AI - Powered Calculator

Bachelor Thesis By

Ashish Kumar (Reg No. 678) Amarjit Hore (Reg No. 669) Roshan Kumar (Reg No. 729)



A Thesis report submitted to

Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani

for the partial fulfillment of the degree of

Bachelor of Technology
in
Computer Science and Engineering

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that project report entitled "AI-Powered Calculator App" being submitted by Amarjit Hore (Reg No. 669), Ashish Kumar (Reg No. 678), Roshan Kumar (Reg No.729), undergraduate students of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani, West Bengal, 741235, India, for the award of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering, is an original research work carried out under my supervision and guidance.

The project has fulfilled all the requirements as per the regulations of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani and, in my opinion, has reached the standards needed for submission. The work, techniques, and results presented have not been submitted to any other university or institute for the award of any other degree or diploma.

((Dr. Anirban Lakshman)

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani Kalyani, W.B.-741235, India.

DECLARATION

We hereby affirm that the research presented in this report, titled "AI-powered Calculator" has been submitted to the Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering.

The work was conducted from July 2024 to Nov 2024 under the guidance of Dr. Anirban Lakshman, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani, West Bengal - 741235, India. We declare that the report does not contain any classified information.

Candidates:

- Ashish Kumar (Reg No.678)

- Amarjit Hore (Reg No.669)

Amorgittore

- Roshan Kumar (Reg No.729)

Department: Computer Science and Engineering

Institute Name: Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani

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IIIT Kalyani

Date: 14/11/2023

Amarjit Hore

Roll No.: CSE/21009/669

Throughtore

Ashish Kumar

Roll No.: CSE/21018/678

Roshan Kumar

Roll No.: CSE/21069/729

Abstract

This project presents the development of an innovative Al-Powered Calculator App that transforms the way users interact with mathematical calculations. Inspired by Apple's Math Notes, this app leverages advanced technologies such as handwriting recognition, graphical capabilities, and artificial intelligence to provide a seamless and intuitive user experience.

The app's handwriting recognition feature allows users to write mathematical equations naturally, which are then converted into digital format for calculation. The graphical capabilities enable users to visualize mathematical expressions and graphs, making it easier to understand complex concepts.

The Al-powered engine processes user inputs and provides step-by-step solutions, offering a comprehensive understanding of mathematical problems. Additionally, the app integrates with the Gemini API for advanced computational capabilities, enabling real-time processing of mathematical expressions.

This project demonstrates the potential of AI and machine learning in revolutionizing mathematical problem-solving. The AI-Powered Calculator App is a versatile tool for students, professionals, and anyone seeking to enhance their mathematical skills. Its user-friendly interface, interactive features, and advanced AI capabilities make it an ideal solution for mathematical calculations and education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence / Gemini API / Calculator App / Real time Processing.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement

Traditional calculator apps and math software often struggle to handle complex mathematical equations and abstract concepts, limiting their usefulness for students and professionals. Additionally, these tools typically require users to input equations using a keyboard or mouse, which can be time-consuming and prone to errors. Furthermore, most calculator apps lack the ability to recognize and interpret handwritten mathematical expressions, making it difficult for users to quickly and easily enter and solve problems. To address these challenges, there is a need for an innovative calculator app that can accurately recognize and solve complex mathematical equations, interpret abstract concepts, and allow users to input equations naturally using handwriting recognition. Such an app would greatly enhance mathematical problem-solving, encourage creativity and exploration in mathematics, and make advanced mathematical capabilities accessible to a wider range of user.

1.2 Literature Survey

The development of Al-powered applications has witnessed significant advancements in recent years, particularly in the domain of educational and productivity tools. The Al-powered Calculator App draws inspiration from Apple's Math Notes for iPad, which serves as a benchmark in merging technology with learning. However, the existing literature reveals several areas of exploration and improvement that this project seeks to address.

1. Handwriting Recognition

Handwriting recognition technology has evolved significantly, especially with

machine learning models. This project adapts these principles for broader platforms like Android and PC, filling a gap in device inclusivity.

