## **BIS 420 PROGRAMMING FOR DATA SCIENCE**

## PRAJAKTA POHARE CHAPTER 7 EXERCISE 7.5 ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

The mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan found an infinite series that can be used to

generate a numerical approximation of  $1/\pi$ :

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9801} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4k)!(1103 + 26390k)}{(k!)^4 396^{4k}}$$

Write a function called estimate\_pi that uses this formula to compute and return an estimate of  $\pi$ . It should use a while loop to compute terms of the summation until the last term is smaller than 1e-15 (which is Python notation for 10–15). You can check the result by comparing it to math.pi.

Output:

import math

def estimate\_pi():

$$k = 0$$

```
total sum = 0
  factor = 2 * math.sqrt(2) / 9801
  while True:
    numerator = math.factorial(4 * k) * (1103 + 26390 * k)
     denominator = (math.factorial(k) ** 4) * (396 ** (4 * k))
    term = factor * (numerator / denominator)
    if term < 1e-15:
       break
    total_sum += term
    k += 1
  return 1 / total_sum
estimated pi = estimate pi()
print(f"Estimated value of pi: {estimated_pi}")
print(f"Difference from math.pi: {abs(math.pi - estimated pi)}")
```

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BIS420_PrajaktaPohare_Ch7_7.5.py ×

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import math

def estimate_pi():
    k = 0
    total_sum = 0
    factor = 2 * math.sqrt(2) / 9801

while True:
    numerator = math.factorial(4 * k) * (1103 + 26390 * k)
    denominator = (math.factorial(6) ** 4) * (396 ** (4 * k))

term = factor * (numerator / denominator)

if term < 1e-15:
    break

total_sum += term
    k += 1

return 1 / total_sum

estimated_pi = estimate_pi()

print(f"Estimated_value of pi: {estimated_pi}")

print(f"Difference from math.pi: {abs(math.pi - estimated_pi)}")
```