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Points: 133.00 Rank: 5395

Evaluating e^x

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Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

The series expansion of e^x is given by:

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

Evaluate e^x for given values of x by using the above expansion for the first 10 terms.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer N , the number of test cases.
 N lines follow. Each line contains a value of x for which you need to output the value of e^x using the above series expansion. These input values have exactly 4 decimal places each.

Output Format

Output N lines, each containing the value of e^x , computed by your program.

Constraints

$1 \leq N \leq 50$
 $-20.00 \leq x \leq 20.00$

Var, Val in Scala and *def* and *defn* in Clojure are blocked keywords. The challenge is to accomplish this without either mutable state or direct declaration of local variables.

Sample Input

```
4
20.0000
5.0000
0.5000
-0.5000
```

Sample Output

```
2423600.1887
143.6895
1.6487
0.6065
```

Explanation

The output has the computed values of e^x corresponding to each test case. They are correct up to 4 decimal places and on separate lines.

Scoring

All test cases carry an equal weight in the final score. For your solution to pass a given test case, all the values of e^x computed by you must be within ± 0.1 of the expected answers. This tolerance level has been kept to account for slightly different answers across different languages.

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Solved score: 20.00pts

Submissions: 7507

Max Score: 20



Difficulty: Easy



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Racket  

```
1 #lang racket
2 ; Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT
3
4 (define (factorial n) (if (= n 0) 1 (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
5
6 (define (calculate-e-term term n)
7   (cond ((= term 0) 1)
8         ((= term 1) n)
9         (else (/ (expt n term) (factorial term)))))
10
11 (define (calculate-e n) (foldr + 0 (map (lambda (x) (calculate-e-term x n)) (range 10))))
12
13 (define (read-numbers n)
14   (cond ((= n 1) (displayln (~r (calculate-e (read)) #:precision 4)))
15         (else
16          (begin
17            (displayln (~r (calculate-e (read)) #:precision 4))
18            (read-numbers (- n 1))))))
19
20 (read-numbers (read))
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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