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# Chapter 1

## Classes

### 1.1 `real` – real numbers and its functions

The module `real` provides arbitrary precision real numbers and their utilities. The functions provided are corresponding to the `math` standard module.

- **Classes**

- `RealField`
- `Real`
- `†Constant`
- `†ExponentialPowerSeries`
- `†AbsoluteError`
- `†RelativeError`

- **Functions**

- `exp`
- `sqrt`
- `log`
- `log1piter`
- `piGaussLegendre`
- `eContinuedFraction`
- `floor`
- `ceil`
- `trunc`
- `sin`
- `cos`

- **tan**
- **sinh**
- **cosh**
- **tanh**
- **asin**
- **acos**
- **atan**
- **atan2**
- **hypot**
- **pow**
- **degrees**
- **radians**
- **fabs**
- **fmod**
- **frexp**
- **ldexp**
- **EulerTransform**

This module also provides following constants:

- e** :  
This constant is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).
- pi** :  
This constant is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).
- Log2** :  
This constant is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).
- theRealField** :  
theRealField is the instance of **RealField**.

### 1.1.1 RealField – field of real numbers

The class is for the field of real numbers. The class has the single instance **theRealField**.

This class is a subclass of **Field**.

#### Initialize (Constructor)

**RealField()**  $\rightarrow$  *RealField*

Create an instance of RealField. You may not want to create an instance, since there is already **theRealField**.

#### Attributes

**zero** :

It expresses the additive unit 0. (read only)

**one** :

It expresses the multiplicative unit 1. (read only)

#### Operations

operator	explanation
<b>x in R</b>	membership test; return whether an element is in or not.
<b>repr(R)</b>	return representation string.
<b>str(R)</b>	return string.

## Methods

### 1.1.1.1 `getCharacteristic` – get characteristic

`getCharacteristic(self)` → *integer*

Return the characteristic, zero.

### 1.1.1.2 `issubring` – subring test

`issubring(self, aRing: Ring)` → *bool*

Report whether another ring contains the real field as subring.

### 1.1.1.3 `issuperring` – superring test

`issuperring(self, aRing: Ring)` → *bool*

Report whether the real field contains another ring as subring.

### 1.1.2 Real – a Real number

Real is a class of real number. This class is only for consistency for other **Ring** object.

This class is a subclass of **CommutativeRingElement**.

All implemented operators in this class are delegated to Float type.

#### Initialize (Constructor)

**Real(value: *number*)**  $\rightarrow$  *Real*

Construct a Real object.

value must be int, long, Float or **Rational**.

## Methods

### 1.1.2.1 `getRing` – get ring object

`getRing(self)`  $\rightarrow$  *RealField*

Return the real field instance.



### **1.1.3 Constant – real number with error correction**

This class is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.4 ExponentialPowerSeries – exponential power series**

This class is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.5 AbsoluteError – absolute error**

This class is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.6 RelativeError – relative error**

This class is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.7 exp(function) – exponential value**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.8 sqrt(function) – square root**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.9 log(function) – logarithm**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.10 log1piter(function) – iterator of $\log(1+x)$**

**log1piter(xx: *number*) → *iterator***

Return iterator for  $\log(1+x)$ .

### **1.1.11 piGaussLegendre(function) – pi by Gauss-Legendre**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.12 eContinuedFraction(function) – Napier's Constant by continued fraction expansion**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### 1.1.13 floor(function) – floor the number

**floor**(x: *number*) → *integer*

Return the biggest integer not more than x.

### 1.1.14 ceil(function) – ceil the number

**ceil**(x: *number*) → *integer*

Return the smallest integer not less than x.

### 1.1.15 trunc(function) – round-off the number

**trunc**(x: *number*) → *integer*

Return the number of rounded off x.

### 1.1.16 sin(function) – sine function

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### 1.1.17 cos(function) – cosine function

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### 1.1.18 tan(function) – tangent function

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### 1.1.19 sinh(function) – hyperbolic sine function

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### 1.1.20 cosh(function) – hyperbolic cosine function

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### 1.1.21 tanh(function) – hyperbolic tangent function

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.22   asin(function) – arc sine function**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.23   acos(function) – arc cosine function**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.24   atan(function) – arc tangent function**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.25   atan2(function) – arc tangent function**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.26   hypot(function) – Euclidean distance function**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.27   pow(function) – power function**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.28   degrees(function) – convert angle to degree**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.29   radians(function) – convert angle to radian**

This function is obsolete (Ver 1.1.0).

### **1.1.30   fabs(function) – absolute value**

***fabs(x: number) → number***

Return absolute value of x

### **1.1.31   fmod(function) – modulo function over real**

***fmod(x: number, y: number) → number***

Return  $x - ny$ , where  $n$  is the quotient of  $x / y$ , rounded towards zero to an integer.

### 1.1.32 `frexp(function)` – expression with base and binary exponent

**`frexp(x: number) → (m,e)`**

Return a tuple  $(m, e)$ , where  $x = m \times 2^e$ ,  $1/2 \leq \text{abs}(m) < 1$  and  $e$  is an integer.

†This function is provided as the counter-part of `math.frexp`, but it might not be useful.

### 1.1.33 `ldexp(function)` – construct number from base and binary exponent

**`ldexp(x: number, i: number) → number`**

Return  $x \times 2^i$ .

### 1.1.34 `EulerTransform(function)` – iterator yields terms of Euler transform

**`EulerTransform(iterator: iterator) → iterator`**

Return an iterator which yields terms of Euler transform of the given `iterator`.

# Bibliography