

# free42 equations

Mitch Richling

2021-03-19

Author: Mitch Richling  
Updated: 2021-05-18 21:09:45

Copyright 2021 Mitch Richling. All rights reserved.

## Contents

1	Metadata	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Master Program Label	1
4	Equations	2
4.1	KEPLE: Kepler's Equation	2
4.2	KIUS: Kiusalas Perfs	2
4.3	TVM: Time Value of Money Equation	2
4.4	EULI:Euler Integral	3
4.5	NORMD: Normal Distribution PDF	3
4.6	FDIST: F Distribution PDF	4
4.7	CHI2: Chi Square Distribution PDF	4
4.8	BETAF: Beta Distribution PDF	5
4.9	LOGID: Logistic Distribution PDF	5
4.10	STUTD: Student's t Distribution PDF	6
4.11	WEIBD: Weibull Distribution PDF	6
4.12	EXP0D: Exponential Distribution PDF	6
4.13	SINFSF: Sinusoid Frequency Standard Form	7
5	Master Program END	7
6	EOF	7

## 1 Metadata

The home for this HTML file is: <https://richmit.github.io/hp42/equations.html>

A PDF version of this file may be found here: <https://richmit.github.io/hp42/equations.pdf>

Files related to this document may be found on github: <https://github.com/richmit/hp42>

Directory contents:

- src - The org-mode file that generated this HTML document
- src\_42s - Ready to convert source listings for 42s code in this document
- docs - This html document and associated PDF
- bin - Importable RAW program files

## 2 Introduction

Here we have a few handy equations. All of them have MVAR declarations so they work with the 42s' integrator and solver.

Note that this is one "program" containing "sub-programs" with global labels. Why not just let each equation be an individual program? RAM! The DM42 chews up about half a kilobyte per program, and by combining them all into one program we save a ton of space. Note that if CLP is used on any of the global labels, then all of the equations are deleted (i.e. the entire program is zapped). That is a feature! It makes it easy to delete all the equations at one time so they can all be reloaded when the Git repo is updated.

## 3 Master Program Label

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (EQLIB)
@@@ DSC: Container Program for Equations
@@@ UPD: 2021-04-18
LBL "EQLIB"

```

## 4 Equations

### 4.1 KEPLE: Kepler's Equation

$$E_A - E \sin(E_A) - M_A = 0$$

$M_A$  is the mean anomaly, and is represented by "MA" in the program.  $E_A$  is the eccentric anomaly, and is represented by "EA" in the program.  $E$  is the eccentricity.

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (KEPLE)
@@@ DSC: MVAR Kepler's Equation
@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "KEPLE"
MVAR "MA"
MVAR "EA"
MVAR "M"
RCL "EA"
SIN
RCL× "E"
+/-
RCL+ "EA"
RCL- "MA"
RTN
@@@@ END
```

### 4.2 KIUS: Kiusalas Perfs

$$\frac{100000}{127K} - P = 0$$

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (KIUS)
@@@ DSC: MVAR Kiusalas Perforations vs Standard Perforations
@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "KIUS"
MVAR "P"
MVAR "K"
100000
RCL× "K"
127
÷
RCL- "P"
RTN
@@@@ END
```

### 4.3 TVM: Time Value of Money Equation

Can be used to solve TVM problems when solved.

$$PV + (1 + ip) \cdot PMT \cdot \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-N}}{i} + FV \cdot (1 + i)^{-N}$$

In the program we use "B1/E0" for the variable  $p$ .

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (TVM)
@@@ DSC: MVAR Time Value of Money Equation
@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "TVM"
MVAR "N"
MVAR "I"
MVAR "PV"
MVAR "PMT"
MVAR "FV"
MVAR "B1/E0"
1
ENTER
ENTER
RCL "I"
%
STO ST T
RCL× "B1/E0"
+
R↓
+
RCL "N"
+/-
Y↑X
1
X<>Y
-
```



#### 4.6 FDIST: F Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute F probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(d_1 x)^{d_1} d_2^{d_2}}{(d_1 x + d_2)^{d_1 + d_2}}}}{x B\left(\frac{d_1}{2}, \frac{d_2}{2}\right)}$$

```

##### (FDIST)
#### DSC: MVAR F Distribution PDF
#### UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "FDIST"
MVAR "D1"
MVAR "D2"
MVAR "X"
RCL "D1"
2
÷
RCL "D2"
2
÷
XEQ "BETA"
RCL× "X"
RCL "D1"
RCL× "X"
RCL "D1"
Y↑X
RCL "D2"
RCL "D2"
Y↑X
×
RCL "D1"
RCL× "X"
RCL+ "D2"
RCL "D1"
RCL+ "D2"
Y↑X
÷
SQRT
X<>Y
÷
RTN
#### END

