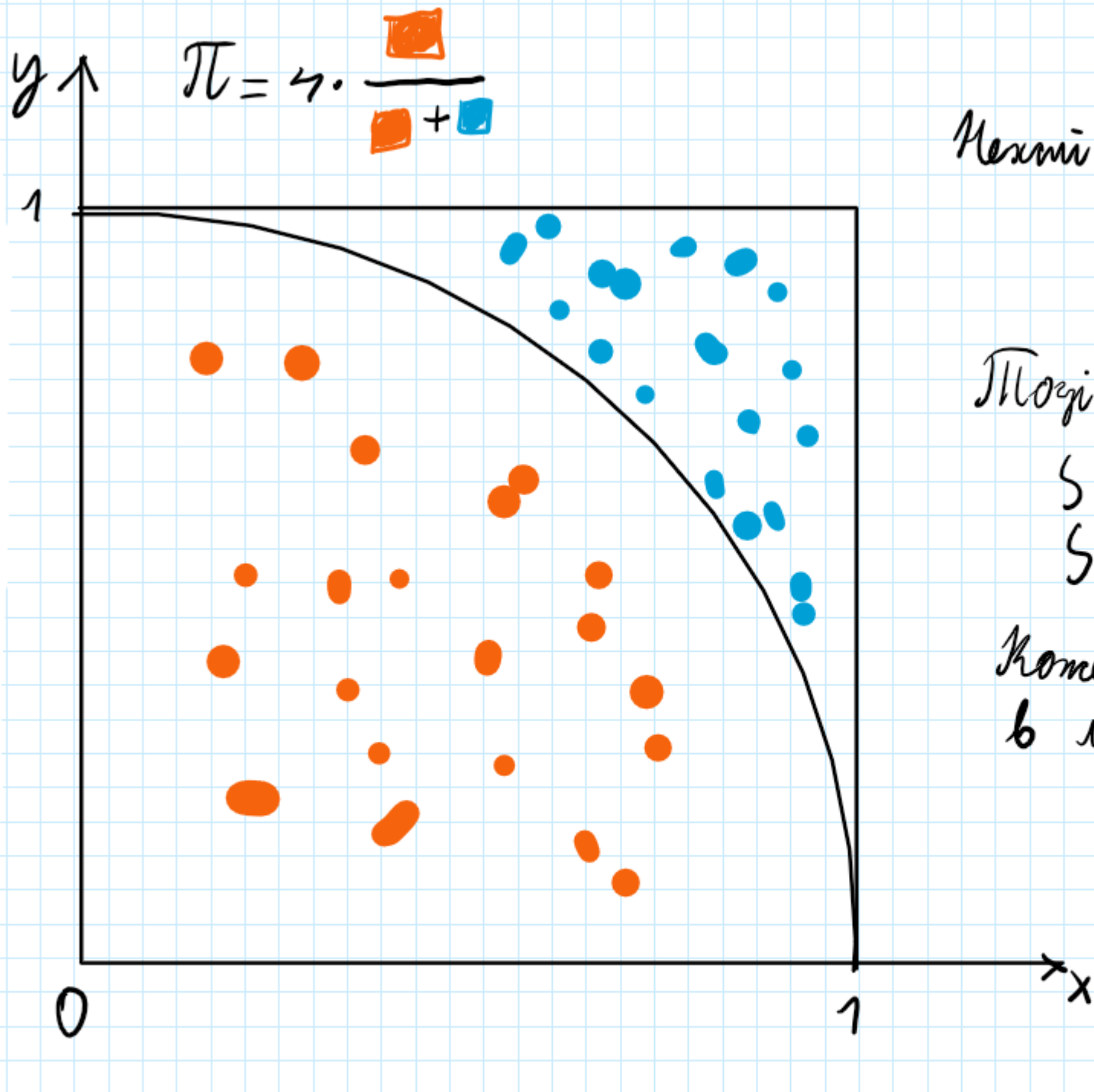


Теоретичні відомості



Метод O - частина одиничного кола з центром у $(0,0)$, що лежить у першій чверті координатної площини
 Q - квадрат з вершинами $(0,0)$ $(0,1)$ $(1,0)$ $(1,1)$

Логіка:

$$\frac{S(O)}{S(Q)} = \frac{\pi R^2}{4R^2} \quad (R=1) \quad \frac{S(O)}{S(Q)} = \frac{\pi R^2}{4R^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \pi = 4 \cdot \frac{S(O)}{S(Q)} \approx 4 \cdot \frac{\text{count}(O)}{\text{count}(Q)}$$

Кожний вектор, координати якого генеруються випадковим чином в межах $[0,1]$, знаходитиметься в Q .

