

# AVR ASM INTRODUCTION

  
Search this site

## AVR ASSEMBLER TUTOR

1. AVR ASM BIT  
MANIPULATION

2a. BASIC  
ARITHMETIC

2b. BASIC MATH

2c. LOGARITHMS

**2z. INTEGER  
RATIOS for  
FASTER CODE**

3a. USING THE  
ADC

3b. BUTTERFLY  
ADC

4a. USING THE  
EEPROM

4b. BUTTERFLY  
EEPROM

5. TIMER  
COUNTERS & PWM

6. BUTTERFLY LCD  
& JOYSTICK

7. BUTTERFLY SPI  
& AT45 DATAFLASH

[Sitemap](#)

[AVR ASSEMBLER TUTOR](#) >

## 2z. INTEGER RATIOS for FASTER CODE

INTEGER RATIOS for FASTER CODE v1.1  
by RetroDan@GMail.Com

### CONTENTS:

1. INTRODUCTION: INTEGERS VS. FLOATING-POINT
2. AVOIDING DIVISION FOR MORE SPEED
3. ACCURACY AND ERROR ESTIMATES
4. EXAMPLE #1: MULTIPLYING 100 BY  $\pi$
5. EXAMPLE #2: MULTIPLYING 100 BY  $1/\pi$
6. EXAMPLE #3: MULTIPLYING 100 BY  $\text{SQRT}(2)$
7. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi$
8. ESTIMATES FOR  $2*\pi$
9. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi/2$
10. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi/3$
11. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi/4$
12. ESTIMATES FOR  $1/\pi$
13. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi^2$
14. ESTIMATES FOR  $\text{SQRT}(\pi)$
15. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi^e$
16. ESTIMATES FOR  $e$
17. ESTIMATES FOR  $1/e$
18. ESTIMATES FOR  $\text{SQRT}(e)$
19. ESTIMATES FOR  $e^e$
20. ESTIMATES FOR  $e^\pi$
21. ESTIMATES FOR RADIANS FROM DEGREES
22. ESTIMATES FOR RADIANS/s FROM Hz
23. ESTIMATES FOR RADIANS/s FROM RPMs
24. ESTIMATES FOR DEGREES FROM RADIANS

25. ESTIMATED FOR DEGREES/s FROM Hz
26. ESTIMATES FOR DEGREES/s FROM RPMs
27. ESTIMATES FOR RPMs FROM RADIANS/s
28. ESTIMATES FOR RMPs FROM Hz
29. ESTIMATES FOR Hz FROM RADIANS/s
30. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(2)
31. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(3)
32. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(5)
33. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(6)
34. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(7)
35. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(8)
36. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(10)
37. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(2)
38. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(3)
39. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(4)
40. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(5)
41. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(6)
42. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(7)
43. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(9)
44. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(10)
45. ESTIMATES FOR FIFTH\_ROOT(2)
46. ESTIMATES FOR FIFTH\_ROOT(3)
47. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(2)
48. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(3)
49. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(4)
50. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(5)
51. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(6)
52. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(7)
53. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(8)
54. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(9)
55. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(e)
56. ESTIMATES FOR ln(2)
57. ESTIMATES FOR ln(3)
58. ESTIMATES FOR ln(4)
59. ESTIMATES FOR ln(5)
60. ESTIMATES FOR ln(6)
61. ESTIMATES FOR ln(7)
62. ESTIMATES FOR ln(8)
63. ESTIMATES FOR ln(9)
64. ESTIMATES FOR ln(10)

65. ESTIMATES FOR CENTEMETERS FROM INCHES
66. ESTIMATES FOR INCHES FROM CENTEMETERS
67. ESTIMATES FOR METERS FROM FEET
68. ESTIMATES FOR FEET FROM METERS
69. ESTIMATES FOR METERS/s FROM Km/Hr
70. ESTIMATES FOR METERS/s FROM FEET/s
71. ESTIMATES FOR METERS/s FROM MPH
72. ESTIMATES FOR FEET/s FROM Km/Hr
73. ESTIMATES FOR FEET/s FROM METERS/s
74. ESTIMATES FOR FEET/s FROM MPH
75. ESTIMATES FOR MPH FROM Km/Hr
76. ESTIMATES FOR MPH FROM METERS/s
77. ESTIMATES FOR MPH FROM FEET/s
78. ESTIMATES FOR ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY IN  
ft/s<sup>2</sup>
79. ESTIMATES FOR ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY IN  
m/s<sup>2</sup>
80. ESTIMATES FOR THE GOLDEN RATIO Q
81. ESTIMATES FOR THE INVERSE GOLDEN RATIO 1/Q
82. ESTIMATES FOR THE GOLDEN ANGLE IN DEGREES
83. ESTIMATES FOR THE GOLDEN ANGLE IN RADIANS
84. ESTIMATES FOR EULER CONSTANT  $\gamma$
85. ESTIMATES FOR  $e^y$
86. ESTIMATE FOR LIOUVILLES CONSTANT
87. ESTIMATES FOR CATALAN'S CONSTANT
88. ESTIMATES FOR  $\gamma(1/2)$
89. ESTIMATES FOR  $\gamma(1/3)$
90. ESTIMATES FOR  $\gamma(1/4)$

## 1. INTRODUCTION: INTEGER VS. FLOATING-POINT

Floating-point operations use a lot of memory and run very slow compared to integer operations. Included in this document are integer ratios estimates for many everyday constants. Using these ratios will help produce faster code in a smaller space especially if you can avoid using floating-point math.

