
Documentation of Leibniz Formula for Pi(π) Parallel Computation

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1. Short Explanation

In mathematics, the Leibniz formula for π , named after Gottfried Leibniz, states that

$$1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

It is also called Madhava–Leibniz series as it is a special case of a more general series expansion for the inverse tangent function, first discovered by the Indian mathematician Madhava of Sangamagrama in the 14th century.

2. Installation

```
$ make clean
$ make serial
$ make pi
$ make install
```

3. Usage

3.1 Serial Computation

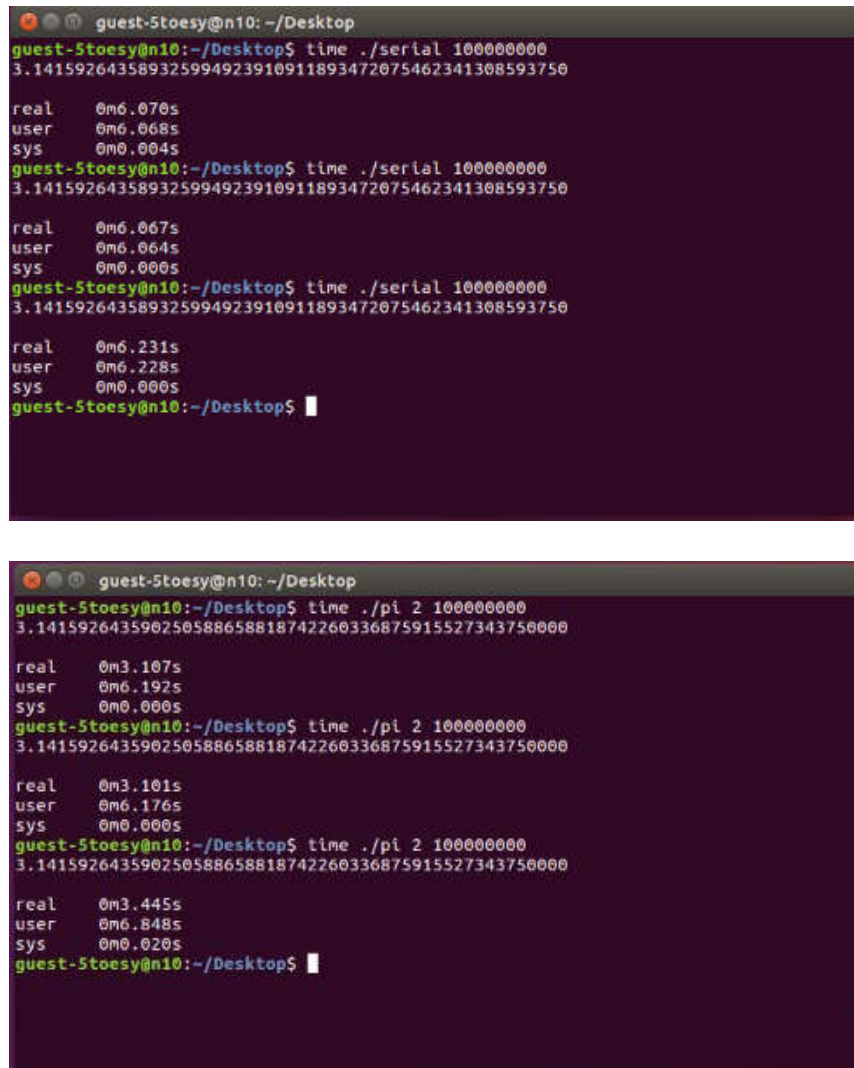
```
./serial numberofiteration
e.g. ./serial 1000
```

3.2 Parallel Computation

```
./pi numberofthreads numberofiteration
e.g. ./pi 4 1000
```

4. Comparison

In our test laboratory the computer had 8 core processor and ubuntu 16.04 OS. According to these specifications the number of threads can be maximum 8 but we tried serial computation first, then parallel computation increased exponentially starting from 2^1 . We used time utilities to check execution time.



The image contains two terminal window screenshots. The top screenshot shows three runs of the command `time ./serial 100000000`. Each run displays the same timing results: real time 0m6.070s, user time 0m6.068s, and sys time 0m0.004s. The bottom screenshot shows three runs of the command `time ./pi 2 100000000`. Each run displays the same timing results: real time 0m3.107s, user time 0m6.192s, and sys time 0m0.000s. The terminal window title is `guest-5toesy@n10: ~/Desktop`.

```
guest-5toesy@n10: ~/Desktop
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./serial 100000000
3.141592643589325994923910911893472075462341308593750

real    0m6.070s
user    0m6.068s
sys     0m0.004s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./serial 100000000
3.141592643589325994923910911893472075462341308593750

real    0m6.067s
user    0m6.064s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./serial 100000000
3.141592643589325994923910911893472075462341308593750

real    0m6.231s
user    0m6.228s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$

guest-5toesy@n10: ~/Desktop
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 2 100000000
3.141592643590250588658818742260336875915527343750000

real    0m3.107s
user    0m6.192s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 2 100000000
3.141592643590250588658818742260336875915527343750000

real    0m3.101s
user    0m6.176s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 2 100000000
3.141592643590250588658818742260336875915527343750000

real    0m3.445s
user    0m6.848s
sys     0m0.020s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$
```

We can see clearly the real time of execution decreased to half. It means that parallel computation with 2 threads x2 faster.

```
guest-5toesy@n10: ~/Desktop
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 4 100000000
3.141592643589817157590005081146955490112304687500000

real    0m1.801s
user    0m6.480s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 4 100000000
3.141592643589817157590005081146955490112304687500000

real    0m1.578s
user    0m6.260s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 4 100000000
3.141592643589817157590005081146955490112304687500000

real    0m1.583s
user    0m6.268s
sys     0m0.004s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$
```

```
guest-5toesy@n10: ~/Desktop
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 8 100000000
3.141592643589879774168593939975835382938385009765625

real    0m0.901s
user    0m7.124s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 8 100000000
3.141592643589879330079384089913219213485717773437500

real    0m0.907s
user    0m7.120s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 8 100000000
3.141592643589879774168593939975835382938385009765625

real    0m0.909s
user    0m7.124s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-5toesy@n10:~/Desktop$
```

Parallel computation with 4 threads x4 faster and with 8 threads x8 faster.

```
guest-Stoesy@n10: ~/Desktop
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 16 100000000
3.141592643589896205469358392292633652687072753906250

real    0m0.962s
user    0m7.276s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 16 100000000
3.141592643589896205469358392292633652687072753906250

real    0m0.972s
user    0m7.376s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 16 100000000
3.141592643589896205469358392292633652687072753906250

real    0m0.956s
user    0m7.352s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$
```

```
guest-Stoesy@n10: ~/Desktop
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 32 100000000
3.141592643589664390901816659606993198394775390625000

real    0m0.979s
user    0m7.520s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 32 100000000
3.141592643589663502723396959481760859489440917968750

real    0m0.974s
user    0m7.520s
sys     0m0.000s
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$ time ./pi 32 100000000
3.141592643589663502723396959481760859489440917968750

real    0m0.965s
user    0m7.504s
sys     0m0.008s
guest-Stoesy@n10:~/Desktop$
```

As you can see above, more than 8 threads don't effect the real time of execution because our test computer has 8 cores. That means time will decreased until 8 threads. So the computer can execute 8 threads at the same time.