solutions.txt Mon Oct 10 15:51:18 2011

factorial 34 = 2.9523282E+38 factorial 35 = Infinity occurs at term 18 NOTE compiler clever and reworks math in loop to avoid REAL limitation here HOWEVER Not as clever as our melau2.f90 code |\*\* Loop through starting with the second term  $(-x^3/3!)$  ans stopping 6: !\*\* Program to calculate SIN(x) to 'n' terms of the Mclaurin Series !\*\* Program to calculate SIN(x) to 'n' terms of the Mclaurin Series | \*\*  $\sin(x) = x-x^3/3 + x^5/5 = x^3/7 + x^6/9 = x^$ PRINT\*,'Calculating Term',(i-1)/2+1
fact=fact\*i\*(i-1)
sinx=sinx+sign\*x\*\*i/fact ! \*\*\* Calculate the new approximation
sign=-sign
! \*\*\* update the sign parameter !\*\* Version that does not suffer from factoral calculation limits
!\*\*  $\mathtt{READ}^\star, x$   $\mathtt{PRINT}^\star, \mathsf{'Enter}$  the number of terms you require: ' Limit is at 10\*\*38 for REAL type that is  $\mathtt{READ}^\star, x$   $\mathtt{PRINT}^\star, '\mathtt{Enter}$  the number of terms you require: PRINT\*, 'The approximation is for x=',x
PRINT\*, Number of terms in the approximation =
PRINT\*, 'The approximation = ',sinx
PRINT\*, 'The true value is = ',SIN(x) PRINT\*,'Enter the value of x you require: ' PRINT\*,'Enter the value of x you require: ' \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* !\*\* loops up to 2\*n-1 for the last term. PRINT\*,'Calculating Term',1 INTEGER :: i, sign=-1,n INTEGER :: i, sign=-1,n REAL :: sinx,x,fact=1 ./exercise4/mclau2.f90 REAL :: sinx,x,dummy ./exercise4/mclau.f90 END PROGRAM mclau DO i=3,2\*n-1,2IMPLICIT NONE 5: PROGRAM mclau !\*\* NOTE

i\*\* Loop through starting with the second term  $(-x^4/3/3!)$  ans stopping i\*\* loops up to  $2^{t}n-1$  for the last term. PRINT\*, (-1s)/3/3 and stopping print\*, (-1s)/3/3/3 dummy-dummy/(1s(1-1))/3/3/3/3 i \*\*\* Calculate to rquired dummyorial sinx+sign\*dummy (i \*\*: \*\*\* Calculate the new approximation in \*\*\*\* Calculate the new approximation in \*\*\*\* Calculate the new approximation is \*\*\*\* Calculate the new approximation in \*\*\* Calculate the new approximation in \*\*\*\* Calculate the new approximation in \*\*\* Calculate the new app check= .NOT. a==0 !\*\* Set check to .TRUE. if a valid quadratic ! \*\*\* update the sign parameter !\*\* Calculate the sqrt of discriminant as a complex number sqdiscrim=SQRT(CMPLX(b\*\*2 - 4.0\*a\*c)) READ\*,a,b,c !\*\*\* Read in coefficients from keyboard root1=(-b + sqdiscrim)/(2.0\*a) !\*\* Calculate root1
root2=(-b - sqdiscrim)/(2.0\*a) !\*\* Calculate root2 !\*\*\* Program to calculate the roots of a quadratic !\*\*\* usingthe more general COMPLEX data type PRINT\*, "Root1 : ", "Real Part=", REAL(root1), & PRINT\*, "Root2 : ", "Real Part=", REAL(root2), & ď : Imaginary part=", AIMAG(root2) : Imaginary part=", AIMAG(root1) \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PRINT\*, "This is not a valid quadratic" ! \*\* Enter the coefficients a,b,c
PRINT\*,"Enter A, b, and c of the &
&polynomial ax\*\*2 + bx + c:" Mon Oct 10 15:51:18 2011 'The approximation =', sinx 'The true value is =', SIN(x) REAL :: a,b,c
COMPLEX :: root1,root2,sqdiscrim PRINT\*,'Calculating Term',1 ./exercise2/quad\_complex.f90 PRINT\*,'The roots are:' 132: ENDIF 133: 134: END PROGRAM quad\_complex PROGRAM quad\_complex END PROGRAM mclau2 IF (check) THEN DO i=3,2\*n-1,2 IMPLICIT NONE sign=-sign READ\*,n LOGICAL dummy=x PRINT\*, PRINT\*, sinx=x ELSE solutions.txt 744... 775... 775... 801... 881... 882... 883... 885... 885... : 68 : 66 : 06 100: 101: 104: 105: 106: .09: 112 1143::: 116:: 120:: 120:: 120:: 130:: 140:: 140:: 150:: 160:: 170:: 28 : 29 : 30 : .03: 07: