

CMATH Library

Math and Computer Science



cmath Library

- c in cmath means it is from the C language.
- Contains many functions that perform common mathematical operations.
- To use the library:
`#include <cmath>`

Trigonometric Functions

- cos – compute the cosine of x radians, returns this value
- sin – compute the sine of x radians , returns this value
- tan – compute the tangent of x radians , returns this value

* Common mistake is to use degrees instead of radian.

$$\text{radians} = \text{degrees} * \text{PI} / 180$$

Prototypes for Cosine

- `float cos (float radians);`
- `double cos (double radians);`
- `long double cos (long double radians);`
- `*new double cos (T x);` // T is any integral type

```
double radians = 2.14159;  
double cosresult;  
cosresult = cos( radians ); // -0.5403
```

Prototypes for Sine functions

- float sin (float radians);
- double sin (double radians);
- long double sin (long double radians);
- ***new** double sin (T radians); // T is any integral type

```
double radians = 2.14159;  
double sinresult;  
sinresult = sin( radians ); // 0.81472
```

Prototypes for Tangent Functions

- `float tan (float radians);`
- `double tan (double radians);`
- `long double tan(long double radians);`
- `*new double tan(T radians); // T is any integral type`

```
double radians = 2.14159;  
double tanresult;  
tanresult = tan( radians ); // -1.55742
```

Arc Trigonometric Functions

- Has the arc trigonometric functions as well

acos – arc cosine

asin – arc sine

atan – arc tangent

atan2 – arc tangent with 2 arguments.

Arc tangent of y-coordinate / x-coordinate.

double atan2(double y, double x);

float atan2(float y, float x);

long double atan2 (long double y, long double x);

*new double atan2 (T y, T x); // T is any integer type.

- Same prototypes as the cos, sin, and tangent

Hyperbolic Trigonometric Functions

- cosh – hyperbolic cosine
- sinh – hyperbolic sine
- tanh – hyperbolic tangent

float cosh(float radians);

double cosh (double radians);

long double cosh(long double radians);

***new** double cosh(T radians); // T is any integer type

Arc Hyperbolic Trigonometric Functions

- acosh – arc hyperbolic cosine
- asinh – arc hyperbolic sine
- Atanh – arc hyperbolic tangent

float asinh(float radians);

double asinh(double radians);

long double asinh(long double radians);

***new** double asinh(T radians); // T is any integer types

Exponential and Logarithmic

- `exp` – exponential function. Returns e^x
- `log` – natural logarithm. Returns the natural logarithm of X.
- `log10` – Base 10 logarithm. Returns the common logarithm of X.
same as other trig functions `result = log10(8.0);`
- `modf` – Splits X into an integer portion and a fractional portion.
`X = 3.14159;`
`fractionalpart = modf(x, &intpart);` // intpart is 3, fractional part is .14159

Power Functions

- pow – power. Returns the base raised to an exponent. (X^Y)
float pow (float base, float exponent);
double pow (double base, double exponent);
long double pow (long double base, long double exponent);
*new double pow (T base, T exponent); // T is any integer
double base = 4.1, exponent = 3.2;
double result;
result = pow(base, exponent); // result is 91.392 ($4.1^{3.2}$)

Specialized Power Functions

- sqrt – Returns the square root of x
 - float sqrt(float x);
 - double sqrt(double x);
 - long double sqrt (long double x);
 - *new double sqrt (T x); // T is any integer type

```
double x = 16.0;
```

```
double result;
```

```
result = sqrt ( 16.0 ); // result is now 4.0
```

Specialize Power Functions

- cbrt – cube root – Does not exist in Visual Studio, exist in g++

```
float cbrt ( float x );
```

```
double cbrt (double x );
```

```
long double cbrt (long double x );
```

```
*new long double cbrt ( T x ); // T is any integer type
```

```
double x = 64.0;
```

```
double result;
```

```
result = cbrt ( x ); // result is 4.0
```

Specialized Power Functions

- `hypot` – Returns the hypotenuse of a right triangle with `x` & `y` as legs.

```
float hypot( float x, float y);
```

```
double hypot( double x, double y);
```

```
long double hypot( long double x, long double y);
```

```
*new double hypot( T x, T y ); // T is any integer type.
```

```
double side1 = 3.0, side2 = 4.0;
```

```
double hypotenuse;
```

```
hypotenuse = hypot( side1, side2 ); // hypotenuse is 5.0
```

Rounding Functions

- Ceil – Rounds X upward returning the smallest integer value that is not less than x

- float ceil (float x);
- double ceil (double x);
- long double ceil (long double x);
- *new double ceil (T x); // T is any integral types

float x = -2.3;

float result;

result = ceil(x); // result is -2.0

2.1 → 3.0, 4.9 → 5.0, -6.1 → -6.0, -6.9 → -6.0 *careful on negatives

Rounding Functions

- floor – Rounds X downward returning the smallest integer value that is not greater than x
 - float floor(float x);
 - double floor(double x);
 - long double floor(long double x);
 - *new double floor(T x); // T is any integral types
- 3.2 → 3.0, 6.8 → 6.0, -4.2 → -5.0, -5.8 → -6.0

Remainder Function

- fmod – Remainder of division
 - float fmod(float numerator, float denominator);
 - double fmod(double numerator, double denominator);
 - long double fmod(long double numerator, long double denominator);
 - ***new** double fmod(T numerator, T denominator); // T any type

Miscellaneous

- fabs – Floating point absolute value
 - float fabs(float x);
 - double fabs(double x);
 - long double fabs (long double x);
- abs – integer absolute value
 - int abs(int x);
 - long int abs(long int x);
 - long long int abs (long long int x);
 - float abs(float x);
 - double abs(double x);
 - long double abs (long double x);

Absolute examples

```
double x = -3.56;  
int a = -98;
```

```
cout << "x = " << x << " fabs = " << fabs(x) << endl;  
cout << "a = " << a << " abs = " << abs(a) << endl;
```

Output:

```
x = -3.56    fabs = 3.56  
a = -98     abs = 98
```

Notes

- Remember these functions
`pow, sqrt, sin, cos, tan, abs, fabs`
- Be aware of what exists out in the cmath library.
- Do not rewrite the functions that exist without good reason.