```

#### 4.7 CHI2: Chi Square Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute chi square probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{x^{\frac{k}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{2^{\frac{k}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}$$

```

##### (CHI2)
#### DSC: MVAR Chi Square Distribution PDF
#### UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "CHI2"
MVAR "K"
MVAR "X"
RCL "K"
2
÷
ENTER
ENTER
1
-
RCL "X"
X<>Y
Y↑X
RCL "X"
-2
÷
E↑X
×
2
RCL ST Z
Y↑X

```

```

÷
X<>Y
GAMMA
÷
RTN
@@@@ END

```

#### 4.8 BETAF: Beta Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute beta probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}}{B(a,b)}$$

In most sources  $\alpha$  is used instead of  $a$  and  $\beta$  is used instead of  $b$ .

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (BETAF)
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Beta Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "BETAF"
MVAR "A"
MVAR "B"
MVAR "X"
RCL "A"
RCL "B"
XEQ "BETA"
RCL "X"
-1
RCL+ "A"
Y↑X
X<>Y
÷
1
RCL "X"
-
RCL "B"
1
-
Y↑X
x
RTN
@@@@ END

```

#### 4.9 LOGID: Logistic Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute logistic probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{1}{4s} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{x-m}{2s}\right)$$

Note  $s$  is sometimes called the "scale parameter", and  $m$  is sometimes called the "location parameter". Also note that various symbols are used for the parameters  $- \mu$  &  $\sigma$  for example.

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (LOGID)
@@@@ DSC: MVAR Logistic Distribution PDF
@@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "LOGID"
MVAR "S"
MVAR "M"
MVAR "X"
RCL "M"
RCL- "X"
RCL÷ "S"
E↑X
ENTER
ENTER
1
+
X↑2
÷
RCL÷ "S"
RTN
@@@@ END

```

#### 4.10 STUTD: Student's t Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute Student's t probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu} \cdot B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}$$

In the program "V" is used for  $\nu$ .

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (STUTD)
@@@ DSC: MVAR Student's t Distribution PDF
@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "STUTD"
MVAR "V"
MVAR "X"
0.5
RCL "V"
2
÷
XEQ "BETA"
RCL "V"
SQRT
×
1
RCL "X"
X↑2
RCL÷ "V"
+
1
RCL+ "V"
-2
÷
Y↑X
X<>Y
÷
RTN
@@@@ END

```

#### 4.11 WEIBD: Weibull Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute Weibull probabilities when integrated.

$$\frac{k}{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{k-1} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^k}$$

In the program below we use "L" for  $\lambda$ .  
Note that some sources use  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  as the parameter instead of  $\lambda$ .

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (WEIBD)
@@@ DSC: MVAR Weibull Distribution PDF
@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "WEIBD"
MVAR "K"
MVAR "L"
MVAR "X"
RCL "K"
RCL÷ "L"
RCL "X"
RCL÷ "L"
-1
RCL+ "K"
Y↑X
×
RCL "X"
RCL÷ "L"
RCL "K"
Y↑X
+/-
E↑X
×
RTN
@@@@ END

```

#### 4.12 EXPD: Exponential Distribution PDF

Can be used to compute exponential probabilities when integrated.

$$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

In the program below we use "L" for  $\lambda$ .  
 Note that some sources use  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  as the parameter instead of  $\lambda$ .

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (EXPOD)
@@@ DSC: MVAR Exponential Distribution PDF
@@@ UPD: 2021-04-05
LBL "EXPOD"
MVAR "L"
MVAR "X"
RCL "L"
RCLx "X"
+/-
ETX
RCLx "L"
RTN
@@@ END

```

#### 4.13 SINFSF: Sinusoid Frequency Standard Form

$$A \cdot \sin(2\pi Fx + P)$$

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ (EXPOD)
@@@ DSC: Sinusoid Frequency Standard Form
@@@ UPD: 2021-05-01
LBL "SINFSF"
MVAR "X"
MVAR "A"
MVAR "P"
MVAR "F"
2
PI
x
RCLx "F"
RCLx "X"
RCL+ "P"
SIN
RCLx "A"
RTN

```

#### 5 Master Program END

```

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
END

```

#### 6 EOF