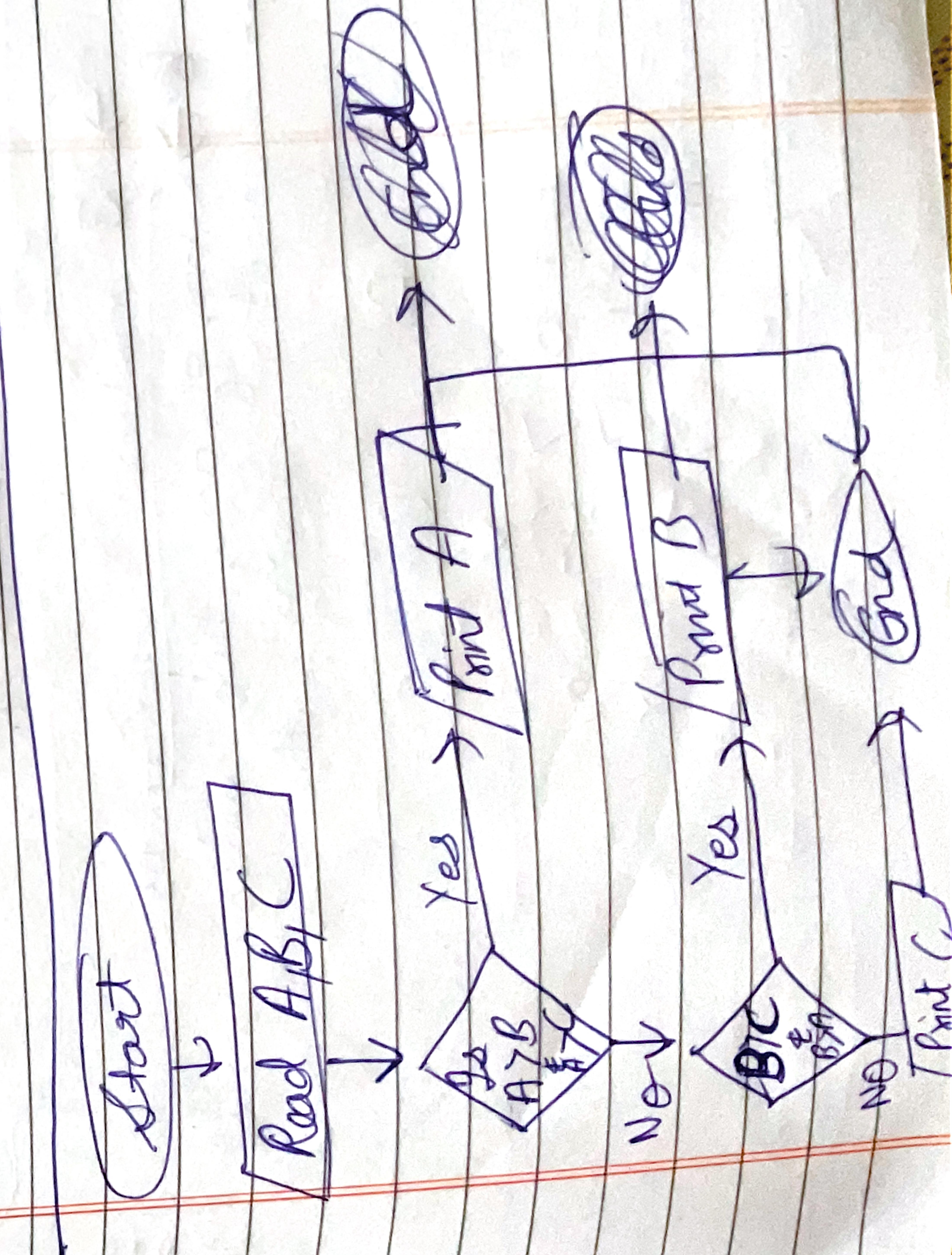
