Standard Library Functions Outline

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“A **rule** that relates two variables, typically $x$ and $y$, is called a **function** if to each value of $x$ the rule assigns one and only one value of $y$.”

http://www.themathpage.com/aPreCalc/functions.htm

So, for example, if we have a function $f(x) = x + 1$

then we know that

\[
\begin{align*}
  f(-2.5) &= -2.5 + 1 = -1.5 \\
  f(-2) &= -2 + 1 = -1 \\
  f(-1) &= -1 + 1 = 0 \\
  f(0) &= 0 + 1 = +1 \\
  f(1) &= +1 + 1 = +2 \\
  f(2) &= +2 + 1 = +3 \\
  f(2.5) &= +2.5 + 1 = +3.5 \\
  \ldots
\end{align*}
\]
Functions in Mathematics #2

For example, if we have a function

\[ f(x) = x + 1 \]

then we know that

\[ f(-2.5) = -2.5 + 1 = -1.5 \]
\[ f(-2) = -2 + 1 = -1 \]
\[ f(-1) = -1 + 1 = 0 \]
\[ f(0) = 0 + 1 = +1 \]
\[ f(1) = +1 + 1 = +2 \]
\[ f(2) = +2 + 1 = +3 \]
\[ f(2.5) = +2.5 + 1 = +3.5 \]

...
Likewise, if we have a function

\[ a(y) = |y| \]

then we know that

\[
\begin{align*}
    a(-2.5) &= | -2.5 | = +2.5 \\
    a(-2) &= | -2 | = +2 \\
    a(-1) &= | -1 | = +1 \\
    a(0) &= | 0 | = 0 \\
    a(1) &= | +1 | = +1 \\
    a(2) &= | +2 | = +2 \\
    a(2.5) &= | +2.5 | = +2.5 \\
\end{align*}
\]
Function Argument

\[ f(x) = x + 1 \]
\[ a(y) = |y| \]

We refer to the thing inside the parentheses immediately after the name of the function as the \textit{argument} (also known as the \textit{parameter}) of the function.

In the examples above:
- the argument of the function named \( f \) is \( x \);
- the argument of the function named \( a \) is \( y \).

**NOTE**: A function can have zero, or one, or multiple arguments.
Absolute Value Function in C #1

In `my_number.c`, we saw this:

```c
... else if (abs(users_number - computers_number) <= close_distance) {
    printf("Close, but no cigar.\n");
} /* if (abs(...) <= close_distance) */
...```

So, what does `abs` do?

The `abs` function calculates the **absolute value** of its argument. It’s the C analogue of the mathematical function

\[ a(y) = |y| \]

(the absolute value function) that we just looked at.
Absolute Value Function in C #2

... 

fabs(-2.5) returns 2.5 
abs(-2) returns 2 
abs(-1) returns 1 
abs(0) returns 0 
abs(1) returns 1 
abs(2) returns 2 
fabs(2.5) returns 2.5 

...
Absolute Value Function in C #3

We say “abs of -2 evaluates to 2” or “abs of -2 returns 2.”

Note:
• abs calculates the absolute value of an int argument;
• fabs calculates the absolute value of a float argument.
A Quick Look at abs

```
% cat abs_test.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    printf("fabs(-2.5) = %f\n", fabs(-2.5));
    printf(" abs(-2) = %d\n",  abs(-2));
    printf(" abs(-1) = %d\n",  abs(-1));
    printf(" abs( 0) = %d\n",  abs( 0));
    printf(" abs( 1) = %d\n",  abs( 1));
    printf(" abs( 2) = %d\n",  abs( 2));
    printf("fabs( 2.5) = %f\n", fabs( 2.5));
    return program_success_code;
}

% gcc -o abs_test abs_test.c -lm
% abs_test
fabs(-2.5) = 2.500000
 abs(-2) = 2
 abs(-1) = 1
 abs( 0) = 0
 abs( 1) = 1
 abs( 2) = 2
fabs( 2.5) = 2.500000
```
Function Call in Programming

**Jargon:** In programming, the use of a function in an expression is referred to as an *invocation*, or more colloquially as a *call*.

We say that the statement

