

INFORMATICA I

Serie del número de Euler en "C"

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13 de junio de 2020



Enunciado del problema

El valor aproximado del número de Euler (e) se puede obtener con la siguente serie.

$$e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \cdots$$

Escribir un programa que calcule el valor aproximado de e mediante un ciclo repetitivo que termine cuando la diferencia entre dos aproximaciones sucesivas difiera en menos de 10^{-9}

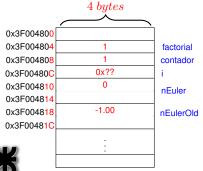




Declaración y disposición en memoria

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Disposición de las variables en la memoria



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
             factorial = 1.contador =1.i:
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial):
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Declaración y disposición en memoria

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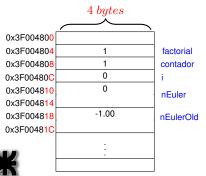
Declara la variable i

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 1 contador 0 0x3F00480C 0x3F004810 0 nEuler 0x3F004814 -1.00 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
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        i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++)
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         nEulerOld=nEuler:
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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Pregunta condición del for



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math.h>
   #define LIMITE
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
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   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++)
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     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
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     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
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     return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

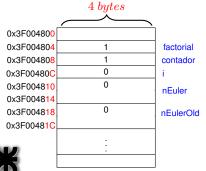
Para conservar el e anterior

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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

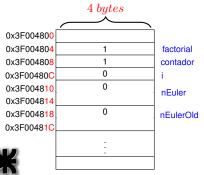
 $Como\ contador\ no\ es <= a\ i$ $no\ entra\ dentro\ del\ while$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
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        nFulerOld=nFuler:
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         while (contador <= i)
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          factorial = factorial * contador:
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      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
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      return 0:
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```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

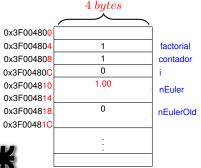
Se debe castear la variable para que ambas sean double



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   int
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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la $variable \frac{nEuler}{}$



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   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
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        main (void)
   int
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12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
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         while (contador <= i)
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          factorial = factorial * contador;
15
                                           \frac{1}{1.00} = 1,00
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial)
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         factorial = 1;
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     return 0:
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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $inicializo\ nuevamente\ las\ variables\ factorial\ y\ contador$

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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

incremento la variable i

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   int
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             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Pregunta condición del for

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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $Como \ contador \ es \le a \ i$ $entra \ dentro \ del \ while$



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      return 0:
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```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



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   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
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        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          1 \cdot 1 = 1
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
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          contador++:
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         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
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         factorial = 1:
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      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
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      return 0:
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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 contador 0x3F00480C 1.00 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 1.00 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

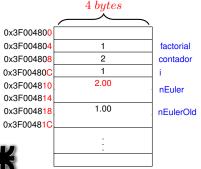
 $Como \ contador \ no \ es \le a \ i$ $sale \ del \ loop \ while$



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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la $variable \frac{nEuler}{}$



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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

incremento la variable i

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Arquitectura X86-32 bits

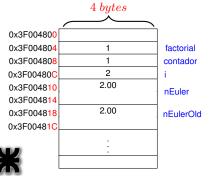
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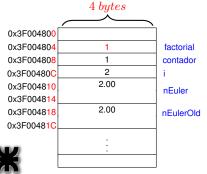
 $Como \ contador \ es \le a \ i$ $entra \ dentro \ del \ while$



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22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          1 \cdot 1 = 1
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

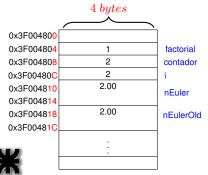
 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 contador 2 0x3F00480C 2.00 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.00 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $Como\ contador\ es \le a\ i$ $entra\ dentro\ del\ while$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          1 \cdot 2 = 2
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 2 factorial 3 0x3F004808 contador 2 0x3F00480C 0x3F004810 2.00 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.00 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $Como\ contador\ no\ es <= a\ i$ $sale\ del\ loop\ while$

4 butes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 2 factorial 3 0x3F004808 contador 2 0x3F00480C 0x3F004810 2.00 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.00 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la $variable \ nEuler$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                      pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
                                      2,00 + \frac{1}{2,00} = 2,50
17
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial)
18
19
20
         factorial = 1;
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $inicializo\ nuevamente\ las\ variables\ factorial\ y\ contador$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

incremento la variable i

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 1 contador 3 0x3F00480C 2.50 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.00 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
         contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Pregunta condición del for



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math.h>
   #define LIMITE
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
         contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Para conservar el e anterior

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 1 contador 3 0x3F00480C 2.50 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.50 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
 9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

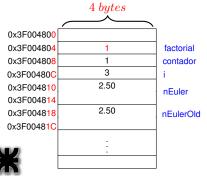
 $Como\ contador\ es \le a\ i$ $entra\ dentro\ del\ while$

4 butes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 1 contador 3 0x3F00480C 2.50 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.50 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          1 \cdot 1 = 1
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

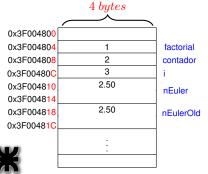
 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 contador 3 0x3F00480C 2.50 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.50 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $Como\ contador\ es <= a\ i$ $entra\ dentro\ del\ while$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          1 \cdot 2 = 2
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $incremento\ la\ variable\ {\color{red}contador}$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 2 factorial 3 0x3F004808 contador 3 0x3F00480C 2.50 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.50 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

