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BATCH	C
SUBJECT	DAA
EXPERIMENT NO :	1A
DATE OF PERFORMANCE	30-01-2023
DATE OF SUBMISSION	06-02-2023
AIM:	<p>To implement the various functions e.g. linear, non-linear,quadratic, exponential etc.The input (i.e. n) to all the above functions varies from 0 to 100 with increment of 1. Then add the function n! in thelist and execute the same for n from 0 to 20.</p>
ALGORITHM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declare floating variables a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,a6,a7,a8,a9,a10. 2. Assign a function to each variable – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a1=pow(3.0,i)/pow(2.0,i); a2=pow(i,3); a3=pow(log2(i),2); a4=log2(factorial(i)); a5=pow(2,(pow(2,i))); a6=i; a7=log(log(i)); a8=log2(i); a9=i*(pow(2,i)); a10=pow(i,(log2(log2(i)))); 3. Create a floating variable fact and assign it the factorial function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> float fact=factorial(i); 4. Print the results of all these functions for numbers 1 to 100. 5. Paste the result in an Excel sheet and create graphs for all functions
PROGRAM	<pre>#include<stdio.h> #include<math.h></pre>

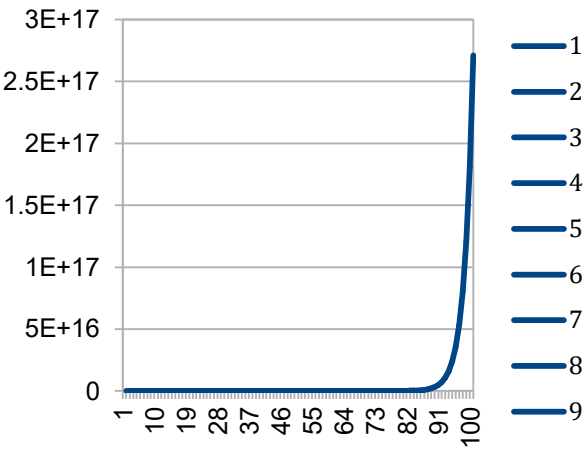
```
float factorial(int n)
{
    float ans=1;
    for(n;n>=1;n--)
    {
        ans=ans*n;
    }
    return ans;
}

void main()
{
    float a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,a6,a7,a8,a9,a10;
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<=100;i++)
    {
        a1=pow(3.0,i)/pow(2.0,i);
        a2=pow(i,3);
        a3=pow(log2(i),2);
        a4=log2(factorial(i));
        a5=pow(2,(pow(2,i)));
        a6=i;
        a7=log(log(i));
        a8=log2(i);
        a9=i*(pow(2,i));
        a10=pow(i,(log2(log2(i))));
        float fact=factorial(i);

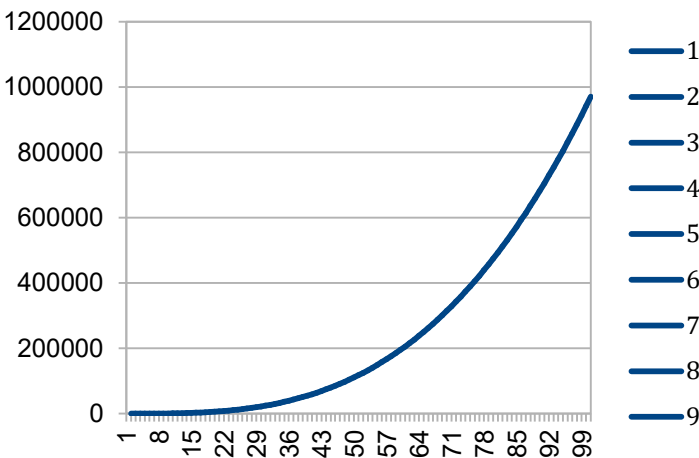
printf("\n%d\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\n",i,a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,a6,a7,a8,a9,a10,fact);
    }
}
```

RESULT (SNAPSHOT):