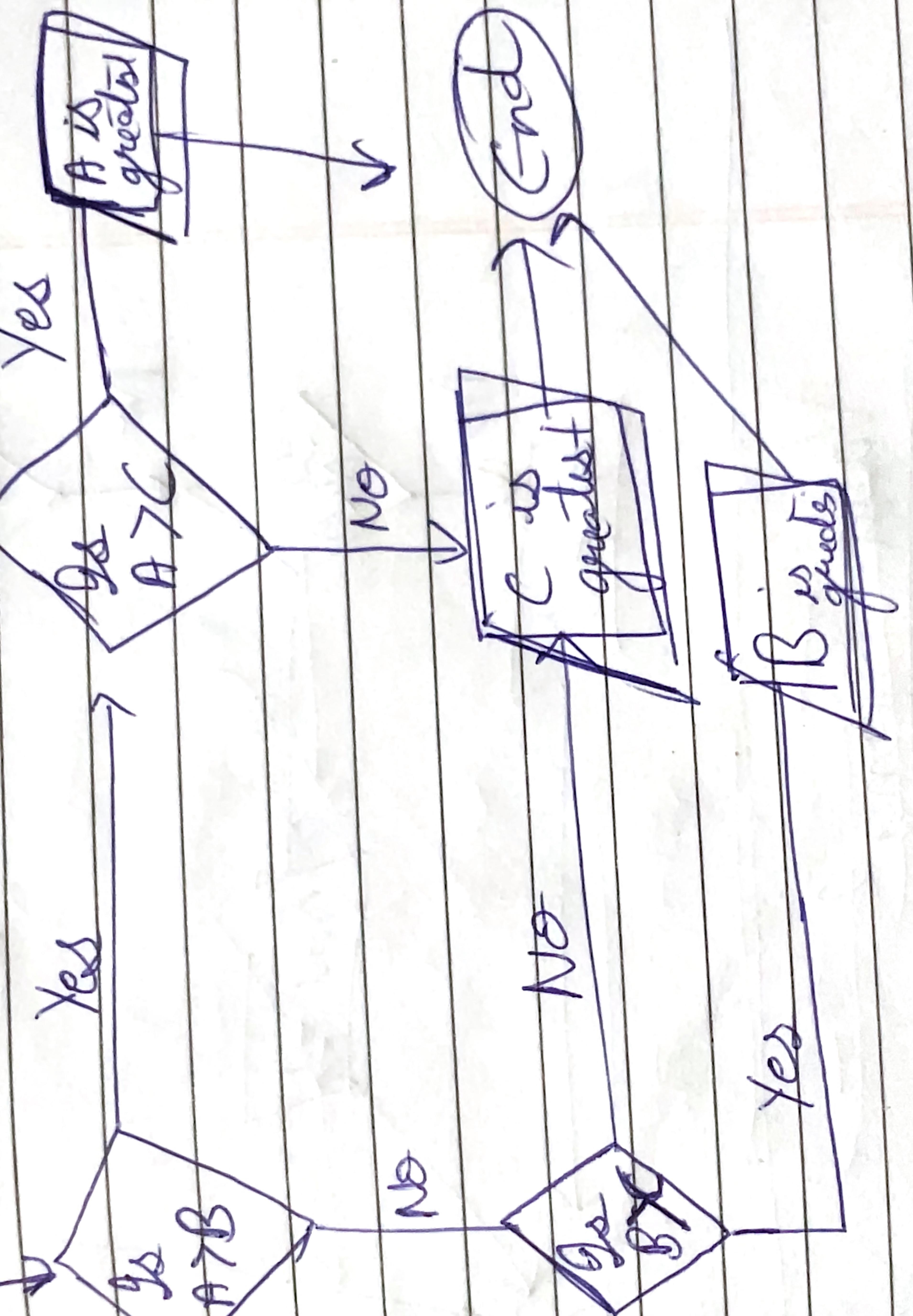


