

Programa 1

Value=Ingresa un
número

$\text{value} \% 2 == 0$

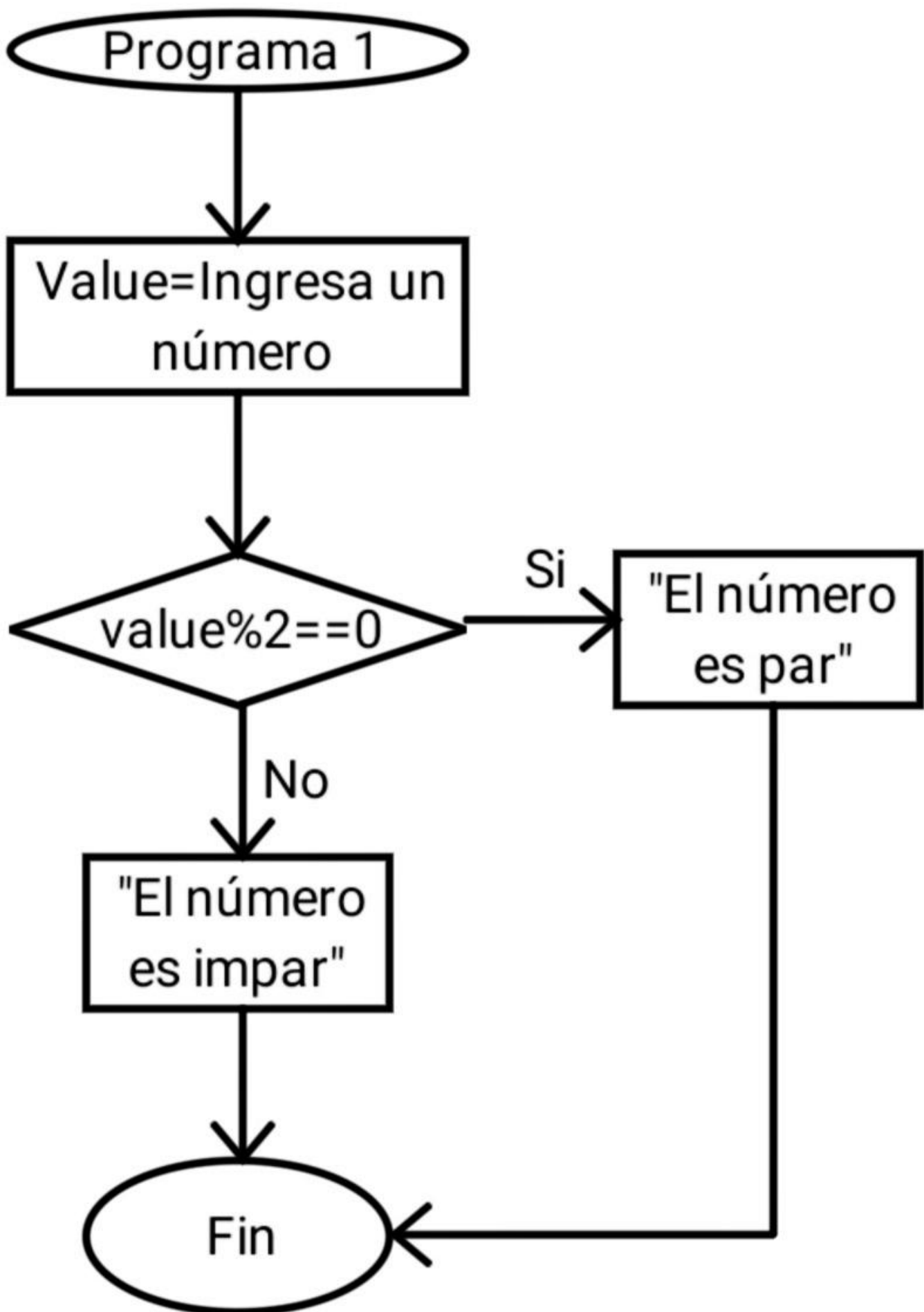
Si

"El número
es par"

No

"El número
es impar"

