VE311 Homework 1

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Problem 1.

This problem is written in C++, with CMake and the GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic (GMP) Library in order to simplify the calculation.

For the calculation of π , Bailey-Borwein-Plouffe Formula is used

$$\pi = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^k} \left(\frac{4}{8k+1} - \frac{2}{8k+4} - \frac{1}{8k+5} - \frac{1}{8k+6} \right)$$

For the calculation of e, Taylor series is used

$$e = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$$

Note that the last digit is fixed in the program. The code and results are attached at the end of the report.

Problem 2.

According to the Peano axioms, we know these definitions of natural numbers:

- 1. 0 is a natural number.
- 2. For every natural number x, x = x. That is, equality is reflexive.
- 3. For all natural numbers x and y, if x = y, then y = x. That is, equality is symmetric.
- 4. For all natural numbers x, y and z, if x = y and y = z, then x = z. That is, equality is transitive.
- 5. For all a and b, if b is a natural number and a = b, then a is also a natural number. That is, the natural numbers are closed under equality.

The remaining axioms define the arithmetical properties of the natural numbers. The naturals are assumed to be closed under a single-valued "successor" function S, such that S(n) = n + 1.

- 1. For every natural number n, S(n) is a natural number.
- 2. For all natural numbers m and n, m = n if and only if S(m) = S(n). That is, S is an injection.
- 3. For every natural number n, S(n) = 0 is false. That is, there is no natural number whose successor is 0.

Addition is a function that maps two natural numbers (two elements of N) to another one. It is defined recursively as:

$$a + 0 = a$$
$$a + S(b) = S(a + b)$$

Then we can demonstrate 1 + 1 algebraically

$$1 + 1 = 1 + S(0)$$

$$= S(1 + 0)$$

$$= S(1)$$

$$= 2$$

Problem 3.

1. Since the voltage source is steady, we can treat the capacitor as open circuit and the inductor as short circuit.

$$V_L = 0$$

2. First, suppose V_2 doesn't exists.

$$V_0 = 123 \angle 90^\circ \text{ V}, \omega = 377 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_0}{3 + \frac{2j\omega(4+2/j\omega)}{2j\omega+4+2/j\omega}}$$

$$i_L = i_1 \cdot \frac{4+2/j\omega}{2j\omega+4+2/j\omega} = \frac{(4+2/j\omega)V_0}{3(2j\omega+4+2/j\omega)+2j\omega(4+2/j\omega)} = \frac{(4+2/j\omega)V_0}{14j\omega+16+6/j\omega}$$

$$i_L = 0.096 \angle 0.098^\circ \text{ A}$$

Second, suppose V_0 doesn't exists. Since the voltage source is steady, we can treat the capacitor as open circuit and the inductor as short circuit.

$$i'_L = 0$$

So

$$i_L = 0.096 \angle 0.098^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

Attachments

 $\pi=3$.

14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899841027019385211055596446229489549303819644288109756659334461284756482337867831652712019091456485669234603486104543266482133936072602491412737245870066063155881733057270365759591953092186117381932611793105118548074462379962749567351885752724736371787214684409012249534301465495853710507922796892589235420199561121290219608640344181598136297747713099605187072113499999983729780499510597317328160963185950244594553469083026425230825334468503526193118817101000313783875288658753320835082953311686172785588907509838175463746493931925506040092770167113900984882401285836160356370766010471018194295559619894676783744944825537977472684710404753464620804668425906949129331367702898915210475216205696602405803815019351125338243003558764024749647326391419927260426992279678235478163600934172164121992458631503028618297455570674983850549458858692699569092721079750930295532116534498720275596023648066549911988183479775356636980742654252786255181841757467289097777279380008164706001614524919217321721477235014144197356854816136115735255213347574184946804712371378696095636437191728746776465757396241389086583264599581339047802759009

 $60896320806822246801224826117718589638140918390367367222088832151375560037279839\\ 40041529700287830766709444745601345564172543709069793961225714298946715435784687\\ 88614445812314593571984922528471605049221242470141214780573455105008019086996033\\ 02763478708108175450119307141223390866393833952942578690507643100638351983438934\\ 15961318543475464955697810382930971646514384070070736041123735998434522516105070\\ 270562352660127648848308407611830130527932054274628654036036745328651057065874882\\ 25698157936789766974220575059683440869735020141020672358502007245225632651341055\\ 92401902742162484391403599895353945909440704691209140938700126456001623742880210\\ 92764579310657922955249887275846101264836999892256959688159205600101655256375678$

e=2.

32746184284665598533231221046625989014171210344608427161661900125719587079321756

CMakeLists.txt

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.5)
2
   project (homework1.ex1)
3
4
   set (CMAKE CXX STANDARD 14)
5
6
   find library(libgmp rt /usr/lib)
   find_library(libgmpxx rt /usr/lib)
7
8
9
   set (SOURCE FILES main)
10
   add_executable(homework1.ex1 ${SOURCE_FILES})
11
   target_link_libraries(homework1.ex1 libgmp.so libgmpxx.so)
12
```

main.cpp

```
1  //
2  // Created by liu on 17-5-24.
3  //
4  
5  #include <gmpxx.h>
6  #include <iostream>
7  #include <iomanip>
8  #include <fstream>
```

```
#include <sstream>
10
11
   using namespace std;
12
13 void output (const mpq_class &sum, const string &filename, const int
        width = 80, const int precision = 10000)
14
   {
15
        mpf_class num(sum.get_num(), precision * 5);
16
        mpf_class den(sum.get_den(), precision * 5);
17
        mpf_class ans(num / den);
18
        stringstream ss;
19
        ss << setprecision(precision + 2) << ans << endl;
20
        ofstream out(filename);
21
        while (!ss.eof())
22
        {
23
            char c;
24
            ss >> c;
25
            out << c;
26
            if (c == '.')break;
27
        }
        out << " \\\" << endl;
28
29
        while (!ss.eof())
30
        {
31
            string str;
32
            ss >> setw(width) >> str;
33
            if (str.length() <= 1)break;</pre>
            out << str << " \\\\" << endl;
34
35
36
        out.close();
37
   }
38
   mpq_class generate_ep(int precision = 10000)
39
40
        mpq_class ep(1, 10), temp(1, 10);
41
42
        while (precision > 0)
43
            if (precision % 2)ep *= temp;
44
45
            temp *= temp;
46
            precision /= 2;
47
        }
48
        return ep;
49
   }
50
   mpq_class calculate_pi(const mpq_class &ep)
51
52
   {
53
        mpz\_class k = 0;
54
        mpq\_class a = 1, b = 0, sum = 0;
55
        mpq_class temp;
56
        do
```

```
57
            temp = a * (4. / (b + 1.) - 2. / (b + 4.) - 1. / (b + 5.) -
58
                1. / (b + 6.));
59
            sum += temp;
60
            b += 8;
            a /= 16;
61
        } while (temp > ep);
62
63
        return sum;
64
   }
65
   mpq_class calculate_e(const mpq_class &ep)
66
67
        mpq\_class k = 1, sum = 1, temp = 1;
68
69
        do
70
        {
71
            temp /= k++;
72
            sum += temp;
73
        } while (temp > ep);
74
        return sum;
75
   }
76
   int main()
77
78
   {
79
        mpq_class ep = generate_ep(10000);
        output(calculate_pi(ep), "pi.txt");
output(calculate_e(ep), "e.txt");
80
81
82 }
```