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Largest of Three Numbers

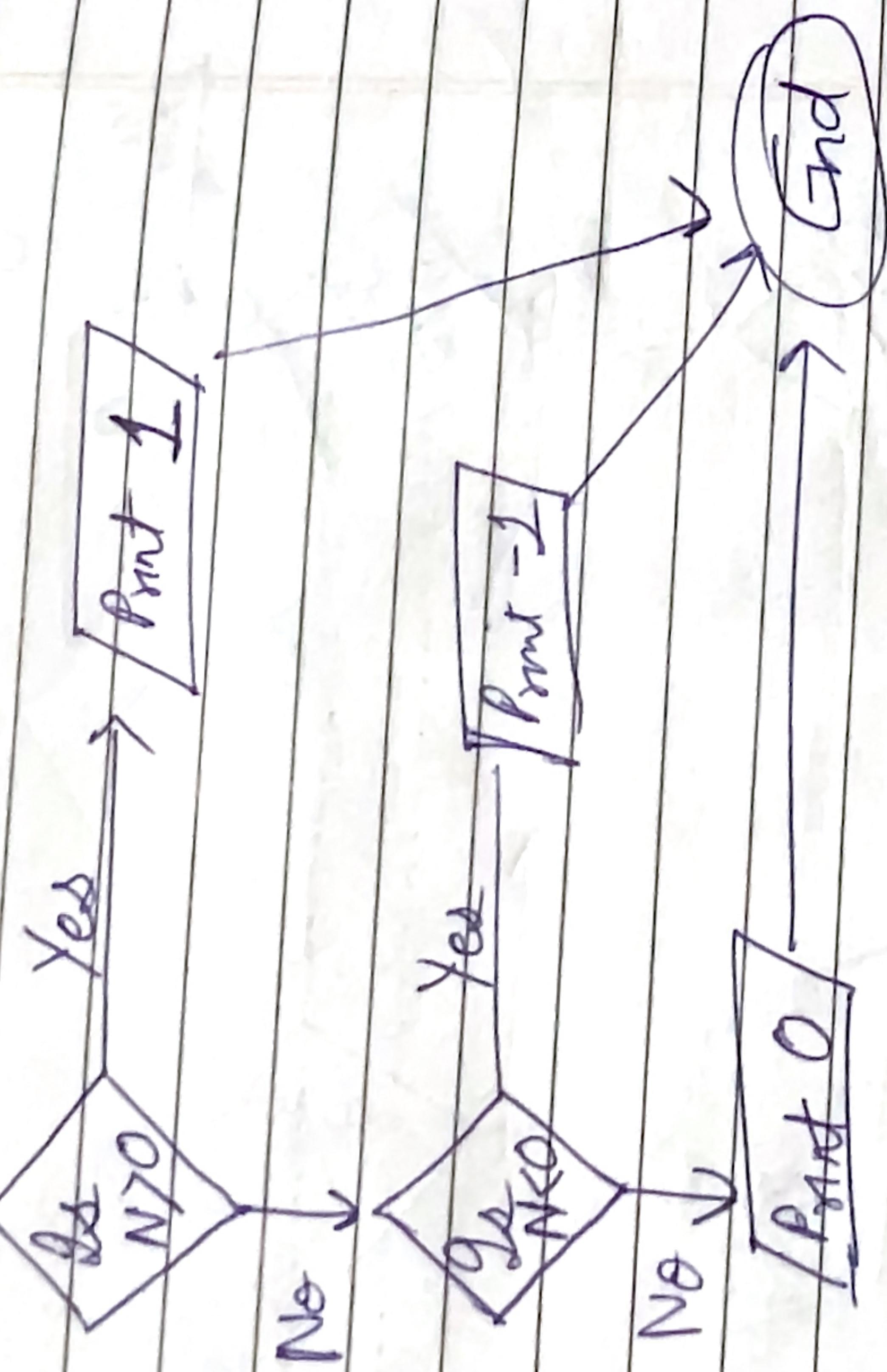
