	2.312438341
$\boxed{+}$ 2 $\boxed{=}$	4.312438341

---

## One-Variable Statistics

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ [CSR]}$	Clears all statistical data.
$\boxed{\Sigma+}$	Enters a data point.
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ }[\Sigma-]$	Removes a data point.
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ [FRQ]}$	Adds or removes multiple occurrences of a data point. Enter data point, press $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ [FRQ]}$ , enter frequency (1–99), press $\boxed{\Sigma+}$ to add or $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ }[\Sigma-]$ to remove data points.
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ }[\Sigma x]$	Sum.
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ }[\Sigma x^2]$	Sum of squares.
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ }[\bar{x}]$	Mean.
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ }[\sigma_{x n}]$	Population standard deviation ( $n$ weighting).
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ }[\sigma_{x n-1}]$	Sample standard deviation ( $n-1$ weighting).
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \text{ [n]}$	Number of data points.

Find the sum, mean, population standard deviation, and sample standard deviation for the data set: 45, 55, 55, 55, 60, 80. The last data point is erroneously entered as 8, removed with  $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\Sigma-]}$ , and then correctly entered as 80.

---

$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{CSR}]}$ (if <b>STAT</b> is displayed)		
45 $\boxed{[\Sigma+]}$	<b>n=</b>	<b>1</b>
55 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{FRQ}]} \boxed{3} \boxed{[\Sigma+]}$	<b>n=</b>	<b>4</b>
60 $\boxed{[\Sigma+]}$	<b>n=</b>	<b>5</b>
8 $\boxed{[\Sigma+]}$	<b>n=</b>	<b>6</b>
8 $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\Sigma-]}$	<b>n=</b>	<b>5</b>
80 $\boxed{[\Sigma+]}$	<b>n=</b>	<b>6</b>
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\Sigma x]}$ (sum)		<b>350.</b>
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\bar{x}]}$ (mean)		<b>58.33333333</b>
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\sigma_{x n}]}$ (deviation, $n$ weighting)		<b>10.67187373</b>
$\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\sigma_{x n-1}]}$ (deviation, $n-1$ weighting)		<b>11.69045194</b>

---

## Probability

A **combination** is an arrangement of objects in which order is not important, as in a hand of cards.  $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$   $[nCr]$  calculates the number of possible combinations of  $n$  items taken  $r$  at a time.

*Calculate the number of 5-card poker hands that can be dealt from a deck of 52 cards.*

---

52  $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$   $[nCr]$  5  $\boxed{=}$

**2598960.**

---

A **permutation** is an arrangement of objects in which the order is important, as in a race.  $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$   $[nPr]$  calculates the number of possible permutations of  $n$  items taken  $r$  at a time.

*Calculate the number of possible permutations for the 1st-, 2nd-, and 3rd-place finishers (no ties) in an 8-horse race.*

---

8  $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$   $[nPr]$  3  $\boxed{=}$

**336.**

---

A **factorial** is the product of the positive integers from 1 to  $n$ . ( $n$  must be a positive whole number  $\leq 69$ ).

*Using the digits 1, 3, 7, and 9 only one time each, how many 4-digit numbers can you form?*

---

4  $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$   $[x!]$

**24.**

---

## Clearing and Correcting

<b>CE/C</b>	Clears value (before operation key) and $\kappa$ , but not M1, M2, M3, or STAT.
<b>CE/C</b> <b>CE/C</b>	Clears display, errors, all pending operations and $\kappa$ , but not M1, M2, M3, or STAT.
<b>OFF</b> <b>ON/C</b> (battery)	Clears display, errors, all pending operations, $\kappa$ , and STAT, but not M1, M2, and M3. Sets DEG angle units, floating-decimal format.
<b>ON/AC</b>	Clears display, errors, all pending operations, $\kappa$ , STAT, M1, M2, and M3. Sets DEG angle units, floating-decimal format.
0 <b>STO</b> <i>n</i>	Clears memory <i>n</i> .
<b>2nd</b> <b>[FLO]</b>	Clears SCI or ENG notation.
<b>2nd</b> <b>[FIX]</b> <b>.</b>	Clears FIX notation.
<b>2nd</b> <b>[CSR]</b>	Clears all statistical data.