```c
printf("\%d\n", abs(-2));
```

- invokes or calls the function `abs`;
- the statement passes an argument of -2 to the function;
- the function `abs` returns a value of 2.
Math Function vs Programming Function

An important distinction between a function in mathematics and a function in programming:

A **function in mathematics** is simply a **definition** ("this name **means** that expression"), whereas a **function in programming** is an **action** ("that name **means** execute that sequence of statements").

More on this later.
C Standard Library

Every implementation of C comes with a standard library of predefined functions.

Note that, in programming, a library is a collection of functions.

The functions that are common to all versions of C are known as the C Standard Library.

On the next slide are examples of just a few of the functions in the C standard library.
# C Standard Math Library Function Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Name</th>
<th>Math Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abs(x)</td>
<td>absolute value</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqrt(x)</td>
<td>square root</td>
<td>(x^{0.5})</td>
<td>sqrt(2.0)</td>
<td>returns 1.414…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp(x)</td>
<td>exponential</td>
<td>(e^x)</td>
<td>exp(1.0)</td>
<td>returns 2.718…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(x)</td>
<td>natural logarithm</td>
<td>ln (x)</td>
<td>log(2.718…)</td>
<td>returns 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log10(x)</td>
<td>common logarithm</td>
<td>log (x)</td>
<td>log10(100.0)</td>
<td>returns 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin(x)</td>
<td>sine</td>
<td>(\sin x)</td>
<td>sin(3.14…)</td>
<td>returns 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cos(x)</td>
<td>cosine</td>
<td>(\cos x)</td>
<td>cos(3.14…)</td>
<td>returns -1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan(x)</td>
<td>tangent</td>
<td>(\tan x)</td>
<td>tan(3.14…)</td>
<td>returns 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceil(x)</td>
<td>ceiling</td>
<td>(\lceil x \rceil)</td>
<td>ceil(2.5)</td>
<td>returns 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor(x)</td>
<td>floor</td>
<td>(\lfloor x \rfloor)</td>
<td>floor(2.5)</td>
<td>returns 2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Is the Standard Library Enough?

It turns out that the set of C Standard Library functions is **grossly insufficient** for most real world tasks.

So, in C, and in most programming languages, there are ways for programmers to develop their own **user-defined functions**.

We’ll learn more about user-defined functions in a future lesson.
Math: Domain & Range #1

In mathematics:

- The **domain** of a function is the set of numbers that can be used for the **argument(s)** of that function.

- The **range** is the set of numbers that can be the **result** of that function.
Math: Domain & Range #2

For example, in the case of the function

\[ f(x) = x + 1 \]

we can define the **domain** of the function \( f \) to be the set of real numbers (sometimes denoted \( \mathbb{R} \)), which means that the \( x \) in \( f(x) \) can be any real number.

Similarly, we define the **range** of the function \( f \) to be the set of real numbers, because for every real number \( y \) there is some real number \( x \) such that \( f(x) = y \).
On the other hand, for a function
\[ q(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1} \]
the domain cannot include 1, because
\[ q(1) = \frac{1}{1 - 1} = \frac{1}{0} \]
which is infinity (in the limit).

So the domain of \( q \) might be \( \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \)
(the set of all real numbers except 1).

In that case, the range of \( q \) would be \( \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \)
(the set of all real numbers except 0), because
there’s no real number \( y \) such that \( 1/y \) is 0.

(Note: If you’ve taken calculus, you’ve seen that,
as \( y \) gets arbitrarily large, \( 1/y \) approaches 0 as a limit –
but “gets arbitrarily large” is not a real number, and
neither is “approaches 0 as a limit.”)
Programming: Argument Type

Programming has concepts that are analogous to the mathematical concepts of **domain** and **range**: **argument type** and **return type**.

For a given function in C, the **argument type** – which corresponds to the **domain** in mathematics – is the data type that C expects for an argument to that function.

For example:
- the argument type of `abs` is `int`;
- the argument type of `fabs` is `float`. 
Argument Type Mismatch

An _argument type mismatch_ is when you pass an argument of a particular data type to a function that expects a different data type for that argument.

Some C compilers _WON’T_ check for you whether the data type of the argument you pass is correct. So if you pass the wrong data type, you can get a bogus answer.

This problem is more likely to come up when you pass a `float` where the function expects an `int`. In the reverse case, typically C simply promotes the `int` to a `float`. 
Programming: Return Type

Just as the programming concept of **argument type** is analogous to the mathematical concept of **domain**, likewise the programming concept of **return type** is analogous to the mathematical concept of **range**.

The **return type** of a C function – which corresponds to the **range** in mathematics – is the data type of the value that the function returns.

The return value is **guaranteed** to have that data type, and the compiler gets upset – or you get a bogus result – if you use the return value inappropriately.
More on Function Arguments

In **mathematics**, a function **argument** can be:

- a **number**:
  \[ f(5) = 5 + 1 = 6 \]

- a **variable**:
  \[ f(z) = z + 1 \]

- an **arithmetic expression**:
  \[ f(5 + 7) = (5 + 7) + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13 \]

- another **function**:
  \[ f(a(w)) = |w| + 1 \]

- any **combination** of these; i.e., any general expression whose value is in the domain of the function:
  \[ f(3a(5w + 7)) = 3 \cdot |5w + 7| + 1 \]

Likewise, in C the argument of a function can be any non-empty expression **that evaluates to an appropriate data type**, including an expression containing a function call.
```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main ()
{
    const float pi = 3.1415926;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    float angle_in_radians;
    printf("cos(%10.7f) = %10.7f\n", 1.5707963, cos(1.5707963));
    printf("cos(%10.7f) = %10.7f\n", pi, cos(pi));
    printf("Enter an angle in radians:\n");
    scanf("%f", &angle_in_radians);
    printf("cos(%10.7f) = %10.7f\n", angle_in_radians, cos(angle_in_radians));
    printf("fabs(cos(%10.7f)) = %10.7f\n", angle_in_radians, fabs(cos(angle_in_radians)));}
```
Function Argument Example Part 2

printf("cos(fabs(%10.7f)) = %10.7f\n", angle_in_radians, cos(fabs(angle_in_radians)));
printf("fabs(cos(2.0 * %10.7f)) = %10.7f\n", angle_in_radians, fabs(cos(2.0 * angle_in_radians)));
printf("fabs(2.0 * cos(%10.7f)) = %10.7f\n", angle_in_radians, fabs(2.0 * cos(angle_in_radians)));
printf("fabs(2.0 * ");
printf("cos(1.0 / 5.0 * %10.7f)) = %10.7f\n", angle_in_radians, fabs(2.0 *
    cos(1.0 / 5.0 * angle_in_radians)));
return program_success_code;
} /* main */
Function Argument Example Part 3

