

# Introduction to Programming in Python

Assignment 2 (Control-flow Programs) Discussion

## Problem 1 (Quadratic Equation)

quadratic.py

Command-line input	$a$ (float), $b$ (float), and $c$ (float)
Standard output	roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

>\_ ~/workspace/controlflow\_programs

```
$ python3 quadratic.py 0 1 -3
Value of a must not be 0
$ python3 quadratic.py 1 1 1
Value of discriminant must not be negative
$ python3 quadratic.py 1 -5 6
3.0 2.0
```

## Problem 1 (Quadratic Equation)

Accept  $a$  (float),  $b$  (float), and  $c$  (float) as command-line arguments

If  $a = 0$ , write the message "Value of  $a$  must not be 0"

Otherwise, set *discriminant* to  $b^2 - 4ac$

If *discriminant*  $< 0$ , write the message "Value of discriminant must not be negative"

Otherwise, set  $root_1$  to  $\frac{-b + \sqrt{\text{discriminant}}}{2a}$  and  $root_2$  to  $\frac{-b - \sqrt{\text{discriminant}}}{2a}$

Write " $root_1\ root_2$ "

## Problem 2 (Wind Chill)

wind\_chill.py

Command-line input	temperature $t$ (float) and wind speed $v$ (float)
Standard output	wind chill

```
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```

```
$ python3 wind_chill.py 51 15  
Value of t must be <= 50 F  
$ python3 wind_chill.py 32 3  
Value of v must be > 3 mph  
$ python3 wind_chill.py 32 15  
21.588988890532022
```

## Problem 2 (Wind Chill)

Accept  $t$  (float) and  $v$  (float) as command-line arguments

If  $t > 50$ , write the message "Value of  $t$  must be  $\leq 50$  F"

Otherwise, if  $v \leq 3$ , write the message "Value of  $v$  must be  $> 3$  mph"

Otherwise, set  $w$  to the wind chill value computed as

$$w = 35.74 + 0.6215t + (0.4275t - 35.75)v^{0.16}$$

Write  $w$

## Problem 3 (Day of the Week)

📄 day\_of\_week.py

Command-line input	$m$ (int), $d$ (int), and $y$ (int)
Standard output	day of the week (Sunday, Monday, etc.)

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```
$ python3 day_of_week.py 3 14 1879
```

```
Friday
```

```
$ python3 day_of_week.py 4 12 1882
```

```
Wednesday
```

### Problem 3 (Day of the Week)

Accept  $m$  (int),  $d$  (int), and  $y$  (int) as command-line arguments

Compute  $dow$  (day of week) as follows

$$\begin{aligned}y_0 &= y - (14 - m)/12 \\x_0 &= y_0 + y_0/4 - y_0/100 + y_0/400 \\m_0 &= m + 12 \times ((14 - m)/12) - 2 \\dow &= (d + x_0 + 31 \times m_0/12) \bmod 7\end{aligned}$$

Write the day of week corresponding to  $dow$  (“Sunday” for 0, “Monday” for 1, etc.)

## Problem 4 (Six-sided Die)

die.py

Standard output | simulates the roll of a six-sided die and outputs the pattern on the top face

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```
$ python3 die.py
*  *
*
*  *
*  *
$ python3 die.py
*
*
*
```



## Problem 4 (Six-sided Die)

Set *value* to a random integer from  $[1, 6]$

Set *output* to an appropriate string based on *value*

The string format is `".....\n.....\n....."`, where each `.` is either a space or a `*`

For example, if *value* = 6, the string should be `"* * *\n\n\n\n\n* * *"`

Write *output*

## Problem 5 (Playing Card)

card.py

Standard output | selects a random card from a standard deck of 52 playing cards and outputs the card

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```
$ python3 card.py
3 of Clubs
$ python3 card.py
Ace of Spades
```

## Problem 5 (Playing Card)

Set *rank* to a random integer from  $[2, 14]$

Set *rankStr* to a string corresponding to *rank* — the ranks are 2, 3, . . . , *Jack*, *Queen*, *King*, and *Ace*

