Εργαστήριο Εισαγωγή στον Προγραμματισμό

Εργαστήριο 03

Δομές επανάληψης

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Άθροισμα αριθμών 1 .. 100

```
#include <stdio.h>
int sum() {
int i=0;
int temp=0;
while (i<100) {
    temp+=++i;
return temp;
int main()
printf("The sum is: %d \n", sum());
return 0;
```

Όταν χρησιμοποιείτε μεταβλητές για υπολογισμούς σχεδόν πάντα χρειάζεται να την αρχικοποιείται (συνήθως στο 0).



Άθροισμα αριθμών 1, 1/4, 1/9 .. 1/10000

```
#include <stdio.h>
float basel() {
//int i=0;
float temp=0;
for (int i=1;i<=100;i++) {
                                                      temp+=1/(i*i);
   //temp+=(float)1/(i*i); //Solution 1
                    //Solution 2
   temp+=1.0/(i*i);
   printf("temp: %f, i: %d\n", temp, i);
                                                      Σε αυτή την περίπτωση το temp είναι πάντα
return temp;
                                                      0 εκτός της 1<sup>ης</sup> επανάληψης. Οπότε το άθροισμα
                                                      γίνεται 1.
int main()
                                                      Λάθος και το:
printf("The sum is: %f \n", basel());
                                                      temp+=(float)(1/(i*i));
return 0;
```

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cprogramming/c_type_casting.htm



Άθροισμα αριθμών 1, 1/4, 1/9 .. 1/10000,

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                               #include <stdio.h>
float basel() {
                                               float basel(int times) {
//int i=0;
                                               float temp=0;
float temp=0;
                                               for (int i=1;i<=times;i++) {</pre>
for (int i=1;i<=100;i++) {
                                                   temp+=1.0/(i*i);
                                                   printf("temp: %f, i: %d\n", temp, i);
    //temp+=(float)1/(i*i);
    temp+=1.0/(i*i);
    printf("temp: %f, i: %d\n", temp, i);
                                               return temp;
return temp;
                                               int main()
int main()
                                               printf("The sum is: %f \n", basel(200));
printf("The sum is: %f \n", basel());
                                               return 0;
return 0;
```

Basel problem ->1.644934



Pi (https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0138704/)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
float pi_approx() {
int i=0;
float témp=0;
do {
    `i++;
    temp+=1.0/(i*i);
printf("temp: %f, i: %d\n", temp, i);
} while (i<100);
return sqrt(6*temp);
int main()
printf("The sum is: %f \n", pi_approx());
return 0;
```



Pi (with precision) - float

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
float pi approx detail() {
int i=0:
float temp=0;
float new term;
do {
i++;
    //new_term=1.0/(i*i);
    new_term=1.0/((float)i*(float)i);
    temp+=new term:
    printf("temp: %f, i: %d, term: %.20f \n", temp, i, new_term);
} while (new_term>=1e-15);
return sqrt(6*temp);
int main()
printf("The sum is: %f \n", pi approx detail());
return 0;
```

Stops at i=46341
Term=-0.00000000046566228651
Sum= 3.141393



Pi (with precision) - double

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
float pi approx detail() {
int i=0:
                                                                              Stops at i=46341
double temp=0;
double new term;
                                                                              Term= -0.00000000046566229193
do {
                                                                              Sum= 3.141572
   //new_term=1.0/(i*i);
   new_term=1.0/((double)i*(double)i);
                                                                              Stops at i=31622777
   temp+=new term;
   printf("temp: %f, i: %d, term: %.20f \n", temp, i, new_term);
                                                                              Term=0.000000000000100000
} while (new_term>=1e-15);
                                                                              Sum= 3.141593
return sqrt(6*temp);
int main()
printf("The sum is: %f \n", pi approx detail());
return 0;
                                    https://codefinity.com/blog/Float-vs-Double
```



srand – rand functions

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/c standard library/c function rand.htm
https://www.tutorialspoint.com/c standard library/c function srand.htm

srand:

Reproducibility: If you use the same seed, you'll get the same sequence of numbers. This can be useful for debugging or when you need reproducible results.

Single Call: <u>Generally, srand() is only called once in a program</u>. Calling srand() multiple times with the same seed will reset the sequence each time, which might not be desirable.



Libraries

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/c_standard_library/stdio_h.htm

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/c_standard_library/stdlib_h.htm

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/c_standard_library/math_h.htm