## Constants (Repeated Operations)

A constant contains an operation and a value. To establish a constant, press **2nd** **[ $\kappa$ ]** after entering the operation and value. **=** repeats the calculation. Another operation, **ON/AC** or **CE/C**, clears  $\kappa$ .


8 <b>+</b> 7 <b>2nd</b> <b>[<math>\kappa</math>]</b>	$\kappa$	7.
<b>=</b>	$\kappa$	15.
5 <b>=</b>	$\kappa$	12.
6.6 <b>=</b>	$\kappa$	13.6

## Memory

The calculator has 3 memories. When a memory contains a number other than 0, **M1**, **M2**, or **M3** displays. To clear a single memory, press 0 **[STO]** 1, 0 **[STO]** 2, or 0 **[STO]** 3. To clear all 3 memories, press **[ON/AC]**.

<b>[STO]</b> <i>n</i>	Stores displayed value in memory <i>n</i> , replacing current value.		
	23 <b>[STO]</b> 1	<b>M1</b>	<b>23.</b>
	<b>[+]</b> 2 <b>[=]</b>	<b>M1</b>	<b>25.</b>
<b>[RCL]</b> <i>n</i>	Recalls value in memory <i>n</i> . (continued)		
	<b>[RCL]</b> 1	<b>M1</b>	<b>23.</b>
	<b>[+]</b> 3 <b>[=]</b>	<b>M1</b>	<b>26.</b>
<b>[2nd]</b> <b>[SUM]</b> <i>n</i>	Adds displayed value to memory <i>n</i> . (continued)		
	4 <b>[2nd]</b> <b>[SUM]</b> 1	<b>M1</b>	<b>4.</b>
	<b>[RCL]</b> 1	<b>M1</b>	<b>27.</b>
<b>[2nd]</b> <b>[EXC]</b> <i>n</i>	Exchanges displayed and memory values. (continued)		
	3 <b>[×]</b> 5 <b>[=]</b>	<b>M1</b>	<b>15.</b>
	<b>[2nd]</b> <b>[EXC]</b> 1	<b>M1</b>	<b>27.</b>
	<b>[2nd]</b> <b>[EXC]</b> 1	<b>M1</b>	<b>15.</b>

## Order of Operations

1st	Expressions inside parentheses.
2nd	Single-variable functions that perform the calculation and display the result immediately (square, square root, cube, cube root, trigonometric, factorial, logarithmic, percent, reciprocals, angle conversions).
3rd	Combinations and permutations.
4th	Exponentiation and roots.
5th	Multiplication and division.
6th	Addition and subtraction.
7th	 completes all operations.

The TI-30Xa uses AOS™ (Algebraic Operating System). It stores up to 4 pending operations (2 when STAT is displayed).



## Notation

<b>2nd</b> [SCI]	Selects scientific notation. 12345 [=] <b>12345.</b> <b>2nd</b> [SCI] <b>SCI</b> <b>1.2345<sup>04</sup></b>
<b>2nd</b> [ENG]	Selects engineering notation (exponent is a multiple of 3). (continued) <b>2nd</b> [ENG] <b>ENG</b> <b>12.345<sup>03</sup></b>
<b>2nd</b> [FLO]	Restores standard notation (floating-decimal) format.
<b>2nd</b> [FIX] <i>n</i>	Sets decimal places to <i>n</i> (0–9), retaining notation format. (continued) <b>2nd</b> [FIX] 2 <b>FIX</b> <b>12.35<sup>03</sup></b> <b>2nd</b> [FIX] 4 <b>FIX</b> <b>12.3450<sup>03</sup></b>
<b>2nd</b> [FIX] [.]	Removes fixed-decimal setting.
[EE]	Enters exponent.

You can enter a value in floating-decimal, fixed-decimal, or scientific notation, regardless of display format. Display format affects only results.

