**Course: ENSF 694** – Summer 2025

**Lab #:** 01

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**Submission Date:** XXXXXXXXX

**Exercise A**

Source code:

/\*

\* lab1exe\_A.cpp

\* ENSF 694 Lab 1, exercise A

\* Created by Mahmood Moussavi

\* Completed by: Jack Shenfield

\* Development Date: July 3rd, 2025

\*/

#include <iostream>

#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

const double G = 9.8; /\* gravitation acceleration 9.8 m/s^2 \*/

const double PI = 3.141592654;

void create\_table(double v);

double Projectile\_travel\_time(double a, double v);

double Projectile\_travel\_distance(double a, double v);

double degree\_to\_radian(double d);

int main(void)

{

double velocity;

cout << "Please enter the velocity at which the projectile is launched (m/sec): ";

cin >> velocity;

if(!cin) // means if cin failed to read

{

cout << "Invlid input. Bye...\n";

exit(1);

}

while (velocity < 0 )

{

cout << "\nplease enter a positive number for velocity: ";

cin >> velocity;

if(!cin)

{

cout << "Invalid input. Bye...";

exit(1);

}

}

create\_table(velocity);

return 0;

}

void create\_table(double v){

std::cout << "Angle\t" << "t\t" << "d" << std::endl;

std::cout << "(deg)\t" << "(sec)\t" << "(m)" << std::endl;

for(int i = 0; i <= (90/5); i++){

int thetadeg = i\*5;

double theta = degree\_to\_radian(i\*5);

double t = Projectile\_travel\_time(theta, v);

double d = Projectile\_travel\_distance(theta, v);

std::cout << thetadeg << "\t" << t << "\t" << d << std::endl;

}

}

double Projectile\_travel\_time(double a, double v) {

return (2\*v\*sin(a))/G;

}

double Projectile\_travel\_distance(double a, double v) {

return ((pow(v, 2) / G) \* sin(2 \* a));

}

double degree\_to\_radian(double d) {

return(d \* (PI / 180));

}

Output (5 m/s inputted):

Please enter the velocity at which the projectile is launched (m/sec): 5

Angle t d

(deg) (sec) (m)

0 0 0

5 0.0889344 0.44298

10 0.177192 0.8725

15 0.264101 1.27551

20 0.349 1.63976

25 0.431243 1.9542

30 0.510204 2.20925

35 0.585282 2.39718

40 0.655906 2.51226

45 0.721538 2.55102

50 0.781678 2.51226

55 0.835869 2.39718

60 0.883699 2.20925

65 0.924804 1.9542

70 0.95887 1.63976

75 0.985639 1.27551

80 1.00491 0.8725

85 1.01653 0.44298

90 1.02041 -1.04645e-09

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**Exercise BA diagram of a diagram

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**Exercise C**

Source code:

/\*

\* lab1exe\_C.cpp

\* ENSF 694 Lab 1 Exercise C

\* Completed by: Jack Shenfield

\* Development Date: July 3rd, 2025

\*/

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void time\_convert(int ms\_time, int \*minutes\_ptr, double \*seconds\_ptr);

/\*

\* Converts time in milliseconds to time in minutes and seconds.

\* For example, converts 123400 ms to 2 minutes and 3.4 seconds.

\* REQUIRES:

\* ms\_time >= 0.

\* minutes\_ptr and seconds\_ptr point to variables.

\* PROMISES:

\* 0 <= \*seconds\_ptr & \*seconds\_ptr < 60.0

\* \*minutes\_ptr minutes + \*seconds\_ptr seconds is equivalent to

\* ms\_time ms.

\*/

int main(void)

{

int millisec;

int minutes;

double seconds;

cout << "Enter a time interval as an integer number of milliseconds: ";

// printf("Enter a time interval as an integer number of milliseconds: ");

cin >> millisec;

if (!cin) {

cout << "Unable to convert your input to an int.\n";

exit(1);

}

cout << "Doing conversion for input of " << millisec <<" milliseconds ... \n", millisec;

/\* MAKE A CALL TO time\_convert HERE. \*/

time\_convert(millisec, &minutes, &seconds);

cout << "That is equivalent to " << minutes << " minute(s) and " << seconds << " second(s).\n";

return 0;

}

/\* PUT YOUR FUNCTION DEFINITION FOR time\_convert HERE. \*/

void time\_convert(int ms\_time, int \*minutes\_ptr, double \*seconds\_ptr){

double seconds = (double)(ms\_time/1000);

int minutes = seconds/60;

seconds = seconds - minutes\*60;

\*minutes\_ptr = minutes;

\*seconds\_ptr = seconds;

}

Output:

Enter a time interval as an integer number of milliseconds: 150000

Doing conversion for input of 150000 milliseconds ...