Set *suit* to a random integer from  $[1, 4]$

Set *suitStr* to a string corresponding to *suit* — the suits are *Clubs*, *Diamonds*, *Hearts*, and *Spades*

Write “*rankStr* of *suitStr*”

## Problem 6 (Dragon Curve)

📄 dragon\_curve.py

Command-line input

$n$  (int)

Standard output

instructions for drawing a dragon curve of order  $n$

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```
$ python3 dragon_curve.py 0
F
$ python3 dragon_curve.py 1
FLF
$ python3 dragon_curve.py 2
FLFLFRF
$ python3 dragon_curve.py 3
FLFLFRFLFLFRFRF
```

## Problem 6 (Dragon Curve)

Accept  $n$  (int) as command-line argument

Set *dragon* and *nogard* to the string "F"

For each  $i \in [1, n]$

- Exchange *dragon* with "*dragon* L *nogard*" and *nogard* with "*dragon* R *nogard*"

Write *dragon*

## Problem 7 (Greatest Common Divisor)

gcd.py

Command-line input	$p$ (int) and $q$ (int)
Standard output	greatest common divisor (GCD) of $p$ and $q$

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```
$ python3 gcd.py 408 1440
24
$ python3 gcd.py 21 22
1
```

## Problem 7 (Greatest Common Divisor)

Accept  $p$  (int) and  $q$  (int) as command-line arguments

Repeat as long as  $p \bmod q \neq 0$

- Exchange  $p$  with  $q$  and  $q$  with  $p \bmod q$

Write  $q$

## Problem 8 (Root Finding)

root.py

Command-line input	$k$ (int), $c$ (float), and $\epsilon$ (float)
Standard output	$\sqrt[k]{c}$ up to $\epsilon$ decimal places

```
>_ ~/workspace/controlflow_programs
```

```
$ python3 root.py 3 2 1e-15  
1.2599210498948732  
$ python3 root.py 3 27 1e-15  
3.0
```



## Problem 8 (Root Finding)

Accept  $k$  (int),  $c$  (float), and  $epsilon$  (float) as command-line arguments

Set  $t$  to  $c$

Repeat as long as  $|1 - c/t^k| > \epsilon$

- Set  $t$  to  $t - f(t)/f'(t)$ , where  $f(t) = t^k - c$  and  $f'(t) = kt^{k-1}$

Write  $t$

## Problem 9 (Sum of Powers)

sum\_of\_powers.py

Command-line input	$n$ (int) and $k$ (int)
Standard output	the sum $1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k$

```
>_ ~/workspace/controlflow_programs
```

```
$ python3 sum_of_powers.py 15 1  
120  
$ python3 sum_of_powers.py 10 3  
3025
```

## Problem 9 (Sum of Powers)

Accept  $n$  (int) and  $k$  (int) as command-line arguments

Set  $total$  to 0

For each  $i \in [1, n]$

- Increment  $total$  by  $i^k$

Write  $total$

## Problem 10 (Factorial Function)

factorial.py

Command-line input	$n$ (int)
Standard output	$n!$

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```
$ python3 factorial.py 0
```

```
1
```

```
$ python3 factorial.py 5
```

```
120
```

## Problem 10 (Factorial Function)

Accept  $n$  (int) as command-line argument

Set  $result$  to 1

For each  $i \in [1, n]$

- Set  $result$  to  $result * i$

Write  $result$

## Problem 11 (Fibonacci Function)

fibonacci.py

Command-line input	$n$ (int)
Standard output	the $n$ th number from the Fibonacci sequence (0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ...)

