

Assignment 2 - A Slice of Pi

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Purpose

Assignment 2 is the implementation of several mathematical functions, namely ones that serve to approximate values such as e and π . These functions will be implemented in files called `e.c`, `madhava.c`, `euler.c`, `bbp.c`, `viete.c`, and `newton.c`. Another file called `mathlib-test.c` will also be made to test these files.

Breakdown of Functions

e.c

- Contains `e()` and `e_terms()`
 - `e()` approximates the value of e using Taylor series and track the number of computed terms through a static variable local to the file
 - `e_term()` returns number of computed terms

madhava.c

- Contains `pi_madhava()` and `pi_madhava_terms()`
 - `pi_madhava()` approximate value of π using Madhava series and track the number of computed terms with a static variable (like `e.c`)
 - `pi_madhava_terms()` returns number of computed terms

euler.c

- Contains `pi_euler()` and `pi_euler_terms()`
 - `pi_euler()` approximate the value of π using formula from Euler's solution to Basel problem
 - `pi_euler_terms()` returns number of computed terms

bbp.c

- Contains `pi_bbp()` and `pi_bbp_terms()`
 - `pi_bbp()` approximates value of π using Bailey-Borwein-Plouffe formula and track the number of computed terms
 - `pi_bbp_terms()` returns number of computed terms

viete.c

- Contains `pi_viete()` and `pi_viete_factors()`
 - `pi_viete()` approximates the value of pi using Viete's formula and track the number of computed terms
 - `pi_viete_factors()` returns number of computed terms

newton.c

- Contains `sqrt_newton()` and `sqrt_newton_iters()`
 - `sqrt_newton()` approximates the square root of the argument passed to it using the Newton-Raphson method and track the number of iterations taken
 - `sqrt_newton_iters()` returns the number of iterations taken

mathlib-test.c

- Contain the main test harness for implemented math library
- Should support -a (run all tests), -e (run e approximation test), -b (run bbp pi approximation test), -m (run Madhava pi approximation test), -r (run Euler pi approximation test), -v (run Viete pi approximation test), -n (run Newton square root approximation tests), -s (enable printing statistics to see computed terms and factors for each tested function), and -h (display a help message detailing program usage)

Pseudocode

e.c

```
define e()
    k = 0 (for summation formula)
    y = 0 (for tracking summation)
    counter for terms = 0
    while 1/k! > epsilon, do summation
        x = 1/k!
        y += x
        increase k by 1
        increase counter by 1
    return y (the approximation of e)

define e_terms()
    call e()
    return counter
```

madhava.c

```
define pi_madhava()
    k = 0 (for summation formula)
    y = 0 (for tracking summation)
    counter for terms = 0
    while  $(-1/3)^k/(2k+1) > \text{epsilon}$ , do summation
         $x = (-1/3)^k/(2k+1)$ 
         $y += x$ 
        increase k by 1
        increase counter by 1
    calculate the sqrt of 12 with newton and multiply it with y
    return final y value (the approximation of pi)

define pi_madhava_terms()
    call pi_madhava()
    return counter
```

euler.c

```
define pi_euler()
    k = 1 (for summation formula)
    y = 0 (for tracking summation)
    counter for terms = 0
    while  $1/k^2 > \text{epsilon}$ , do summation
         $x = 1/k^2$ 
         $y += x$ 
        increase k by 1
        increase counter by 1
    take sqrt of 6y and return this value (the approximation of pi)

define pi_euler_terms()
    call pi_euler()
    return counter
```

bbp.c

```
define pi_bbp()
```

```

k = 0 (for summation formula)
y = 0 (for tracking summation)
counter for terms = 0
while __ > epsilon, do summation
    x = 16^(-k)*(4/(8k+1) - 2/(8k+4) - 1/(8k+5) - 1/(8k+6))
    y += x
    increase k by 1
    increase counter by 1
return y (approximation of pi)
define pi_bbp_terms()
    call pi_bbp()
    return counter

```

viete.c

```

define pi_viete()
    k = sqrt(2) (for summation formula, will use newton here)
    y = sqrt(2)/2 (for tracking summation, use newton here)
    counter for iters = 0
    while (last iterator) > epsilon, do summation
        x = sqrt(2 + k)/2
        y *= x
        increase (add) k to k
        increase counter by 1
    return 2/y (approximation of pi)
define pi_viete_factors()
    call pi_viete()
    return counter

```

newton.c

```

define sqrt_newton(x)
    y = 0.0
    z = 1.0
    counter for iterations = 0

```

```

while absolute value of (z-y) > epsilon, apply formula
    y = z
    z = 0.5 * (y + x / y)
    increase counter by 1
return z (the approximation of sqrt)
define sqrt_newton_iters(x)
    call sqrt_newton(x)
    return counter

```

mathlib-test.c

```

check command line inputs
    if -a, run all tests (return all)
    if -e, run e approximation test
    if -b, run bbp pi approximation test
    if -m, run Madhava pi approximation test
    if -r, run Euler pi approximation test,
    if -v, run Viete pi approximation test,
    if -n, run Newton_raphson square root approximation tests,
    if -s, enable printing statistics to see computed terms and factors for each tested function
    if -h, display a help message detailing program usage

```

Notes

- mathlib.h library will be included
- While loops may be replaced with for loops if my implementation ideas change later
- The iterator in viete.c may be altered (unsure of its exact implementation at the moment)
- Types for the variables will generally be int or double

Overall Description

All files except mathlib-test.c will have two functions, one that approximates either e or pi and another that returns the number of terms or iterations needed to reach that approximation. These functions have similar setups: variables will be initialized, while loops will iterate over certain conditions, and returns at the end will provide approximations/the number of iterations. viete.c will require more contemplation, as its iterator is tricky to implement, but it is expected to follow

a similar pattern. The file `mathlib-test.c` will test my implementations by running them with command line inputs as described in the assignment document.

Goals/Intended Process

- Replicate the described pseudocode for each file in C
- Address possible errors
- Make code more readable and efficient if possible
- Add sufficient comments and clean up format