2. Graphical Representation

Graphical visualization enhances problem comprehension, but existing tools lack handwriting recognition and real-time interactivity. The Al-powered Calculator App integrates these features, allowing users to create and interpret graphs directly from drawn inputs.

3. Cross-Platform Accessibility

Most advanced mathematical tools are exclusive to specific operating systems or require expensive subscriptions. This app ensures cross-platform compatibility and a cost-effective solution, targeting Android and PC users alongside traditional iPad users.

4. Advanced Al Integration

Al integration in educational tools has been studied extensively. This project extends the concept by enabling real-time analysis of user drawings and mathematical queries using the Gemini API, a feature not comprehensively explored in existing literature.

1.3 Proposed System

The **Al-Powered Calculator App** is a cutting-edge mathematical tool designed to revolutionize how users interact with complex calculations and problem-solving. Inspired by Apple's Math Notes for iPad, this system combines advanced Al capabilities with a user-centric interface to provide a versatile platform accessible on Android and PC. The proposed system focuses on overcoming the limitations of existing mathematical tools by integrating handwriting recognition, real-time interaction, and cross-platform accessibility.

Objectives:

The primary objectives of the proposed system are as follows:

- 1. **Handwriting Recognition**: Enable users to input mathematical expressions using natural handwriting and convert these into digital format with high accuracy.
- 2. **Complex Equation Solving**: Provide solutions to both basic and advanced mathematical problems, including abstract and physics-related scenarios.
- 3. **Graphical Representation**: Allow users to create visualizations, such as graphs, to aid in understanding and analyzing mathematical problems.
- 4. **Cross-Platform Accessibility**: Design the application to run seamlessly on Android and PC platforms, ensuring inclusivity and reach.
- 5. **Educational Resource**: Serve as a tutorial for developers, making it accessible for those without prior experience in Python or React.

Chapter 2

Requirements Specification

2.1 User Requirements

- 1. **UI**: Simple, user-friendly design for easy equation input and result display.
- 2. **Mathematical Functionality**: Support for solving basic and advanced equations, including symbolic solutions and graphical plotting.
- 3. **Backend**: Integration with Gemini API for complex calculations.
- 4. **Performance**: Fast processing and real-time feedback for computations and plots.
- 5. Cross-Platform: Accessible on Android and PC.
- 6. **User Experience**: Smooth, responsive interface with accurate results.
- 7. **Multiple Formats**: Support for LaTeX, text, and graphical equation inputs.
- 8. Data Handling: Validate input data before processing.

2.2 Important Use Cases

Use Case 1: Handwriting Recognition for Mathematical Expressions

Actor: User

Goal: Convert handwritten mathematical equations into digital format and solve

them.

Scenario:

- 1. The user writes a mathematical equation on the app's canvas.
- 2. The app processes the handwritten input using the Handwriting

Recognition Module.

- 3. The backend validates and solves the equation, returning the result.
- 4. The result is displayed on the screen in LaTeX format for clarity.

Pre-condition:

• The canvas is ready for input, and the backend is operational.

Post-condition:

The user receives the solution to the handwritten equation.

Use Case 2: Collaborative Learning Mode

Actor: User (Student/Teacher)

Goal: Use the app for collaborative mathematical problem-solving and teaching.

Scenario:

- 1. A teacher uses the app to draw or solve equations in a live classroom setup.
- 2. Students interact by writing on their own devices, which sync with the teacher's app.
- 3. The app processes the equations collaboratively and displays shared solutions.

Pre-condition:

A collaborative environment with connectivity between devices is set up.

Post-condition:

• Solutions are shared in real-time, enhancing learning outcomes.

Use Case 3: Complex Problem Solving

Actor: User

Goal: Solve complex mathematical or physics problems using advanced

computation.

Scenario:

- 1. The user inputs a scenario (e.g., "Calculate the force required to accelerate a 10kg object at 5m/s²").
- 2. The app processes the problem and queries the backend for a solution.
- 3. The solution is computed using the Gemini API and displayed to the user.

