|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 2 + 3 \* 4 - 5 ^ 2   + equals -11 * 2 ^ 3 + 4 \* 5 - 2   + equals 26 * ( 2 + 3 ) \* ( 4 - 5 ) ^ 2   + equals 5 * 1 / 3 + 1 / 4 + 1 / 12   + equals 2/3 * 105 / 1344   + equals 5/64 * 8 ^ ( -4 / 3 ) \* 4   + equals 1/4 * 108 log 3  // log\_3 of 108   + -> 3 + 2 \* 3 log 2 * 3rt:-8     Let ans = 3 / 10.   * ans / 2   + equals 3 / 20 * ans ^ 2   + equals 9 / 100 |  |
| * More complex * -3 rt 8   + As this is the same as 8^(-1/3), this equals 1/2. * 3 rt 108 \* 3 rt 16   + equals 12 * 3 \* 2 rt 3 + 4 \* 2 rt 3   equals 7 \* 2 rt 3 | * -3 rt 8   + As this is the same as 8^(-1/3), this equals 1/2. * 3 rt 108 \* 3 rt 16   + equals 12 * 3 \* 2 rt 3 + 4 \* 2 rt 3   + equals 7 \* 2 rt 3 |
| Simpler extra credit   * ( e ^ 3 ) log e   + equals 3 * 3 + 2 \* pi - 1   + equals 2 + 2 \* pi * 7 + 2 \* e + 8 \* e ^ ( 4 - 3 )   equals 7 + 10 \* e | * ( e ^ 3 ) log e   + equals 3 * 3 + 2 \* pi - 1   + equals 2 + 2 \* pi * 7 + 2 \* e + 8 \* e ^ ( 4 - 3 )   + equals 7 + 10 \* e |
| Complex extra credit   * 4 log 64  // log\_64 of 4   + equals 1/3 * 2^(5/3 + pi) / (3rt:4)   equals 2^(1+pi) | * 4 log 64  // log\_64 of 4   + equals 1/3 * 2^(5/3 + pi) / (3rt:4)   + equals 2^(1+pi) |
| Extreme complexity   * (7 - 3) log ( 2 rt 2 )   + equals 4   + Note - logs with a base less than 2 are technically outside the spec.  The core idea examined by this expression is the peculiar evaluations involved. * 2^(5/3 + pi) / ((3 rt 4) \* 2^pi)   equals 2 | * (7 - 3) log ( 2 rt 2 )   + equals 4   + Note - logs with a base less than 2 are technically outside the spec.  The core idea examined by this expression is the peculiar evaluations involved. * 2^(5/3 + pi) / ((3 rt 4) \* 2^pi)   + equals 2 |