## 2. AVOIDING DIVISION FOR MORE SPEED

Of the four main integer operations (+, -, \*, /) division is the slowest. To help you produce even quicker code in minimal space, I have also calculated ratios that are divisible by a power-of-two indicated with (\*) since such division can be done without a division routine by either ignoring the lower byte(s) of an operation, or by shifting the result to the right producing a division-by-two, thus avoiding the need to do a long division. For those ratios that have a denominator of 256\* or 65536\* the division can be accomplished by treating the lower-byte in the case of 256\* or the lower-two-bytes in the case of 65536\* as the fractional part of your calculations.

Below are listed the powers-of-two that may appear in the denominators and the operations that can be used to avoid using division.

2 – 1 right shift  
4 – 2 right shifts  
16 – 3 right shifts  
32 – 4 right shifts  
64 – 5 right shifts  
128 – 6 right shifts  
256 – drop lowest byte

512 – drop lowest byte and 1 right shift  
1024 – drop lowest byte and 2 right shifts  
2048 – drop lowest byte and 3 right shifts  
4096 – drop lowest byte and 4 right shifts  
8192 – drop lowest byte and 5 right shifts  
16384 – drop lowest byte and 6 right shifts  
32768 – drop lowest byte and 7 right shifts  
65536 – drop 2 lowest bytes

### 3. ACCURACY AND ERROR ESTIMATES

For increased accuracy the dropped bytes, or shifted bits can be used as fractional parts in further calculations. Error estimates were made with the following formula assuming no bits or bytes are dropped:

$$100 \times (\text{TargetValue} - \text{NumeratorEst}/\text{DenominatorEst})/T$$

Naturally if you chop-off or discard part of the result, then the error will

be different.

I have limited these calculations to ratios that can be accomplished using single-byte or sixteen-bit routines. If you come across a constant which you would like "fractured" into an integer ratio, please feel free to contact me at RetroDan@GMail.com.

#### 4. EXAMPLE #1: MULTIPLYING 100 BY pi

The following example in assembler shows how we can use the ratios to multiply 100 by pi. From the table we can see the various ratios for pi:

ESTIMATES FOR pi = 3.141592653589793238462543..			
201/64*	=	3.14062500	ERROR = 0.0308014%
245/78	=	3.14102564	ERROR = 0.0180486%
51472/16384*	=	3.14160156	ERROR = 0.0002836%
65298/20785	=	3.14159249	ERROR = 0.0000051%

In this case we will use the first ratio of 201/64\* since 64 is a power-of-two. In the code below we first multiply the numerator of 201 by 100 and the results appear in the register pair R1:R0, then we use right-shifts on these registers to accomplish division by 64 without the use of a division subroutine. The program is about 30 bytes long and executes in about 15 clock cycles.

```
.DEF  ANSL = R0           ;Answer Low Byte
.DEF  ANSH = R1           ;Answer High Byte
.DEF   A = R16            ;General Purpose Register
.DEF   B = R18            ;

        LDI A,100         ;Load Multiplier
        LDI B,201         ;Load Numerator for PI
        MUL A,B           ;Multiply
        LSR ANSH          ;Shift Right (Division by 2)
        ROR ANSL          ;
        LSR ANSH          ;Shift Right (Division by 2)
        ROR ANSL          ;
        LSR ANSH          ;Shift Right (Division by 2)
        ROR ANSL          ;
        LSR ANSH          ;Shift Right (Division by 2)
```

```

ROR ANSL          ;
LSR ANSH          ;Shift Right (Division b
ROR ANSL          ;
LSR ANSH          ;Shift Right (Division b
ROR ANSL          ;

```

## 5. EXAMPLE #2: MULTIPLYING 100 BY 1/pi

The following example in assembler shows how we can use the ratios to multiply 100 by 1/pi. From the table we can see the various ratios for 1/pi:

```

ESTIMATES FOR 1/pi = 0.318309886...
81/256*   =   0.31640625 ERROR = 0.5980449%
78/245    =   0.31836735 ERROR = 0.0180519%
20861/65536* = 0.31831360 ERROR = 0.0011664%
20785/65298 = 0.31830990 ERROR = 0.0000051%

```

In this case we will use the first ratio of 81/256\* because not only is 256 a power-of-two, division can be accomplished by simply treating the lowest byte as a fraction. In other words if we are interested in the integer part of the answer, we just ignore the lowest byte and treat the second byte of the answer as our integer.

In the code below we first multiply the numerator of 81 by 100 and the results appear in the register pair R1:R0, then to accomplish the division by 256 we treat the low-byte in R0 as the fractional part and the high-byte in R1 as the integer part of the answer. The routine is about 6 bytes long and executes in about 3 clock cycles.

```

.DEF ANSF = R0          ;Answer Fractional Part
.DEF ANS  = R1          ;Answer Integer Part
.DEF A    = R16         ;General Purpose Register
.DEF B    = R18         ;

LDI A,100              ;Load Multiplier
LDI B,81               ;Load Numerator for PI
MUL A,B               ;Multiply