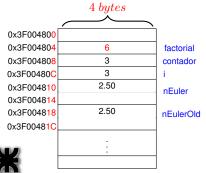
 $Como \ contador \ es \le a \ i$ $entra \ dentro \ del \ while$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          2 \cdot 3 = 6
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial):
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 6 factorial 0x3F004808 contador 3 0x3F00480C 2.50 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.50 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

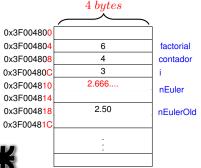
 $Como \ contador \ no \ es \le a \ i$ $sale \ del \ loop \ while$

4 butes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 6 factorial 0x3F004808 4 contador 3 0x3F00480C 2.50 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.50 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la $variable \frac{nEuler}{}$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador;
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial)
19
20
        factorial = 1;
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $inicializo\ nuevamente\ las\ variables\ factorial\ y\ contador$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

incremento la variable i

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 contador 0x3F00480C 2 666 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.50 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
         contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Pregunta condición del for



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math.h>
   #define LIMITE
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
         contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Para conservar el e anterior

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 1 contador 0x3F00480C 2 666 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.666.... 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
 9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

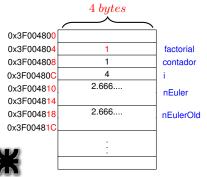
 $Como\ contador\ es \le a\ i$ $entra\ dentro\ del\ while$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

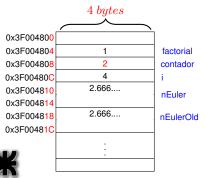
almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          1 \cdot 1 = 1
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $Como\ contador\ es \le a\ i$ $entra\ dentro\ del\ while$

4 butes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 2 contador 0x3F00480C 2 666 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.666.... 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          1 \cdot 2 = 2
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

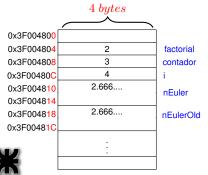
 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 2 factorial 3 0x3F004808 contador 0x3F00480C 2.666.... 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.666.... 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $Como \ contador \ es \le a \ i$ $entra \ dentro \ del \ while$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                          2 \cdot 3 = 6
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $incremento\ la\ variable\ {\color{red}contador}$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $Como\ contador\ es \le a\ i$ $entra\ dentro\ del\ while$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la variable factorial



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
                                         6 \cdot 4 = 24
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $incremento\ la\ variable\ contador$

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 24 factorial 0x3F004808 contador 0x3F00480C 2 666 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.666.... 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
        while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
         contador++:
17
18
        nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
        factorial = 1:
21
        contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

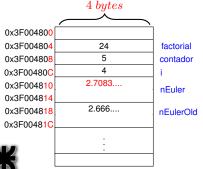
 $Como \ contador \ no \ es \le a \ i$ $sale \ del \ loop \ while$

4 butes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 24 factorial 5 0x3F004808 contador 4 0x3F00480C 2 666 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.666.... 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
        nFulerOld=nFuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
      return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

almacena el resultado en la $variable \ nEuler$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
                                  2,66 + \frac{1}{24,00} = 2,7083
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double)) factorial
19
20
         factorial = 1;
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $inicializo\ nuevamente\ las\ variables\ factorial\ y\ contador$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                      pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
                                  2,66 + \frac{1}{24,00} = 2,7083
17
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
18
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n", nEuler);
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

incremento la variable i



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
         contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26 }
```

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

Pregunta condición del for



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math.h>
                     pow(10, -9)
   #define LIMITE
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
9
   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26
```

Terminando el ciclo for

Si seguimos observando paso a paso como se va ejecutando el programa y como van cambiando los valores de las variables de memoria, llegaremos al punto donde en el ciclo del for no se va a cumplir la condición

$$(nEuler - nEulerOld) >= LIMITE$$

y por lo tanto los valores de memoria tendrán los siguientes valores





Arquitectura X86-32 bits

 $\color{red} No~cumple~condici\'on~del~for \\ (nEuler-nEulerOld)~es~0,0000000005$



```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math.h>
   #define LIMITE
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for (i = 0; (nEuler-nEulerOld) >= LIMITE; i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador;
16
         contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
     printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
     printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E);
25
     return 0:
26
```

Código del programa fuente

Arquitectura X86-32 bits

```
e\ es\ 2,7182818288 e\ (lib\ math.h)\ es\ 2,7182818285
```

4 bytes 0x3F004800 0x3F004804 1 factorial 0x3F004808 contador 13 0x3F00480C 2.7182818288 0x3F004810 nEuler 0x3F004814 2.7182818283 0x3F004818 nFulerOld 0x3F00481C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math h>
   #define LIMITE
                     pow(10, -9)
        main (void)
   int
   int
             factorial = 1,contador =1,i;
   double
             nEuler=0, nEulerOld=-1;
   for(i=0;(nEuler-nEulerOld)>= LIMITE;i++)
11
12
         nEulerOld=nEuler:
13
         while (contador <= i)
14
15
          factorial = factorial * contador:
16
          contador++:
17
18
         nEuler = nEuler + (1/(double) factorial);
19
20
         factorial = 1:
21
         contador =1;
22
23
      printf("e es %0.10f \n".nEuler):
24
      printf("e(lib math.h)es %0.10f\n",M E)
25
     return 0:
26
```