To enter a number in scientific notation:

1. Enter up to 10 digits for base (mantissa). If negative, press [+/-] after entering the mantissa.
2. Press [EE].
3. Enter 1 or 2 digit exponent. If negative, press [+/-] either before or after entering exponent.

---

1.2345 [+/-] [EE] [+/-] 65 **-1.2345 -65**

---

## Display Indicators

<b>M1, M2, or M3</b>	A value other than 0 in M1, M2, or M3.
<b>2nd</b>	Calculator will access 2nd function (printed above key) of next key pressed.
<b>HYP</b>	Calculator will access hyperbolic function of next key pressed.
<b>SCI or ENG</b>	Scientific or engineering notation.
<b>FIX</b>	Fixed-decimal setting.
<b>STAT</b>	Statistical register contains data.
<b>DEG, RAD, or GRAD</b>	Specifies angle-unit setting (degrees, radians, or grads). When you turn on the calculator, angle units are degrees.
<b>x</b>	$x$ -coordinate of polar to rectangular conversion.
<b>r</b>	$r$ -coordinate of rectangular to polar conversion.
<b>( )</b>	1 or more open parentheses.
<b>Error</b>	Error has occurred. Clear calculator and begin again.
<b>K</b>	Constant is active.

## Error Conditions

- Number, result, or memory sum  $x$ , where  $|x| > 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$ .
- More than 4 pending operations (2 when STAT is displayed) or more than 15 open parentheses per pending operation.
- For  $x!$ :  $x$  not an integer between 0 and 69.
- For  $y^x$ :  $y$  and  $x = 0$  or  $y < 0$  and  $x$  not an integer.
- For  $\sqrt[x]{y}$ :  $x = 0$  or  $y < 0$  and  $x$  not an odd integer.
- Dividing by 0.
- For  $\sqrt{x}$ :  $x < 0$ .
- For LOG or LN:  $x \leq 0$ .
- For TAN:  $x=90^\circ, -90^\circ, 270^\circ, -270^\circ, 450^\circ$ , etc.
- For  $\text{SIN}^{-1}$  or  $\text{COS}^{-1}$ :  $|x| > 1$ .
- For  $\text{TANH}^{-1}$ :  $|x| \geq 1$ .
- For  $R \rightarrow P$ :  $x$  or  $y$  has exponent  $> 63$ .
- For  $nCr$  or  $nPr$ :  $n$  or  $r$  are not integers  $\geq 0$ .
- More than 9999 statistical data points.
- Statistical data point  $x$ , where  $|x| \geq 1E64$ .
- $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$   $[\Sigma-]$  to remove the only data point.
- Calculating  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\sigma x_n$ , or  $\sigma x_{n-1}$  with no data points or  $\sigma x_{n-1}$  with one data point.
- $\boxed{2\text{nd}}$   $[\text{CSR}]$  with no data points.

## In Case of Difficulty

Review instructions to be certain calculations were performed properly.

### **TI-30Xa Solar**

If the display is blank, expose the solar panel to adequate light. Press **ON/AC** and try again.

## Service Information

### For General Information

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KnowledgeBase and E-mail Inquires:	<a href="http://education.ti.com/support">education.ti.com/support</a>
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# TI-30Xa Solar School Edition

<b>CE/C</b>	Clears last entry and error.
<b>CE/C</b> <b>CE/C</b>	Clears display and operations.
<b>ON/AC</b>	Clears all, including memory, STAT.

<b>2nd</b> <b>[FIX]</b> <i>n</i>	Sets display to <i>n</i> decimal places.
<b>2nd</b> <b>[FIX]</b> <b>.</b>	Removes fixed decimal setting.
<b>2nd</b> <b>[SCI]</b>	Sets scientific display format.
<b>2nd</b> <b>[ENG]</b>	Sets engineering display format.
<b>2nd</b> <b>[FLO]</b>	Sets floating-decimal display format.
<b>+/-</b>	Changes sign of last number entered.

## Memory

The TI-30Xa has three memories.