Серед цих векторів знайдуться такі, що потрапляють в O .

Якщо загальна кількість векторів прийме до ∞ , то виразимемо $\frac{\text{count}(O)}{\text{count}(Q)} \rightarrow \frac{S(O)}{S(Q)}$, де $\text{count}(O)$ - кількість векторів у O
 $\text{count}(Q)$ - кількість векторів у Q

Про генерацію випадкових чисел

Генерація вектору з випадковими координатами в межах $[0; 1]$ реалізована наступним чином (файл v2.c):

```
void v2_init(v2 * vector)
{
    vector->xcdr = (long double)(rand()) / (long double)RAND_MAX;
    vector->ycdr = (long double)(rand()) / (long double)RAND_MAX;
}
```

Наявне використання функції rand() стандартної бібліотеки C (stdlib.h). Згідно [документації](#), стандарт C не гарантує потокобезпечність функції

rand: "rand() is not guaranteed to be thread-safe."

Реалізація використовує компілятор MSVC та CRT реалізацію стандартної бібліотеки C.

Версія CRT, використана в роботі, реалізує функції rand() та srand(seed) наступним чином:

```
// rand.cpp
//
// Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
// Defines rand(), which generates pseudorandom numbers.
//
#include <corecrt_internal.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
// Seeds the random number generator with the provided integer.
extern "C" void _cdecl srand(unsigned int const seed)
{
    __acrt_getpid()->_rand_state = seed;
}
```

```
// Returns a pseudorandom number in the range [0,32767].
extern "C" int _cdecl rand()
{
    __acrt_pid* const ptd = __acrt_getpid();
    ptd->_rand_state = ptd->_rand_state * 214013 + 2531011;
    return (ptd->_rand_state >> 16) & RAND_MAX;
}
```

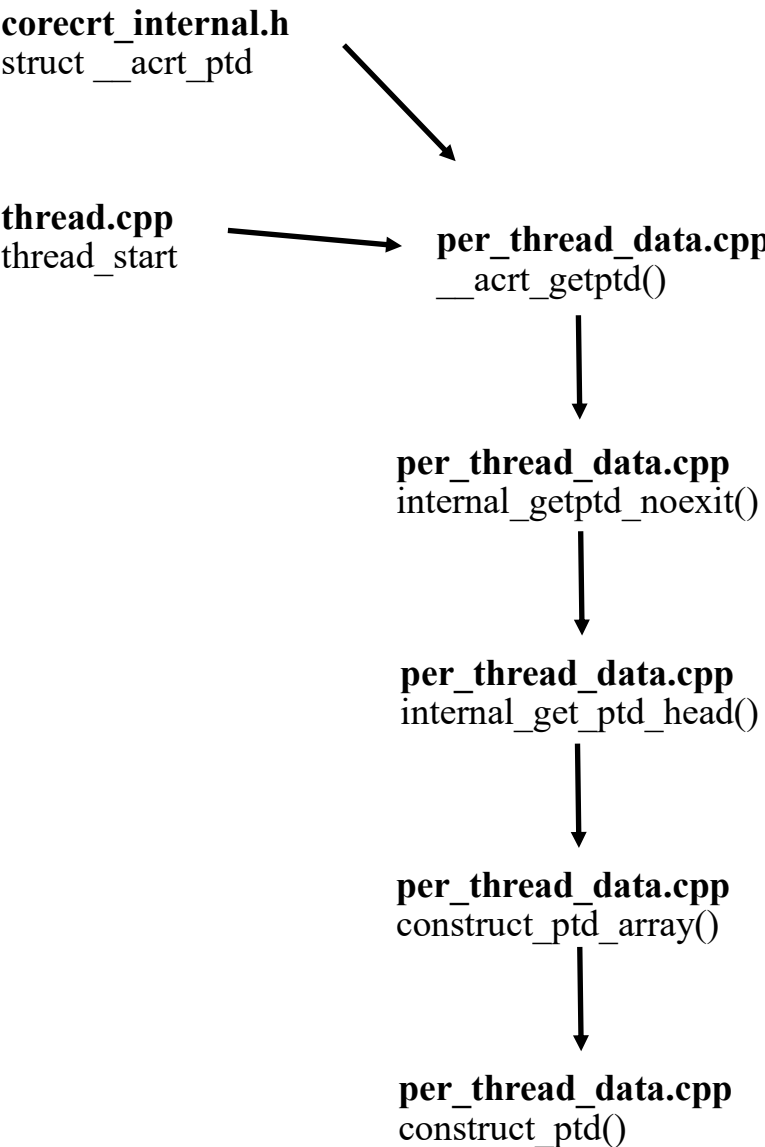
Бачимо як rand() генерує число:

