

## COMPUTER LABORATORY 6

**Task1:** Copy and paste the code below. Save (as **triangle.cpp**), compile and run it.

```
// Computing the area of a triangle
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;
// The function prototype
double TArea(double, double, double);
int main()
{
    double a, b, c, alan;
    cout << "Enter the sides of the triangle: ";
    cin >> a >> b >> c;
    alan = TArea(a, b, c);
    cout << "The area of this triangle is " << alan << endl;
    // system("Pause"); // not adding in VS-Code. You may add on Dev-C++
    return 0;
}

// Returns the area of any triangle
double TArea(double a, double b, double c)
{
    // Check if any side is negative
    if (a<0. || b<0. || c<0.) return 0.0;
    // Check if any side is greater than sum of two
    if (a >= b+c) return 0.0;
    if (b >= a+c) return 0.0;
    if (c >= a+b) return 0.0;
    // Calculate and return the area
    double u, area;
    u = 0.5*(a+b+c);
    area = sqrt(u*(u-a)*(u-b)*(u-c));
    return area;
}
```

**Task 2:** Using recursion, write a function (named as fibo) to find nth Fibonacci number. Call this function in the main program with the argument n.

Fibonacci Series:

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th ...

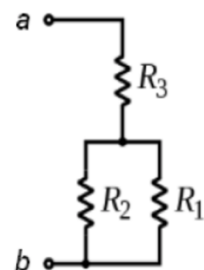
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89...

### Task 3

For the given circuit, write a C++ function named

```
void circuit(double Vab, double& i1, double& i2, double& i3)
```

where the input parameter  $V_{ab}$  is the potential difference between points  $a$  and  $b$  and the output parameters  $i1$ ,  $i2$  and  $i3$  are the current passing through each resistor. In the function, define the resistances as follows:  $R_1 = 1.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_3 = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Use the function in a main program.



**Home Work:** send your solution only to [eee146gaun@gmail.com](mailto:eee146gaun@gmail.com) as pdf format with your name.

Write a program that, when given a double number  $x$ ,  $a$  and an integer number  $n$  calculates and prints out

$$(x + a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k}$$

without using any Math library. To do this, write and use functions for the following tasks:

- a. pow: when given a double  $x$  and integer  $y$ ; returns  $x^y$ .
- b. fact: when given an integer  $x$ ; returns  $x!$
- c. binom\_coef: when given an integer  $n$  and  $k$ ; returns *Binomial coefficient*

$$\binom{n}{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} & \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq n \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Examples:  $x=2$   $a=0$   $n=3 \rightarrow$  approximately 8