Problem Sheet 1

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Q.1 Consider the following programme which takes two integers as input and prints the sum of all integers between them

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1 // A sample program to illustrate some basic features of C++.
2 // It adds all integers between two given integers and
3 // outputs the sum to the screen.
s #include <iostream> // include standard library for I/O
6 using namespace std;
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
8 {
   int n, m; // declare n and m to be integers
9
   cout << "Enter two integers: "; // output to screen</pre>
10
   cin >> n >> m; // input will be assigned to n,m
   if(n>m) { //if n is bigger than m, swap them
     int temp = n; // declare temp and initialize it
14
     n = m; // assign value of m to n
15
     m = temp; // assign value of temp to m
     }
   double sum = 0.0; // sum has double precision
18
19
   // a loop, i changes from n to m with increment 1 each time
20
   for (int i = n; i \le m; i++) { // <=: less than or equal to
     sum += i; // sum += i means sum = sum + i;
22
   }
   cout << "Sum of integers from " << n << " to " << m
24
   << " is: " << sum << endl; // output sum to screen
25
26
   return 0; // end of the programme
27
28 }
```

- (a) Run the above programme: give 1000 and 1 as the input.
- (b) Modify the programme to compute the sum of squares of all integers between two given integers, i.e. find the sum $n^2 + (n+1)^2 + \ldots + m^2$ for two given integers n and m with

n < m. You may have to declare sum to double or long double in order to incorporate large values of n and m. Compute the sum: $1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 5000^2$ in two ways: first, by declaring sum as int and second, as long double. What do you observe?

(c) Modify this programme to calculate:

$$\sin(1.1) + \sin(1.3) + \sin(1.5) + \ldots + \sin(9.9)$$
$$e^{1.1} + e^{1.2} + e^{1.3} + \ldots + e^{15.5}$$

You need to include the header <math.h>

(d) Modify suitably the above code to compute n! for a given n. You may change sum to, say, fact. How do you initialise fact? Change the types of fact as above and evaluate 13!, 20! and 40!.