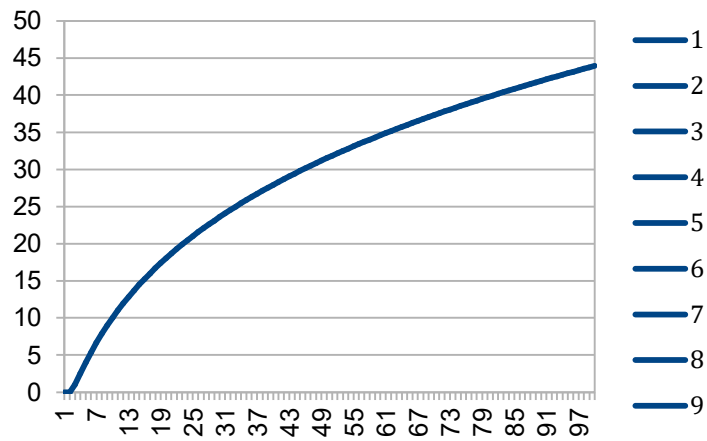
1. $(3/2)^n$



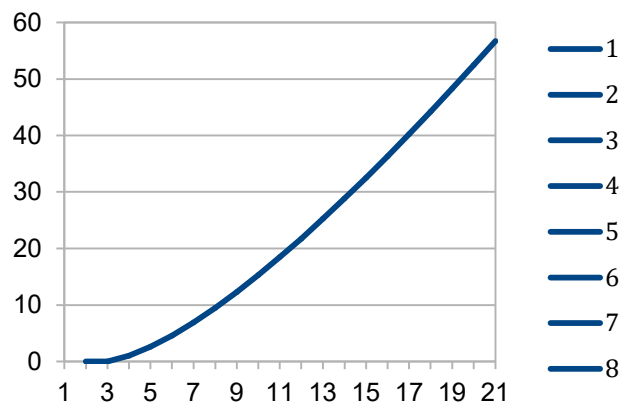
2. n^3



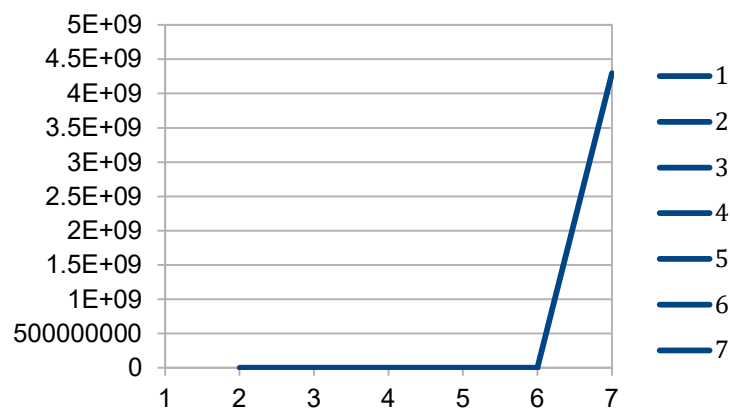
3. $(\lg(n))^2$



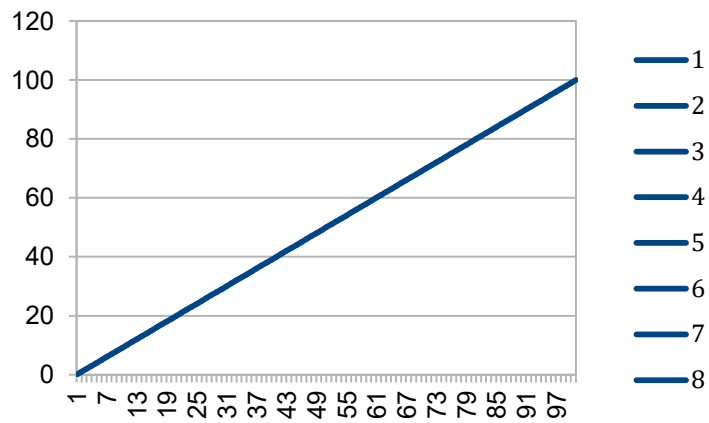
4. $\lg(n!)$



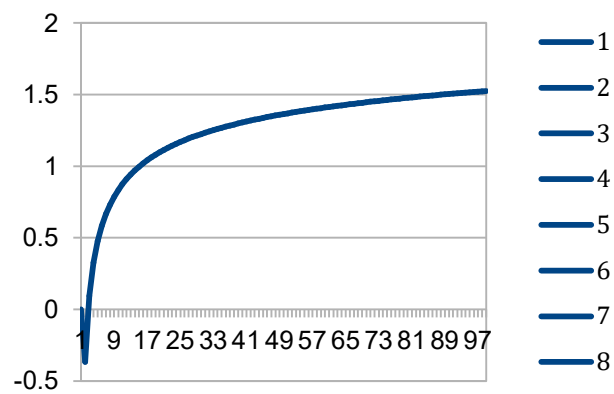
5. $2^{(2^n)}$



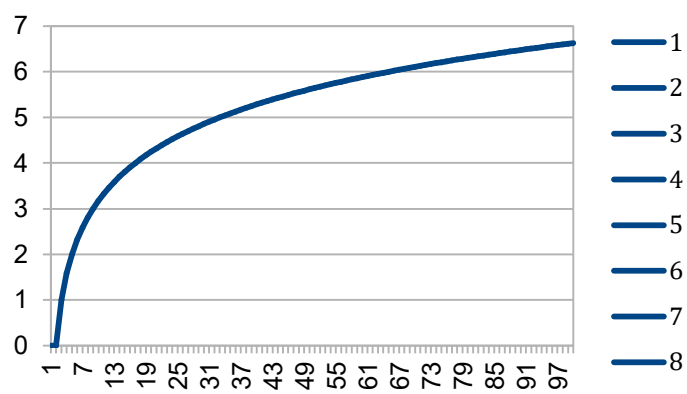
6. n



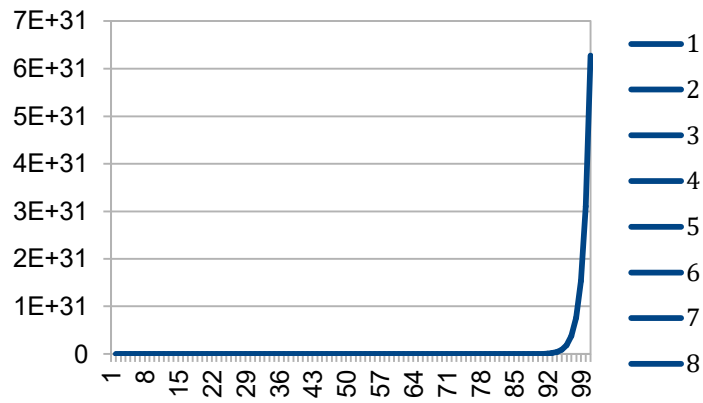
7. $\ln(\ln(n))$