```bash
% gcc -o function_arguments function_arguments.c -lm
% function_arguments
cos( 1.5707963) = 0.0000000
cos( 3.1415925) = -1.0000000
Enter an angle in radians:
-3.1415925

cos(-3.1415925) = -1.0000000
fabs(cos(-3.1415925)) = 1.0000000
cos(fabs(-3.1415925)) = -1.0000000
fabs(cos(2.0 * -3.1415925)) = 1.0000000
fabs(2.0 * cos(-3.1415925)) = 2.0000000
fabs(2.0 * cos(1.0 / 5.0 * -3.1415925)) = 1.6180340
```
Using the C Standard Math Library

If you’re going to use functions like \( \cos \) that are from the part of the C standard library that has to do with math, then you need to do two things:

1. In your source code, immediately below the
   
   \#include <stdio.h>
   
   you **MUST** also have
   
   \#include <math.h>
   
2. When you compile, you must append \(-lm\) to the end of your compile command:
   
   gcc -o function_arguments function_arguments.c -lm
   
   (Note that this is **hyphen ell em**, NOT **hyphen one em**.)

   **NOTE:** \(-lm\) means “link to the standard math library.”
Function Call in Assignment

Function calls are used in expressions in exactly the same ways that variables and constants are used. For example, a function call can be used on the right side of an assignment or initialization:

```plaintext
float theta = 3.1415926 / 4.0;
float cos_theta;
...

cos_theta = cos(theta);
length_of_c_for_any_triangle = sqrt(a * a + b * b -
  2 * a * b * cos(theta));
```
Function Call in printf

A function call can also be used in an expression in a `printf` statement:

```c
printf("%f\n", 2.0);
printf("%f\n", pow(cos(theta), 2.0));
```

In CS1313, this usage is **ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN**, because all calculations should get done in the calculation subsection, **NOT** in the output subsection. But the C language does permit this usage.
Function Call as Argument

Since any expression can be used as some function’s argument, a function call can also be used as an argument to another function:

