

# *C Programming*

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## Trigonometric Tables

We want to print a table of sine function. The output should look like:

0	0.0000
20	0.3420
40	0.6428
60	0.8660
80	0.9848
100	0.9848
120	0.8660
140	0.6428
160	0.3420
180	-0.0000

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;
    float    radians;

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

## return statement

`return` statement *returns* the control to operating system, or in other words, terminates the program

## While Loop

Syntax for `while` loop is

```
while ( condition )
    statement1;
```

or

```
while ( condition )
{
    statement1;
    statement2;
    :
    :
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   : ?
    float    radians;                      radians   : ?

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :   0
    float    radians;                      radians   :   ?
    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :   0
    float    radians;                      radians   :   ?
    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :   0
    float    radians;                     radians   :  0.0000

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :   0
    float    radians;                     radians   :  0.0000

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :  20
    float    radians;                     radians   :  0.0000

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :  20
    float    radians;                     radians   :  0.0000

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :  20
    float    radians;                     radians   :  0.3491

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :  20
    float    radians;                     radians   :  0.3491

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :   40
    float    radians;                     radians   :   0.3491

    degrees   =  0;
    while   ( degrees   <=   180   )
    {
        radians   = degrees   * 3.141592654   / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n",degrees,sin(radians) );
        degrees   = degrees   + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   : 180
    float    radians;                     radians   : 2.7925

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   : 180
    float    radians;                     radians   : 2.7925

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   : 180
    float    radians;                     radians   : 3.1416

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   : 180
    float    radians;                     radians   : 3.1416

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :  200
    float    radians;                     radians   :  3.1416

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

# Trigonometric Tables

```
main( )
{
    int      degrees;                      degrees   :  200
    float    radians;                     radians   :  3.1416

    degrees = 0;
    while ( degrees <= 180 )
    {
        radians = degrees * 3.141592654 / 180.0;
        printf( "%3d      %8.4f\n", degrees, sin(radians) );
        degrees = degrees + 20;
    }

    return;
}
```

## Formatting the Output

degrees = 1234;	1234
printf( "%d\n", degrees);	1234
printf( "%3d\n", degrees);	1234
printf( "%4d\n", degrees);	1234
printf( "%5d\n", degrees);	1234
printf( "%6d\n", degrees);	1234
radians = 123.456789	
printf( "%f\n", radians);	123.456789
printf( "%4.4f\n", radians);	123.4568
printf( "%6.4f\n", radians);	123.4568
printf( "%8.4f\n", radians);	123.4567
printf( "%10.4f\n", radians);	123.456789

## Integer Sum

For a positive integer  $n$ , let

$$s = n + (n - 1) + \cdots + 2 + 1$$

We want to write a program which calculates this sum.

## Integer Sum

```
main()    {
    int  sum;
    int  i;
    int  n;

    scanf( "%d"      &n);
    sum  =  0;
    i   =  1;
    while  ( i  <=  n )
    {
        sum  =  sum  +  i;
        i   =  i   +  1;
    }
    printf("Sum      of  first  %d  integers  =  %d\n",n,sum);
    return;
}
```

## Factorial Function

For a positive integer  $n$ ,

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1$$

We want to write a program which calculates factorial of  $n$ .

## Factorial Functions

```
main()  {
    int factorial;
    int i;
    int n;

    scanf("%d"      &n);
    factorial      = i      = 1;
    while      ( i      <= n )
    {
        factorial      = factorial      * i;
        i      = i      + 1;
    }
    printf("Factorial      of      %d      =      %d\n",n,factorial);
    return;
}
```

## Average Heights

A class has  $n$  students. We want a program that reads the heights in cms and prints the average.

## Integer Sum

```
main()  {
    int  sum;
    int  i;
    int  n;
    int  height;

    scanf( "%d"      &n);
    sum  =  0;
    i  =  1;
    while  ( i  <=  n )
    {
        scanf( "%d" ,      &height);
        sum  =  sum  +  height;
        i  =  i  +  1;
    }
    printf( "Average      Height      =  %d\n",n,sum/n);
    return;
}
```

## Exponential Function

For any  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + R_n(x)$$

where  $R_n(x) = x^{n+1} e^\xi / (n+1)!$  for some  $0 < c < x$ .

If  $x$  is sufficiently small, we can approximate exponential function by a polynomial of degree  $n$ . We can do this in two ways.

1. Add first  $n$  terms of the series, for a given  $n$ .
2. Add first  $n$  terms of the series, such that  $|R_n(x)| < \epsilon$  for some given  $\epsilon > 0$ . Also,  
 $|R_n(x)| < ex^{n+1} / (n+1)!$  if  $0 < x < 1$ .

## Exponential Function

```
float    x,  ex,  t;
int     i,  n;

scanf( "%d",      &n);
scanf( "%f",      &x);

ex = 1;
t = 1;
i = 1;
while ( i <= n )
{
    t = t * x / i;
    ex = ex + t;
    i = i + 1;
}

printf("Exp(%f)      = %f\n",   x,  ex);
```

## Exponential Function

```
float      x,  ex,   t,   eps;
int       i;

scanf( "%f" ,      &eps );
scanf( "%f" ,      &x );

ex = 1;
t = 1;
i = 1;
while ( 1 > 0 )
{
    t = t * x / i;
    if ( 2.718282 * t < eps ) break;
    ex = ex + t;
    i = i + 1;
}

printf("Exp(%f)      = %f\n" ,   x,  ex);
```

# Arrays

Array is a regular arrangement of objects. In C programming,

```
int    marks[10];
```

declaration, creates 10 `int` type variables, puts them in adjacent memories, and calls this *array* of variables by name `marks` . These are numbered from 0 to 9.

We can access the 6<sup>th</sup> memory location of `marks` array by typing `marks[5]` .

```
marks[5]    = 96;  
marks[7]    = 27;  
total      = marks[5]    + marks[7];
```

We can enclose any integer expression

```
i = 5;  
marks[i]    = 96;  
marks[i+2]   = 27;
```

## Arrays

If  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  and  $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$  are two vectors in 3D, the angle between these is given by

$$\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{|\vec{x}| |\vec{y}|} \right)$$

## Angle between vectors

```
float    x[3];
float    y[3];
float    sx,  sy,  sxy;
int     i;

scanf( "%f%f%F",      &x[0],   &x[1],   &x[2]);
scanf( "%f%f%F",      &y[0],   &y[1],   &y[2]);

sx = 0;  sy = 0;  sxy = 0;
i = 0;
while ( i < 3 )
{
    sx = sx + x[i]*x[i];
    sy = sy + y[i]*y[i];
    sxy = sxy + x[i]*y[i];
}

angle = sxy / sqrt(sx*sy);
```