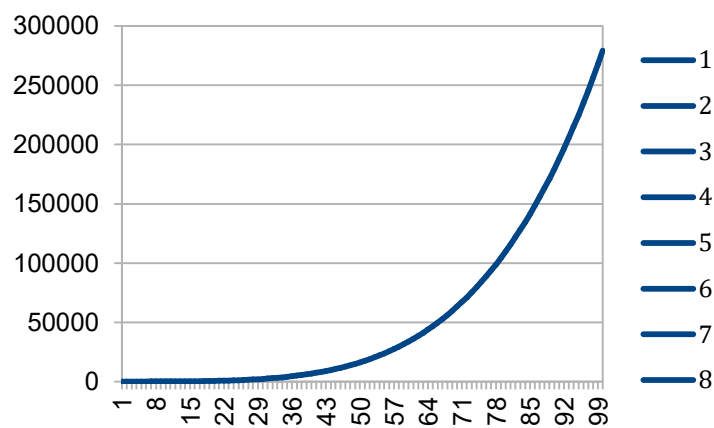
8. $\lg(n)$



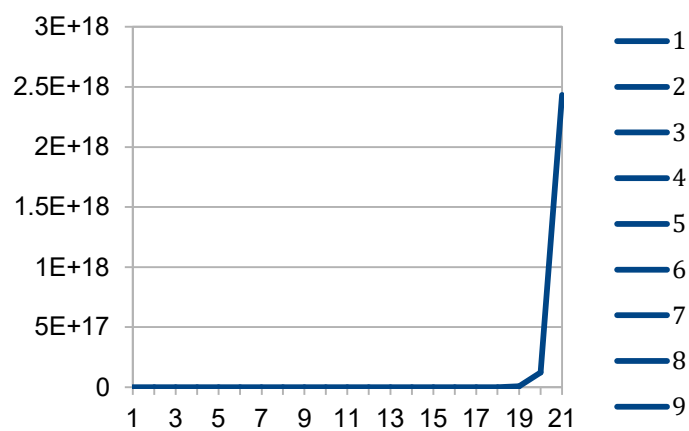
9. $n \cdot (2^n)$



10. $n^{\lg(\lg(n))}$



11. $n!$



CONCLUSION :

With the help of this experiment, I was able to understand and implement various functions graphically and was also able to note the changes in the values of the functions when input is varied from 0 to 100.