# 0 Prelude

#### How are the tasks rated?

I want to say randomly, but they aren't. This is my own estimate of how I think my students will perform based on their level and of the quality of the lecture I've given previously. 5 stars are the exercises that will take them a significant amount of time and may requiure external knowledge/research. The one 1 stars easy and shouldn't take much effort at all. All the others lie somewhere inbetween on this range.

#### I'm stuck! What next?

Do let me know if some exercise made you seriously stumble. Take a break and go for a walk, maybe try solve it tomorrow, perhaps you are tired. If you can't crach that exercise to matter what be sure to inform me at the start of our next lesson, we'll go through it.

# There is a builtin function (or a simple combination of those) that does exactly what the task asks me to do, can I use it (them)?

There for sure is and you may use it! Knowing your way around the standard library is very important, however, you should only use the functions if you are sure you could implement them yourself. You can list(set([1, 1, 2])) to keep only the unique elements, but can you do it with plain for loops? If that isn't the focus of the task you can take the shortcut, otherwise reconsider.

#### Why is the document so exquisitely formatted?

I like it more that way. I am also practising LATEX in general, it's really lovely.

#### Hey, are you sure execrise X in section Y is correct?

No I am not! Message me if you think there is a mistake since there very well might be one.

# Contents

| 0        | Prelude                         |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1        | Simple Stuff                    |
|          | 1* The Good Old Days            |
|          | 1* Equation of a Line           |
|          | 2* Wait, what?                  |
|          | 2* Late'o'clock                 |
|          | 2* Quadratic Equations          |
|          | 3* Qubic Equation               |
|          | 1* Euclid Approves              |
|          | 2* Euclid Disapproves           |
|          | 3* Everyone but Euclid Approves |
|          | 1* Minmaxed                     |
|          | 3* TreE                         |
|          | 2* Sigma for Sum                |
|          | 2* Factor!al                    |
|          | 3* Minmaxed 2: The Sequel       |
|          | 2* Set Product                  |
| <b>2</b> | Functions and Drawing           |
|          | 1* Fair Square                  |
|          | 2* Fair Ngon                    |
|          | 3* Trigonometry BFF             |
|          | 5* The Fair Ngon                |
|          | 2* Tick Space Tick Space Tick   |
|          | 2* Fib                          |
|          | 2* Blaise's Blessing            |
|          | 2* Maximum Subsequence Sum      |

# 1 Simple Stuff

Prerequisites: control flow (branching, iteration), IO, arithmetic, atomic types.

# The Good Old Days \*\*\*\*

Input: An integer 4.

Output: The word "Elephant".

| In | Out      |
|----|----------|
| 4  | Elephant |

# Equation of a Line \*\*\*\*

**Input:** Two integers k and b,  $k \neq 0$ .

**Output:** Such value x, that it satisfies the equation kx + b = 0.

# Wait, what? ★★☆☆

Input: Two integers a and b.

Output: The product of a and b.

Note: You may not use the multiplication operation.

| In | Out |
|----|-----|
| 1  | 0   |
| 0  |     |
| 7  | 56  |
| 8  |     |

### Late'o'clock ★★☆☆

**Input:** An integer  $0 \le h < 24$ . Hours on a clock.

**Note:** Convert the given time h to the 12-hour clock format.

Output: First the time h in 12-hour clock format, then "am" or "pm" depend-

ing on the time.

| Ĭn | Out  |
|----|------|
| 0  | 12am |
| 8  | 8am  |
| 13 | 1pm  |

# Quadratic Equations \*\*\*\*

**Input:** Three integers a, b and c.

**Output:** Find all values of x, such that  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ .

**Note:** If there are no possible values of x output "NaN" (not a number). The

values should not be repeated.

| In | Out |
|----|-----|
| 1  | -2  |
| -1 | 3   |
| -6 |     |

# Qubic Equation ★★★☆

**Input:** Four integers a, b, c and d.

**Output:** Find all values of x, such that  $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ .

**Note:** If there are no possible values of x output "NaN" (not a number). The

values should not be repeated.

Hint: use Cardano's formula.

### Euclid Approves ★☆☆☆

**Input:** Two integers a and b, sides of a right angled triangle. **Output:** The hypotenuse c of the aforementioned triangle.

| In | Out |
|----|-----|
| 3  | 5   |
| 4  |     |

### Euclid Disapproves \*\*\*\*

**Input:** Two integers a and b, sides of a right angled triangle and an integer angle  $\theta$  (given in degrees) between them.

**Output:** The third side of the triangle.

Hint: You may use import math to get some functions you might want.

#### Everyone but Euclid Approves \*\*\*\*

**Input:** An integer n the amount of following lines,  $3 \le n \le 100$ . Each following line i contains a number  $-100 \le a_i \le 100$ , a component of the vector  $\hat{v} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ .

**Output:** The length of a vector  $||\hat{v}||$ .

#### Minmaxed ★☆☆☆

**Input:** Two integers, a and b.

Output: Two integers, first the largest of them two, next the smallest.

