free42 equations

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1 Metadata

The home for this HTML file is: https://richmit.github.io/hp42/equations.html
A PDF version of this file may be found here: https://richmit.github.io/hp42/equations.pdf
Files related to this document may be found on github: https://github.com/richmit/hp42
Directory contents:

src - The org-mode file that generated this HTML document
 src_42s - Ready to convert source listings for 42s code in this document

docs - This html document

bin - Importable RAW program files

2 Introduction

Here we have a few handy equations. All of them have MVAR declarations so they work with the 42s' integrator and solver.

Note that this is one "program" containing "sub-programs" with global labels. Why not just let each equation be an individual program? RAM! The DM42 chews up about half a kilobyte per program, and by combining them all into one program we save a ton of space. Note that if CLP is used on any of the global labels, then all of the equations are deleted (i.e. the entire program is zapped). That is a feature! It makes it easy to delete all the equations at one time so they can all be reloaded when the Git repo is updated.

(EQLIB)

3 Master Program Label

@@@@ DSC: Container Program for Equations

0000 UPD: 2021-04-18

LBL "EQLIB"

4 Equations

4.1 KEPLE: Kepler's Equation

$$E_A - E\sin(E_A) - M_A = 0$$

 M_A is the mean anomaly, and is represented by "MA" in the program. E_A is the eccentric anomaly, and is represented by "EA" in the program. E is the eccentricity.

```
(KEPLE)
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Kepler's Equation
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "KEPLE"
MVAR "MA"
MVAR "EA"
MVAR "M"
RCL "EA"
{\tt SIN}
RCL× "E"
+/-
RCL+ "EA"
RCL- "MA"
RTN
@@@@ END
```

4.2 KIUS: Kiusalas Perfs

$$\frac{100000}{127K} - P = 0$$

```
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Kiusalas Perferations vs Standard Perferations
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "KIUS"
MVAR "P"
MVAR "K"
100000
RCL× "K"
127

+
RCL- "P"
RTN
@@@@ END
```

4.3 TVM: Time Value of Money Equation

Can be used to solve TVM problems when solved.

$$PV + (1+ip) \cdot PMT \cdot \frac{1 - (1+i)^{-N}}{i} + FV \cdot (1+i)^{-N}$$

In the program we use "B1/E0" for the variable ρ .

```
(TVM)
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Time Value of Money Equation
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "TVM"
MVAR "N"
MVAR "I"
MVAR "PV"
MVAR "PMT"
MVAR "FV"
MVAR "B1/E0"
ENTER
ENTER
RCL "I"
STO ST T
RCL× "B1/E0"
R↓
RCL "N"
+/-
Y \uparrow X
1
X<>Y
```

```
LASTX
RCL× "FV"
R↓
X<>Y
÷
×
RCL× "PMT"
+
RCL+ "PV"
@@@@ END
```

4.4 EULI:Euler Integral

Can be used to directly compute the incomplete beta function when integrated. Related to the beta function, F distribution, and z distributions.

$$(x-1)(1-t)^{y-1}$$

```
(EULI)
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Euler Integral
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "EULI"
MVAR "T"
MVAR "Y"
MVAR "X"
RCL "T"
RCL "X"
1
Υ↑X
1
RCL- "T"
RCL "Y"
1
Υ↑X
RTN
@@@@ END
```

4.5 NORMD: Normal Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute normal probabilities when integrated. Related to the err function.

$$\frac{1}{s\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\alpha-m}{s}\right)^2}$$

In most sources σ is used instead of s and μ is used instead of m.

occorrections of the contraction of the contracti(NORMD) @@@@ DSC: MVAR Normal Distribution PDF @@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05 LBL "NORMD" MVAR "S" MVAR "M" MVAR "X" RCL "X" RCL- "M" RCL÷ "S" X12 -2 $E\!\uparrow\! X$ RCL÷ "S" 2 ΡI SQRT RTN @@@@ END

