

**CLX** replaces the number in the displayed X-register with zero and prepares the X-register for a new number. The new number then writes over the zero in X.

**ENTER** also prepares the X-register for a new number by terminating the old number and copying it into the Y-register. A new number then writes over the number in the X-register without lifting the stack.

## Programming Tips

The following three programming tips should help the advanced programmer:

1. If you press **A** or **GTO A** or have **GTO A** in a running program and there is no corresponding **LBL A**, the calculator executes from the top of memory.
2. If **R/S** is pressed from the keyboard, the first **RTN** encountered will be ignored. The program will stop at the second **RTN**.
3. If a subroutine call does not have a corresponding label, the program will continue execution from the subroutine call, not from the top of memory. The next **RTN** encountered is ignored.

You can verify each of these tips with your calculator and make use of them in a number of ways.

## Calculating Range

The HP-65 performs all calculations by using a 10-digit number and a power of 10. This abbreviated form of expressing numbers using powers of 10 is called scientific notation; i.e.,  $23712.45 = 2.371245 \times 10^4$  in scientific notation. All calculation results are rounded to 10 significant digits.

## Underflow

If a result develops that is too small in magnitude to be carried in a register ( $0 < \text{result} < 10^{-99}$ ), the register is set to zero and a running program stops.

## Overflow

If a computation develops a magnitude that exceeds the capacity of a register ( $> 9.999999999 \times 10^{99}$ ), the register is set to all 9's (*with appropriate sign*), the largest magnitude expressible in a register, and a running program stops.

## Temperature Range

The operating temperature range for the HP-65, including charging, is  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $50^{\circ}$  to  $104^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).