Start

Read A, B, C

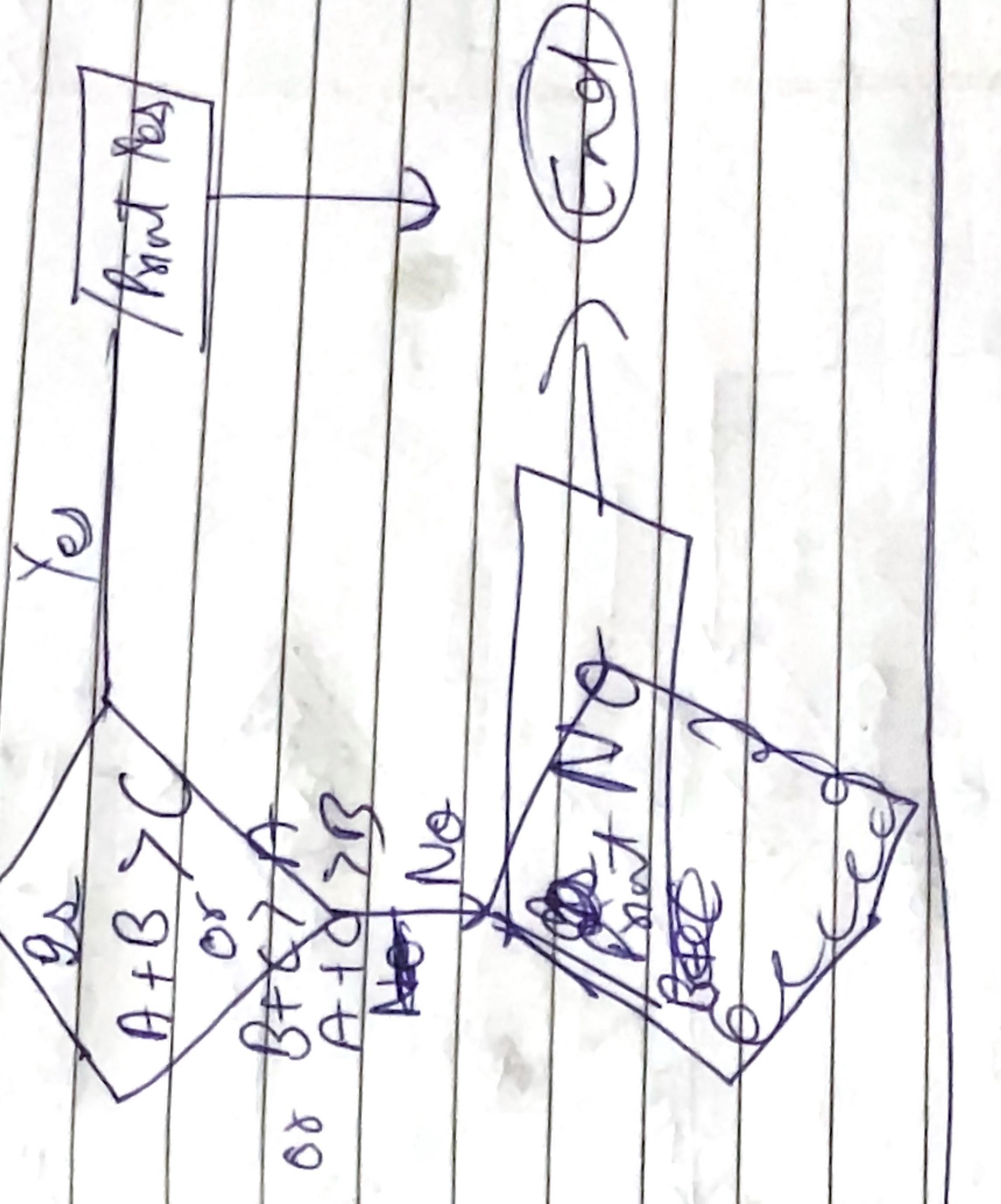


Start

↓
Read N

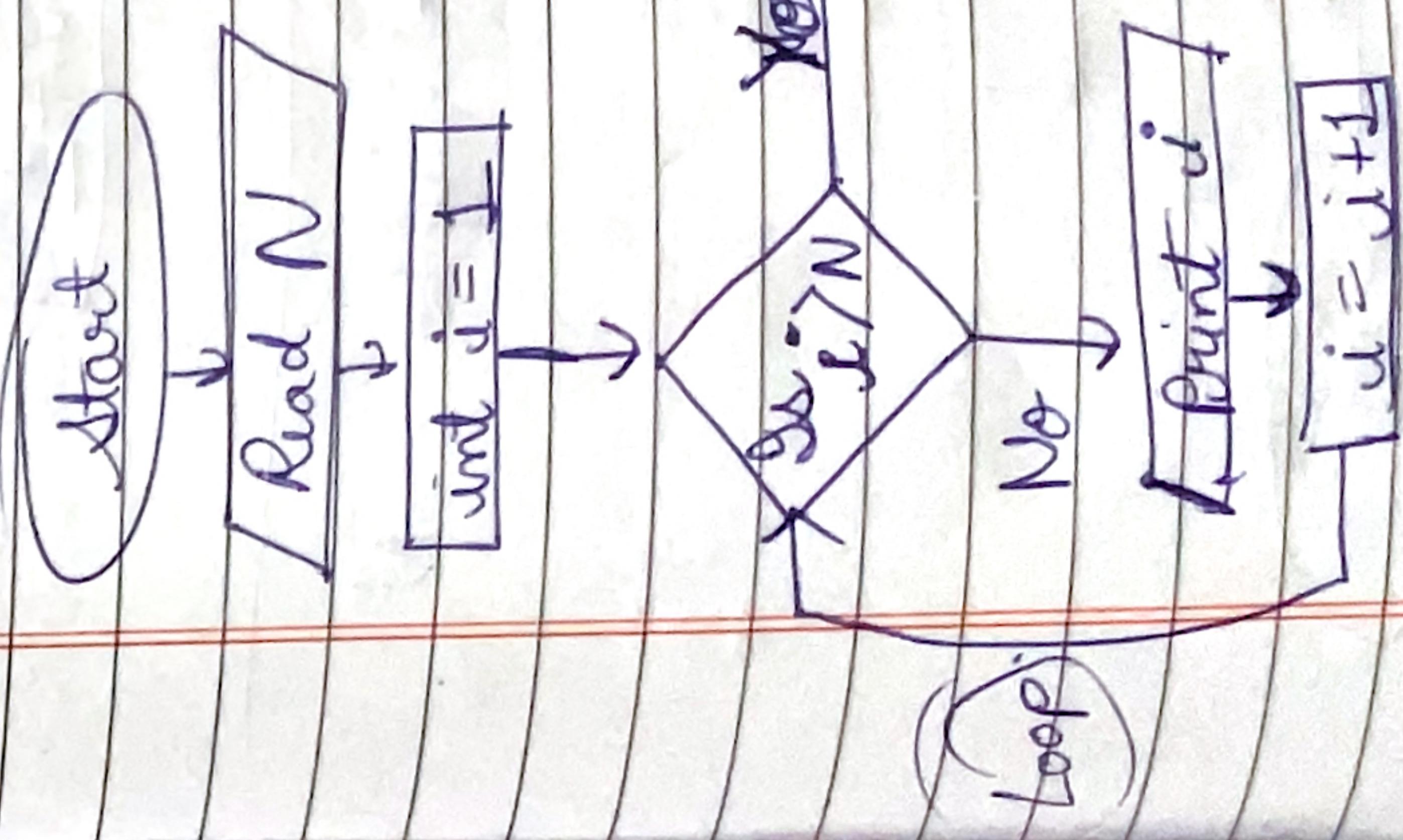