- виклик __acrt_getpid() повертає вказівник на деяку структуру типу __acrt_pid.
- із структури, на яку вказує ptd, береться змінна _rand_state
- виконання арифметичних та бітових операцій над _rand_state, збереження зміненого значення у структурі, повернення результату.

Реалізація srand(seed) встановлює значення _rand_state структури __acrt_pid рівним seed.

Таким чином потокобезпечність функцій rand() та srand(seed) залежить від того, чи має кожен потік свою структуру типу __acrt_pid.

МАЄМО



```
thread.cpp
template <typename ThreadProcedure>
static unsigned long WINAPI thread_start(void* const parameter) throw()
{
    if (!parameter)
    {
        ExitThread(GetLastError());
    }
    __acrt_thread_parameter* const context = static_cast<__acrt_thread_parameter*>(parameter);
    __acrt_getpid()->_beginthread_context = context;
    if (__acrt_get_begin_thread_init_policy() == begin_thread_init_policy_no_initialize)
    {
        context->_initialized_apartment = __acrt_RoInitialize(RO_INIT_MULTITHREADED) == S_OK;
    }
    try
    {
        ThreadProcedure const procedure = reinterpret_cast<ThreadProcedure*>(context->_procedure);
        _endthreadex(invoke_thread_procedure(procedure, context->_context));
    }
    except (_seh_filter_exe(GetExceptionCode(), GetExceptionInformation()))
    {
        // Execution should never reach here:
        _exit(GetExceptionCode());
    }
    // This return statement will never be reached. All execution paths result
    // in the thread or process exiting.
    return 0;
}
```

```
per_thread_data.cpp
extern "C" __acrt_pid* _cdecl __acrt_getpid()
{
    __acrt_pid* const ptd = internal_getpid_noexit();
    if (!ptd)
    {
        abort();
    }
    return ptd;
}
```

```
per_thread_data.cpp
// This functionality has been split out of __acrt_getpid_noexit so that we can
// force it to be inlined into both __acrt_getpid_noexit and __acrt_getpid. These
// functions are performance critical and this change has substantially improved
// __acrt_getpid performance.
static __forceinline __acrt_pid* _cdecl internal_getpid_noexit() throw()
{
    __crt_scoped_get_last_error_reset const last_error_reset;
    __acrt_pid* const ptd_head = internal_get_pid_head();
    if (!ptd_head)
    {
        return nullptr;
    }
    return ptd_head + __crt_state_management::get_current_state_index();
}
```

```
corecrt_internal.h
//+-----+
//
// AppCRT Per-Thread Data
//
//+-----+
typedef struct __acrt_ptd
{
    // These three data members support signal handling and runtime errors