```

## 6. EXAMPLE #3: MULTIPLYING 100 BY SQRT(2)

The following example shows how we can use the table to multiply 100 by the square root of two. From the table we can see the various ratios for the square root of two:

```

ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(2) = 1.4142135623730950488...
181/128*    =    1.41406250 ERROR = 0.0106817%
239/169     =    1.41420118 ERROR = 0.0008753%
46341/32768* =    1.41421509 ERROR = 0.0001079%
47321/33461 =    1.41421356 ERROR < 0.0000001%

```

For this example we will use the second ratio of 239/169 assuming we want to achieve greater accuracy. In the routine below we multiply 100 by the the numerator of 239 then we divide by 169. The routine is about 50 bytes long and executes in about 235 clock cycles.

```

.DEF ANSL = R0           ;To hold low-byte of answer
.DEF ANSH = R1           ;To hold high-byte of answe
.DEF REML = R2           ;To hold low-byte of remain
.DEF REMH = R3           ;To hold high-byte of remai
.DEF AL = R16            ;To hold low-byte of divide
.DEF AH = R17            ;To hold high-byte of divid
.DEF BL = R18            ;To hold low-byte of divisio
.DEF BH = R19            ;To hold high-byte of divis
.DEF C = R20             ;Bit Counter

        LDI AL,100       ;Load 100
        LDI BL,239       ;Load Numerator for SQRT(2)
        MUL AL,BL        ;Multiply 100 by Numerator
        MOVW AH:AL,ANSH:ANSL ;Move result to prepare
        LDI BL,LOW(169)  ;Load low-byte of denominat
        LDI BH,HIGH(169) ;Load high-byte of denomina
DIV1616:MOVW ANSH:ANSL,AH:AL ;Copy dividend into answ
        LDI C,17         ;Load bit counter
        SUB REML,REML    ;Clear Remainder and Carry
        CLR REMH        ;
LOOP:   ROL ANSL         ;Shift the answer to the le
        ROL ANSH        ;
        DEC C           ;Decrement Counter
        BREQ DONE       ;Exit if sixteen bits done
        ROL REML        ;Shift remainder to the lef
        ROL REMH        ;

```

```

SUB REML,BL      ;Try to subtract divisor fr
SBC REMH,BH
BRCC SKIP        ;If the result was negative
ADD REML,BL      ;reverse the subtraction to
ADC REMH,BH      ;
CLC              ;Clear Carry Flag so zero s
RJMP LOOP        ;Loop Back
SKIP: SEC        ;Set Carry Flag to be shift
      RJMP LOOP
DONE:

```

## 7. ESTIMATES FOR $\pi =$

3.141592653589793238462543...

201/64*	=	3.14062500	ERROR = 0.0308014%
245/78	=	3.14102564	ERROR = 0.0180486%
51472/16384*	=	3.14160156	ERROR = 0.0002836%
65298/20785	=	3.14159249	ERROR = 0.0000051%

## 8. ESTIMATES FOR $2\pi = 6.283185307...$

201/32*	=	6.28125000	ERROR = 0.0308014%
245/39	=	6.28205128	ERROR = 0.0180486%
51472/8192*	=	6.28320313	ERROR = 0.0002836%
64943/10336	=	6.28318498	ERROR = 0.0000051%

## 9. ESTIMATES FOR $\pi/2 = 1.570796327...$

201/128*	=	1.57031250	ERROR = 0.0308014%
245/156	=	1.57051282	ERROR = 0.0180486%
51472/32768*	=	1.57080078	ERROR = 0.0002836%
52174/33215	=	1.57079633	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 10. ESTIMATES FOR $\pi/3 = 1.047197551...$

67/64*	=	1.04687500	ERROR = 0.0308014%
244/233	=	1.04721030	ERROR = 0.0012175%
34315/32768*	=	1.04721069	ERROR = 0.0012550%
34546/32989	=	1.04719755	ERROR < 0.0000001%



11. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi/4 = 0.785398163...$ 

201/256*	=	0.78515625	ERROR = 0.0308013%
183/233	=	0.78540773	ERROR = 0.0012175%
51472/65536*	=	0.78540039	ERROR = 0.0002836%
25732/32763	=	0.78539816	ERROR = 0.0000001%

12. ESTIMATES FOR  $1/\pi = 0.318309886...$ 

81/256*	=	0.31640625	ERROR = 0.5980449%
78/245	=	0.31836735	ERROR = 0.0180519%
20861/65536*	=	0.31831360	ERROR = 0.0011664%
20785/65298	=	0.31830990	ERROR = 0.0000051%

13. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi^2 = 9.869604401...$ 

158/16*	=	9.87500000	ERROR = 0.0546688%
227/23	=	9.86956522	ERROR = 0.0003970%
20213/2048*	=	9.86962891	ERROR = 0.0002483%
54648/5537	=	9.86960448	ERROR = 0.0000008%

14. ESTIMATES FOR  $\sqrt{\pi} =$   
1.772453850905516027298167...

227/128*	=	1.77343750	ERROR = 0.0554965%
218/123	=	1.77235772	ERROR = 0.0054234%
1815/1024*	=	1.77246094	ERROR = 0.0003998%
60111/33914	=	1.77245385	ERROR = 0.0000002%

15. ESTIMATES FOR  $\pi^e =$   
22.45915771836104547342715...

180/8*	=	22.50000000	ERROR = 0.1818514%
247/11	=	22.45454545	ERROR = 0.0205362%
45996/2048*	=	22.45898438	ERROR = 0.0007718%
44267/1971	=	22.45915779	ERROR = 0.0000003%

16. ESTIMATES FOR  $e = \lim(1+1/n)^n =$ 

2.718281828459045235360287...

