

# Programming exercises 1

Write a function called `repeater(s1, s2, n)` that given two strings `s1` and `s2` and an integer `n` **returns** a string that starts with an underscore, then `s1` and `s2` alternate `n` times, then ends with an underscore. (For those who know loops: you may not use loops to solve this questions.)

## Testing your code:

Here is what the output of your function should look like when you make the following function calls:

[illegible]

# Programming exercises 2

Read the first paragraph of this page on quadratic equation and finding its roots (it. solutions)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadratic\\_equation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadratic_equation)

Write a function called `roots(a, b, c)` that given three coefficients `a` and `b` and `c` **prints** a nicely formatted message displaying the equation and its two roots (the two roots may be the same number). You may assume that `a` is a non zero number, and that `a` and `b` and `c` are such that  $b^2 - 4ac$  is a positive number. (Do you know why we are making this assumption?)

```
>>>
```

```
>>> roots(-1, 4, 1.5)
```

```
The quadratic equation with coefficients a = -1 b = 4 c = 1.5  
has the following solutions (i.e. roots):  
-0.34520787991171487 and 4.345207879911715
```

```
>>> roots(1, 2, 1)
```

```
The quadratic equation with coefficients a = 1 b = 2 c = 1  
has the following solutions (i.e. roots):  
-1.0 and -1.0
```

# Programming exercises 3

Think back on the previous question ...

Write a function called `real_roots(a, b, c)` that **returns** True if the quadratic equation with the given three coefficients `a` and `b` and `c` has real roots. Otherwise it returns False.

Recall that roots of a quadratic equation are real if and only if  $b^2 - 4ac$  is a non-negative number. (Do not use if statements nor loops)

**Testing your code:**

```
>>>
>>> real_roots(-1, 4, 1.5)
True
>>> real_roots(1, 2, 1)
True
>>> real_roots(1, 1, 1)
False
>>>
```

# Programming exercises 4

Write a function called `reverse(x)` that given a two digit positive integer `x` **returns** the number with reversed digits. (You may assume that `x` is a two digit positive integer). (Do not use if statements nor loops)

Hints: Think of mod and div operators and how they can help. What number should you div `x` with to get the 1<sup>st</sup> digit.

**Testing your code:**

```
>>>  
>>> reverse(27)  
72  
>>> reverse(44)  
44  
>>> reverse(19)  
91  
>>>
```