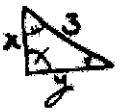
Maths

Explanation

Python can perform several mathematical functions, but these are only available when the data is treated as either an **integer** (a whole number) or a **floating-point** (a number with a decimal place). If data is stored as a string, even if it only contains numeric characters, Python is unable to perform calculations with it (see page 24 for a fuller explanation).



Example Code

Please note: In order to use some of the mathematical functions (**`math.sqrt(num)`** and **`math.pi`**) you will need to import the maths library at the start of your program. You do this by typing **`import math`** as the first line of your program.

`print(round(num,2))`
Displays a number rounded to two decimal places.

`**`
To the power of (e.g. 10^2 is 10**2).

`math.sqrt(num)`
The square root of a number, but you must have the line **`import math`** at the top of your program for this to work.

```
num=float(input("Enter number: "))
```
Allows numbers with a decimal point dividing the integer and fraction part.

`math.pi`
Gives you pi (π) to 15 decimal places, but you must have the line **`import math`** at the top of your program for this to work.

`x // y`
Whole number division (e.g.15//2 gives the answer 7).

`x % y`
Finds the remainder (e.g. 15%2 gives the answer 1).