Fin



Programa 2

P=Ingrese una
palabra o frase

N=Ingrese
un número

Cont=0

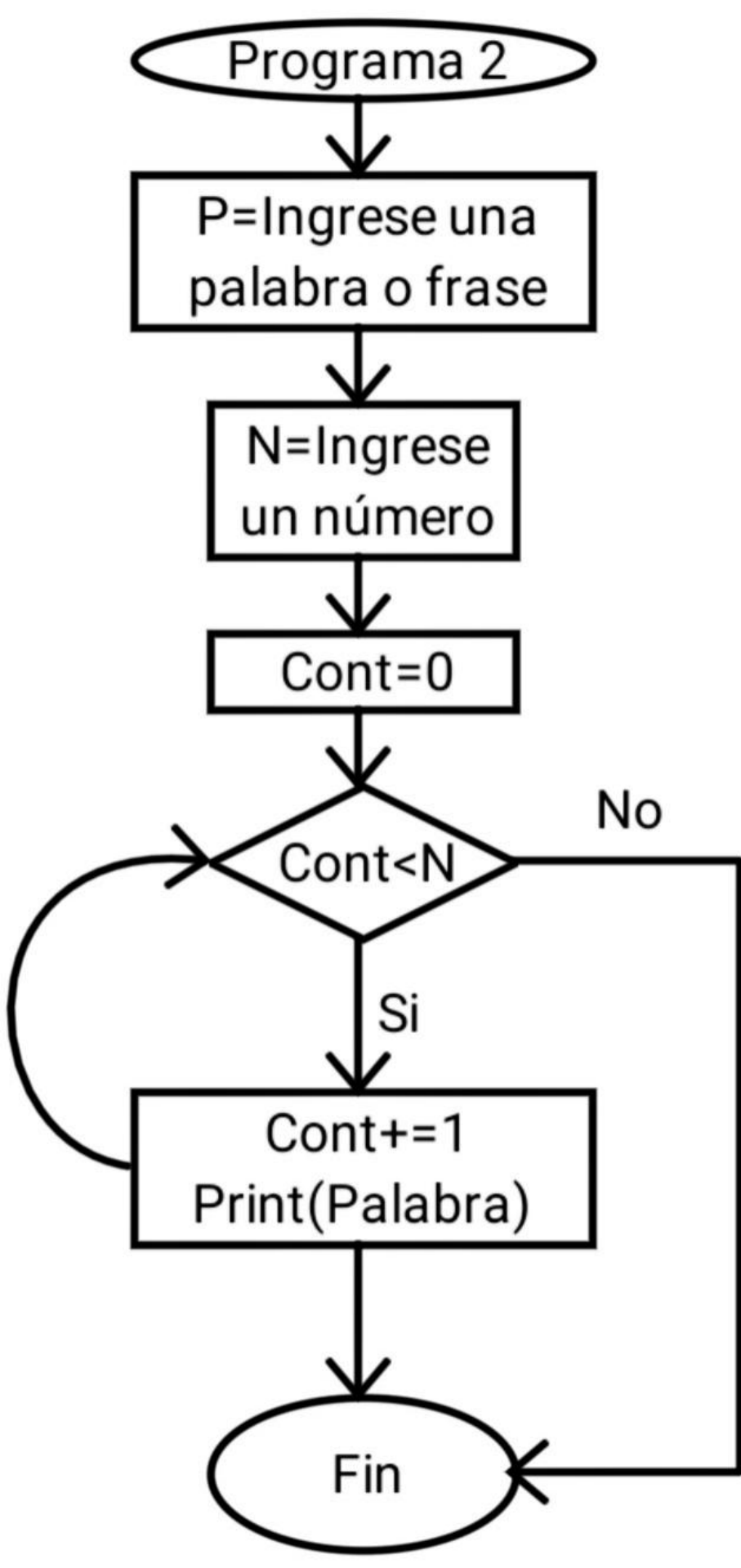
Cont < N

No

Si

Cont+=1
Print(Palabra)

Fin



Programa 3



```
graph TD; A([Programa 3]) --> B[SPH=150]; B --> C[NH=Ingrese el número de horas trabajadas]; C --> D["SPD=NH*SPH  
SPS=SPD*5  
SPM=SPD*20"]; D --> E["print(SPD)  
print(SPS)  
print(SPM)"]; E --> F([Fin]);
```

