CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY



SOEN-6011 Software Engineering Processes

SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR Function 9: Power Function

DELIVERABLE 1 (D1)

Author: Sanchit Kumar(40081187)

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1 Function 9 : Power Function

1.1 Description

A power function is of the form:

$$f(x) = x^y \tag{1}$$

where y is a real number.

1.2 Domain

- 1. When y is a non-negative integer, the domain is all real numbers: $(-\infty,\infty)$
- 2. When y is a negative integer, the domain is all real numbers excluding zero ($(-\infty, 0) \cup (0,\infty)$)
- 3. When y is a irrational number and y > 0, the domain is all non-negative real numbers.
- 4. When y is a irrational number and y < 0, the domain is all positive real numbers.

1.3 Characteristics of Power Function.

- 1. The behaviour of power function depends on whether the y is a positive or a negative number.
- 2. The behaviour of power function depends on whether the y is even or odd.
- 3. Also, the power function behaves differently for fractional powers and specifically for negative or positive fractional powers.

2 Requirements Specification

2.1 Definitions and abbrevations

Table 1: Definitions and abbreviations.

Terms	Definition	
FR	Funtional Requirement	
NFR	Non-Functional Requirement	
User	Someone who interacts with the system.	
System	Software Program for calculation of Power Function.	

2.2 Constraints and Assumptions

- 1. User should provide input for both "x" and "y". No default values to be used.
- 2. Based on function characteristics, value of "x" and "y" should be a real number.
- 3. If input value for "x" is less than 0, then "y" is a whole number.
- 4. The output is contrained by Hardware.
- 5. The maximum value program could calculate is 3.40282346638528860e + 38.
- 6. The minimum value program could calculate is -3.40282346638528860e+38.

3 Requirements

3.1 Functional Requirements

• **ID** :FR1

TYPE :Functional

PRIORITY :1

DESCRIPTION :System should prompt the user to enter the value of x and y.

RATIONALE : In order to get user input and start calculation.

• **ID** :FR2

TYPE :Functional

PRIORITY :1

DESCRIPTION :System should display an error message when value entered by user

is not a number.

RATIONALE :For calculations, input should be numbers only.

• ID :FR3

TYPE :Functional

PRIORITY :2

DESCRIPTION :In case the input entered is not valid system should prompt the

user to input values again.

RATIONALE : User should have the flexibility to do calculations without exiting

the program.

• ID :FR4

TYPE :Functional

PRIORITY :2

DESCRIPTION : User should have the option to exit the program anytime during

the use.

RATIONALE : If user is done with the use of program.

• **ID** :FR5

TYPE :Functional

PRIORITY :1

DESCRIPTION :System should display an error message when user enter value of x

and y both as 0.

RATIONALE :0 raised to the power 0 is undefined.

• **ID** :FR6

TYPE :Functional

PRIORITY :1

 $\textbf{DESCRIPTION} \quad : \text{System should display an error message when user enter value of } \mathbf{x}$

as 0 and y as a negative number.

RATIONALE :0 raised to the power of a negative number is undefined.

3.2 Non-Functional Requirements

• **ID** :NFR1

TYPE :Non-Functional

PRIORITY :3

DESCRIPTION :The error message displayed should be appropriate and helpful for

the user.

RATIONALE : User should be able to know what went wrong.

• **ID** :NFR2

TYPE :Non-Functional

PRIORITY :3

DESCRIPTION :The text-based interface should be user friendly. **RATIONALE** :It should be easy for the user to use the system.

• **ID** :NFR3

TYPE :Non-Functional

PRIORITY :2

DESCRIPTION: The result displayed should be as accurate as possible.

RATIONALE :Incorrect output should not be displayed.

• **ID** :NFR4

TYPE :Non-Functional

PRIORITY :3

DESCRIPTION :Calculation time should be less than 1 second.

RATIONALE : Waiting a long time for the output might not be desirable for the

user.

3.3 Difficulty and Prioritization

Table 2: Difficulty and Prioritization

Requirement ID	Priority	Difficulty
FR1	High	Easy
FR2	High	Easy
FR3	Normal	Easy
FR4	Normal	Normal
FR5	High	Easy
FR6	High	Normal
NFR1	Low	Easy
NFR2	Low	Normal
NFR3	Normal	Difficult
NFR4	Low	Normal

4 PSEUDOCODE

4.1 Algorithm 1

Algorithm 1: Power-Function (x,y (input set))

begin:

- 1. verifyInputIsRealNumber(x,y)
- 2. IF x is 0 AND $y \le 0$ THEN
- 3. RAISE EXCEPTION
- 4. ELSE
- 5. Set RESULT to 1
- 6. Set COUNTER to 0
- 7. WHILE COUNTER $\neq y$
- 8. UPDATE RESULT TO RESULT * x
- 9. PRINT TEMP2
- 10. READ new value for x and y
- 11. REPEAT the algorithm for new value

end

Algorithm 2: verifyInputIsRealNumber(x,y)

begin:

- 1.IF $x,y \in -\infty$ to $+\infty$
- 2. continue with processing
- 3. else
- 4. print error and take new input

end

- 1. For Input: use READ
- 2. For output: use PRINT
- 3. For calculation: use COMPUTE
- 4. For Initialize: use SET
- 5. For Add one: use INCREMENT

References

- [2] "Power Functions" http://www.biology.arizona.edu/biomath/tutorials/Power/Powerbasics.html