174/64*	=	2.71875000	ERROR = 0.0172231%
193/71	=	2.71830986	ERROR = 0.0010312%
44536/16384*	=	2.71826172	ERROR = 0.0007398%
49171/18089	=	2.71828183	ERROR < 0.0000001%

17. ESTIMATES FOR  $1/e = 0.367879441...$ 

94/256*	=	0.36718750	ERROR = 0.1880891%
71/193	=	0.36787565	ERROR = 0.0010311%
24109/65536*	=	0.36787415	ERROR = 0.0014395%
18089/49171	=	0.36787944	ERROR < 0.0000001%

18. ESTIMATES FOR  $\text{SQRT}(e) =$ 

1.6487212707001281468...

211/128*	=	1.64843750	ERROR = 0.0172116%
61/37	=	1.64864865	ERROR = 0.0044048%
54025/32768*	=	1.64871216	ERROR = 0.0005527%
34361/20841	=	1.64872127	ERROR < 0.0000001%

19. ESTIMATES FOR  $e^e =$ 

15.154262241479264190...

242/16*	=	15.12500000	ERROR = 0.1930958%
197/13	=	15.15384615	ERROR = 0.0027457%
7759/512*	=	15.15429688	ERROR = 0.0002285%
58844/3883	=	15.15426217	ERROR = 0.0000005%

20. ESTIMATES FOR  $e^{\pi} =$ 

23.140692632779269006...

185/8*	=	23.12500000	ERROR = 0.0678140%
162/7	=	23.14285714	ERROR = 0.0093537%
47392/2048*	=	23.14062500	ERROR = 0.0002923%

$$10691/462 = 23.14069264 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\%$$

## 21. ESTIMATES FOR RADIANS FROM

$$\text{DEGREES} = \pi/180 =$$

$$0.0174532925199432957692\dots$$

$4/256^*$	=	0.01562500	ERROR = 10.4753445% (
$3/172$	=	0.01744186	ERROR = 0.0655008%
$1144/65536^*$	=	0.01745605	ERROR = 0.0158261%
$71/4068$	=	0.01745329	ERROR = 0.0000085%

## 22. ESTIMATES FOR RADIANS/s FROM Hz =

$$1/(2\pi) = 0.159154943\dots$$

$41/256^*$	=	0.16015625	ERROR = 0.6291397%
$39/245$	=	0.15918367	ERROR = 0.0180519%
$10430/65536^*$	=	0.15914917	ERROR = 0.0036273%
$10336/64943$	=	0.15915495	ERROR = 0.0000052%

## 23. ESTIMATES FOR RADIANS/s FROM RPMs =

$$60/(2\pi) = 9.549296586\dots$$

$153/16^*$	=	9.56250000	ERROR = 0.1382658%
$191/20$	=	9.55000000	ERROR = 0.0073661%
$39114/4096^*$	=	9.54931641	ERROR = 0.0002076%
$678/71$	=	9.54929577	ERROR = 0.0000085%

## 24. ESTIMATES FOR DEGREES FROM

$$\text{RADIANS} = 180/\pi = 57.29577951308232\dots$$

$229/4^*$	=	57.25000000	ERROR = 0.0799003%
$172/3$	=	57.33333333	ERROR = 0.0655438%
$58671/1024^*$	=	57.29589844	ERROR = 0.0002076%
$4068/71$	=	57.29577465	ERROR = 0.0000085%

## 25. ESTIMATED FOR DEGREES/s FROM Hz =

$$1/360 = 0.002777777\dots$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1/256^* & = & 0.00390625 \text{ ERROR} = 40.625000\% \text{ (L)} \\
 1/360 & = & 0.00277777 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000000\% \text{ (E)} \\
 182/65536^* & = & 0.00277710 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0244141\%
 \end{array}$$

## 26. ESTIMATES FOR DEGREES/s FROM RPMs

$$= 1/6 = 0.1666666...$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1/6 & = & 0.16666666 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000000\% \text{ (E)} \\
 42/256^* & = & 0.16406250 \text{ ERROR} = 1.5625000\% \\
 10923/65536 & = & 0.16667175 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0030518\%
 \end{array}$$

## 27. ESTIMATES FOR RPMs FROM RADIANS/s =

$$(2\pi)/60 = 0.104719755...$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 27/256^* & = & 0.10546875 \text{ ERROR} = 0.7152375\% \\
 20/191 & = & 0.10471204 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0073655\% \\
 6863/65536^* & = & 0.10472107 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0012551\% \\
 71/678 & = & 0.10471976 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000086\%
 \end{array}$$

## 28. ESTIMATES FOR RPMs FROM Hz = 1/60

$$= 0.0166666666666...$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 4/256^* & = & 0.01562500 \text{ ERROR} = 6.2500000\% \text{ (L)} \\
 1/60 & = & 0.01666666 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000000\% \text{ (E)} \\
 1092/65536^* & = & 0.01666260 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0244141\%
 \end{array}$$

## 29. ESTIMATES FOR Hz FROM RADIANS/s =

$$2\pi = 6.283185307...$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 201/32^* & = & 6.28125000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0308014\% \\
 245/39 & = & 6.28205128 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0180486\% \\
 51472/8192^* & = & 6.28320313 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0002836\% \\
 64943/10336 & = & 6.28318498 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000051\%
 \end{array}$$

## 30. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(2) =

$$1.4142135623730950488...$$

181/128*	=	1.41406250	ERROR = 0.0106817%
239/169	=	1.41420118	ERROR = 0.0008753%
46341/32768*	=	1.41421509	ERROR = 0.0001079%
47321/33461	=	1.41421356	ERROR < 0.0000001%

### 31. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(3) =

1.7320508075688772935...

