```
In [40]: import math
   import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import random
```

Problem 2:

b) Ironically this didn't work because numpy doesn't store that many digits?

Problem 3:

c)

```
In [2]: x = 9.99999995000000e-10
#checking the given algorithm
y=np.exp(x)
f=y-1
```

```
In [3]: print(f)
```

1.000000082740371e-09

This gives accuracy up to 10^{-7}

d)

```
In [10]: #the function to be used by the iterative method below
fxn= lambda n,x: (x**n)/math.factorial(n)
```

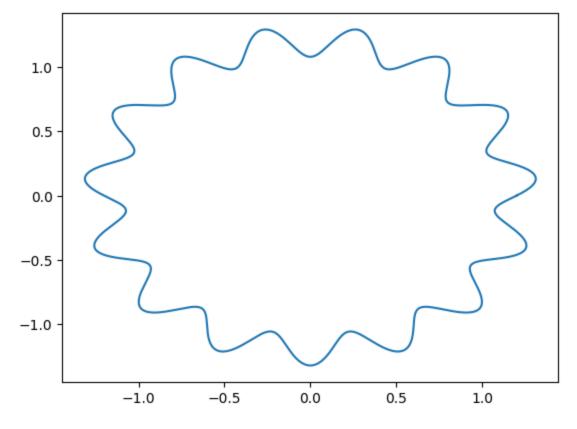
```
In [56]: ftot=0
    n=1

while (n<100 and (ftot!=1e-9)):
    #iterating through each term of the taylor series, and
    #stopping at either n=100, or when the calcualted value is
    #the same as the expected.</pre>
```

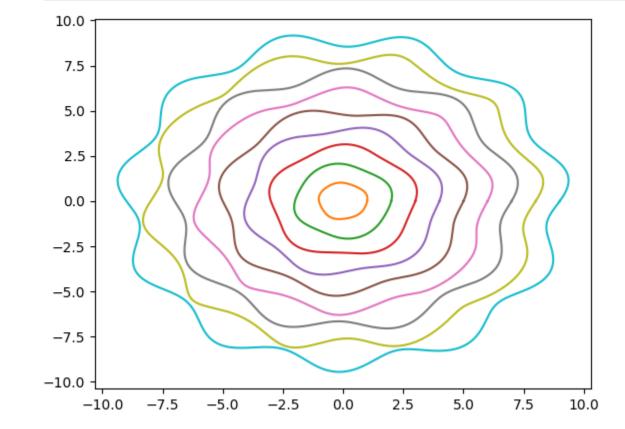
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```
print(ftot)
              ftot = ftot + fxn(n,x)
              print(n)
             n+=1
         print(ftot)
        9.99999995e-10
        2
        1e-09
         So taylor series is T(f(x)) = x + x^2/2, n = 2
          Problem 4:
         a)
In [57]: t=np.linspace(0,np.pi,31)
         y=np.cos(t)
In [31]:
         k=1
          S=0
         while k<len(t):</pre>
              #summing by adding previous value to current calculated value
             S=S+t[k]*y[k]
             k+=1
         print("the sum is:",S)
        the sum is: -20.686852364346837
         b)
 In [ ]: #setup
         theta = np.linspace(0,2*np.pi,10000)
         R=1.2
         deltar=0.1
         f1=15
         p=0
         \#Establishing \ x \ and \ y
         x4 = lambda R,deltar,f1,p: R*(1+deltar*np.sin(f1*theta+p))*np.cos(theta)
         y4 = lambda R,deltar,f1,p: R*(1+deltar*np.sin(f1*theta+p))*np.sin(theta)
         plt.plot(x4(R,deltar,f,p),y4(R,deltar,f,p))
 Out[ ]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1c86f15b790>]
```

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In []:

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