## Calculate

## Unit 1 - Skill Builder 2 - Worksheet

$\left[\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}\right]$
1011
Coding

Student

20 min

## Introduction

Programs can be used to complete single or multiple calculations.
It is assumed that you have completed Unit 1 Programming Basics - Skill Builder 2 You may return to the Skill Builder exercise at any time to review the instructions.


## Display

Start a new document and create a program titled:

## Babylon

Use $a$ and $b$ as the variables and enter the line of code shown opposite, make sure a decimal point (.) follows the 2.

When you have finished use Ctrl +B to compile and save the program. Insert a calculator application and run your program.

Babylon( 95,10 )


Question: 1.
Write down the output of the program when 95 and 10 are entered as the values.

## Question: 2.

Run the program again as: Babylon(95,\#) where \# represents the value calculated in Question 1.


The previous answer contains a lot of decimal places. You can copy $(\mathrm{Ctrl}+\mathrm{C})$ and paste $(\mathrm{Ctrl}+\mathrm{V})$ the entire answer into the appropriate section.

## Question: 3.

Run the program again as: Babylon(95, \#) where \# represents the value calculated in Question 2.

## Question: 4.

What do you notice about the answers to Question 2 and Question 3?

## Question: 5.

Repeat the process one more time: Babylon(95, \#) where \# is the answer to Question 3.

## Question: 6.

Square the answer to Question 5 . What is this algorithm doing?

## Question: 7.

Repeat the above process for Babylon(200,15). After 4 or 5 steps, square your answer. Does this confirm your response to Question 6?

Insert a new Problem and create a new program called: p
This program requires only a single value. The program computes the sum of a series of numbers, the quantity of terms is determined by the value of ' $n$ '. The summation command is available from the 'maths' tools menu obtained by pressing: 명f . (As shown opposite)

Make sure the decimal place is included after the 2 in the numerator.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| P | 1/1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Define } \mathbf{p}(a)= \\ \text { Prgm } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\text { Disp 4. } \sum^{a}\left(\frac{2 .}{(4 \cdot n+3) \cdot(4 \cdot n+1)}\right)$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Question: 8.

Run the program from a calculator application and determine the result when $n=10$.
Question: 9.
Run the program from a calculator application and determine the result when $n=100$.

## Question: 10.

Run the program from a calculator application and determine the result when $n=500$. What value do you think this computation is approximating?

Make sure you save your file $[C t r l+S]$. The Babylon function will be used in the next worksheet.

