

The most advanced App of calculation
SmartCalculation_rjfv
With compliance approved by **Apple App Store**



Download and install free of charge

for **iPhone/iPad**: [SmartCalculation_rjfv2](#)
for **Android mobile**: [SmartCalculation_rjfvA](#)
for **Windows PC**: [SmartCalculation_rjfvW](#)

An evolution to all traditional calculators: automatism, facility and time saving!
A new generation of calculators!

Features:

(1) **Automatism:**

The calculation is done as soon as entering the expression. A calculation is finished in 10 seconds providing 1 minute is taken using other calculators or Apps.

There are six consecutive calculators acting synchronously to finish a rather complicated calculation in short time.

(2) **Complete functions:** including all fundamental calculations for school, university, engineering and scientific research (see screenshots **S1** to **S10**).

(3) **Providing some unique calculations** (see screenshots **S2** to **S7**)

- (a) Solution & chart of equation $F(x)=0$, $F(x)$ may be any functions consisting of all basic mathematical functions
- (b) Design a container with the minimum surface for certain charge (package saving)
- (c) Pallet maximum loading pattern (efficiency of transportation).
- (d) Entering Date/Time to calculate decay of a property such as radioactivity.
- (e) Calculation of 2D to 8D arithmetic matrix.
- (f) Solution & chart of polynomial (order 2 to 8) equation.

(4) **Data base:** Save and Read out the calculation data sheets.

Example screenshots S1 to S10:

S1 General & Scientific calculations

SmartCalculus 2.1

Scientific DateTime Polynomial **F(x)=0** Demo

A $3*(6.6/3.3-1.2*2.5)^2+(2^{12})^{1/12}-4.3^{2.6}$ 4.97745854135894

B $\log 79.4-\log(5-9.6/3.4)+\ln 0.7-\ln(e^2-1)$ -0.649193786331498

C $\sin 5^\circ+\cos 8.2^\circ-\tan(1-\pi/5)+\sin(\operatorname{asin} 0.6)$ 1.28713312188126

D $2.4e^{-(A-3.5)^2/1.4}$ 0.504728844700071

E $\sin(\log(1.7+A^{1/2}))- \sinh(A*B-\cosh C)$ 89.4483733546113

+ - * / $\sqrt{\quad}$ save read

pow root < > ° % () Clear

sin cos tan log ln e π !

asin acos atan sinh cosh tanh fmod Matrix

* Multiply, / Divide, e.g. $4*3/2=6$. < > Exponent, e.g. $3<5>$ the fifth power of 3. There are 6 consecutive calculating fields labeled A to F. The later fields may include calculations of the preceding fields. For example, when field C is focused, enter 'A/B' to obtain calculation A divided by calculation B. You can click left label A of field A to write character 'A' on the current field C, as well as for 'B'.

1 2 ABC 3 DEF -

4 GHI 5 JKL 6 MNO $\sqrt{\quad}$

7 PQRS 8 TUV 9 WXYZ $\times$

* # 0 + . ✓

S2 Solving universal equation $F(x)=0$

SmartCalculus 2.1

Scientific DateTime Polynomial **Close** Dem

Close chart Enter x

$\sin(\log(x<8>+3x<4>+1))$ = 0

F(x) $\sin(\log(x^8+3x^4+1))$

8 solutions:

-15.0693349781	-6.09930828535
-2.44502933448	-0.00022146269
2.44502933448	
6.09930828535	37.2217032124

+ - * / $\sqrt{\quad}$ save read

pow root < > ° % () Clear

sin cos tan log ln e π !

asin acos atan sinh cosh tanh fmod Matr

F(x) chart and $F(x)=0$ solutions. F(x) may be any mathematical function consisting of all basic mathematical functions shown above, such as $\sin(\log(x^2+1))$. Enter a reasonable F(x), then click **Get solution**. Maximum 8 solutions are displayed when more solutions exist.