↓
Read A, B & C



Valid Triangle

* Print Numbers from 1 to N

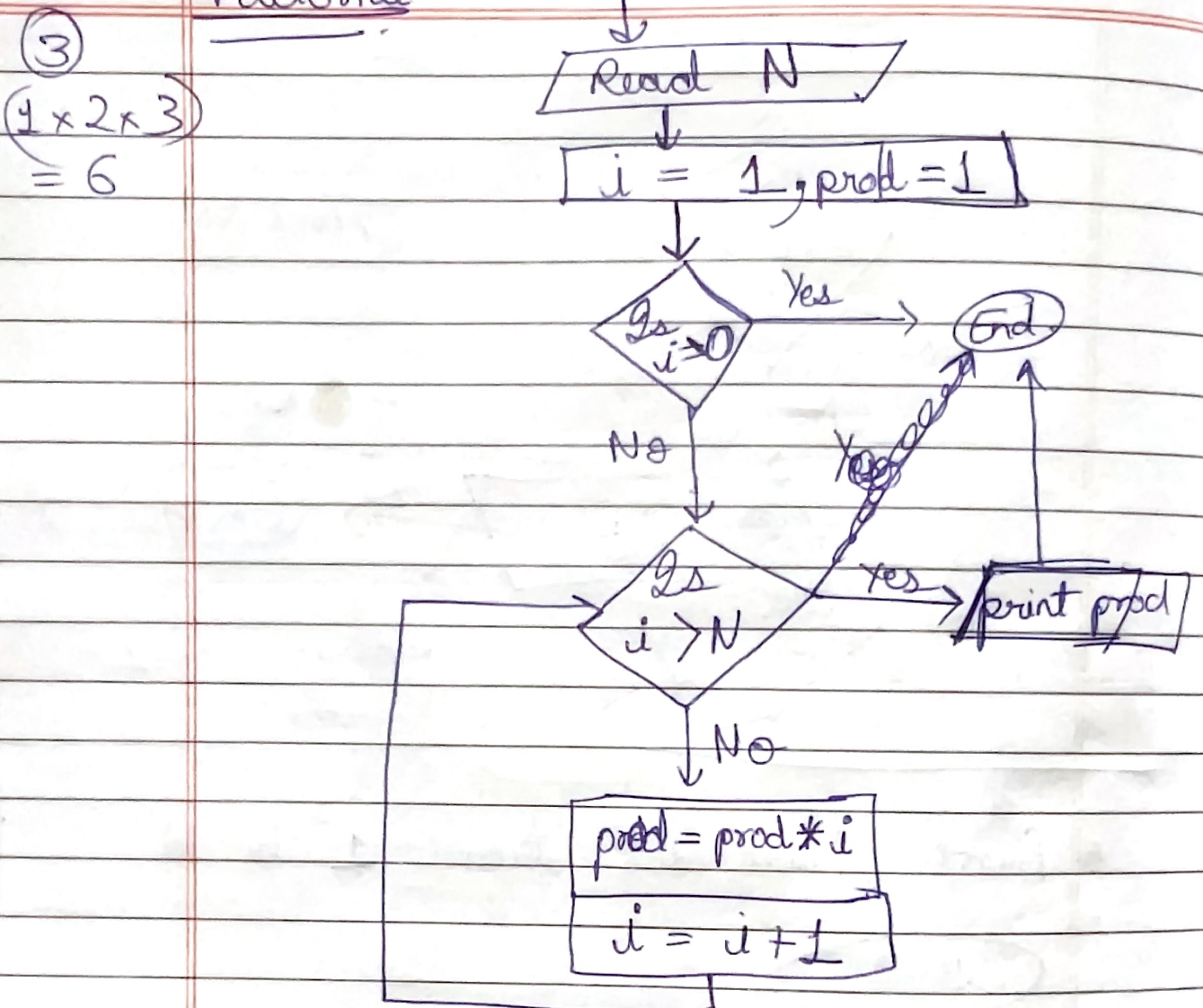


→ 3 numbers represents length of 3 lines
→ Sum of any two sides must be greater than the 3rd one