    struct __crt_signal_action_t* _pxceptacttab; // Pointer to the exception-action table
    EXCEPTION_POINTERS* _trpexceptionfptrs; // Pointer to the exception info pointers
    int _ifpecode; // Last floating point exception code

    terminate_handler _terminate; // terminate() routine

    int _termno; // errno value
    unsigned long _tdoserrno; // _doserrno value

    unsigned int _rand_state; // Previous value of rand()

    // Per-thread strtok(), westok(), and mbstok() data:
    char* _strtok_token;
    unsigned char* _mbstok_token;
    wchar_t* _westok_token;

    // Per-thread tmpnam() data:
    char* _tmpnam_narrow_buffer;
    wchar_t* _tmpnam_wide_buffer;

    // Per-thread time library data:
    char* _asctime_buffer; // Pointer to asctime() buffer
    wchar_t* _wasctime_buffer; // Pointer to wasctime() buffer
    struct tm* _gmtime_buffer; // Pointer to gmtime() structure

    char* _cvbuf; // Pointer to the buffer used by cvtvt() and fevt().

    // Per-thread error message data:
    char* _sterror_buffer; // Pointer to strerror() / _strerror() buffer
    wchar_t* _werror_buffer; // Pointer to _werror() / _weserror() buffer

    // Locale data:
    __crt_multibyte_data* _multibyte_info;
    __crt_locale_data* _locale_info;
    __crt_qualified_locale_data _setloc_data;
    __crt_qualified_locale_data_downlevel* _setloc_downlevel_data;
    int _own_locale; // If 1, this thread owns its locale

    // The buffer used by _putch(), and the flag indicating whether the buffer
    // is currently in use or not.
    unsigned char _putch_buffer[MB_LEN_MAX];
    unsigned short _putch_buffer_used;

    // The thread-local invalid parameter handler
    _invalid_parameter_handler _thread_local_iph;

    // If this thread was started by the CRT ( _beginthread or _beginthreadex ),
    // then this points to the context with which the thread was created. If
    // this thread was not started by the CRT, this pointer is null.
    __acrt_thread_parameter* _beginthread_context;
} __acrt_ptd;
```

```
per_thread_data.cpp
_Success_(return != nullptr)
static __forceinline __acrt_pid* internal_get_pid_head() throw()
{
    // We use the CRT heap to allocate the PTD. If the CRT heap fails to
    // allocate the requested memory, it will attempt to set errno to ENOMEM,
    // which will in turn attempt to acquire the PTD, resulting in infinite
    // recursion that causes a stack overflow.
    //
    // We set the PTD to this sentinel value for the duration of the allocation
    // in order to detect this case.
    static void* const reentrancy_sentinel = reinterpret_cast<void*>(SIZE_MAX);

