mąXbox



maXbox Starter 41

Deal with Big Numbers

1.1 A Big Decimal or Big Int Interface

Today we step through numbers and infinity.

As you may know there's no simple solution to print, calculate or store big numbers or decimals, for example you want to compute 400000078669 / 2000123 your calculator shows (so does my Casio FX-880P):

199987.7401

So this is not the end of the line, a second test is

maxcalcF('400000078669 / 2000123')

and we get: 199987.740088485

And there are even more numbers that need to compute so we switch to http://www.wolframalpha.com to get the real precision thing or at least an approximation:

199987<mark>.</mark>7400884845581996707202507045816682274040146530988344 21683066491410778237138415987416773868407092963782727362267 220...

http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=400000078669%2F2000123

again as you suppose the numbers go on.

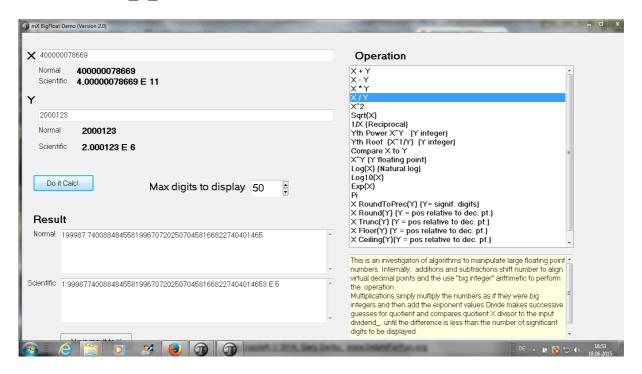
Use "Power Towers" to write them down. The decimal point is the most important part of a decimal number like above. Without it, we would be lost ... and not know what each position meant.

Dividing decimals is almost the same as dividing whole numbers, except you use the position of the decimal point in the dividend to determine the decimal places in the result. Our division is always an approximation. Approximate means you're going to round the number. Because you're not actually giving the exact number, all those numbers after the decimal, the rounded number is called an approximation:

199987.7401 is roundToPrec4 of: 199987.740088485

Although, you probably wondered how they get those nice and fancy graphical user interfaces (GUI) for large numbers, here in maXbox we do also have one:

maXbox3 568 U BigFloatTestscript2.pas Compiled done: 6/18/2015



The idea that you are approximating is that, as you are only taking the first 50 decimal places as you can see at the screen-shot. The same like wolfram goes like this:

199987.7400884845581996707202507045816682274040146530988344 21683066491410778237138415987416773868407092963782727362267 2205

When we try to write this decimal number (or the well known PI or SQR(2)) in decimal notation, we get an endless stream of digits.

3.141592653589723.....and so on forever.

But suppose instead, we use fractional notation. Then we can write each part as a precise (irreducible)

<u>400000078669</u> 2000123

A fraction is an exact ratio of 2 numbers, and if those 2 numbers are integers, or at least rational numbers, then the fraction can more

appropriately be called a rational number. An irrational number can be represented as an approximation to a rational number to an extremely high degree of accuracy.

It's quite clear that there are fractions which can't be expressed in finite decimal form!

Now, here's the big problem. Not every number is rational! For example there is no fraction for sqrt(2). That is, no matter what whole numbers m and n you pick, m/n is not the square root of 2. Euclid wrote down a real AND beautiful proof of this fact around 2300 years ago.

Interesting point about those real numbers is also the possibility to divide the number to his prime factorization:

```
29×37×127^(-1)×179×15749^(-1)×2082607

maxcalcF('29*37*(127^-1)*179*(15749^-1)*2082607');

>> 199987.740088485
```

1.2 Real Big Integer

So what about big integers? For example you want to compute fact(70), your calculator shows:

```
fact(70) = 1.19785716699699e+100 or maxcalcF('70!')
1.19785716699699E100
```

or even more

1.1978571669969891796072783721689098736458938142546425857... \times 10^{100}

but the maximum range on Pascal, C or Delphi depends on your operating system types, means nowadays an int64 range is big.

Now that the "signed" words are finally up-to-par with the unsigned integer types, languages introduce a new 64-bits integer type, called

integer types, languages introduce a new 64-bits integer type, called Int64, with a whopping range of -2^63..2^63 - 1

Another way is to use a type extended, but the limitation is precision like

```
Writeln(FloatToStr(Fact(70)))
```

it only shows 1.2E+0100 or 1.19785716699698966E100

With a BigInt Library you'll see the full range of Fact(70):

```
All examples can be found online:
```

```
maxbox3\examples\161_bigint_class_maxprove2.txt
http://www.softwareschule.ch/examples/161 bigint class maxprove2.txt
```