That is equivalent to 2 minute(s) and 30 second(s).

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**Exercise D**

Point 1:

**A paper with writing on it

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

Point 2:

A diagram of a test

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Point 3:

A diagram of a diagram with writing

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Source code:

/\*

\* lab1exe\_D.cpp

\* ENSF 694 Lab 1 Exercise D

\* Completed by: Jack Shenfield

\* Development Date: July 5th, 2025

\*/

#include <iostream>

#include <iomanip>

using namespace std;

const int COL\_SIZE = 3;

const int ROW\_SIZE = 3;

void try\_to\_change(double\* dest);

void try\_to\_copy(double dest[], double source[]);

double add\_them (double a[5]);

void print\_matrix(double matrix[][COL\_SIZE], int rows);

/\*

\* PROMISES: displays the values in the elements of the 2-D array, matrix,

\* formated in rows columns separated with one or more spaces.

\*/

void good\_copy(double \*dest, double \*source, int n);

/\* REQUIRES: dest and source points to two array of double numbers with n to n-1 elements

\* PROMISES: copies the values in each element of array source to the corresponding element

\* in array dest.

\*/

int main(void)

{

double sum = 0;

double x[4];

double y[] = {2.3, 1.2, 2.2, 4.1};

double matrix[ROW\_SIZE][COL\_SIZE] = { {10, 20, 30}, {40, 50, 60}, {70, 80, 90}};

cout << " sizeof(double) is " << (int) sizeof(double) << " bytes.\n";

cout << " size of x in main is: " << (int) sizeof(x) << " bytes.\n";

cout << " y has " << (int) (sizeof(y)/ sizeof(double)) << " elements and its size is: " << (int) sizeof(y) << " bytes.\n";

cout << " matrix has " << (int) (sizeof(matrix)/ sizeof(double)) << " elements and its size is: " << (int) sizeof(matrix) << " bytes.\n";

try\_to\_copy(x, y);

try\_to\_change(x);

sum = add\_them(&y[1]);

cout << "\n sum of values in y[1], y[2] and y[3] is: " << sum << endl;

good\_copy(x, y, 4);

cout << "\nThe values in array x after call to good\_copy are expected to be:";

cout << "\n2.30, -8.25, 2.20, 4.10\n";

cout << "And the values are:\n";

for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)

cout << fixed << setprecision(2) << x[i] << " ";

cout << "\nThe values in matrix are:\n";

print\_matrix(matrix, 3);

cout << "\nProgram Ends...\n";

return 0;

}

void try\_to\_copy(double dest[], double source[])

{

dest = source;

/\* point one\*/

return;

}

void try\_to\_change(double\* dest)

{

dest [3] = 49.0;

/\* point two\*/

cout << "\n sizeof(dest) in try\_to\_change is "<< (int)sizeof(dest) << " bytes.\n";

return;

}

double add\_them (double arg[5])

{

\*arg = -8.25;

/\* point three \*/

cout << "\n sizeof(arg) in add\_them is " << (int) sizeof(arg) << " bytes.\n";

cout << "\n Incorrect array size computation: add\_them says arg has " << (int) (sizeof(arg)/sizeof(double)) <<" element.\n";

return arg[0] + arg[1] + arg[2];

}

void good\_copy(double \*dest, double \*source, int n)

{

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){

dest[i] = source[i];

}

// mising code -- students must complete the implementation of this funcion.

}

void print\_matrix(double matrix[][COL\_SIZE], int rows)

{

for(int i = 0; i < rows; i++){

cout << endl;

for(int j = 0; j < COL\_SIZE; j++)

cout << matrix[i][j] << "\t";

}

// mising code -- students must complete the implementation of this funcion.

}

Output:

sizeof(double) is 8 bytes.

size of x in main is: 32 bytes.

y has 4 elements and its size is: 32 bytes.

matrix has 9 elements and its size is: 72 bytes.

sizeof(dest) in try\_to\_change is 8 bytes.

sizeof(arg) in add\_them is 8 bytes.

Incorrect array size computation: add\_them says arg has 1 element.

sum of values in y[1], y[2] and y[3] is: -1.95

The values in array x after call to good\_copy are expected to be:

2.30, -8.25, 2.20, 4.10

And the values are:

2.30 -8.25 2.20 4.10

The values in matrix are:

10.00 20.00 30.00

40.00 50.00 60.00

70.00 80.00 90.00

Program Ends...

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**Exercise E**

Point 1:

A diagram of a diagram

AI-generated content may be incorrect.