    __acrt_pid* const existing_ptd_head = try_get_pid_head();
    if (existing_ptd_head == reentrancy_sentinel)
    {
        return nullptr;
    }
    else if (existing_ptd_head != nullptr)
    {
        return existing_ptd_head;
    }

    if (!__acrt_FlsSetValue(__acrt_flindex, reentrancy_sentinel))
    {
        return nullptr;
    }

    __crt_unique_heap_ptr<__acrt_pid> new_ptd_head(calloc_crt_t(__acrt_pid,
    __crt_state_management::state_index_count));
    if (new_ptd_head)
    {
        __acrt_FlsSetValue(__acrt_flindex, nullptr);
        return nullptr;
    }

    if (!__acrt_FlsSetValue(__acrt_flindex, new_ptd_head.get()))
    {
        __acrt_FlsSetValue(__acrt_flindex, nullptr);
        return nullptr;
    }

    construct_ptd_array(new_ptd_head.get());
    return new_ptd_head.detach();
}
```

```
per_thread_data.cpp
// Constructs each of the 'state_index_count' PTD objects in the array of PTD
// objects pointed to by ptd.
static void _cdecl construct_ptd_array(__acrt_pid* const ptd) throw()
{
    for (size_t i = 0; i != __crt_state_management::state_index_count; ++i)
    {
        construct_ptd(&ptd[i], &__acrt_current_locale_data.dangerous_get_state_array()[i]);
    }
}
```

```
per_thread_data.cpp
// Constructs a single PTD object, copying the given 'locale_data' if provided.
static void _cdecl construct_ptd(
    __acrt_pid* const ptd,
    __crt_locale_data* const locale_data
) throw()
{
    ptd->_rand_state = 1;
    ptd->_pxceptacttab = const_cast<__crt_signal_action_t*>(__acrt_exception_action_table);

    // It is necessary to always have GLOBAL_LOCALE_BIT set in perthread data
    // because when doing bitwise or, we won't get __UPDATE_LOCALE to work when
    // global per thread locale is set.
    ptd->_own_locale = _GLOBAL_LOCALE_BIT;

    ptd->_multibyte_info = &__acrt_initial_multibyte_data;

    // Initialize _setloc_data. These are the only values that need to be
    // initialized.
    ptd->_setloc_data._cachein[0] = LC_C;
    ptd->_setloc_data._cacheout[0] = LC_C;

    // Downlevel data is not initially used
    ptd->_setloc_downlevel_data = nullptr;

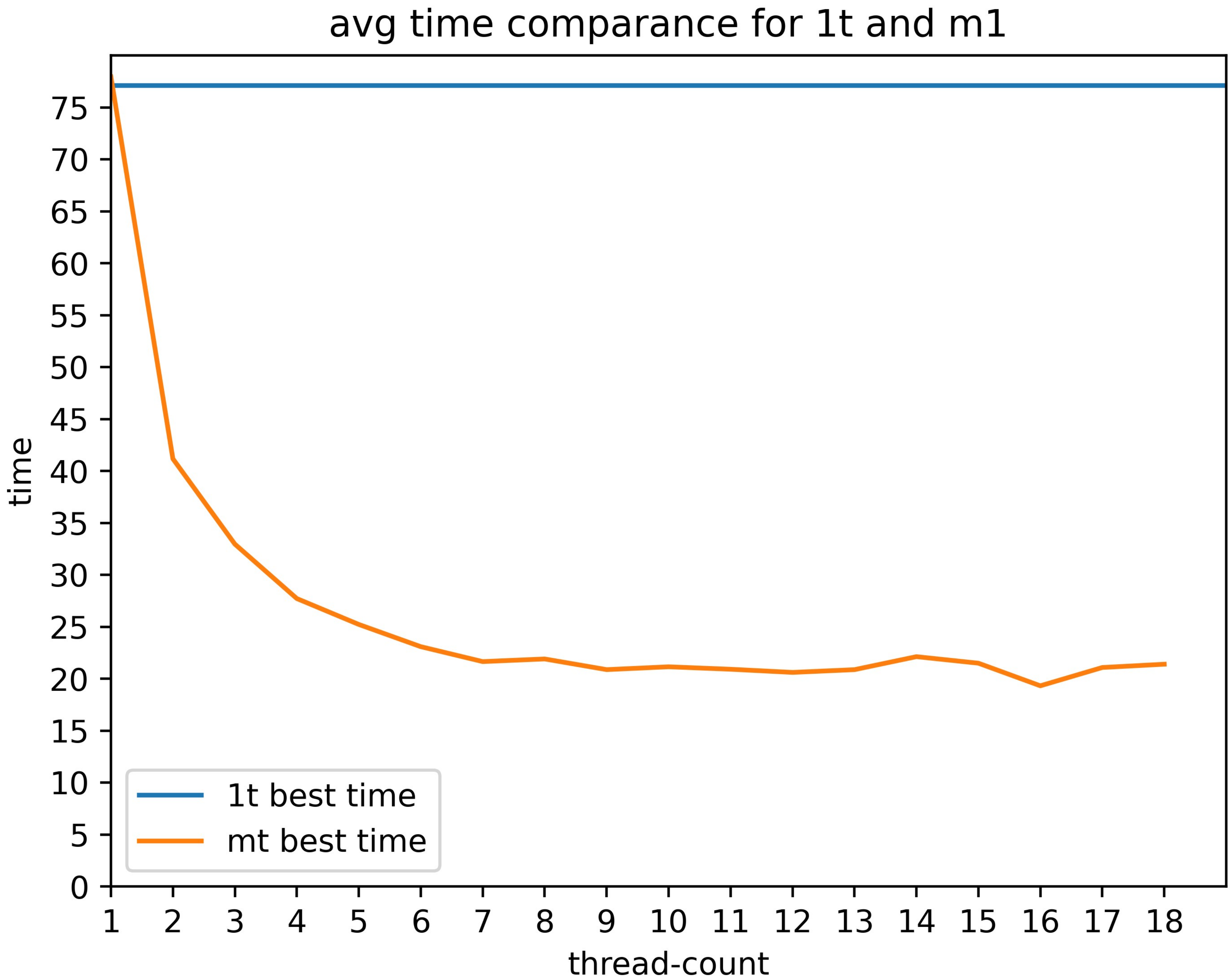
    __acrt_lock_and_call(__acrt_multibyte_cp_lock, [&]
    {
        InterlockedIncrement(&ptd->_multibyte_info->refcount);
    });

    // We need to make sure that ptd->ptdinfo is never nullptr, this saves us
    // perf counts when UPDATING locale.
    __acrt_lock_and_call(__acrt_locale_lock, [&]
    {
        replace_current_thread_locale_nolock(ptd, *locale_data);
    });
}
```