Pre-condition:

• The user provides all necessary parameters for the problem.

Post-condition:

• The user receives the computed solution in a detailed format.

Use Case 4: Interpreting Abstract Drawing

Actor: User

Goal: Provide a conceptual or historical context based on user-drawn illustrations.

Scenario:

- 1. The user draws a visual representation of a abstract or a story.
- 2. The app processes the drawing using its image recognition and contextual understanding module.

Pre-condition:

- The drawing includes identifiable elements that can be interpreted conceptually.
- The backend's context recognition module is active and functional.

Post-condition:

• The user receives a relevant conceptual interpretation or historical reference based on their drawing.

Chapter 3

Prerequisite Theories and Technologies

3.1. Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and learn from experience. In the context of the AI-powered calculator App, AI technologies, including machine learning (ML) and deep learning, play a central role in handwriting recognition, interpreting abstract drawings, and solving complex mathematical problems.

Al in the app involves the recognition of handwriting, the processing of natural language (text or symbols), and the drawing recognition system. For handwriting recognition, deep learning models, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), are used to process and understand the strokes made by users on the canvas.

- Handwriting Recognition: All systems leverage pattern recognition algorithms to identify and convert handwritten symbols or equations into machine-readable text. This is essential for enabling users to input mathematical expressions naturally, by writing directly on the canvas.
- Contextual Understanding of Drawings: All models are trained to recognize abstract drawings (e.g., an apple tree) and interpret the context based on historical, scientific, or cultural references. This could, for example, identify a drawing of an apple tree as referencing the discovery of gravity.

Al also plays a critical role in solving complex equations, leveraging mathematical models and algorithms to compute solutions based on the user's inputs.

3.2. Generative Al

Generative AI is a type of artificial intelligence that generates new content based on patterns learned from existing data. Unlike traditional AI, it produces original content like images, text, music, or mathematical equations. In the AI-Powered Calculator App, Generative AI interprets drawn images and generates contextual explanations or responses. The Gemini API, a generative AI model, processes visual data, recognizing abstract drawings and returning relevant interpretations, enabling the app to understand and respond to user-inputted images, like the "apple tree" drawing representing Newton's discovery of gravity.

Key Concepts:

- Generative Models: These models generate new data by learning the
 underlying distribution of a dataset. Common examples include
 Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and Variational
 Autoencoders (VAEs), though models like GPT (used for text
 generation) and other large-scale transformers are also part of this
 category.
- Text-to-Text and Text-to-Image Generation: The ability to generate
 descriptive or explanatory text from images or vice versa. In the app, the
 system can generate explanations based on what it "sees" in user
 drawings, leveraging Al models trained to interpret images in a broader
 context (e.g., scientific, historical).
- Model Training: Generative AI models are typically trained using large datasets. For visual data, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) or transformer-based models like Vision Transformers (ViTs) may be used to understand the relationships between pixels and patterns in images.

Applications in the Project:

- Interpretation of Drawings: The app leverages generative AI for interpreting hand-drawn sketches and providing relevant context. For instance, if a user draws an apple tree and a person under it, the AI model can generate the phrase "discovery of gravity" based on its trained knowledge of historical contexts.
- Mathematical Problem Solving: Some generative models can also assist in solving complex mathematical problems by understanding visual representations of equations or diagrams and generating corresponding solutions.

3.3 Gemini API

The Gemini API is a Generative AI model developed by Google, which can be used to process and interpret user input. It is particularly useful for tasks such as:

- **Mathematical Computation**: The Gemini API can handle complex mathematical calculations, including symbolic math, physics problems, and engineering equations.
- Natural Language Understanding: The API also assists in understanding natural language input, which can be helpful when interpreting ambiguous user queries or abstract drawings.
- **Generative Features**: Beyond computation, Gemini's generative Al capabilities allow the app to produce contextual responses based on user input, such as identifying historical events from a simple drawing.

Gemini API plays a critical role in interpreting complex mathematical expressions and generating context-aware responses to drawings, such as identifying Newton's discovery of gravity from a sketch of an apple tree.

