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// bowlingpins.c
//
// Blake Hall
// Math 442
// Jim Fix
// Fall 2013
//
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  // Initialize variable
  int numRows;
  int counter;
  int i;
  int j;
  // Ask user for number of rows
  printf("How many rows would you like? ");
  scanf("%d",&numRows);
  counter = numRows;
  // Print out a picture of the bowling pins
  while (counter != 0) {
    for (i = 1; i <= counter; i++) {
  printf(" ");</pre>
    for (j = 1; j <= (numRows - counter + 1); j++) { printf("*");
    printf("\n");
    counter--;
}
// highandlow.c
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//
// Picks a random number, then asks the user to guess that number.
// If guess is too high, it asks for a lower number; if too low,
// it asks for a higher number. Continues until correct number is
// guessed.
//
//
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
// Generate a random number.
int generateNum() {
  srand(time(NULL));
  int number = rand() % 100 + 1;
  return number;
// Plays the game!
int main() {
  // Initialize important values.
```

```
int guess;
  int gameNum = generateNum();
  // Get guess from user.
  printf("What is your guess?: ");
  scanf("%d", &guess);
  // Simple if and while loops that ask the user for guesses until
  // he is correct.
  if (guess == gameNum) {
    printf("You're right!\n");
    return;
  } else {
    while (guess != gameNum) {
      if (guess <= gameNum) {</pre>
        printf("Higher! Try again!\n");
      } else {
        printf("Lower! Try again!\n");
      printf("What is your next guess? ");
      scanf("%d",&guess);
    printf("Yup! You got it!\n");
    return;
 }
}
// singrapher.c
//
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//
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
// This function takes the power of a given value and returns it
double powerOf(double x, int n) {
  double pow = x;
  while (n > 1) {
    pow = pow*x;
   n--;
  }
  return pow;
// This function determines the value of the power of sin(x), determines
// where it should place the st, then prints out a single slice of the
double printSlice(double degree, int power) {
  // Find value of (\sin(x))^n, and scale by 10
  double value = powerOf(sin(degree),power)*10;
  // Define our interval
  double i = -10.0;
  double j = -9.0;
  // Iterate through ~20 spaces to determine if spot should be
  // a space, a line, or a star.
  while (j <= 10) {
    // If "j" (right side of interval) is 1, we want to draw the axis line
```

```
if (j == 1.0) {
      printf("|");
      i++;
      j++;
    } else {
      // If our value falls within our interval, print a star
      if (i <= value && value <= j) {
         printf("*");
         i++;
         j++;
         // Otherwise, print a space
      } else {
         printf(" ");
         i++;
         j++;
     }
   }
  printf("\n");
  /* USING ROUND (disabled)
  // Determine location of * by rounding value, taking the
  // absolute value, then casting it as an int. Note that
  // starLoc is positive. It's location if value is negative
  // is taken care of in the next section.
  int starLoc = abs((int)round(value*10));
  int i;
  // If value is less than 0, print the appropriate half of the slice
  // of the graph.
  if (value < 0.0) {
    for (i = 0; i < (10 - starLoc); i++) {
  printf(" ");</pre>
    printf("*");
    for (i = 0; i < (starLoc); i++) {
  printf(" ");</pre>
    printf("|
                        \n");
  } else {
    // Otherwise, print a blank half then print out the appropriate
    // second half.
    printf("
    for(i = 0; i < (starLoc - 1); i++) {
      printf(" ");
    printf("*");
    for(i = 0; i < (10 - starLoc); i++) {
  printf(" ");</pre>
    printf("\n");
    }*/
}
// Runs the application
int main() {
  int power;
  double degree = -3.14;
  printf("Enter the power you wish to raise sin(x) to: ");
  scanf("%d",&power);
  // Will use printSlice over the given range of degrees.
 while (degree <= 3.452) {
    printSlice(degree, power);
    degree = degree + 0.314;
```

return; }