### Computer Science





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### Formal Proposal

♦ <u>Formal Proposal Word Document</u>

## Capstone Timeline

Due Date: December 13 2019

Oct. 17 – Research and develop flow charts for Vertex form converter and Quadratic Formula Calculator.

Oct. 30 – Code and debug program using flow charts as references.

Nov. 2 – Research modules that can be used to solve triangles and create a flowchart for the Triangle Solver program.

Dec. 11 – Finish Coding and debugging the Triangle Solver, create a GUI if done planning before Nov. 20

### Logs for Vertex and Quadratic Calculators



Created flow charts for Vertex form converter and Quadratic Calculator. Also reviewed procedures for completing the square.

### Motivation

The classic division operator makes it hard to write numerical expressions that are supposed to give correct results from arbitrary numerical inputs. For all other operators, one can write down a formula such as x\*y\*\*2 + z, and the calculated result will be close to the mathematical result (within the limits of numerical accuracy, of course) for any numerical input type (int, long, float, or complex). But division poses a problem: if the expressions for both arguments happen to have an integral type, it implements floor division rather than true division.

The problem is unique to dynamically typed languages: in a statically typed language like C, the inputs, typically function arguments, would be declared as double or float, and when a call passes an integer argument, it is converted to double or float at the time of the call. Python doesn't have argument type declarations, so integer arguments can easily find their way into an expression.

Had trouble with Python's "Classic division", researched and learned how to use "division" function from \_\_future\_\_ module to get accurate numbers.

Finished debugging and making sure the Vertex Form Converter works properly. Added extra features to find slope given coordinates, x – intercepts, and y – intercept.

16 Oct.

25 Oct.

10 Oct.

20 Oct.

27 Oct.

Learned about the square root function under the Math module and learned how to use Exception Handling for the Quadratic Calculator.

Finished debugging and coding the Quadratic Formula Calculator

possible. In particular, pow(1.0, x) and pow or a NaN. If both x and y are finite, x is negat fined, and raises ValueError.

Unlike the built-in \*\* operator, math.pow() C the built-in pow() function for computing exa

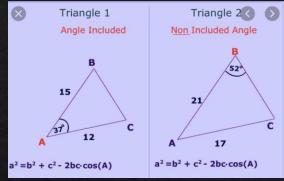
math. sqrt(x)

Return the square root of x.

except blocks to handle different exceptions.
Multiple exceptions can also be put into a single
except block using parentheses, to have the
except block handle all of them.

```
try:
    variable = 10
    print(variable + "hello")
    print(variable / 2)
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Divided by zero")
except (ValueError, TypeError):
    print("Error occurred")
```

### Logs for Triangle Solver Program (2/3)



Added more detail to program's flowchart and learned about non-included and included angles when solving SSA triangles.

23 Nov.

Code didn't work properly, figured out a way to turn a function's input into a list rather than a tuple.

Ran into a very tedious bug, Python's sin() and cos() functions only work in radians and my code was using degrees.

1 Dec.

2 Dec.

5 Dec.

Learned about degrees() and radians() functions which can be used to convert degrees to radians and vice versa.

Python ro

degress() and radians() are methods specified in math module in Python 3 and Python 2.

Often one is in need to handle mathematical computation of conversion of radians to degrees and vice-versa, especially in the field of geometry. Python offers inbuilt methods to handle this functionality. Both the functions are discussed in this article. radians()

This function accepts the "degrees" as input and converts it into its radians.

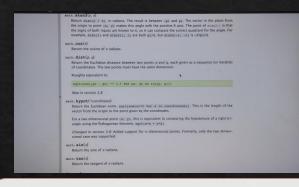
Learned how to use the round() function in Python.

3 Dec.

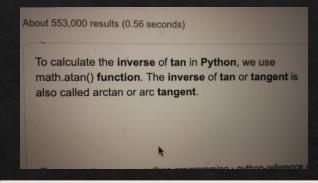
### Python round() Function

The **round() function** returns a floating point number that is a rounded version of the specified number, with the specified number of decimals. The default number of decimals is 0, meaning that the **function** will return the nearest integer.