Дослідження швидкодії

Загальна кількість векторів дорівнює 2147483640 для всіх багатопоточних та однопоточного тестувань.
Кількість потоків для багатопоточної реалізації змінювалась у межах [1;18].

```
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo s 2147483640
Run 0 | pi = 3.141522421097466; time = 77.097151
Run 1 | pi = 3.141522424822757; time = 77.380007
Run 2 | pi = 3.141522421097466; time = 77.515874
Run 3 | pi = 3.141522421097466; time = 95.446748
Run 4 | pi = 3.141522419234821; time = 77.416460
Min time = 77.097151
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 1
Run 0 | pi = 3.141522421097466; time = 41.165316
Run 1 | pi = 3.141522419234821; time = 78.248226
Run 2 | pi = 3.141522758236240; time = 77.940108
Run 3 | pi = 3.141522760098885; time = 78.511687
Run 4 | pi = 3.141522760098885; time = 77.975751
Min time = 77.940108
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 2
Run 0 | pi = 3.141522421097466; time = 41.165316
Run 1 | pi = 3.141522754510949; time = 44.884671
Run 2 | pi = 3.141522758236240; time = 44.539542
Run 3 | pi = 3.141522424822757; time = 44.434374
Run 4 | pi = 3.141522424822757; time = 44.763309
Min time = 41.165316
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 3
Run 0 | pi = 3.14150948825500; time = 32.952201
Run 1 | pi = 3.141517146086384; time = 35.233360
Run 2 | pi = 3.141515639206453; time = 35.314248
Run 3 | pi = 3.141512675733009; time = 35.320071
Run 4 | pi = 3.141518589636380; time = 35.099387
Min time = 32.952201
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 4
Run 0 | pi = 3.141516885316862; time = 27.712195
Run 1 | pi = 3.141536677783492; time = 30.654514
Run 2 | pi = 3.141519636442958; time = 31.007162
Run 3 | pi = 3.141536631217363; time = 30.793014
Run 4 | pi = 3.141517079031158; time = 30.839769
Min time = 27.712195
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 5
Run 0 | pi = 3.141485523069923; time = 25.220196
Run 1 | pi = 3.141535331091044; time = 28.231851
Run 2 | pi = 3.141525334274491; time = 28.452459
Run 3 | pi = 3.141557086786468; time = 28.224950
Run 4 | pi = 3.141517963787808; time = 28.341522
Min time = 25.220196
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 6
Run 0 | pi = 3.141552543794932; time = 23.081363
Run 1 | pi = 3.141575968420416; time = 26.397793
Run 2 | pi = 3.141532846322406; time = 25.933661
Run 3 | pi = 3.141494036247932; time = 26.261213
Run 4 | pi = 3.141525108894427; time = 26.283448
Min time = 23.081363
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 7
Run 0 | pi = 3.141486283915792; time = 21.643927
Run 1 | pi = 3.141481373986160; time = 24.501711
Run 2 | pi = 3.141522512367079; time = 24.875150
Run 3 | pi = 3.14152442207910; time = 24.588225
Run 4 | pi = 3.141496131723732; time = 24.436871
Min time = 21.643927
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 8
Run 0 | pi = 3.141488997564525; time = 21.897090
Run 1 | pi = 3.141527409261195; time = 23.585267
Run 2 | pi = 3.141520323759021; time = 23.874334
Run 3 | pi = 3.141559470670873; time = 23.722709
Run 4 | pi = 3.14156029849362; time = 23.763223
Min time = 21.897090
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 9
Run 0 | pi = 3.141533823484667; time = 20.870063