222/128*	=	1.73437500	ERROR = 0.1341873%
168/97	=	1.73195876	ERROR = 0.0053142%
56756/32768*	=	1.73205566	ERROR = 0.0002804%
51409/29681	=	1.73205081	ERROR < 0.0000001%

### 32. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(5) =

2.2360679774997896964...

143/64*	=	2.23437500	ERROR = 0.0757123%
161/72	=	2.23611111	ERROR = 0.0019290%
36636/16384*	=	2.23608398	ERROR = 0.0007158%
51841/23184	=	2.23606798	ERROR < 0.0000001%

### 33. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(6) = 2.449489743...

157/64*	=	2.45312500	ERROR = 0.1484087%
218/89	=	2.44943820	ERROR = 0.0021041%
40132/16384*	=	2.44946289	ERROR = 0.0010962%
47525/19402	=	2.44948974	ERROR < 0.0000001%

### 34. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(7) = 2.645751311...

169/64*	=	2.64062500	ERROR = 0.1937563%
127/48	=	2.64583333	ERROR = 0.0031002%
43348/16384*	=	2.64575195	ERROR = 0.0000243%
32257/12192	=	2.64575131	ERROR = 0.0000001%

### 35. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(8) = 2.828427125...

181/64*	=	2.82812500	ERROR = 0.0106817%
---------	---	------------	--------------------

99/35	=	2.82857143	ERROR = 0.0051019%
46341/16384*	=	2.82843018	ERROR = 0.0001079%
19601/6930	=	2.82842713	ERROR = 0.0000001%

### 36. ESTIMATES FOR SQRT(10) = 3.16227766...

202/64*	=	3.15625000	ERROR = 0.1906113%
117/37	=	3.16216216	ERROR = 0.0036524%
51811/16384*	=	3.16229248	ERROR = 0.0004687%
27379/8658	=	3.16227766	ERROR = 0.0000001%

### 37. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(2) = 1.25992105...

161/128*	=	1.25781250	ERROR = 0.1673557%
223/177	=	1.25988701	ERROR = 0.0027021%
41285/32768*	=	1.25991821	ERROR = 0.0002252%
60005/47626	=	1.25992105	ERROR = 0.0000001%

### 38. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(3) = 1.44224957...

185/128*	=	1.44531250	ERROR = 0.2123717%
75/52	=	1.44230769	ERROR = 0.0040300%
47260/32768*	=	1.44226074	ERROR = 0.0007746%
59650/41359	=	1.44224957	ERROR = 0.0000001%

### 39. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(4) = 1.587401052...

203/128*	=	1.58593750	ERROR = 0.0921980%
227/143	=	1.58741259	ERROR = 0.0007267%
3251/2048*	=	1.58740234	ERROR = 0.0000814%
4813/3032	=	1.58740106	ERROR = 0.0000002%

### 40. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(5) = 1.709975947...

219/128*	=	1.71093750	ERROR = 0.0562320%
171/100	=	1.71000000	ERROR = 0.0014066%
1751/1024*	=	1.70996094	ERROR = 0.0008778%
41944/24529	=	1.70997595	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 41. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(6) =

1.817120593...

233/128*	=	1.82031250	ERROR = 0.1756574%
149/82	=	1.81707317	ERROR = 0.0026097%
59543/32768*	=	1.81710815	ERROR = 0.0006845%
467/257	=	1.81712062	ERROR = 0.0000016%

## 42. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(7) =

1.912931183...

245/128*	=	1.91406250	ERROR = 0.0591405%
44/23	=	1.91304348	ERROR = 0.0058703%
62683/32768*	=	1.91293335	ERROR = 0.0001133%
33329/17423	=	1.91293118	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 43. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(9) =

2.080083823...

133/64*	=	2.07812500	ERROR = 0.0941704%
52/25	=	2.08000000	ERROR = 0.0040298%
1065/512*	=	2.08007813	ERROR = 0.0002739%
50623/24337	=	2.08008382	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 44. ESTIMATES FOR CUBE\_ROOT(10) =

2.15443469...

69/32*	=	2.15625000	ERROR = 0.0842592%
237/110	=	2.15454545	ERROR = 0.0051412%
35298/16384*	=	2.15441895	ERROR = 0.0007308%
59415/27578	=	2.15443469	ERROR = 0.0000002%

## 45. ESTIMATES FOR FIFTH\_ROOT(2) =

1.148698355...

147/128*	=	1.14843750	ERROR = 0.0227087%
224/195	=	1.14871795	ERROR = 0.0017057%
37641/32768*	=	1.14871216	ERROR = 0.0012016%
40286/35071	=	1.14869835	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 46. ESTIMATES FOR FIFTH\_ROOT(3) =

1.245730940...

159/128*	=	1.24218750	ERROR = 0.2844467%
218/175	=	1.24571429	ERROR = 0.0013369%
10205/8192*	=	1.24572754	ERROR = 0.0002730%
64124/51475	=	1.24573094	ERROR = 0.0000002%

## 47. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(2) = 0.301029995...

77/256*	=	0.30078125	ERROR = 0.0826313%
59/196	=	0.30102041	ERROR = 0.0031847%
19728/65536*	=	0.30102539	ERROR = 0.0015295%
8651/28738	=	0.30103000	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 48. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(3) = 0.477121254...