The call respectively the calculation goes like this:

```
function GetBigIntFact(aval: byte): string;
//call of unit mybigint
var mbRes: TMvBigInt;
  i: integer;
begin
 mbRes:= TMyBigInt.Create(1);
 try
  //multiplication of factor
  for i:= 1 to aval do
   mbRes.Multiply1(mbres, i);
  Result:= mbRes.ToString;
 finally
  //FreeAndNil(mbResult);
  mbRes.Free;
 end:
end:
Or you want the power of 100 like 2^100=
12676506002282299670376
function BigPow(aone, atwo: integer): string;
var tbig1, tbig2: TInteger;
begin
 tbig1:= TInteger.create(aone);
 //tbig2:= TInteger.create(10);
 try
  tbig1.pow(atwo);
 finally
  result:= tbig1.toString(false);
  tbig1.Free;
 end:
end:
At least one really big, it's 333^4096 (10332 decimal digits)!:
85424105895770887322966965917914584710138161386222147182917
67781049536057906627318361093758865620577697322240787369539
81504332246815140327668478948527046875787550310970504170251
```

```
61822027640052204288908482254041966887584978480948804804531
68842877575361652520057158629595160885099803962695340286603
65420928832906521186092765576521399427875156924799554483049
60408342035664949958679770243634087828122915569941363579273
08113855650386504632881711947132973787269397260118254731758
05568507298463372949182573598560708416955751131747136868195
90716263857614668544618616367441291937469198270179365762316
27274242851618669771351464936198226636040729051607760103015
32925112772102255453238309477101692745197761359929665709233
51531295824879397991322837579720238982560189119063069027081
92127935896234473722810639917111975029763535242529850876912
33430206123870409178015883291874877723120751841704266668129
87442697693124661510035155106762505818472700736893694628439
4840868733993575255583583170
55359947722039227225423876928932200844350921818577101458295
13511381906756017382397217776898779213454899732222634652574
89935099549137644474027777583956137051269588783021487059246
17598489865075863183194186708153376785925896453521253497876
13552701597508011611524503843754837913945812148834125113809
99171425821993170789973409296543662081
```

I'm trying to move a part of SysTools to Win64. There is a class TStDecimal which is a fixed-point value with a total of 38 significant digits. The class itself uses a lot of ASM code.

```
function BigDecimal(aone: float; atwo: integer): string;
begin
  with TStDecimal.create do begin
  try
    //assignfromint(aone)
    assignfromfloat(aone) //2
    RaiseToPower(atwo) //23
    result:= asstring
  finally
    free
  end;
end;
end;
```

SysTools is hosted under Sourceforge:

http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/tpsystools

The class TStDecimal is defined in the unit StDecMth. It has the following description: StDecMth declares and implements TStDecimal. This is a fixed-point value with a total of 38 significant digits of which 16 are to the right of the decimal point.

1366556882568704.2292943165706246

It is important to note that Infinity is not a real number, it is an idea. An idea of something without an end.

Infinity is not "getting larger", it is already fully formed. Sometimes students or people (including me) say it "goes on and on" which sounds like it is growing somehow. But infinity does not do anything, it just is.

```
Writeln(")
Writeln('Big Lotto Combination 1600 of 5000!')
Writeln(")
Writeln(BinominalCoefficient(5000, 1600));
Writeln(")
Writeln('Same Lotto Comb 6 of 45!')
Writeln(BinominalCoefficient(45, 6)); -->8145060
Writeln('Same Lotto Comb 39 of 45!')
Writeln(BinominalCoefficient(45, 39)); -->8145060
```

OK, 1/3 is a finite number (it is not infinite). But written as a decimal number the digit 3 repeats forever (we say "0.3 repeating"):

```
0.3333333333333333333333... (etc.)
```

There's no reason why the 3s should ever stop: they repeat infinitely. Okay, I hope you're not one of those people who denies 0.999...=1, because it sounds like you're saying 0.333... doesn't exactly equal 1/3. If there are only a finite amount of 3s, I wouldn't argue a bit that they're not equal, but with an infinite amount, they are.

Test the script with **F9** / F2 or press Compile.

Conclusion And we can easily create much larger numbers than those! But none of these numbers are even close to infinity. Because they are finite, and infinity is ... not finite!

"Wise men speak because they have something to say; Fools, because they have to say something". -Plato

Feedback @ max@kleiner.com

Literature: Kleiner et al., Patterns konkret, 2003, Software & Support

http://www.softwareschule.ch/download/codesign 2015.pdf

http://www.softwareschule.ch/download/XXL_BigInt_Tutorial.pdf

http://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/infinity.html

https://github.com/maxkleiner/maXbox3/releases

1.3 Appendix Study with BigInt Direct

// TODO: Copy a file in a connected share path //this is 333^4096:

```
function GetBigIntDirect: string;
 //Unit mybigint
var mbResult: TMyBigInt;
   i: integer;
begin
 mbResult:= TMyBigInt.Create(333);
  // Faktoren im Zaehler aufmultiplizieren ---> 2^12=4096
  for i = 1 to 12 do begin
   mbResult.Multiply(mbresult, mbresult);
   //writeIn(inttostr(i)+': '+mbresult.tostring);
   end;
  Result:= mbResult.ToString;
 finally
  //FreeAndNil(mbResult);
  mbResult.Free:
 end:
end;
TMyBigInt = class
  private
   Len: Integer;
   Value: AnsiString;
   procedure Trim;
   procedure Shift(k: Integer);
   procedure MultiplyAtom(Multiplier1: TMyBigInt; Multiplier2: Integer);
  public
   constructor Create(iValue: Integer = 0);
   procedure Add(Addend1, Addend2: TMyBigInt);
   procedure Multiply(Multiplier1, Multiplier2: TMyBigInt); overload;
   procedure Multiply(Multiplier1: TMyBigInt; Multiplier2: Integer); overload;
   function ToString: string;
   procedure CopyFrom(mbCopy: TMyBigInt);
  end:
```