<b>[STO]</b> <i>n</i>	Stores displayed value in memory <i>n</i> .
<b>[RCL]</b> <i>n</i>	Recalls value stored in memory to display.
<b>2nd</b> <b>[SUM]</b> <i>n</i>	Adds displayed value to memory <i>n</i> .
<b>2nd</b> <b>[EXC]</b> <i>n</i>	Exchanges displayed and memory values.

## Math operations

$2 \times 3^2 = ?$	<b>2</b> <b>[<math>\times</math>]</b> <b>3</b> <b>[<math>x^2</math>]</b> <b>=</b>	18.
$5^{1.83 + 3}$	<b>5</b> <b>[<math>y^x</math>]</b> <b>(</b> <b>1.83</b> <b>+</b> <b>3</b> <b>)</b> <b>=</b>	5. 4.83 2376.977774
$5\sqrt{7}$	<b>7</b> <b>2nd</b> <b>[<math>\sqrt[y]{x}</math>]</b> <b>5</b> <b>=</b>	1.475773162
Reciprocal of 3.2	<b>3.2</b> <b>[<math>1/x</math>]</b>	0.3125
9% add-on 453	<b>453</b> <b>+</b> <b>9</b> <b>2nd</b> <b>[%]</b> <b>=</b>	40.77 493.77
$\ln 2$	<b>2</b> <b>[LN]</b>	0.693147181
$\log 2$	<b>2</b> <b>[LOG]</b>	0.301029996
$e^{1.5}$	<b>1.5</b> <b>2nd</b> <b>[<math>e^x</math>]</b>	4.48168907

## Constants

<b>2nd</b> <b>[K]</b>	stores operation and value in K.	
$16 \times 3.25$	<b>16</b> <b>[<math>\times</math>]</b> <b>3.25</b> <b>2nd</b> <b>[K]</b> <b>=</b>	52.
$12 \times 3.25$	<b>12</b> <b>=</b>	39.
$24 \times 3.25$	<b>24</b> <b>=</b>	78.



# TI-30Xa Solar School Edition

## Trig and Hyperbolic Operations

[DRG] displays DEG, RAD, GRAD; [2nd] [DRG-] converts.

Examples in DEG, FIX 3.

$\sin 30^\circ$	30 [SIN]	0.500
$\sin^{-1} .7$	.7 [2nd] [SIN <sup>-1</sup> ]	44.427
(8,-6) R►P, disp. r	8 [2nd] [x↔y] 6 [+↔-] [2nd] [R►P]	10.000
disp. $\theta$	[2nd] [x↔y]	-36.870
(9,83°) P►R, disp. x	9 [2nd] [x↔y] 83 [2nd] [P►R]	1.097
disp. y	[2nd] [x↔y]	8.933
$\sinh 25$	25 [HYP] [SIN]	3.600 <sup>10</sup>
$\cosh^{-1} 2.3$	2.3 [HYP] [2nd] [COS <sup>-1</sup> ]	1.475

## Degree/Minute/Second and Decimal Angles

$5^\circ 10' 01.20''$ to dec.	5.100120 [2nd] [DMS►DD]	5.167
$5.167^\circ$ to DMS	5.167 [2nd] [DD►DMS]	$5^\circ 10' 01'' 20$

## Statistics and Probability

Permutations	52 [2nd] [nPr] 5 [=]	311875200.
Combinations	52 [2nd] [nCr] 5 [=]	2598960.
Factorial: 4!	4 [2nd] [x!]	24.

[2nd] [CSR] clears all statistical data if STAT is displayed.

Data point = 9	9 [Σ+]	n=	1
2 data points = 4	4 [2nd] [FRQ] 2		Fr 02
	[Σ+]	n=	3
Data point = 5	5 [Σ+]	n=	4
Mean	[2nd] [ $\bar{x}$ ]		5.5
Sample std. dev.	[2nd] [ $\sigma_{x n-1}$ ]		2.380476143
Change 9 to 11	9 [2nd] [Σ-]	n=	3
	11 [Σ+]	n=	4
Mean	[2nd] [ $\bar{x}$ ]		6.