

Python Math Module

- `Math.pi` # it returns a value of pi
- `Math.e` # it returns a value of euler number
- `Math.inf` # an infinite number
- `Math.factorial()` #it accepts an integer number and return its factorial
- `Math.comb(n,r)` # it returns the value of nCr
- `Math.perm(n,r)` # it returns the value of nPr
- `Math.gcd(a,b)` #it returns a greatest common divisor of a and b
- `Math.ceil()` # returns the upper bound
- `Math.floor()` # returns the lower bound
- `Math.trunc()` # truncate the number after decimal poin
- `Round()` # round off a number
- `Math.isclose(a,b)` # returns True if a and b are very close
- `Math.isclose(a,b,abs_tol=num)` # it returns true according to the argument passed in `abs_tol` parameter
- `Math.fabs(x)` # return the absolute value of x
- `Math.fmod(x,y)` # float modulus
- `Math.modf(x)` # separate integer and fractional part
- `Math.sqrt(x)` # returns square root of x
- `Math.pow(a,b)` #returns a power of a to the exponent b

- `Math.exp(a)` #returns e to the power a
- `Math.log(a)` # returns log to the base e of a
- `Math.log2(a)` # log base 2
- `Math.log10(a)` # log base 10
- `Math.log(a,b)` # log to the base b of a
- `Math.dist(p,q)` # returns the euclidian distance but 2 dimensions
- `Math.hypot(*coordinates)` # it handles more than two dimensions
- `Math.degrees(x)` # convert x radians into degrees
- `Math.radians(x)` # convert x degrees to radians
- `Math.sin(x)` # return the sin of x radians
- `Math.asin(x)` # return the inverse of sin of x , in radians

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