

# Assignment 16 Solutions

**1. Write a function that stutters a word as if someone is struggling to read it. The first two letters are repeated twice with an ellipsis ... and space after each, and then the word is pronounced with a question mark ?**

**Examples:** `stutter("incredible")` → "in... in... incredible?"

`stutter("enthusiastic")` → "en... en... enthusiastic?"

`stutter("outstanding")` → "ou... ou... outstanding?"

Hint :- Assume all input is in lower case and at least two characters long.

```
In [1]: def stutterWord():
        in_string = input('Enter the Word :')
        out_string = in_string.replace(in_string[0:2],((in_string[0:2]+'... ')*2)+
        print(f'{in_string} → {out_string}')

        for i in range(3):
            stutterWord()
```

```
Enter the Word :incredible
incredible → in... in... incredible?
Enter the Word :enthusiastic
enthusiastic → en... en... enthusiastic?
Enter the Word :outstanding
outstanding → ou... ou... outstanding?
```

**2.. Create a function that takes an angle in radians and returns the corresponding angle in degrees rounded to one decimal place ?**

**Examples:** `radians_to_degrees(1)` → 57.3

`radians_to_degrees(20)` → 1145.9

`radians_to_degrees(50)` → 2864.8

```
In [2]: import math
        def radianToDegree():
            in_num = int(input('Enter the angle in Radians: '))
            out_num = (180/math.pi)*in_num
            print(f'{in_num} radian(s) → {out_num:.1f} degrees')

            for x in range(3):
                radianToDegree()
```

```
Enter the angle in Radians: 1
1 radian(s) → 57.3 degrees
Enter the angle in Radians: 20
20 radian(s) → 1145.9 degrees
Enter the angle in Radians: 50
50 radian(s) → 2864.8 degrees
```

**3.In this challenge, establish if a given integer num is a Curzon number. If  $1 + 2^{\text{num}}$  is exactly divisible by  $1 + 2 \times \text{num}$ , then num is a Curzon number. Given a non-negative integer num, implement a function that returns True if num is a Curzon number, or False otherwise.**

**Examples:** `is_curzon(5)` → True

#  $2^{**} 5 + 1 = 33$

#  $2 * 5 + 1 = 11$

# 33 is a multiple of 11

`is_curzon(10)` → False

#  $2^{**} 10 + 1 = 1025$

#  $2 * 10 + 1 = 21$

# 1025 is not a multiple of 21

`is_curzon(14)` → True

#  $2^{**} 14 + 1 = 16385$

#  $2 * 14 + 1 = 29$

# 16385 is a multiple of 29

```
In [3]: def checkCurzon():
    in_num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
    if (pow(2,in_num)+1)%((2*in_num)+1) == 0:
        print(f'{in_num} is a Curzon Number')
    else:
        print(f'{in_num} is Not a Curzon Number')

    for x in range(4):
        checkCurzon()
```

Enter a number: 5

5 is a Curzon Number

Enter a number: 10

10 is Not a Curzon Number

Enter a number: 14

14 is a Curzon Number

Enter a number: 12

12 is Not a Curzon Number

**4.Given the side length x find the area of a hexagon ?**

**Examples:** `area_of_hexagon(1)` → 2.6

`area_of_hexagon(2)` → 10.4

`area_of_hexagon(3)` → 23.4

```
In [4]: import math
def areaOfHexagon():
    in_num = int(input('Enter the side length of a Hexagon: '))
    out_num = ((3*math.sqrt(3))/2)*(pow(in_num,2))
    print(f'Area for Hexagon of sidelength {in_num} → {out_num:.1f}')

for x in range(3):
    areaOfHexagon()
```

```
Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 1
Area for Hexagon of sidelength 1 → 2.6
Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 2
Area for Hexagon of sidelength 2 → 10.4
Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 3
Area for Hexagon of sidelength 3 → 23.4
```

**5.Create a function that returns a base-2 (binary) representation of a base-10 (decimal) string number. To convert is simple:**

((2) means base-2 and (10) means base-10)

$010101001(2) = 1 + 8 + 32 + 128.$

Going from right to left, the value of the most right bit is 1, now from that every bit to the left will be x2 the value, value of an 8 bit binary numbers are (256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1).

**Examples:**

binary(1) → "1"

#  $1 * 1 = 1$

binary(5) → "101"

#  $1 * 1 + 1 * 4 = 5$

binary(10) → "1010"

#  $1 * 2 + 1 * 8 = 10$

```
In [5]: def getBinary():
    in_num = int(input("Enter a Number: "))
    out_num = bin(in_num).replace('0b', '')
    print(f'Binary of {in_num} → {out_num}')

for x in range(3):
    getBinary()
```

```
Enter a Number: 1
Binary of 1 → 1
Enter a Number: 5
Binary of 5 → 101
Enter a Number: 10
Binary of 10 → 1010
```