The flowchart illustrates the logic of 'Programa 3'. It begins with a start node (oval) labeled 'Programa 3'. An arrow points down to a process node (rectangle) containing 'SPH=150'. Another arrow points down to an input node (rectangle) labeled 'NH=Ingrese el número de horas trabajadas'. This is followed by a calculation node (rectangle) containing three lines of code: 'SPD=NH*SPH', 'SPS=SPD*5', and 'SPM=SPD*20'. An arrow then points down to an output node (rectangle) containing three lines of code: 'print(SPD)', 'print(SPS)', and 'print(SPM)'. Finally, an arrow points down to an end node (oval) labeled 'Fin'.

$SPH=150$

NH=Ingrese el
número de horas
trabajadas

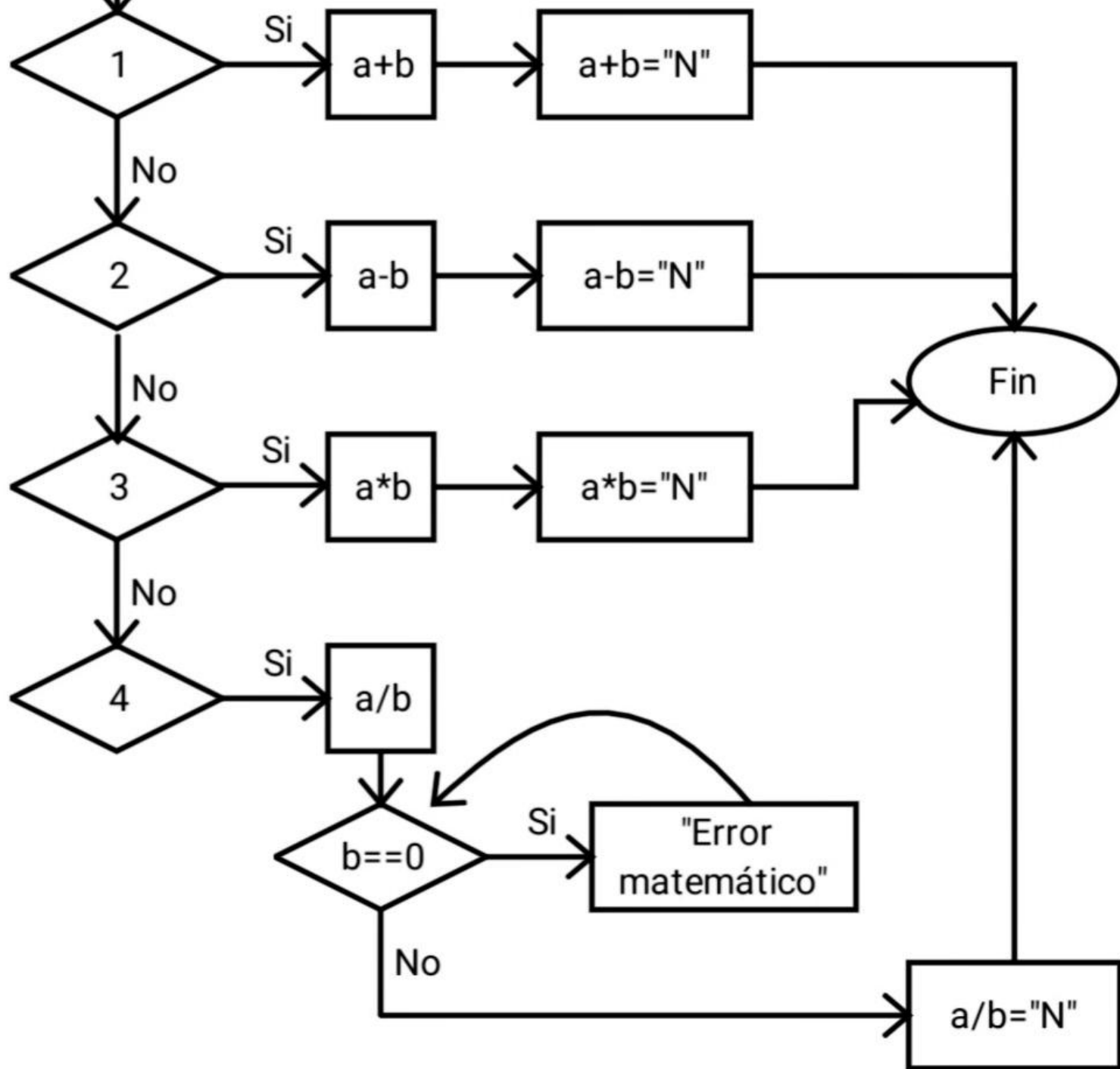
$SPD=NH*SPH$
 $SPS=SPD*5$
 $SPM=SPD*20$

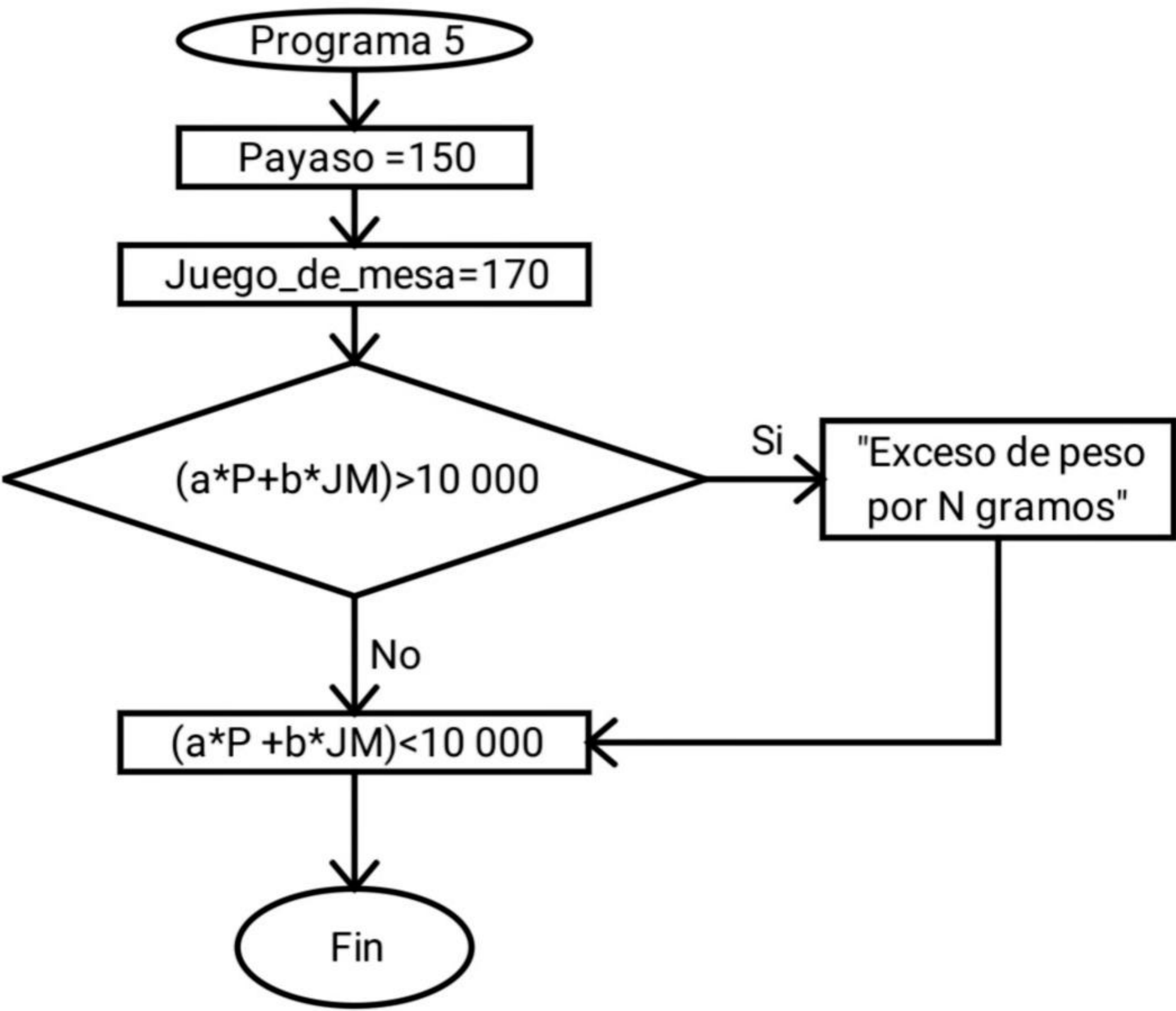
print(SPD)
print(SPS)
print(SPM)