```
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```

```
$ python3 fibonacci.py 10
```

```
55
```

```
$ python3 fibonacci.py 15
```

```
610
```

## Problem 11 (Fibonacci Function)

Accept  $n$  (int) as command-line argument

Set  $a$  to -1,  $b$  to 1, and  $i$  to 0

Repeat as long as  $i \leq n$

- Exchange  $a$  with  $b$  and  $b$  with  $a + b$
- Increment  $i$  by 1

Write  $b$

## Problem 12 (Primality Test)

primalty\_test.py

Command-line input	$n$ (int)
Standard output	<i>True</i> if $n$ is prime, and <i>False</i> otherwise

```
>_ ~/workspace/controlflow_programs
```

```
$ python3 primalty_test.py 31
```

```
True
```

```
$ python3 primalty_test.py 42
```

```
False
```



## Problem 12 (Primality Test)

Accept  $n$  (int) as command-line argument

Set  $i$  to 2

Repeat as long as  $i \leq n/i$

- If  $i$  divides  $n$ , break
- Increment  $i$  by 1

If  $i > n/i$ , write *True*; otherwise, write *False*

## Problem 13 (Counting Primes)

prime\_counter.py

Command-line input

$n$  (int)

Standard output

number of primes less than or equal to  $n$

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```
$ python3 prime_counter.py 10
4
$ python3 prime_counter.py 100
25
$ python3 prime_counter.py 1000
168
```

## Problem 13 (Counting Primes)

Accept  $n$  (int) as command-line argument

Set  $count$  to 0

For each  $i \in [2, n]$

- Set  $j$  to 2
- Repeat as long as  $j \leq i/j$ 
  - If  $j$  divides  $i$ , break
  - Increment  $j$  by 1
- If  $j > i/j$ , increment  $count$  by 1

Write  $count$

## Problem 14 (Perfect Numbers)

perfect\_numbers.py

Command-line input	$n$ (int)
Standard output	perfect numbers that are less than or equal to $n$

>\_ ~/workspace/controlflow\_programs

```
$ python3 perfect_numbers.py 10
```

```
6
```

```
$ python3 perfect_numbers.py 1000
```

```
6
```

```
28
```

```
496
```

## Problem 14 (Perfect Numbers)

Accept  $n$  (int) as command-line argument

For each  $i \in [2, n]$

- Set *total* to 0
- For each  $j \in [1, i/2]$ 
  - If  $j$  divides  $i$ , increment *total* by  $j$
- If *total* =  $i$ , write  $i$

## Problem 15 (Ramanujan Numbers)

ramanujan\_numbers.py

Command-line input

$n$  (int)

Standard output

integers  $\leq n$  that can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two different ways

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```
$ python3 ramanujan_numbers.py 10000
1729 = 1^3 + 12^3 = 9^3 + 10^3
4104 = 2^3 + 16^3 = 9^3 + 15^3
$ python3 ramanujan_numbers.py 40000
1729 = 1^3 + 12^3 = 9^3 + 10^3
4104 = 2^3 + 16^3 = 9^3 + 15^3
13832 = 2^3 + 24^3 = 18^3 + 20^3
39312 = 2^3 + 34^3 = 15^3 + 33^3
32832 = 4^3 + 32^3 = 18^3 + 30^3
20683 = 10^3 + 27^3 = 19^3 + 24^3
```

## Problem 15 (Ramanujan Numbers)

Accept  $n$  as command-line argument

Set  $a$  (int) to 1

Repeat as long as  $a^3 \leq n$

- Set  $b$  (int) to  $a + 1$
- Repeat as long as  $a^3 + b^3 \leq n$ 
  - Set  $c$  (int) to  $a + 1$
  - Repeat as long as  $c^3 \leq n$ 
    - Set  $d$  (int) to  $c + 1$
    - Repeat as long as  $c^3 + d^3 \leq n$ 
      - Set  $x$  (int) to  $a^3 + b^3$  and  $y$  (int) to  $c^3 + d^3$
      - If  $x = y$ , write " $x = a^3 + b^3 = c^3 + d^3$ "
      - Increment  $d$  by 1
      - Increment  $c$  by 1
    - Increment  $b$  by 1
  - Increment  $a$  by 1