3.4 Fast API

FastAPI is a modern web framework for building APIs with Python 3.6+ that is fast and easy to use, making it ideal for building the backend of web applications. FastAPI's main strengths include:

- Asynchronous Programming: It allows for asynchronous operations, meaning the backend can handle multiple requests simultaneously without blocking the system. This is crucial when handling real-time user input or complex computation tasks like solving equations.
- **High Performance**: FastAPI is designed to be highly efficient and fast, allowing for low latency responses, which is essential for handling real-time drawing input and returning results quickly.
- Automatic Documentation: FastAPI automatically generates API documentation using OpenAPI and JSON Schema, which helps developers streamline the process of building and maintaining the backend.

In the Al-Powered Calculator App, FastAPI serves as the backend framework, processing inputs from the frontend (ReactJS) and interacting with other APIs (like Gemini API) for advanced computational capabilities.

3.5 React and Typescript

React:

- Used as the primary frontend framework for handling user interactions, rendering dynamic content, and updating the UI.
- Key concepts: Components (independent, reusable UI pieces), State and Props (managing data and passing it between components), and Hooks (managing state and lifecycle methods in functional components).

TypeScript:

- Superset of JavaScript that adds static typing for type safety and maintainability.
- Key concepts: Static Typing (compile-time checking), Interfaces and Types (defining data structures), and Enhanced Tooling (integrating with code editors for autocompletion, type inference, and error checking).

In the Al-Powered Calculator App:

- React is used to create the user interface, handle user interactions, and render dynamic content, such as the canvas for drawing equations and displaying the results.
- TypeScript ensures type safety for user input, API responses, and various data structures, making the code more predictable and easier to debug.

By combining React for UI management and TypeScript for type safety, the app is able to deliver an interactive, user-friendly experience with fewer bugs and better maintainability.

3.6. Other Related Technologies and Libraries

3.5.1 Tailwind CSS

Tailwind CSS is a utility-first CSS framework that enables developers to design responsive, custom UIs without writing custom CSS. By applying utility classes directly in HTML, developers can quickly style elements with minimal code.

- **Responsive Design**: Tailwind CSS provides built-in classes for responsive layouts, making the app compatible across multiple screen sizes (mobile, tablet, desktop).
- **Customization**: Tailwind's configuration file allows extensive customization, ensuring the app's UI matches the desired aesthetic.

3.5.2. Vite

Vite is a next-generation development tool that provides fast, optimized builds for modern web applications. Unlike traditional bundlers like Webpack, Vite offers:

- **Hot Module Replacement (HMR)**: Enables fast updates to the app without reloading the entire page.
- Optimized Build Process: Vite ensures that the app's assets are optimized for production, offering a smoother user experience.

Vite is used in the app's development to set up the project, enable fast development cycles, and optimize the build for deployment.

3.5.3. Shaden and Mantine (UI Component Libraries)

Shadon and Mantine are both React component libraries designed to enhance UI design by providing pre-built components and functionality for modern web applications.

 Shaden: A lightweight component library that helps in creating responsive and accessible UI components. Mantine: A fully-featured React component library offering customizable components like modals, forms, buttons, and more. It helps to create visually appealing and consistent UIs quickly.

Both libraries are used in the app to design the frontend interface, including drawing tools, color pickers, result displays, and input fields. They ensure the UI is both functional and aesthetically pleasing.

3.5.4. Pillow

Pillow is a Python Imaging Library (PIL) fork that adds image processing capabilities to Python applications. It allows for opening, manipulating, and saving many different image formats. In the Al-Powered Calculator App, Pillow is used to handle image processing tasks, such as converting the user-drawn canvas (images) into a format suitable for analysis by the backend. It helps in image resizing, format conversion, and other manipulations necessary for interpreting user input before passing it to the generative Al model.

3.5.5. **Uvicorn**

Uvicorn is a high-performance ASGI (Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface) server for Python web applications. It is used to serve the FastAPI backend of the AI-Powered Calculator App. Uvicorn is particularly suitable for handling asynchronous requests, allowing the app to handle multiple user interactions concurrently without blocking the main thread. This is crucial for processing requests related to mathematical calculations or image analysis while ensuring a fast and responsive user experience.