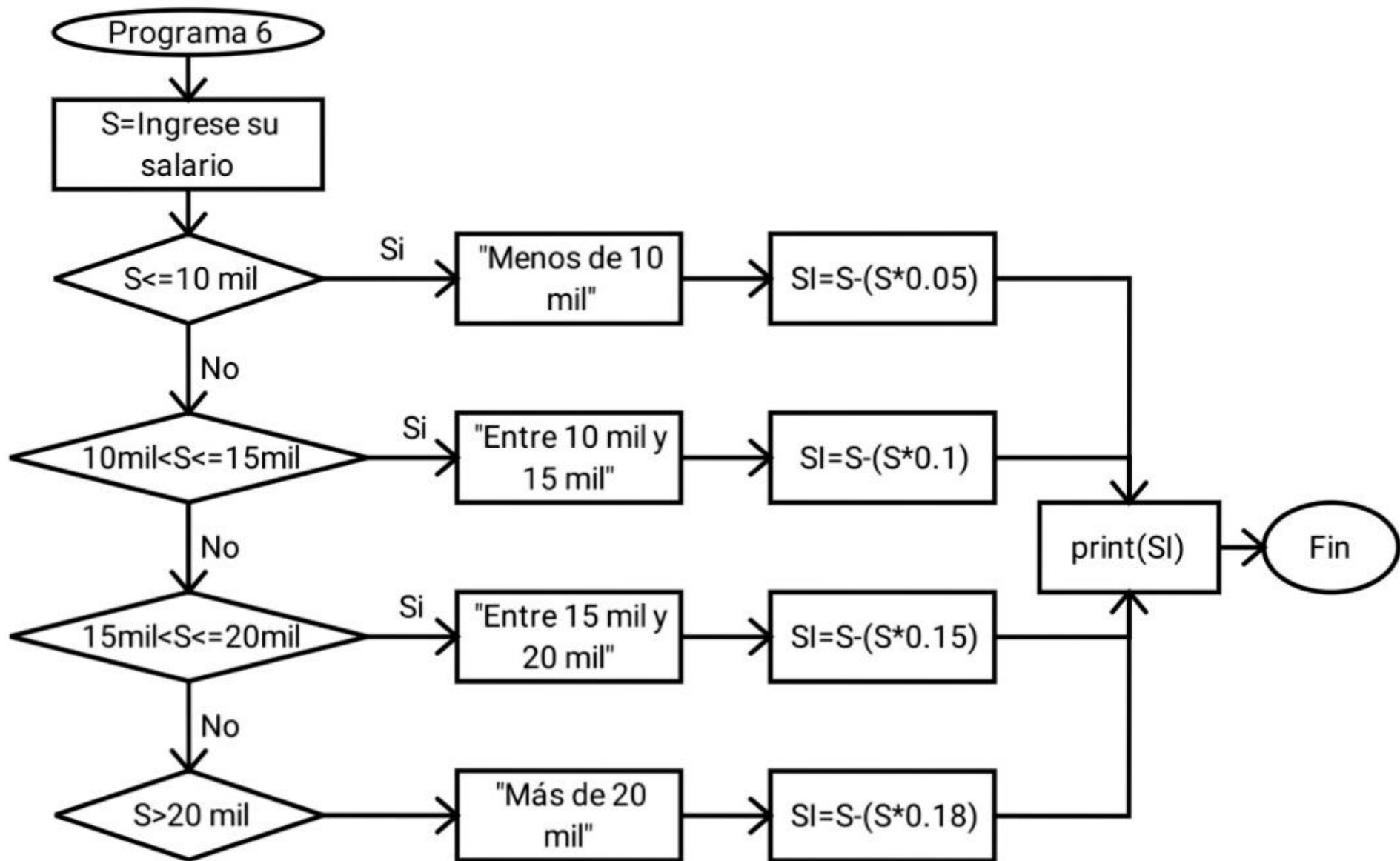
Fin

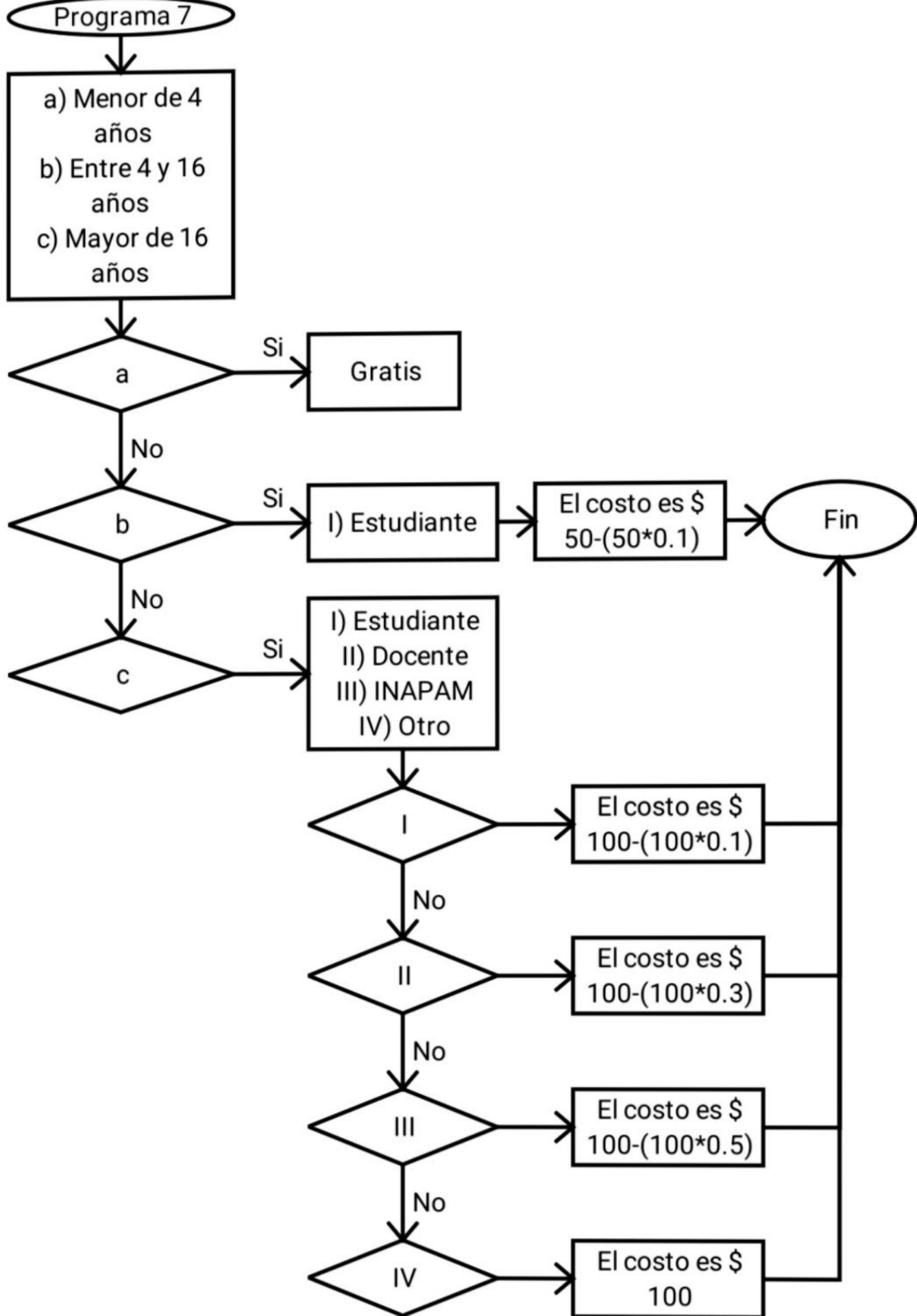