Run 1 | pi = 3.141503232127068; time = 24.058846
Run 2 | pi = 3.141565410947671; time = 23.970969
Run 3 | pi = 3.141479030778553; time = 24.008459
Run 4 | pi = 3.141484697486962; time = 24.265237
Min time = 20.870063
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 10
Run 0 | pi = 3.141545752590693; time = 21.142825
Run 1 | pi = 3.141528120791644; time = 24.422836
Run 2 | pi = 3.141498106127598; time = 23.564162
Run 3 | pi = 3.141516674837160; time = 23.979508
Run 4 | pi = 3.141516340571226; time = 24.129900
Min time = 21.142825
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 11
Run 0 | pi = 3.141522862364866; time = 20.906328
Run 1 | pi = 3.141480500405581; time = 24.017303
Run 2 | pi = 3.141527759438484; time = 23.701433
Run 3 | pi = 3.141491350313616; time = 23.966143
Run 4 | pi = 3.141488057397429; time = 23.656969
Min time = 20.906328
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 12
Run 0 | pi = 3.1415020394942; time = 20.602543
Run 1 | pi = 3.14148204829835; time = 24.534069
Run 2 | pi = 3.141504895469192; time = 24.531052
Run 3 | pi = 3.141552040880740; time = 24.161348
Run 4 | pi = 3.141566366484636; time = 23.591431
Min time = 20.602543
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 13
Run 0 | pi = 3.141531030243378; time = 20.866737
Run 1 | pi = 3.14151885796960; time = 22.800841
Run 2 | pi = 3.141553378259962; time = 23.772852
Run 3 | pi = 3.141516445731805; time = 23.890665
Run 4 | pi = 3.141537273829942; time = 23.558448
Min time = 20.866737
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 14
Run 0 | pi = 3.141493323168062; time = 22.118333
Run 1 | pi = 3.141505614450222; time = 23.907900
Run 2 | pi = 3.141537612831360; time = 23.564107
Run 3 | pi = 3.14152668096939; time = 23.498432
Run 4 | pi = 3.14152203408432; time = 24.053162
Min time = 22.118333
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 15
Run 0 | pi = 3.141499508099400; time = 21.489275
Run 1 | pi = 3.141533801859371; time = 23.915583
Run 2 | pi = 3.141493233447869; time = 23.885569
Run 3 | pi = 3.141514976104777; time = 23.457160
Run 4 | pi = 3.141551813638031; time = 23.782775
Min time = 21.489275
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 16
Run 0 | pi = 3.141569871982820; time = 19.312971
Run 1 | pi = 3.141548997318555; time = 23.988785
Run 2 | pi = 3.141511960482269; time = 24.186892
Run 3 | pi = 3.141528288429708; time = 23.850696
Run 4 | pi = 3.141533863326661; time = 23.917776
Min time = 19.312971
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 17
Run 0 | pi = 3.14155882376398; time = 21.074850
Run 1 | pi = 3.141525656512103; time = 23.978431
Run 2 | pi = 3.141541595166704; time = 24.159926
Run 3 | pi = 3.14152570830426; time = 23.734220
Run 4 | pi = 3.14153855876080; time = 24.024386
Min time = 21.074850
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release> .\mepi_demo m 2147483640 18
Run 0 | pi = 3.141534563681240; time = 21.391211
Run 1 | pi = 3.141473398139601; time = 23.652660
Run 2 | pi = 3.141572362339394; time = 23.921295
Run 3 | pi = 3.141562276115873; time = 23.473305
Run 4 | pi = 3.141508939271826; time = 23.886659
Min time = 21.391211
PS J:\repos\Parallel computing\MonteCarloPI\64\Release>
```