3.5.6. Pydantic

Pydantic is a Python library used for data validation and settings management. It ensures that the data passed to FastAPI routes conforms to the expected types and formats. In the AI-Powered Calculator App, Pydantic is used to validate input data such as user drawings, mathematical expressions, and API responses. It helps ensure that the app processes only valid data, preventing errors and ensuring consistent communication between the frontend and backend components.

Chapter 4

Software Design

4.1. Overview of the Architecture

The Al-powered calculator app follows a **three-tier architecture** that divides the system into the following layers:

- Frontend (Client Layer): Built using ReactJS, responsible for user interaction, displaying results, and sending requests to the backend.
- Backend (Server Layer): Powered by FastAPI, responsible for handling client requests, performing complex computations using the Gemini API, and sending the results back to the frontend.
- External Services (Al Engine): The Gemini API, integrated into the backend, handles sophisticated equation solving and other Al-powered tasks.

This architecture enables the app to provide dynamic, real-time feedback for calculations, support complex mathematical functions, and display results in an intuitive manner.

4.2. Frontend Layer (ReactJS)

The frontend of the application is built with **ReactJS**, a powerful JavaScript library that allows for building interactive user interfaces. React's component-based architecture makes it easy to manage the app's state and handle user interactions.

Key Components:

 Equation Input Form: A user-friendly interface that allows users to enter mathematical equations. This form captures the input, validates it, and

- passes it to the backend for processing.
- Real-time Feedback: As users input equations, they receive real-time feedback in the form of results (calculated values, graphs, or LaTeX-rendered equations).
- **Graphical Output**: Users can see graphical representations of mathematical functions. The frontend uses libraries like **Chart.js** or **Plotly** to render the graphs.
- LaTeX Rendering: LaTeX expressions are rendered using MathJax or KaTeX to display mathematical formulas and equations in a readable and accurate format.

The ReactJS frontend communicates with the backend via HTTP requests, specifically using the **RESTful API** provided by FastAPI. It allows for the submission of equations and retrieval of results like numerical answers, graphs, and rendered LaTeX.

4.3. Backend Layer (FastAPI)

The backend layer is built using **FastAPI**, a modern web framework for building APIs with Python. FastAPI is known for its speed, ease of use, and automatic generation of documentation (Swagger UI).

Key Responsibilities:

- API Endpoints: FastAPI provides the backend API endpoints that the frontend interacts with. These include endpoints for submitting equations, receiving calculated results, and requesting graphical outputs.
- Mathematical Computations: The backend handles complex mathematical calculations by integrating the Gemini API. FastAPI receives requests from the frontend, processes them, and forwards them to Gemini for solving.
- Data Processing: FastAPI handles data transformations, ensuring that equations are parsed, processed, and formatted correctly for interaction with Gemini.
- Security: FastAPI provides built-in security features such as OAuth2 and API key management, ensuring that only authenticated users can access certain functionalities.

FastAPI Flow:

- 1. **Frontend Request**: When the user submits an equation, the frontend sends an HTTP request to the backend.
- 2. **Backend Processing**: FastAPI receives the equation and processes it. If necessary, it forwards the equation to the Gemini API for solving.
- 3. **Gemini API Integration**: The backend communicates with the Gemini API, which performs the heavy computation for solving complex equations.
- 4. **Response to Frontend**: Once the result is computed, FastAPI sends the data (numerical results, graphs, LaTeX expressions) back to the frontend for display.

4.4. Al Engine (Gemini API)

The **Gemini API** is the core component responsible for solving complex equations and performing sophisticated mathematical tasks. It can handle a wide range of calculations, from basic algebraic equations to advanced differential equations and symbolic calculations.

Key Features:

- **Equation Solving**: Gemini can solve algebraic, trigonometric, calculus-based equations, and systems of equations.
- **Graphical Rendering**: It can also generate graphs for mathematical functions, which are returned to the frontend for visual representation.
- LaTeX Rendering: Gemini supports the rendering of equations in LaTeX format, ensuring that complex mathematical expressions are displayed properly in the app.