#### TreE \*\*\*\*

**Input:** An integer h, the height of the christmass tree.

**Output:** A christmas tree with total height h + 1, 1 being the trunk of said

tree and h all the result of it.

| In | Out   |
|----|-------|
| 4  | е     |
|    | a a   |
|    | e e e |
|    | aaaa  |
|    | a     |

# Sigma for Sum ★★☆☆

**Input:** An integer a such that  $1 \le a \le 10^{10^{10}}$ .

**Output:** The sum all the integers  $1 + 2 + \cdots + a$ .

**Hint:** Loop isn't the only way to go.

#### Factor!al \*\*\*\*

**Input:** An integer a such that  $1 \le b \le 10^5$ .

**Output:** The product all the integers  $1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times b$ .

**Hint:** Lookup the arguments for range in the official Python3.x documentation.

# Minmaxed 2: The Sequel ★★★★

**Input:** Two integers, a and b.

Output: Two integers, first the largest of them two, next the smallest.

Note: You may only use min() or max(), not both. You may not use branch-

ing.

#### Set Product \*\*\*\*

**Input:** Two integers, a and b where a > 0 and b > 0. They create sets of values:  $A = \{0, 1, ..., a - 1\}$  and  $B = \{0, 1, ..., b - 1\}$ .

Output: Print out the product of the two sets.

**Note:** A product of two sets is a mapping of every element of one set to every element of another, e.g. for sets  $C = \{1,2\}$  and  $D = \{3,4\}$  the product is  $C \times D = \{(1,3),(1,4),(2,3),(2,4)\}.$ 

# 2 Functions and Drawing

Prerequisites: turtle module, lists, functions, recursion, induction.

### Fair Square \*\*\*\*

**Input:** An integer A such that  $10 \le A \le 100$ .

Output: Using from turtle import Turtle's methods like forward and

right draw a square of length A.

### Fair Ngon \*\*\*\*

**Input:** Two integers, A such that  $10 \le A \le 100$  and N such that  $2 \le N \le 20$ . **Output:** Using Turtle draw a regular polygon (an N-gon) with N sides and side length 5A. Ensure that the turtle finishes in the same position as it started in. The turtle shouldn't draw over itself at any point.

**Hint:** Loops are your friend.

# Trigonometry BFF \*\*\*\*

**Input:** Two integers, a and b.

**Output:** Using Turtle draw a graph of the function  $y = a * sin(\frac{\pi x}{10}) + b$ . From 0 to 200 and a graph of the function y = b. Print the final position of the turtle. **Hint:** You can get sin and  $\pi$  with from math import pi, sin, they are ac-

curate enough for this purpose.

# The Fair Ngon \*\*\*\*\*

**Input:** Two integers, A such that  $10 \le A \le 100$  and N such that  $2 \le N \le 20$ . **Output:** Using Turtle draw a regular polygon (an N-gon) with N sides and side length 10A. Ensure that the turtle finishes in the same position as it started in. You are only allowed to control the turtle with goto.

**Hint:** Trigonometry might help.

#### Tick Space Tick Space Tick ★★☆☆

**Input:** Two integers,  $10 \le L \le 100$  and  $1 \le N \le 15$ .

**Output:** Draw a horizontal dotted line of N segments. The length of each segment should be L. The space between two segments should also be L. **Note:** The turtle should start and end the drawing with a filled segment. **Hint:** Make use of turtle.penup, turle.penup and turtle.isdown.

### Fib \*\*\*\*

**Input:** An integer n, n > 1.

**Output:** All terms from 0th to nth (inclusive) of the Fibonacci sequence. The Fibonacci sequence is defined as follows.

$$F_0 = 0$$

$$F_1 = 1$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

**Note:** You can solve this with both loops and recursion, maybe try it both ways? You may use this website to check how correct your result is.

| In | Out |
|----|-----|
| 14 | 0   |
|    | 1   |
|    | 1   |
|    | 2   |
|    | 3   |
|    | 5   |
|    | 8   |
|    | 13  |
|    | 21  |
|    | 34  |
|    | 55  |
|    | 89  |
|    | 144 |
|    | 233 |
|    | 377 |
|    |     |

# Blaise's Blessing \*\*\*\*

**Input:** An integer N, N > 0.

Output: N rows of the pascal triangle.

**Hint:** The air is stale, open the *window* please.

| In | Out       |
|----|-----------|
| 4  | 1         |
|    | 1 1       |
|    | 1 2 1     |
|    | 1 3 3 1   |
|    | 1 4 6 4 1 |

# Maximum Subsequence Sum ★★☆☆

Input: An integer l,  $1 < l < 2^10$ . Output:

|   | In | Out                  |
|---|----|----------------------|
|   | 4  | 1                    |
| : |    | 1 1                  |
|   |    | 1 2 1                |
|   |    | 1 3 3 1<br>1 4 6 4 1 |
|   |    | 1 4 6 4 1            |

Hint:

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons "Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International" license.

