

mathfunctions

Trigonometric Functions

<i>Function</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>sin(radians)</code>	Returns the trigonometric sine of an angle in radians.
<code>cos(radians)</code>	Returns the trigonometric cosine of an angle in radians
<code>tan(radians)</code>	Returns the trigonometric tangent of an angle in radians.
<code>asin(a)</code>	Returns the angle in radians for the inverse of sine.
<code>acos(a)</code>	Returns the angle in radians for the inverse of cosine.
<code>atan(a)</code>	Returns the angle in radians for the inverse of tangent.

`sin(0)` returns 0.0

`sin(270 * PI / 180)` returns -1.0

`sin(PI / 6)` returns 0.5

`sin(PI / 2)` returns 1.0

`cos(0)` returns 1.0

`cos(PI / 6)` returns 0.866

`cos(PI / 2)` returns 0

`asin(0.5)` returns 0.523599 (same as $\pi/6$)

`acos(0.5)` returns 1.0472 (same as $\pi/3$)

`atan(1.0)` returns 0.785398 (same as $\pi/4$)

Exponent Function

<i>Function</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>exp(x)</code>	Returns e raised to power of x (e^x).
<code>log(x)</code>	Returns the natural logarithm of x ($\ln(x) = \log_e(x)$).
<code>log10(x)</code>	Returns the base 10 logarithm of x ($\log_{10}(x)$).
<code>pow(a, b)</code>	Returns a raised to the power of b (a^b).
<code>sqrt(x)</code>	Returns the square root of x (\sqrt{x}) for $x \geq 0$.

`exp(1.0)` returns 2.71828

`log(E)` returns 1.0

`log10(10.0)` returns 1.0

`pow(2.0, 3)` returns 8.0

`sqrt(4.0)` returns 2.0

`sqrt(10.5)` returns 3.24

Rounding Functions

- `ceil(x)` x is rounded up to its nearest integer. This integer is returned as a double value.
- `floor(x)` x is rounded down to its nearest integer. This integer is returned as a double value

`ceil(2.1)` returns `3.0`

`ceil(2.0)` returns `2.0`

`ceil(-2.0)` returns `-2.0`

`ceil(-2.1)` returns `-2.0`

`floor(2.1)` returns `2.0`

`floor(2.0)` returns `2.0`

`floor(-2.0)` returns `-2.0`

`floor(-2.1)` returns `-3.0`

The min, max, and abs Functions

- The min and max functions return the minimum and maximum numbers of two numbers (int, long, float, or double).
- For example, `max(4.4, 5.0)` returns 5.0, and `min(3, 2)` returns 2.
- The abs function returns the absolute value of the number (int, long, float, or double).
- Headerfile required: `cstdlib`

`max(2, 3)` returns 3

`max(2.5, 3.0)` returns 3.0

`min(2.5, 4.6)` returns 2.5

`abs(-2)` returns 2

`abs(-2.1)` returns 2.1

Character Functions

- `isalnum(int c)`: Checks if the character is alphanumeric (i.e., a letter or a digit).
- `isalpha(int c)`: Checks if the character is an alphabetic letter.
- `isctrl(int c)`: Checks if the character is a control character.
- `isdigit(int c)`: Checks if the character is a digit.

- `isgraph(int c)`: Checks if the character has a graphical representation.
- `islower(int c)`: Checks if the character is a lowercase letter.
- `isprint(int c)`: Checks if the character is a printable character.
- `ispunct(int c)`: Checks if the character is a punctuation character.
- `isspace(int c)`: Checks if the character is a whitespace character.
- `isupper(int c)`: Checks if the character is an uppercase letter.
- `isxdigit(int c)`: Checks if the character is a hexadecimal digit.

manipulators

<i>Operator</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>setprecision(n)</code>	sets the precision of a floating-point number
<code>fixed</code>	displays floating-point numbers in fixed-point notation
<code>showpoint</code>	causes a floating-point number to be displayed with a decimal point with trailing zeros even if it has no fractional part
<code>setw(width)</code>	specifies the width of a print field
<code>left</code>	justifies the output to the left
<code>right</code>	justifies the output to the right