The backend layer interacts with Gemini through an API request-response cycle, where the user's input equation is passed to Gemini, and the result is returned to the user in an easily interpretable format (e.g., numerical answers, LaTeX expressions, graphs).

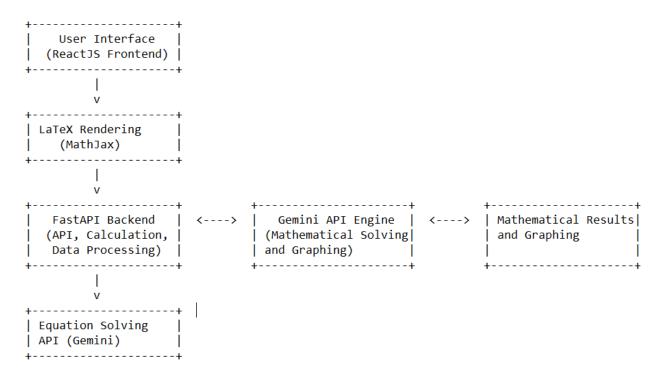
4.5. Data Flow

The data flow in the Al-powered calculator app can be visualized as follows:

- 1. **User Interaction (Frontend)**: The user enters an equation in the input form. This input can be in the form of a simple arithmetic equation, a scientific expression, or a graphable function.
- 2. **HTTP Request to Backend**: The frontend sends the equation to the backend via an HTTP POST request.
- 3. **Equation Processing (Backend)**: The backend processes the equation, preparing it for computation. If required, it formats the equation and sends it to the Gemini API for calculation.
- 4. **Gemini API Computation**: The Gemini API performs the necessary computations, such as solving the equation or generating the graph.
- 5. **Results Sent Back to Frontend**: The backend receives the computation result from the Gemini API and sends it back to the frontend in a structured format (numerical result, graph, LaTeX).
- 6. **Displaying Results**: The frontend displays the result to the user, either as a numerical answer, a graphical chart, or a LaTeX-rendered formula.

4.6. Component Diagram

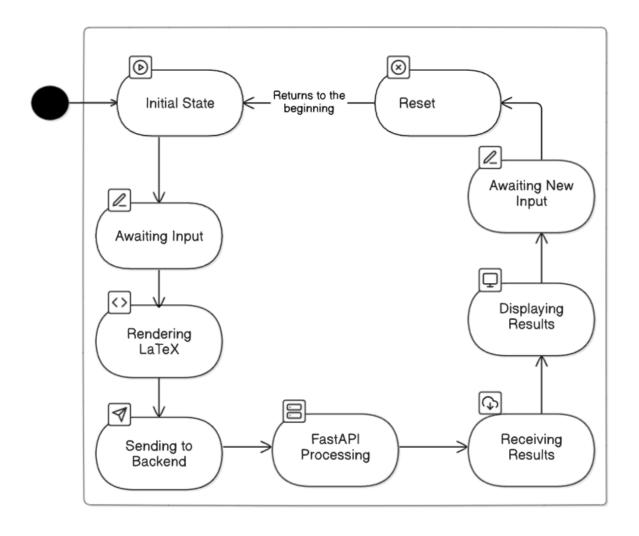
The architecture component diagram of the Al-powered calculator app is as follows:



4.7. Scalability and Performance Considerations

- Scalability: The app's architecture is designed to be highly scalable. The
 use of FastAPI allows the backend to handle a large number of
 concurrent requests efficiently, while ReactJS provides an optimized
 frontend capable of handling complex UI updates.
- Performance: The Al-powered calculator app has been optimized for performance. The FastAPI backend provides fast API responses, and the Gemini API ensures that complex computations are performed quickly. Frontend performance is also optimized, with ReactJS ensuring smooth interactions even with large datasets or complex equations.