### Logs for Triangle Solver Program (1/3)



Researched and found trigonometric functions under the Math module that can return an answer in radians on the Python official website.



Learned about arc tangent, arc sine, and arc cosine functions that can be used to find the angle of a trigonometric ratio.



Taught myself how to make a GUI using the Tkinter module from videos on Youtube.

2 Nov.

6 Oct.

11 Nov.

5 Nov.

18-23 Nov.

Reviewed how to use cosine and sine laws to solve triangles (SSA, SAA, SSS), and developed a rough flow chart for program.

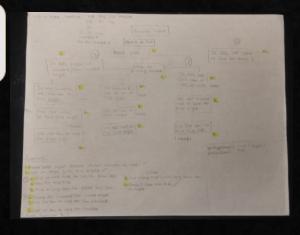
The sine rule and cosine rule Introduction

To solve a triangle is to find the lengths of each of its sides and all its angles. The sine rule is used when we are given either a) two angles and one side, or b) two sides and a non-included angle. The cosine rule is used when we are given either a) three sides or b) two sides and a non-included angle.

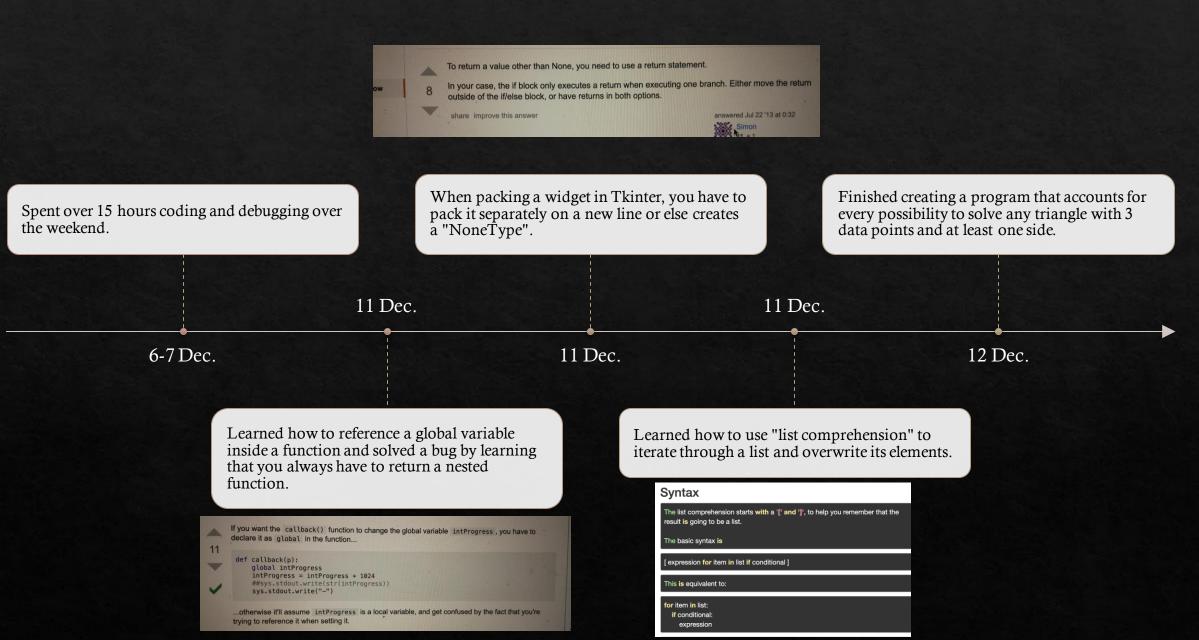
1. The sine rule

Study the triangle ABC shown below. Let B stands for the angle at B. Let C stand for the angle at C and so on. Also, let b = AC, a = BC and c = AB.

Expanded on the program design by mapping out functions that the program can use to solve various triangles.



### Logs for Triangle Solver Program (3/3)



Goals

♦ Goals Word Document

## Resume and Cover letter

♦ <u>Dropbox link</u>

### Reference Letters

♦ <u>Dropbox link</u>

### Final Reflection

♦ Capstone Final Reflection

### Core Competencies

- ♦ Personal Stories Assignment
- ♦ <u>Self Assessment of Core Compentencies</u>