4.6 FDIST: F Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute F probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(d_1x)^{d_1}d_2^{d_2}}{(d_1x+d_2)^{d_1+d_2}}}}{x\mathbf{B}\left(\frac{d_1}{2},\frac{d_2}{2}\right)}$$

```
(FDIST)
0000 DSC: MVAR F Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "FDIST"
MVAR "D1"
MVAR "D2"
MVAR "X"
RCL "D1"
2
RCL "D2"
2
XEQ "BETA"
RCL× "X"
RCL "D1"
RCL× "X"
RCL "D1"
Y \uparrow X
RCL "D2"
RCL "D2"
Y \uparrow X
RCL "D1"
RCL× "X"
RCL+ "D2"
RCL "D1"
RCL+ "D2"
Υ↑X
SQRT
X<>Y
RTN
@@@@ END
```

4.7 CHI2: Chi Square Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute chi square probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{x^{\frac{k}{2}-1}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{2^{\frac{k}{2}}\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}$$

```
(CHI2)
0000 DSC: MVAR Chi Square Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "CHI2"
MVAR "K"
MVAR "X"
RCL "K"
ENTER
ENTER
1
RCL "X"
X<>Y
Y \uparrow X
RCL "X"
-2
÷
E↑X
2
RCL ST Z
Y \uparrow X
```

```
X<>Y
GAMMA

RTN
@@@@ END
```

4.8 BETAF: Beta Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute beta probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}}{\mathrm{B}(a,b)}$$

In most sources α is used instead of a and β is used instead of b.

```
(BETAF)
0000 DSC: MVAR Beta Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "BETAF"
MVAR "A"
MVAR "B"
MVAR "X"
RCL "A"
RCL "B"
XEQ "BETA"
RCL "X"
-1
RCL+ "A"
Y \uparrow X
X<>Y
÷
1
RCL "X"
RCL "B"
1
Y↑X
RTN
0000 END
```

4.9 LOGID: Logistic Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute logistic probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{1}{4s} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{x-m}{2s}\right)$$

Note s is sometimes called the "scale parameter", and m is sometimes called the "location parameter". Also note that various symbols are used for the parameters – μ & σ for example.

```
(LOGID)
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Logistic Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "LOGID"
MVAR "S"
MVAR "M"
MVAR "X"
RCL "M"
RCL- "X"
RCL÷ "S"
E\!\uparrow\! X
ENTER
ENTER
1
X12
RCL÷ "S"
RTN
0000 END
```

4.10 STUTD: Student's t Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute Student's t probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu}\cdot\mathbf{B}\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{\nu}{2}\right)}\left(1+\frac{x^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}$$

In the program "V" is used for ν .

```
(STUTD)
0000 DSC: MVAR Student's t Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "STUTD"
MVAR "V"
MVAR "X"
0.5
RCL "V"
2
XEQ "BETA"
RCL "V"
SQRT
1
RCL "X"
X12
RCL÷ "V"
+
RCL+ "V"
-2
÷
Υ↑X
X<>Y
RTN
@@@@ END
```

4.11 WEIBD: Weibull Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute Weibull probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{k}{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{k-1} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^k}$$

In the program below we use "L" for λ .

Note that some sources use $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ as the parameter instead of λ .

```
(WEIBD)
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Weibull Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "WEIBD"
MVAR "K"
MVAR "L"
MVAR "X"
RCL "K"
RCL÷ "L"
RCL "X"
RCL÷ "L"
-1
RCL+ "K"
Y \uparrow X
RCL "X"
RCL÷ "L"
RCL "K"
Υ†X
+/-
E↑X
RTN
0000 END
```

4.12 EXPOD: Exponential Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute exponential probabilities when integrated.

$$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

```
In the program below we use "L" for \lambda. Note that some sources use \frac{1}{\lambda} as the parameter instead of \lambda.
(EXPOD)
0000 DSC: MVAR Exponential Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "EXPOD"
MVAR "L"
MVAR "X"
RCL "L"
RCL× "X"
+/-
E↑X
RCL× "L"
RTN
@@@@ END
4.13 SINFSF: Sinusoid Frequency Standard Form
                                           A \cdot \sin(2\pi F x + P)
(EXPOD)
@@@@ DSC: Sinusoid Frequency Standard Form
@@@@ UPD: 2021-05-01
LBL "SINFSF"
MVAR "X"
MVAR "A"
MVAR "P"
MVAR "F"
2
ΡI
RCL× "F"
RCL× "X"
RCL+ "P"
SIN
RCL× "A"
RTN
   Master Program END
```

END

EOF 6