122/256*	=	0.47656250	ERROR = 0.1171094%
73/153	=	0.47712418	ERROR = 0.0006139%
31269/65536*	=	0.47712708	ERROR = 0.0012201%
24483/51314	=	0.47712125	ERROR = 0.0000001%

## 49. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(4) = 0.602059991...

254/256*	=	0.60156250	ERROR = 0.0826315%
59/98	=	0.60204082	ERROR = 0.0031848%
39457/65536*	=	0.60206604	ERROR = 0.0010047%
33961/56408	=	0.60205999	ERROR = 0.0000001%

## 50. ESTIMATES FOR LOG10(5) = 0.698970004...



179/256*	=	0.69921875	ERROR = 0.0355875%
137/196	=	0.69897959	ERROR = 0.0013717%
45808/65536*	=	0.69897461	ERROR = 0.0006589%
29384/42039	=	0.69897000	ERROR < 0.0000001%

51. ESTIMATES FOR LOG<sub>10</sub>(6) = 0.77815125...

199/256*	=	0.77734375	ERROR = 0.1037716%
193/248	=	0.77822581	ERROR = 0.0095812%
50997/65536*	=	0.77815247	ERROR = 0.0001562%
463/595	=	0.77815126	ERROR = 0.0000013%

52. ESTIMATES FOR LOG<sub>10</sub>(7) = 0.84509804...

216/256*	=	0.84375000	ERROR = 0.1595129%
60/71	=	0.84507042	ERROR = 0.0032680%
55384/65536*	=	0.84509277	ERROR = 0.0006232%
431/510	=	0.84509804	ERROR = 0.0000001%

53. ESTIMATES FOR LOG<sub>10</sub>(8) = 0.903089987...

231/256*	=	0.90234375	ERROR = 0.0826315%
205/227	=	0.90308370	ERROR = 0.0006961%
59185/65536*	=	0.90309143	ERROR = 0.0001599%
51263/56764	=	0.90308999	ERROR < 0.0000001%

54. ESTIMATES FOR LOG<sub>10</sub>(9) = 0.954242509...

244/256*	=	0.95312500	ERROR = 0.1171095%
146/153	=	0.95424837	ERROR = 0.0006138%
62537/65536*	=	0.95423889	ERROR = 0.0003791%
17038/17855	=	0.95424251	ERROR < 0.0000001%

55. ESTIMATES FOR LOG<sub>10</sub>(e) = 0.434294481...

111/256*	=	0.43359375	ERROR = 0.1613493%
76/175	=	0.43428571	ERROR = 0.0020186%
28462/65536*	=	0.43429565	ERROR = 0.0002702%
12456/28681	=	0.43429448	ERROR = 0.0000001%

56. ESTIMATES FOR  $\ln(2) = 0.69314718...$ 

177/256*	=	0.69140625	ERROR = 0.2511631%
131/189	=	0.69312169	ERROR = 0.0036770%
45426/65536*	=	0.69314575	ERROR = 0.0002060%
43888/63317	=	0.69314718	ERROR < 0.0000001%

57. ESTIMATES FOR  $\ln(3) = 1.098612289...$ 

141/128*	=	1.10156250	ERROR = 0.2685398%
78/71	=	1.09859155	ERROR = 0.0018878%
35999/32768*	=	1.09860229	ERROR = 0.0009097%
24621/22411	=	1.09861229	ERROR < 0.0000001%

58. ESTIMATE FOR  $\ln(4) = 1.386294361...$ 

177/128*	=	1.38281250	ERROR = 0.2511632%
61/44	=	1.38636364	ERROR = 0.0049972%
45426/32768*	=	1.38629150	ERROR = 0.0002061%
25469/18372	=	1.38629436	ERROR < 0.0000001%

59. ESTIMATE FOR  $\ln(5) = 1.609437912...$ 

103/64*	=	1.60937500	ERROR = 0.0039089%
52738/32768*	=	1.60943604	ERROR = 0.0001166%
9993/6209	=	1.60943791	ERROR < 0.0000001%

60. ESTIMATES FOR  $\ln(6) = 1.791759469...$ 

229/128*	=	1.78906250	ERROR = 0.1505207%
43/24	=	1.79166667	ERROR = 0.0051794%
58712/32768*	=	1.79174805	ERROR = 0.0006375%
1609/898	=	1.79175947	ERROR = 0.0000002%

61. ESTIMATES FOR  $\ln(7) = 1.945910149...$ 

249/128*	=	1.94531259	ERROR = 0.0307131%
72/37	=	1.94594595	ERROR = 0.0018396%
63764/32768*	=	1.94592285	ERROR = 0.0006528%

$$54359/27935 = 1.94591015 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\%$$

## 62. ESTIMATES FOR $\ln(8) = 2.079441542...$

$$\begin{aligned} 133/64^* &= 2.07812500 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0633123\% \\ 131/63 &= 2.07936508 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0036771\% \\ 34070/16384^* &= 2.07946777 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0012615\% \\ 25469/12248 &= 2.07944154 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\% \end{aligned}$$