```c
const float pi = 3.1415926;
float complicated_expression;
...

complicated_expression = 1.0 + cos(asin(sqrt(2.0)/2.0) + pi));
```
Function Call in Initialization

Most function calls can be used in **initialization**, as long as its arguments are literal constants:

```c
float cos_theta = cos(3.1415926);
```

This is true both in **variable initialization** and in **named constant initialization**:

```c
const float cos_pi = cos(3.1415926);
```
Function Use Example Part 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main ()
{
    const float pi = 3.1415926;
    const float cos_pi = cos(3.1415926);
    const float sin_pi = sin(pi);
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    float phi = 3.1415926 / 4.0;
    float cos_phi = cos(phi);
    float theta, sin_theta;
Function Use Example Part 2

theta = 3.0 * pi / 4;
sin_theta = sin(theta);
printf("2.0 = %f\n", 2.0);
printf("pi = %f\n", pi);
printf("theta = %f\n", theta);
printf("cos(pi) = %f\n", cos(pi));
printf("cos_pi = %f\n", cos_pi);
printf("sin(pi) = %f\n", sin(pi));
printf("sin_pi = %f\n", sin_pi);
printf("sin(theta) = %f\n", sin(theta));
printf("sin_theta = %f\n", sin_theta);
printf("sin(theta)^(1.0/3.0) = %f\n", pow(sin(theta), (1.0/3.0)));
Function Use Example Part 3

```c
printf("1 + sin(acos(1.0)) = %f\n", 1 + sin(acos(1.0)));
printf("sin(acos(1.0)) = %f\n", sin(acos(1.0)));
printf("sqrt(2.0) = %f\n", sqrt(2.0));
printf("sqrt(2.0) / 2 = %f\n", sqrt(2.0) / 2);
printf("acos(sqrt(2.0)/2.0) = %f\n", acos(sqrt(2.0)/2.0));
printf("sin(acos(sqrt(2.0)/2.0)) = %f\n", sin(acos(sqrt(2.0)/2.0)));
return program_success_code;
} /* main */
```
% gcc -o function_use function_use.c -lm
% function_use
2.0 = 2.000000
pi = 3.141593
theta = 2.356194
cos(pi) = -1.000000
cos_pi = -1.000000
sin(pi) = 0.000000
sin_pi = 0.000000
sin(theta) = 0.707107
sin_theta = 0.707107
sin(theta)^(1.0/3.0) = 0.890899
1 + sin(acos(1.0)) = 1.000000
sin(acos(1.0)) = 0.000000
sqrt(2.0) = 1.414214
sqrt(2.0) / 2 = 0.707107
acos(sqrt(2.0)/2.0) = 0.785398
sin(acos(sqrt(2.0)/2.0)) = 0.707107
Evaluation of Functions in Expressions

When a function call appears in an expression – for example, on the right hand side of an assignment statement – the function is evaluated just before its value is needed, in accordance with the rules of precedence order.
Evaluation Example #1

For example, suppose that $x$ and $y$ are `float` variables, and that $y$ has already been assigned the value $-10.0$. Consider this assignment statement:

$x = 1 + 2.0 \times 8.0 + \text{fabs}(y) / 4.0;$
Evaluation Example #2

\[
x = 1 + 2.0 \times 8.0 + \text{fabs}(y) / 4.0;
\]

\[
x = 1 + 16.0 + \text{fabs}(y) / 4.0;
\]

\[
x = 1 + 16.0 + \text{fabs}(-10.0) / 4.0;
\]

\[
x = 1 + 16.0 + 10.0 / 4.0;
\]

\[
x = 1 + 16.0 + 2.5;
\]

\[
x = 1.0 + 16.0 + 2.5;
\]

\[
x = 17.0 + 2.5;
\]

\[
x = 19.5;
\]
Exercise: Calculating Roots

Write a program that finds the $N^{th}$ root of some real value, using the `pow` function from the C Standard Math Library:

- greet the user;
- prompt for and input the base value;
- prompt for and input which root to calculate;
- calculate that root of that value;
- output that root of that value.

You don’t need to idiotproof nor to have comments. Otherwise, all programming project rules apply, through PP#5.