Introduction to Computer Programming and Data Structures Assignment 02

Marks: 100 Submission Deadline: 2022-Aug-25

Bonus: 20 –for well indentation, variable name.

Assignment # AP0201

- Write a program that computes and prints the *n*th prime number.
- Input: n
- Output: nth prime
- Hint: For $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, if a%b == 0, then a is divisible by b.
- Example: If input n = 5, the output will be 11 as the list of primes is $[2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \ldots]$ and 11 is the 5th prime.

[10]

Assignment # AP0202

- Write a program, given a positive integer n that computes SLP_n , the Sum of the Logarithms of all the Primes from 2 to some number n. Then it prints out the sum of the logs of the primes SLP_n , the number n, and the ratio of these two quantities, say $ratio_n$. Thus $ratio_n = SLP_n/n$, Test this for different values of n.
- Input: n
- Output: $SLP_n \ n \ ratio_n$ (separated by space)
- Use math.h library to compute logarithm. For compilation, use -lm. for example, gcc -g -Wall -lm assignment_AP0202.c -o assignment_AP0204.out. (.out for linux, .exe for windows)

[10]

Assignment # AP0203

• Write a program, print out the highest prime number HP_{uli} you can generate with considering only unsigned long int variable.

• Input: NA

• Output: HP_{uli}

[20]

Assignment # AP0204

- Handling input choices: Suppose you have the following functions,
 - 1. $area \leftarrow triangle_area(a, b, c)$: It takes the length of three edges of a triangle and outputs the area of that.
 - 2. $length \leftarrow diag_length(a, b, c)$: It takes edges of a rectangular cuboid, outputs the length of its diagonal.
 - 3. $ex_val \leftarrow expo(x, y)$: Given two real numbers (float/double) x and y, it outputs $ex_val = x^y$.

Give the user four choices. Three choices to select the above function and one to exit. On user input, compute area/length/exponentiation and output the computed value. After each computation, the user will be given again four choices and continue until a choice for exit is chosen.

• Hint: To compute exponentiation, use pow function from math.h library

[20+10]

Assignment # AP0205

- Problem: Given a positive integer n and a real number (float) a, compute a^n without using pow function from math.h library.
- Input: n a
- Output: a^n
- Bonus: To compute a^n you may trivially require n-1 multiplication. How far can you reduce the number of multiplications?
- Hint: Consider binary representation of n i.e. $n = (b_1 b_2 \dots b_k)_2$, for some k.

[10+20]