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POW method

It is used to calculate a number raise to the power of some other number. This function accepts two parameters and returns the value of first parameter raised to the second parameter . There are some special cases listed below .

- If the second parameter is positive or negative zero then the result will be 1.0
- If the second parameter is 1.0 then the result will be same as that of the first parameter
- If the second parameter is NaN then the result will also be NaN.
- The function java.lang.Math.pow() always returns a double datatype.

```
public class Math {
    // ...

public static double pow(double base, double exponent) {
    // Handle special cases
    if (exponent == 0) {
        return 1.0; // Any number raised to the power of 0 is 1
    }
    if (base == 0) {
        return 0.0; // 0 raised to any power (except 0) is 0
    }

    // Calculate using the property a^b = e^(b * ln(a))
    double result = java.lang.StrictMath.exp(exponent *
java.lang.StrictMath.log(base));

    return result;
    }

    // ...
}
```

Random Method

The java.lang.Math.Random method returns a pseudorandom double type number greater then or equal to 0.0 and less than 1.0 When this method is first called, it creates a single new pseudorandom-number generator , exactly as if by the expression new java.util.Random

```
example:
// Java program to demonstrate working
// of java.lang.Math.random() method
import java.lang.Math;
// Driver Class
class Gfg1 {
      // driver code
      public static void main(String args[])
            // Generate random number
            double rand = Math.random();
            // Output is different everytime this code is executed
            System.out.println("Random Number:" + rand);
      }
}
Random method code
public class Math {
  // ...
  private static long seed = System.currentTimeMillis(); // Initial seed
  public static double random() {
     seed = (seed * 0x5DEECE66DL + 0xBL) & ((1L << 48) - 1);
    return (double) (seed >>> 17) / (1L << 31);
  }
  // ...
}
```