Programa 4

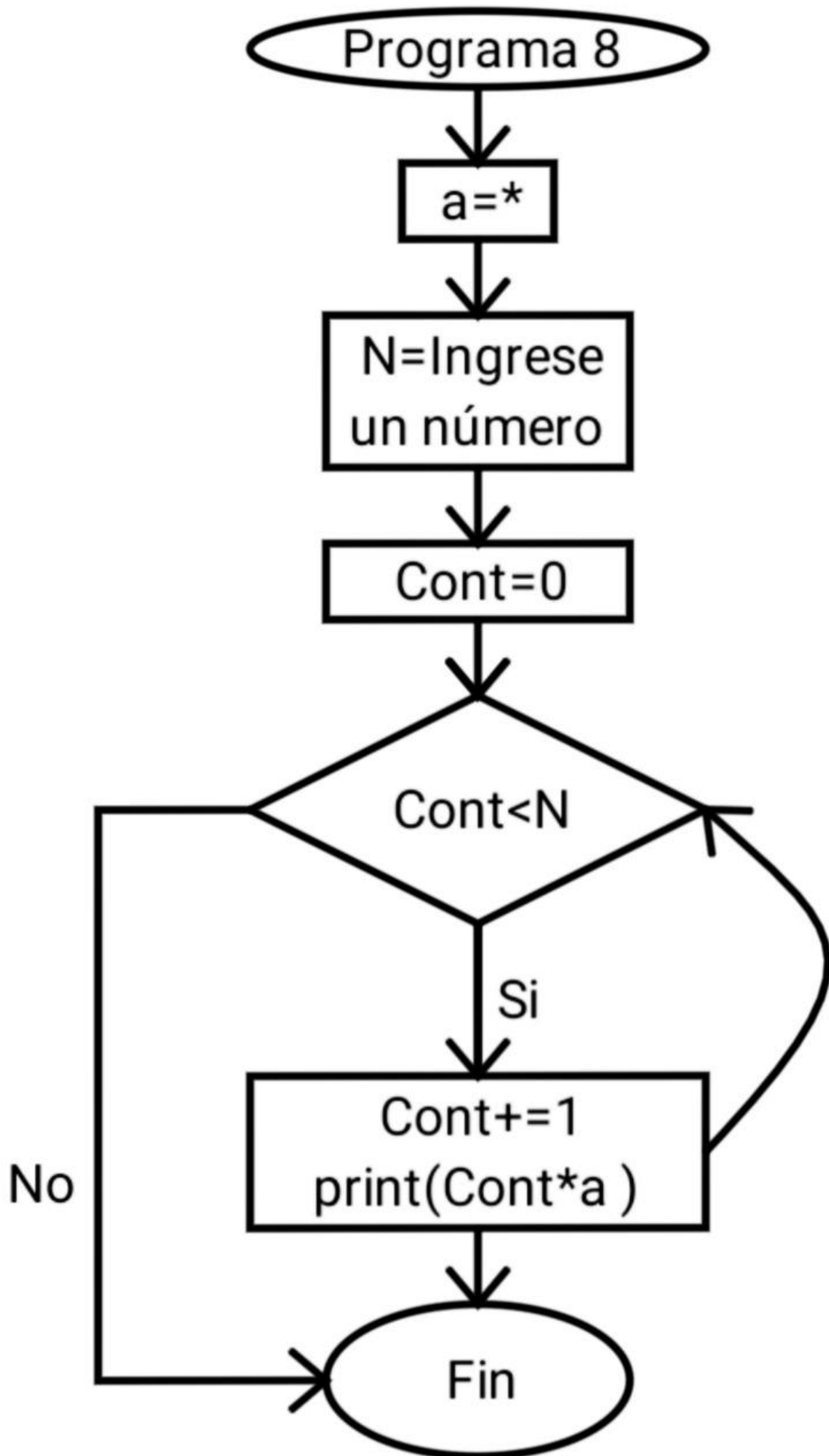
1. Suma (a, b)
2. Resta (a, b)
3. Multiplicación (a, b)
4. División (a, b)

