## CS 112 Lab Assignment

## Instructor: Dan Fleck

Lab: For Loops (and a little math)

## Overview

This lab will help you understand how to use for loops. You will compute an estimated value for the square root of a number to a specific accuracy given from the user.

To calculate the square root of a number manually you can use the Babylonian method. In this method you perform the following steps:

1. Estimate the answer
2. Divide the target number by the estimate
3. Make the average of that quotient and the current estimate the new guess
4. Repeat from step 2.

For example, to determine the estimate of the square root of 20 :

| Estimate | Divide | Answer | Find Average |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $20 / 1$ | 20 | $(20+1) / 2=10.5$ |
| 10.5 | $20 / 10.5$ | 1.90476 | $(10.5+1.90476) / 2=6.2023809$ |
| 6.2023809 | $20 / 6.2023$ | 3.2256 | 4.7134745 |
| 4.7134745 | $20 / 4.7134$ | 4.24315 | 4.4783144 |
| 4.4783144 | $20 / 4.47831$ | 4.465966 | 4.47214 |

So, after 5 iterations our estimate is 4.47214 . Using the function on a calculator the answer is: 4.472135955 .

The accuracy is thus: absolute value (4.472135955-4.47214) $=0.000004045$
Algorithm taken from:
http://www.homeschoolmath.net/teaching/square-root-algorithm.php

## Assignment

You will write a Python program to:

1. Ask the user for a number to estimate the square root
2. Ask the user for a required accuracy
3. Estimate the value of the square root using the algorithm described in the overview. (You can always start with an estimate of 1.)
4. Display the results to the user as noted below.

## Requirements

1. You must have a for-loop that runs 5 iterations, BUT stops calculating if the required accuracy is achieved before the 5th loop.
2. Print out your output in columns using the print statement using parameters. See class notes for examples printing in columns.
3. Use the math module to determine Python's value for the square root. This is the base to compare your estimate against for accuracy.
a. Use "import math" at the beginning of your program and b. math. sqrt (value) to compute the square root
4. At the end print out a message stating if you did or did not make the required accuracy.

## Sample Output

Enter the number to find square root of $>20$
What is the required accuracy $>0.01$

| Loop | Estimate | Answer | Accuracy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0. | 10.500000 | 20.000000 | 6.027864 |
| 1. | 6.202381 | 1.904762 | 1.730245 |
| 2. | 4.713475 | 3.224568 | 0.241339 |
| 3. | 4.478314 | 4.243154 | 0.006178 |

We got the needed accuracy in loop 3

```
>>> ================================= RESTART
==ニ=============================
>>>
```

Enter the number to find square root of $>20$
What is the required accuracy $>0.000000000001$

| Loop | Estimate | Answer | Accuracy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 0. | 10.500000 | 20.000000 | 6.027864 |
| 1. | 6.202381 | 1.904762 | 1.730245 |
| 2. | 4.713475 | 3.224568 | 0.241339 |
| 3. | 4.478314 | 4.243154 | 0.006178 |
| 4. | 4.472140 | 4.465966 | 0.000004 |
| We did not get the required accuracy |  |  |  |
| >>> |  |  |  |

## What to turn in:

1. Python source code
2. A screen shot (or cut-n-paste text document) of your program run with the following two sets of input:
a. Case 1
i. Square root of: 102
ii. Accuracy: 0.1
b. Case 2
i. Square root of: 102
ii. Accuracy: 0.0001
