

Module 6

- a. The built-in function `eval` takes a string and evaluates it using the Python interpreter. For example:

```
>>> eval('1 + 2 * 3')
7
>>> import math
>>> eval('math.sqrt(5)')
2.2360679774997898
>>> eval('type(math.pi)')
<type 'float'>
```

Write a function called `eval_loop` that iteratively prompts the user, takes the resulting input and evaluates it using `eval`, and prints the result.

It should continue until the user enters 'done', and then return the value of the last expression it evaluated.

- b. The brilliant mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan found an infinite series that can be used to generate a numerical approximation of π :

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9801} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4k)!(1103+26390k)}{(k!)^4 396^{4k}}$$

Write a function called `estimate_pi` that uses this formula to compute and return an estimate of π . It should use a while loop to compute terms of the summation until the last term is smaller than $1e-15$ (which is Python notation for 10^{-15}). You can check the result by comparing it to `math.pi`.