4.8. State Diagram

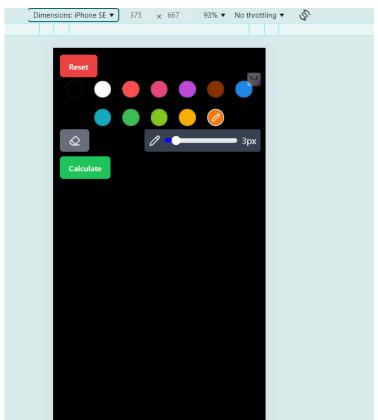


Chapter 5

Testing

5.1. Integration & Testing

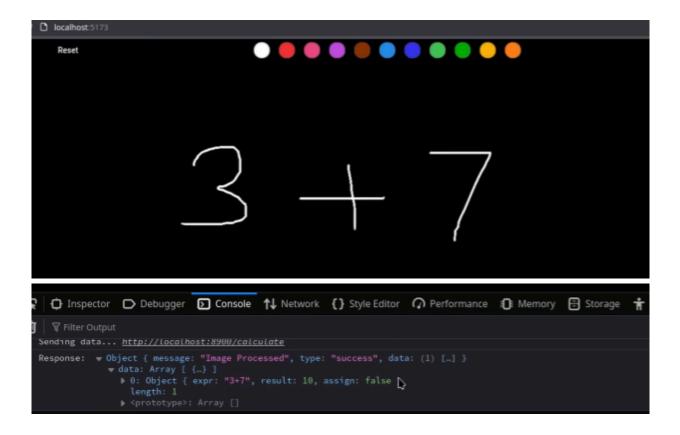
5.1.1.UI/UX Validation: Check responsiveness, alignment, and accessibility.



dimensions= 375 x 667

5.1.2. Data Flow Validation

- Confirm equations entered on the frontend are sent correctly to the backend.
- Ensure the backend processes equations via the Gemini API and returns accurate results



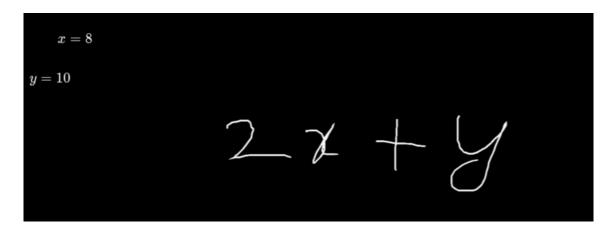
5.2. Functionality Testing

A series of tests were conducted to evaluate the performance and accuracy of the app's features. These tests covered various functionalities including:

• **Equation Solving**: The app's core feature is solving mathematical equations. We tested the app with multiple types of equations, including algebraic, trigonometric, and differential equations. The calculations were performed accurately, and results were displayed correctly.

Test Case1

Input: x = 8, y = 10

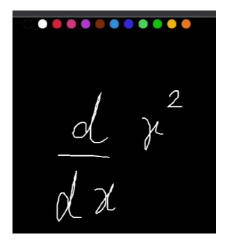


Output:

$$2*x+y=26$$

Test Case 2

Input:



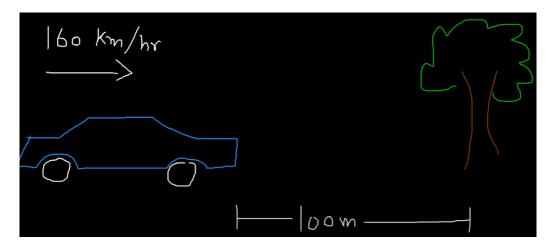
Output:

$$d/dxx^2=2x$$

 Complex Problem Solving: Solve mathematical diagram problems or physics diagram problems using advanced computation.

