different definitions of quantiles:

quantile of the Binomial CDF:
==========

invBinomialCDf(0.05,100,0.3)
23

WARNING!
prob = 0.05
xInv = 23
---
prob-0.01 = 0.04
*xInv = 22

BinomialCDf(23,100,0.3)
0.0755307673
BinomialCDf(22,100,0.3)
0.04786573865

invBinomialCDf(0.95,100,0.3)
38

WARNING!
prob = 0.95
xInv = 38
---
prob-0.01 = 0.94
*xInv = 37

BinomialCDf(38,100,0.3)
0.9660210017
BinomialCDf(37,100,0.3)
0.9469544142

mathematica by Wolfram version 8
==========

Quantile[dist,q] is equivalent to
InverseCDF[dist,q]

Quantile[dist,q] gives the q-th quantile of the symbolic distribution dist.

InverseCDF[dist,q] gives the inverse of the cumulative distribution function for the symbolic distribution dist as a function of the variable q.

For a **continuous** distribution **dist** the inverse CDF at q is the value x such that CDF[dist,x]=q.
For a **discrete** distribution **dist** the inverse CDF at q is the **smallest integer x** such that CDF[dist,x]≥q.

```
InverseCDF[BinomialDistribution[100, 0.3], 0.05]
23
Quantile[BinomialDistribution[100, 0.3], 0.05]
23
CDF[BinomialDistribution[100, 0.3], 23]
0.0755308
CDF[BinomialDistribution[100, 0.3], 22]
0.0478657
```

ClassPad and mathematica go hand in hand!

Now consider the Student-t-distribution:
==========

invTCDf(0.05,100)

1.660234326

invTCDf(0.95,100)

-1.660234326

mathematica

```
Quantile[StudentTDistribution[100],0.05]
 -1.66023
Quantile[StudentTDistribution[100],0.95]
 1.66023
```

Here ClassPad and mathematica did not go hand in hand!

The 5%-quantile in mathematica equals the 95%-quantile in ClassPad!

Inv. Distribution in the Stat-Menu 

In the help-window by CASIO we can read:
Calculates the Student-t cumulative probability density function boundary value for a specified percentage area **in the right tail.**

In the help-window by CASIO we can read:
Calculates the number of trials needed for a specified probability of success for the binomial cumulative probability distribution.