S3 Design minimum surface container S4 Pallet maximum loading pattern

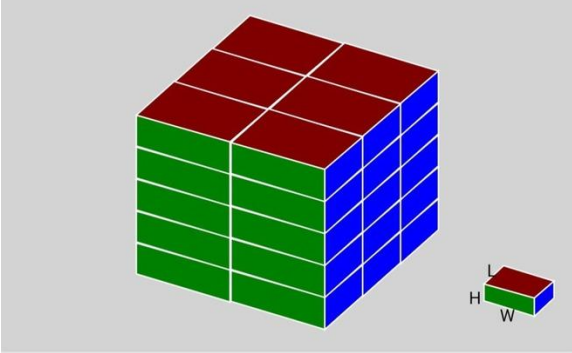
SmartCalculus 2.1

Practical	Credit	Close	Max. loading
Charge	L(mm)	W(mm)	H(mm)
Box	52.6	75.9	25.5

Required number of charge units: 30 **Calculate**

Carton L(mm)	Carton W(mm)	Carton H(mm)	Surface(m ²)
157.8	151.8	127.5	0.126856 (Minimum)

Enter file name or note here



Enter shape (box or cylinder), dimension(precision: 0.1mm) and required loading number of the charge units to design a container with the Minimum surface for saving carton.

SmartCalculus 2.1

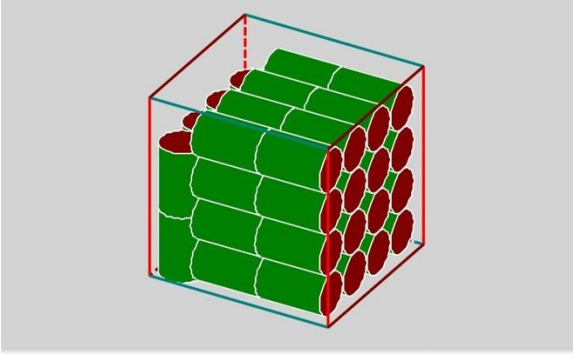
Practical	Credit	Min. surface	Close
Charge	D(mm)	H(mm)	
Cylinder	483	756	

Orientation: No limit

Pallet L(mm)	Pallet W(mm)	Pallet H(mm)	Occupancy
1945	2100	2086	65.0%

Calculate Max. loading number of charge units: 40

15 Cylinder D=483 H=756 N=40



Enter dimension(precision: 1 mm) of the pallet, and shape(box/cylinder), dimension and orientation of the charge unit. Calculate the max. number of units which can be loaded into the pallet, and show Maximum loading pattern.

S5 Date/Time, decay calculation

Scientific

Close

Polynomial

F(x)=0

Demo

A

2026_02_14

03

h

25

m

19

s

B

2026_02_16

03

h

25

m

19

s

days passed

2

C

B-A

Enter intensity at time A

120

D

120

Enter half decay time(day)

2

E

2

Intensity at time B

60

F

De^{-ln2(C/E)}

+

-

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save

read

pow

root

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Clear

sin

cos

tan

log

ln

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π

!

Select DateTime A and B. The time interval is calculated in C (precision 1 s). Enter in D intensity of a radioactivity at time A, in E the half decay time. The intensity at time B is calculated in F. You can change calculating expression in D, E and/or F to do some calculation relevant to time interval you want.

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S6 Calculation of arithmetic matrix

3D demo

8D demo

Calculate

Finish

Clear

1.17022436139291

R1

0.831 0.432 1.692 2.994 2.421 2.499 2.892 0.630

R2

0.483 2.277 2.490 2.400 0.360 2.787 1.653 0.501

R3

2.496 0.324 1.989 0.969 0.072 0.720 0.561 1.845

R4

2.763 1.227 2.565 1.839 0.522 1.215 2.004 1.386

R5

1.554 0.387 2.949 2.610 1.134 2.325 2.586 2.943

R6

2.772 2.688 1.467 2.451 1.194 1.266 0.417 1.689

R7

0.357 1.884 1.350 0.702 1.671 2.634 1.236 0.111

R8

2.871 2.847 0.231 1.197 2.931 1.053 0.111 2.268

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save

read

Calculation of 2D to 8D matrix. Enter data of the elements. The dimension is determined by number (rows/columns) of the entered data elements. Each element in a row should be separated by 'space'. Click **Calculate**, then click **Finish**. For example, do matrix calculation in calculating field A and B respectively. Enter expression A/B in calculating field C to obtain matrix value A divided by matrix value B.