Висновки

На відрізку n = [1; 7] бачимо приріст, приблизно кратний кількості потоків. Починаючи з n = 7, швидкодія практично не змінюється. При цьому найкращий час було досягнуто при n = 16 (19.312971 секунд), що є неочікуваним. Загалом результати схожі на дослідження, проведені у попередніх лабораторних роботах.

Реалізація (код)

Посилання на github репозиторій: <https://github.com/Bohdan628318ylypchenko/parallel-programming-lab5.git>

```
v2.h

#pragma once

/// <summary>
/// Two dimensional vector definition
/// </summary>
typedef struct
{
    double xcdr;
    double ycdr;
} v2;

/// <summary>
/// Initializes coords of vector with random values in [0, 1].
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vector"> Pointer to vector struct to initialize coords of. </param>
void v2_init(v2 * vector);

/// <summary>
/// Calculates square of vector module.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vector"> Pointer to vector struct. </param>
/// <returns> square of given vector module. </returns>
double v2_module2(v2 * vector);
```

```
mcpi.h

#pragma once

/// <summary>
/// Initializes seed for parent thread (e.g. thread - mcpi function caller).
/// </summary>
/// <param name="seed"> Sequence seed. </param>
void mcpi_init(int seed);

/// <summary>
/// Single thread implementation of
/// Monte Carlo PI calculation method.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="v_count"> Total vector count to generate. </param>
/// <returns> PI value. </returns>
double mcpi_1t(int v_count);

/// <summary>
/// Multi thread implementation of
/// Monte Carlo PI calculation method.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="v_count"> Total vector count to generate. </param>
/// <returns> PI value. </returns>
double mcpi_mt(int v_count);
```

```
v2.c

#include "pch.h"

#include "v2.h"

#include <stdlib.h>

/// <summary>
/// Initializes coords of vector with random values in [0, 1].
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vector"> Pointer to vector struct to initialize coords of. </param>
void v2_init(v2 * vector)
{
    vector->xcdr = (long double)(rand()) / (long double)RAND_MAX;
    vector->ycdr = (long double)(rand()) / (long double)RAND_MAX;
}

/// <summary>
/// Calculates square of vector module.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vector"> Pointer to vector struct. </param>
/// <returns> square of given vector module. </returns>
double v2_module2(v2 * vector)
{
    double xcdr = vector->xcdr;
    double ycdr = vector->ycdr;

    return xcdr * xcdr + ycdr * ycdr;
}
```

```
mcpi.c

#include "pch.h"

#include "v2.h"

#include <stdlib.h>

/// <summary>
/// Initializes coords of vector with random values in [0, 1].
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vector"> Pointer to vector struct to initialize coords of. </param>
void v2_init(v2 * vector)
{
    vector->xcdr = (long double)(rand()) / (long double)RAND_MAX;
    vector->ycdr = (long double)(rand()) / (long double)RAND_MAX;
}

/// <summary>
/// Calculates square of vector module.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vector"> Pointer to vector struct. </param>
/// <returns> square of given vector module. </returns>
double v2_module2(v2 * vector)
{
    double xcdr = vector->xcdr;
    double ycdr = vector->ycdr;

    return xcdr * xcdr + ycdr * ycdr;
}
```

```
main.c

#include "mcpi.h"

#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <float.h>
#include <time.h>

#define USAGE "Usage: [s]ingle-thread v_count:int | [m]ulti-thread v_count:int thread_count:int"
#define RUN_COUNT 5

int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
    if (argc < 3)
    {
        puts(USAGE);
        return EXIT_FAILURE;
    }

    mcpi_init(time(NULL));

    unsigned long v_count;
    double s_time, e_time, c_time, min_time = DBL_MAX;
    double pi;
    switch (argv[1][0])
    {
        case 's':

            v_count = atol(argv[2]);
            if (v_count <= 0)
            {
                printf("Invalid v_count: %s\n", argv[2]);
                return EXIT_FAILURE;
            }

            for (int i = 0; i < RUN_COUNT; i++)
            {
                s_time = omp_get_wtime();
                pi = mcpi_1t(v_count);
                e_time = omp_get_wtime();

                c_time = e_time - s_time;
                printf("Run %d | pi = %.15lf; time = %lf\n", i, pi, c_time);

                if (min_time > c_time)
                    min_time = c_time;
            }
            printf("Min time = %lf\n", min_time);

            break;

        case 'm':

            v_count = atol(argv[2]);
            if (v_count <= 0)
            {
                printf("Invalid v_count: %s\n", argv[2]);
                return EXIT_FAILURE;
            }

            int thread_count = atoi(argv[3]);
            if (thread_count <= 0)
            {
                printf("Invalid thread_count: %s\n", argv[3]);
                return EXIT_FAILURE;
            }

            omp_set_num_threads(thread_count);
            for (int i = 0; i < RUN_COUNT; i++)
            {
                s_time = omp_get_wtime();
                pi = mcpi_mt(v_count);
                e_time = omp_get_wtime();

                c_time = e_time - s_time;
                printf("Run %d | pi = %.15lf; time = %lf\n", i, pi, c_time);

                if (min_time > c_time)
                    min_time = c_time;
            }
            printf("Min time = %lf\n", min_time);

            break;

        default:

            puts(USAGE);
            return EXIT_FAILURE;
    }

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```