## 63. ESTIMATES FOR $\ln(9) = 2.197224577...$

$$\begin{aligned} 141/64^* &= 2.20312500 \text{ ERROR} = 0.2685398\% \\ 156/71 &= 2.19718310 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0018878\% \\ 35999/16384^* &= 2.19720459 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0009097\% \\ 49242/22411 &= 2.19722458 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\% \end{aligned}$$

## 64. ESTIMATES FOR $\ln(10) = 2.302585093...$

$$\begin{aligned} 147/64^* &= 2.29687500 \text{ ERROR} = 0.2479862\% \\ 175/76 &= 2.30263158 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0020189\% \\ 37726/16384^* &= 2.30261230 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0011818\% \\ 53443/23210 &= 2.30258509 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\% \end{aligned}$$

## 65. ESTIMATES FOR CENTIMETERS FROM INCHES = 2.54

$$\begin{aligned} 163/64^* &= 2.54687500 \text{ ERROR} = 0.2706693\% \\ 127/50 &= 2.54000000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000000\% \text{ (E)} \\ 41615/16384^* &= 2.53997803 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0008651\% \end{aligned}$$

## 66. ESTIMATES FOR INCHES FROM CENTIMETERS = 0.3937007...

$$\begin{aligned} 101/256^* &= 0.39453125 \text{ ERROR} = 0.2109597\% \\ 50/127 &= 0.39370079 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000000\% \text{ (E)} \\ 25802/65536^* &= 0.39370728 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0016701\% \end{aligned}$$

## 67. ESTIMATES FOR METERS FROM FEET =

3.280839895...

105/32*	=	3.28125000	ERROR = 0.0125029%
187/57	=	3.28070175	ERROR = 0.0042076%
53753/16384*	=	3.28082275	ERROR = 0.0005196%
1250/381	=	3.28083989	ERROR = 0.0000000% (E

68. ESTIMATES FOR FEET FROM METERS =  
0.3048

78/256*	=	0.30468750	ERROR = 0.0369094%
57/187	=	0.30481283	ERROR = 0.0042107%
19975/65536*	=	0.30479431	ERROR = 0.0018663%
381/1250	=	0.30480000	ERROR = 0.0000000% (E

69. ESTIMATES FOR METERS/s FROM Km/Hr =  
3.60

18/5	=	3.60000000	ERROR = 0.0000000% (E
115/32*	=	3.59375000	ERROR = 0.1736111%
29491/8192*	=	3.59997559	ERROR = 0.0006782%

70. ESTIMATES FOR METERS/s FROM FEET/s  
= 3.280840...

105/32*	=	3.28125000	ERROR = 0.0124968%
187/57	=	3.28070175	ERROR = 0.0042137%
53753/16384*	=	3.28082275	ERROR = 0.0005257%
64521/19666	=	3.28084003	ERROR = 0.0000009%

71. ESTIMATES FOR METERS/s FROM MPH =  
2.236936...

143/64*	=	2.23437500	ERROR = 0.1144870%
85/38	=	2.23684211	ERROR = 0.0041975%
18325/8192*	=	2.23693848	ERROR = 0.0001107%
60187/26906	=	2.23693600	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 72. ESTIMATES FOR FEET/s FROM Km/Hr = 1.097280

35/32*	=	1.09375000	ERROR = 0.3217046%
203/185	=	1.09729730	ERROR = 0.0015764%
8989/8192*	=	1.09729004	ERROR = 0.0009149%
3429/3125	=	1.09728000	ERROR = 0.0000000% (E

## 73. ESTIMATES FOR FEET/s FROM METERS/s = 0.30480

78/256*	=	0.30468750	ERROR = 0.0369094%
57/187	=	0.30481283	ERROR = 0.0042107%
19975/65536*	=	0.30479431	ERROR = 0.0018663%
381/1250	=	0.30480000	ERROR = 0.0000000% (E

## 74. ESTIMATES FOR FEET/s FROM MPH = 0.681818...

175/256*	=	0.68359375	ERROR = 0.2604434%
15/22	=	0.68181818	ERROR < 0.0000001%
44684/65536	=	0.68182373	ERROR = 0.0008405%

## 75. ESTIMATES FOR MPH FROM Km/Hr = 1.6093440

103/64*	=	1.60937500	ERROR = 0.0019263%
52735/32768*	=	1.60934448	ERROR = 0.0000300%
25146/15625	=	1.60934400	ERROR < 0.0000001%

## 76. ESTIMATES FOR MPH FROM METERS/s = 0.447040

114/256*	=	0.44531250	ERROR = 0.3864307%
38/85	=	0.44705882	ERROR = 0.0042107%
29297/65536	=	0.44703674	ERROR = 0.0007285%
1397/3125	=	0.44704000	ERROR = 0.0000000% (E

## 77. ESTIMATES FOR MPH FROM FEET/s =

1.466666...