Test Case 1

Input:

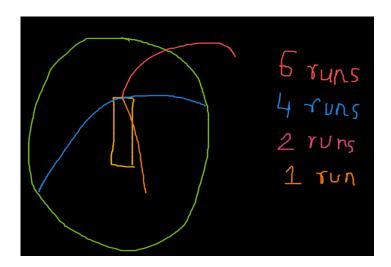


Output:

$$100/(160*1000/3600)=0.225$$

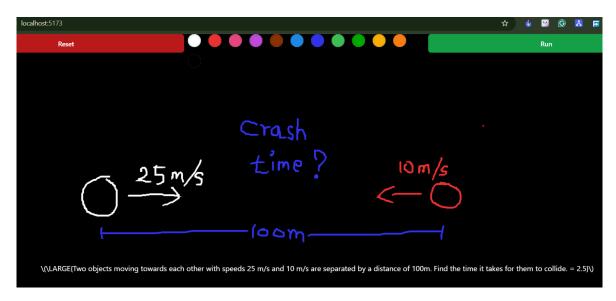
Test Case 2

Input:



Total runs scored = 15 Output:

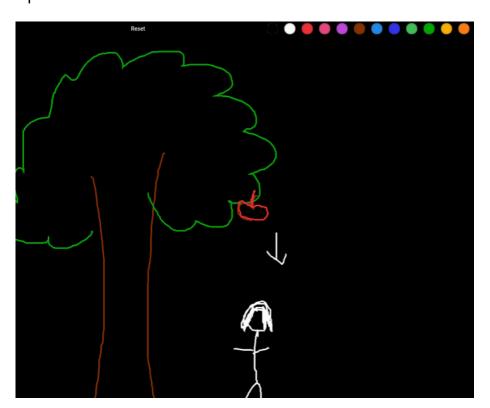
Test Case 3



• **Discovering concepts from abstract drawings**: Provide a conceptual or historical context based on user-drawn illustrations.

Test Case 1

Input:



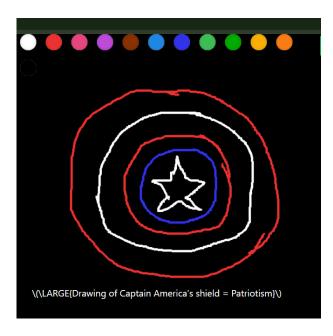
28

Output:

The story of the apple falling on Newton's head, a discovery of gravity

Output says the story of the apple falling on Newton's head, a discovery of gravity

Test Case 2



5.3. User Acceptance

The user interface of the app was designed for simplicity and intuitiveness. User testing revealed that the interface was easy to navigate, and users could quickly understand how to enter equations and generate results. Features like LaTeX rendering and real-time graphing enhanced the overall experience by providing immediate visual feedback. Additionally, the app was responsive and worked well on different screen sizes.

Chapter 6

6.1 Conclusion

The Al-Powered Calculator App successfully meets the objectives outlined for the project. It delivers accurate, real-time calculations, graphical visualizations, and LaTeX-rendered expressions, all within an intuitive user interface. The integration of ReactJS, FastAPI, and the Gemini API ensures that the app is both fast and scalable. The performance benchmarks and user feedback confirm the system's effectiveness in providing a seamless experience for solving complex mathematical problems.

6.2 Future Scope of Work

While the current version of the Al-powered calculator is functional and serves its intended purpose, there are several areas for future enhancement, expansion, and optimization. Below are some potential avenues for further development:

1. Enhanced Mathematical Features

 Support for More Complex Equations: The current version supports basic equations and graphing. Future iterations could introduce support for solving more advanced mathematical problems such as differential equations, matrix operations, and integrals.

2. Improved User Interface and Experience

 Customizable Themes and Layouts: Allow users to personalize the interface with different themes or layouts to enhance accessibility and user engagement. Voice Recognition: Integrating voice recognition could enable users to input equations through speech, improving accessibility for individuals with disabilities.

3. Expanded API Integrations

• Al-Powered Recommendations: Use machine learning algorithms to recommend the most suitable solving methods or related topics based on the user's input equation, providing personalized help.

4. Cross-Platform Development

• Offline Capabilities: Implement offline functionality where users can access certain features of the calculator, such as basic equation solving or graphing, without an internet connection.

5. User Feedback and Continuous Improvement

 Feedback Mechanism: Introduce a feedback feature that allows users to submit suggestions and report issues, enabling the development of future versions based on actual user needs.

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