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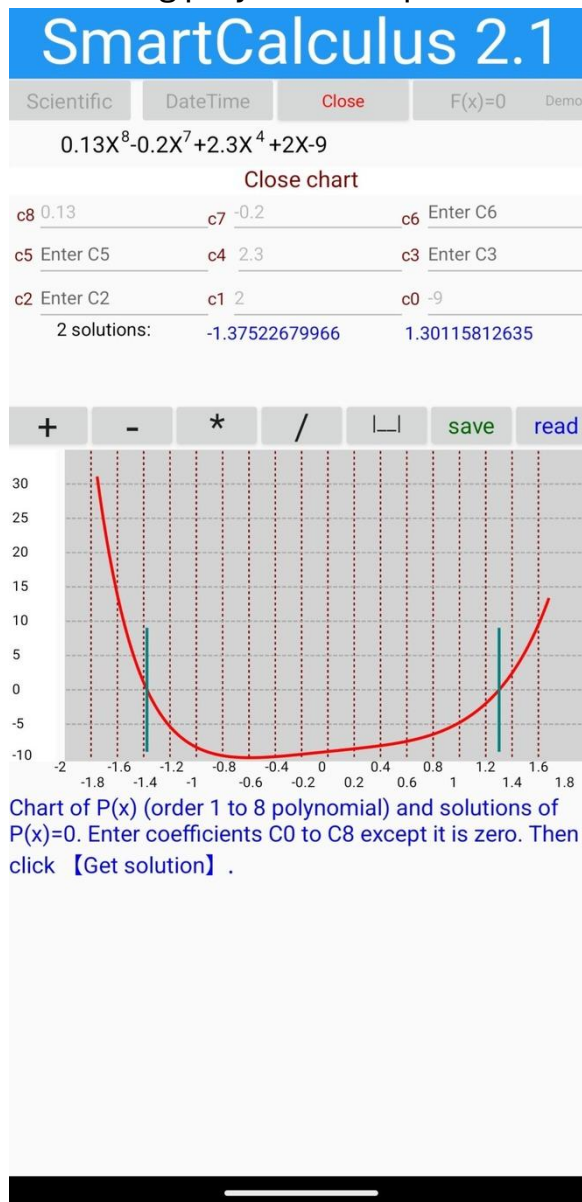
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S7 Solving polynomial equation



S8 Triangle calculation in 10 secs

SmartCalculus 2.1

General Demo $Ax^2+Bx+C=0$ Close EG L

Side A length 3.2

A 3.2

Side B length 5.6

B 5.6

Angle A^B, ° to radian 2.17293491873294

C 124.5°

Cosine formula: 61.899999531386

D $A^2 + B^2 - 2AB\cos C$

Side C calculation: 7.86765527532733

E $D^{1/2}$

+ - * / $\sqrt{\quad}$ save read

pow root < > ° % () Clear

Triangle calculation: enter lengths of side A, B and angle A^B to calculate automatically length of side C. You just need to change A, B and/or angle A^B to obtain the calculation you want.

S9 Solving $Ax^2+Bx+C=0$ in 10 secs

SmartCalculus 2.1

General

Demo

Close

Triangle

EG

L

A

2.3

2.3

B

3.6

3.6

C

-5.7

-5.7

D

$B^2 - 4AC$

65.4

E

Solution 1
 $(-B + D^{1/2})/2A$

0.975440575578759

F

Solution 2
 $(-B - D^{1/2})/2A$

-2.54065796688311

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save

read

Calculating automatically solutions of equation $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$. You just need to change coefficients A,,B, and/or C to obtain the solutions you want.

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S10 Credit-monthly installment

SmartCalculus 2.1

Practical

Close

Min. surface

Max. loading

Amount

680000

Term(in month)

120

Annual interests rate

(5.11%)

Monthly installment

7 210.49

Gross interests

185 258.77

Start simulation of Amortization in 2 terms

+

-

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save

read

pow

root

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%

(

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Clear

Credit simulation: Enter amount, term and annual interest rate to calculate monthly installment. Annual interest rate may be nominal, e.g. 5.0%, or effective, e.g. (5.11%). Please enter effective annual interest rate in parenthesis. Amortization in two terms is optional for long term credit. Here the monthly installment in fore term is less than that in late term. Based on the data of single term amortization, Click **Amortization in 2 terms** to do it.

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