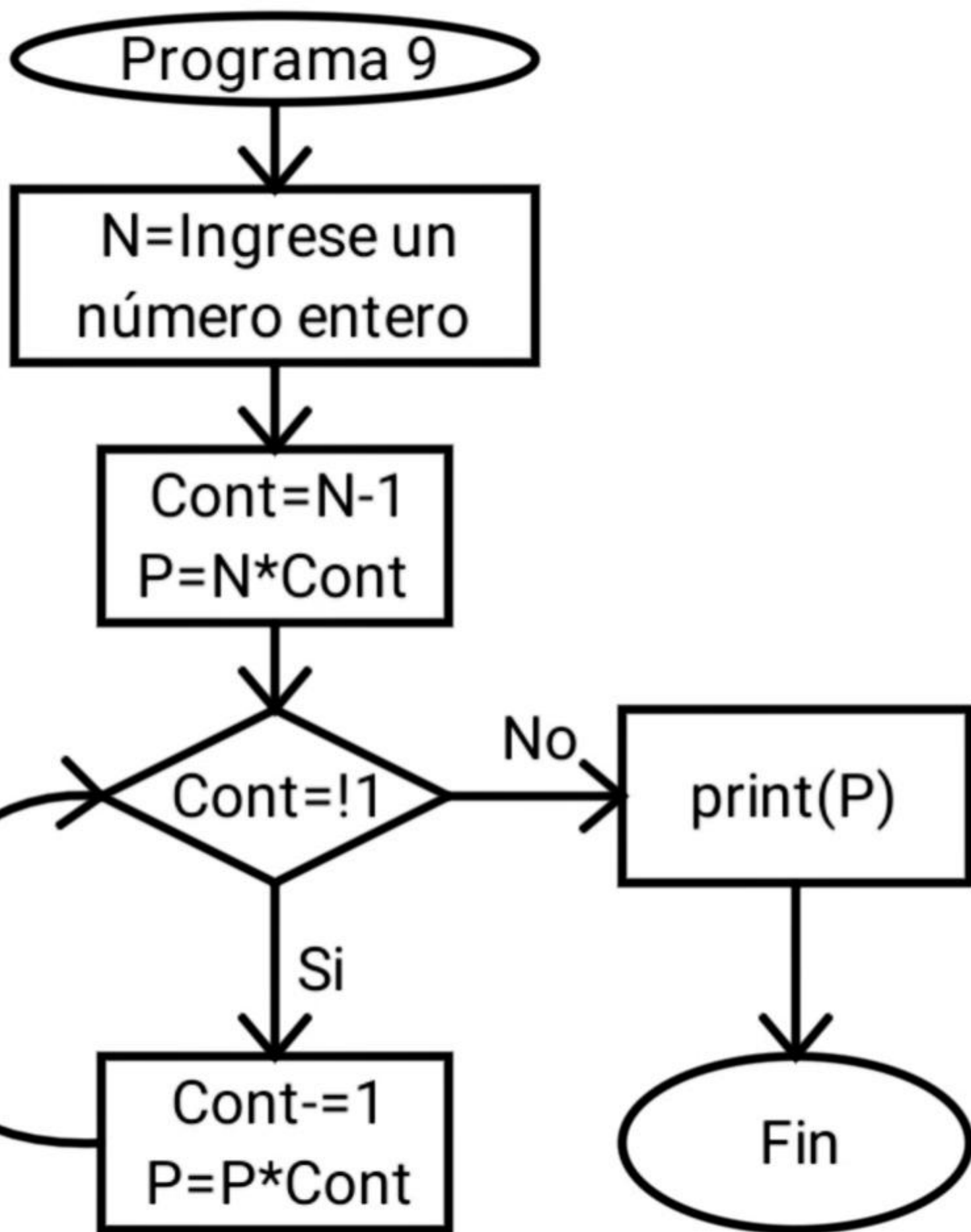












Programa 10

```
graph TD; Start([Programa 10]) --> Pi[Pi=3.14159265]; Pi --> InputR[r=Ingresa el radio de la circunferencia]; InputR --> CalcA["A=Pi*(r**2)  
print(A)"]; CalcA --> InputH[h=Ingresa la altura del cilindro]; InputH --> CalcV["V=A*h  
print(V)"]; CalcV --> End([Fin]);
```

$\pi = 3.14159265$

r=Ingresa el radio de la
circunferencia

$A = \pi * (r^2)$
print(A)

h=Ingresa la altura del
cilindro

$V = A * h$
print(V)

Fin