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SUBJECT	Design and Analysis of Algorithms
EXPERIMENT NO :	1A
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AIM:	<p>To implement the various functions e.g., linear, non-linear, quadratic, exponential etc.</p> <p>1) Print the values of each function value for all n starting 0 to 100 in tabular format for both aforementioned cases</p> <p>2) Draw two 2D plot of all functions such that x-axis represents the values of n and y-axis represent the function value for different n values using LibreOffice Calc/MS Excel.</p>
THEORY	<p>A function is a relation between a set of inputs and a set of permissible outputs with the property that each input is related to exactly one output. Let A & B be any two non-empty sets; mapping from A to B will be a function only when every element in set A has one end, only one image in set B.</p> <p>1) n</p> <p>2) n^3</p> <p>3) $\log n$</p> <p>4) $n \cdot 2^n$</p> <p>5) $\log (\log n)$</p>

	6) 2^n 7) e^n 8) $3/2.n$ 9) $(\log n)^{1/2}$ 10) $n.(\log n)$
ALGORITHM	<p>➤ Initialize variables n and result.</p> <p>1. n Take the value of n from 0-100 and print all the values.</p> <p>2. n^3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $result = n * n * n$ • Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result. <p>3. $\log(n)$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $result = \log(n)$ • Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result. <p>4. $n * 2^n$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $result = n * \text{pow}(2, n)$ • Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result. <p>5. $(3/2)^n$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $result = \log(\log(n))$ • Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result.

6. e^n

- `result = pow(2,n)`
- Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result.

7. 2^n

- `result = exp(n)` (e^n)
- Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result.

8. $\lg(\lg n)$

- `result = 3/2*n`
- Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result.

9. $(\log n)^{1/2}$

- `result = pow(log(n),0.5)`
- Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result.

10. $n \cdot \log(n)$

- `result = n*log(n)`
- Apply a for loop for values of n from 0-100 and print all the values for result.

PROGRAM:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
int main(){
    int n,f1,f2,x=0;
    long double f4,f7,f11;
    double f3,f5,f6,f8,f9,f10;
    while(x<=11){
        printf("Enter the function no.:\n");
        scanf("%d",&x);
        if(x==1){
            printf("n\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f1=i;
                printf("%d\n",f1);
            }
        }
        if(x==2){
            printf("n^3\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f2=i*i*i;
                printf("%d\n",f2);
            }
        }
        if(x==3){
            printf("log(n)\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f3=log(i);
                printf("%.2lf\n",f3);
            }
        }
        if(x==4){
            printf("n.2^n\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f4=i*(pow(2,i));
                printf("%.Lf\n",f4);
            }
        }
        if(x==5){
            printf("(3/2)n\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f5=1.5*i;
                printf("%.2lf\n",f5);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        if(x==6){
            printf("e^n\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f6=exp(i);
                printf("%.2lf\n",f6);
            }
        }
        if(x==7){
            printf("2^n\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f7=(pow(2,i));
                printf("%.Lf\n",f7);
            }
        }
        if(x==8){
            printf("log(log(n))\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f8=log(log(i));
                printf("%.2lf\n",f8);
            }
        }
        if(x==9){
            printf("(logn)^1/2\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f9=pow(log(i),0.5);
                printf("%.2lf\n",f9);
            }
        }
        if(x==10){
            printf("n*log(n)\n");
            for(int i=0; i<=100; i++){
                f10=i*log(i);
                printf("%.2lf\n",f10);
            }
        }

        else{
            exit(0);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

```

CONCLUSION:	In this experiment we have implemented various functions in C program.
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