

**LARSON—MATH 255—CLASSROOM WORKSHEET 28**  
**Files and Data.**

1. (a) Start the Chrome browser.  
(b) Go to `http://cocalc.com`  
(c) Login using **your VCU email address** .  
(d) Click on our class Project.  
(e) Click “New”, then “Worksheets”, then call it **c28**.  
(f) For each problem number, label it in the Sage cell where the work is. So for Problem 2, the first line of the cell should be **#Problem 2**.

### **Files & Data Challenge**

Reading in, and working with, data files is an important ability. Last class we created a data file (`one_hundred_numbers.txt`), learned how to read it in line-by-line, and work with the data. An important thing to know/note is that a file is actually a big *string*. You can read the lines of a file with `readline()`. Those lines are also strings (and not numbers - despite how they look). If you want numbers they must be converted to numbers.

2. Here’s a **multi-step problem that builds on what we did last class**. Create a new file `two_hundred_numbers.txt` that consists of each line from `one_hundred_numbers.txt` written twice. (If you don’t have `one_hundred_numbers.txt` In put a copy in your CoCalc Project Handouts folder.

### **Interacts**

Here’s one more example of a CoCalc INTERACT.

3. Try to figure out what the following Sage Interact will do. Then type it in and try it.

```
x0 = 0
f = sin(x)*e^(-x)
p = plot(f,-1,5)
dot = point((x0,f(x=x0)),pointsize=80,color="red")
@interact
def i_taylor(order=(5,(1..12))):
    ft = f.taylor(x,x0,order)
    print("The function is {}".format(f))
    print("The order-{} Taylor series at x={} is {}".format(order,x0,ft))
    pt = plot(ft,-1, 5, color="green")
    show(dot + p + pt, ymin = -.5, ymax = 1)
```

## Problems

4. (**Euclid**) Let  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$  be a list of any  $k$  primes. The product  $p$  of these primes plus one is

$$p = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k + 1$$

$p$  is either a prime (different from each of these  $k$  primes) or it has a prime factor  $q$  also different from each of  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$  (If  $p$  is prime then  $q$  is just  $p$ ). This is the main idea in Euclid's proof that there are infinitely many primes. Write a program to find this prime number  $q$  given any list,  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$ , of primes.

5. The Fibonacci sequence  $F_n$  is defined as follows  $F_0 = 0$ ,  $F_1 = 1$  and  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$  for  $n > 1$ . What is the first term in the Fibonacci sequence to contain 1000 digits?
6.  $n!$  means  $n \times (n-1) \times \dots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$ . For example,  $10! = 10 \times 9 \times \dots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 3628800$ , and the sum of the digits in the number  $10!$  is  $3 + 6 + 2 + 8 + 8 + 0 + 0 = 27$ . Find the sum of the digits in the number  $100!$  (100-factorial).

## Getting your classwork recorded

When you are done, before you leave class...

- Click the "Make pdf" (Adobe symbol) icon and make a pdf of this worksheet. (If Cocalc hangs, click the printer icon, then "Open", then print or make a pdf using your browser).
- Send me an email with an informative header like "Math 255 - c28 worksheet attached" (so that it will be properly recorded).
- Remember to attach today's classroom worksheet!