$47/32^*$	=	1.46875000	ERROR = 0.1420455%
$22/15$	=	1.46666666	ERROR = 0.0000000% (E
$12015/8192^*$	=	1.46667480	ERROR = 0.0005549%

78. ESTIMATES FOR ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY IN ft/s<sup>2</sup> ≈ 32.11740...

32	=	32.00000000	ERROR ≈ 0.3655339%
$225/7$	=	32.14285714	ERROR ≈ 0.0792628%
$4111/128^*$	=	32.11718750	ERROR ≈ 0.0006616%
$15320/477$	=	32.11740042	ERROR ≈ 0.0000013%

79. ESTIMATES FOR ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY IN m/s<sup>2</sup> ≈ 9.780327...

$39/4^*$	=	9.75000000	ERROR ≈ 0.3100817%
$225/23$	=	9.78260870	ERROR ≈ 0.0233294%
$10015/1024^*$	=	9.78027344	ERROR ≈ 0.0005477%
$37087/3792$	=	9.78032700	ERROR < 0.0000001%

80. ESTIMATES FOR THE GOLDEN RATIO  $Q = [1+\text{ROOT}(5)]/2 = 1.6180339887...$ 

$207/128^*$	=	1.61718750	ERROR = 0.0523158%
$233/144$	=	1.61805556	ERROR = 0.0013329%
$13255/8192^*$	=	1.61804199	ERROR = 0.0004947%
$46368/28657$	=	1.61803399	ERROR < 0.0000001%

81. ESTIMATES FOR THE INVERSE GOLDEN RATIO  $1/Q = 0.6180339887...$ 

$158/256^*$	=	0.61718750	ERROR = 0.1369646%
$144/233$	=	0.61802575	ERROR = 0.0013328%
$40503/65536^*$	=	0.61802673	ERROR = 0.0011738%

$$17711/28657 = 0.61803399 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\%$$

## 82. ESTIMATES FOR THE GOLDEN ANGLE IN DEGREES = 137.5077641...

$$\begin{aligned} 255/2^* &= 127.5000000 \text{ ERROR} = 7.2779629\% \text{ (L)} \\ 137 &= 137.0000000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.3692621\% \\ 35202/256^* &= 137.5078125 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000352\% \\ 62016/451 &= 137.5077605 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000026\% \end{aligned}$$

## 83. ESTIMATES FOR THE GOLDEN ANGLE IN RADIANS = 2.39996323...

$$\begin{aligned} 77/32^* &= 2.40625000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.2619528\% \\ 12/5 &= 2.40000000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0015321\% \\ 39321/16384^* &= 2.39996338 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000062\% \\ 52216/21757 &= 2.39996323 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\% \end{aligned}$$

## 84. ESTIMATES FOR EULER CONSTANT

$$y = \text{SUM}[(1/k) - \ln(n)] = 0.57721566490153286060651...$$

$$\begin{aligned} 148/256^* &= 0.57812500 \text{ ERROR} = 0.1575382\% \\ 71/123 &= 0.57723577 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0034835\% \\ 37828/65536^* &= 0.57720947 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0010728\% \\ 33841/58628 &= 0.57721566 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\% \end{aligned}$$

## 85. ESTIMATES FOR $e^y =$

$$1.7810724179901979852...$$

$$\begin{aligned} 228/128^* &= 1.78125000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0099705\% \\ 244/137 &= 1.78102190 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0028365\% \\ 58362/32768^* &= 1.78106689 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0003101\% \\ 24447/13726 &= 1.78107242 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\% \end{aligned}$$

## 86. ESTIMATE FOR LIOUVILLES CONSTANT

$$\text{SUM}(10^n/n!) = 0.110001000000000000000001...$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 28/256^* &= 0.10937500 \text{ ERROR} = 0.5690857\% \\
 11/100 &= 0.11000000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0009091\% \\
 7209/65536^* &= 0.11000061 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0003542\% \\
 6595/59954 &= 0.11000100 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000007\%
 \end{aligned}$$

## 87. ESTIMATES FOR CATALAN'S CONSTANT

$$\text{SUM}[(-1)^n/(2n+1)^2] = 0.915965594...$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 234/256^* &= 0.91406250 \text{ ERROR} = 0.2077692\% \\
 109/119 &= 0.91596639 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000865\% \\
 60029/65536^* &= 0.91596985 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0004645\% \\
 48559/53014 &= 0.91596559 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\%
 \end{aligned}$$

88. ESTIMATES FOR  $\gamma(1/2) = (1/2 - 1)! =$ 

$$1.772453850905516027298167...$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 227/128^* &= 1.77343750 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0554965\% \\
 218/123 &= 1.77235772 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0054234\% \\
 1815/1024^* &= 1.77246094 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0003998\% \\
 60111/33914 &= 1.77245385 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000002\%
 \end{aligned}$$

89. ESTIMATES FOR  $\gamma(1/3) = (1/3 - 1)! =$ 

$$2.678938534707748...$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 171/64^* &= 2.67187500 \text{ ERROR} = 0.2636692\% \\
 217/81 &= 2.67901235 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0027552\% \\
 43892/16384^* &= 2.67895508 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0006175\% \\
 25541/9534 &= 2.67893854 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\%
 \end{aligned}$$

90. ESTIMATES FOR  $\gamma(1/4) = (1/4 - 1)! =$ 

$$3.625609908221908...$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 29/8^* &= 3.62500000 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0168222\% \\
 59402/16384^* &= 3.62561035 \text{ ERROR} = 0.0000122\% \\
 57959/15986 &= 3.62560991 \text{ ERROR} < 0.0000001\%
 \end{aligned}$$

If you come across a constant which you would like "fractured" into an integer ratio, please feel free to contact me at [RetroDan@GMail.com](mailto:RetroDan@GMail.com).



## Comments

You do not have permission to add comments.

---

[Sign in](#) | [Recent Site Activity](#) | [Report Abuse](#) | [Print Page](#) | Powered By [Google Sites](#)