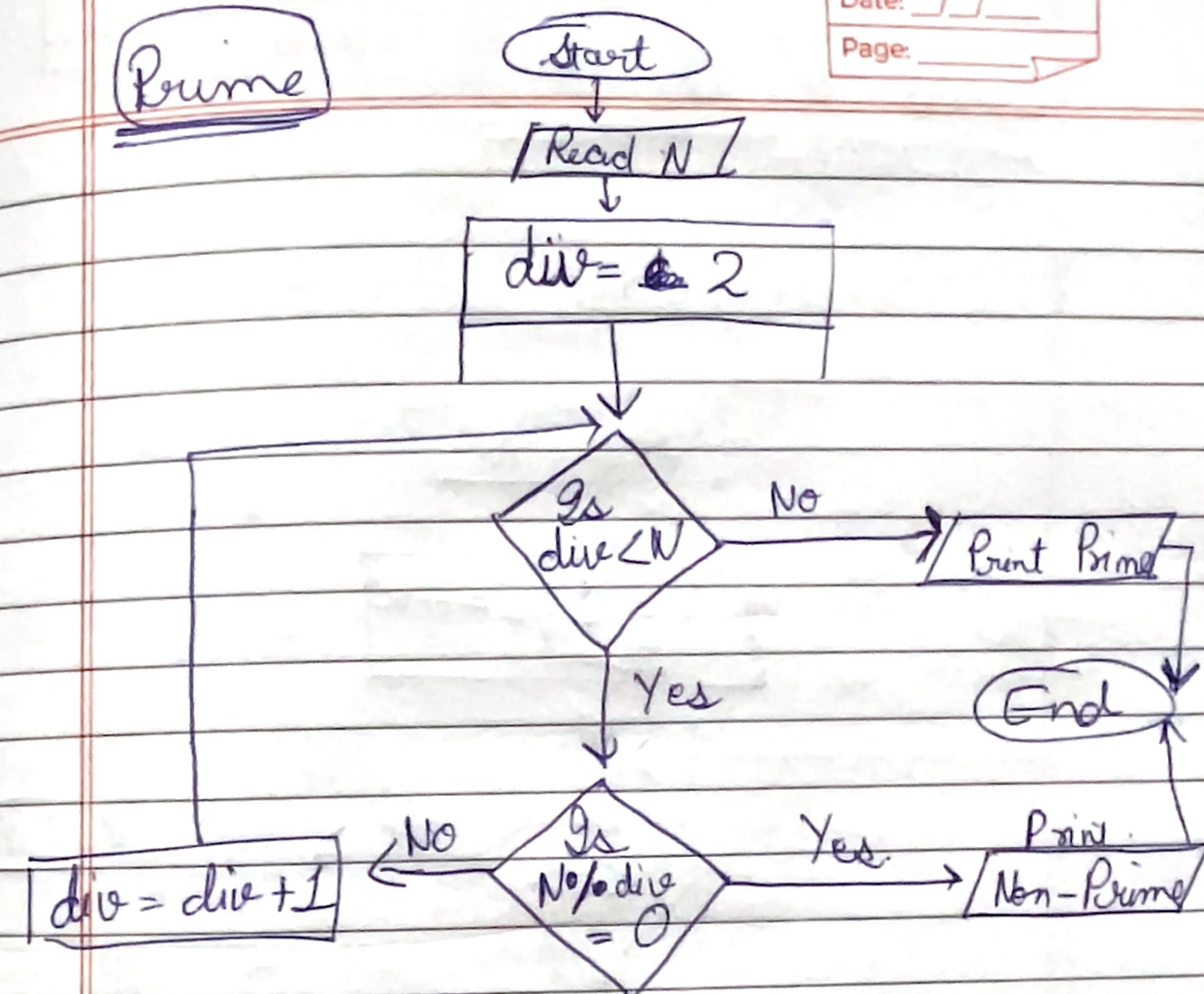
A, B, C

A + B > C
or
B + C > A
or
A + C > B

Factorial

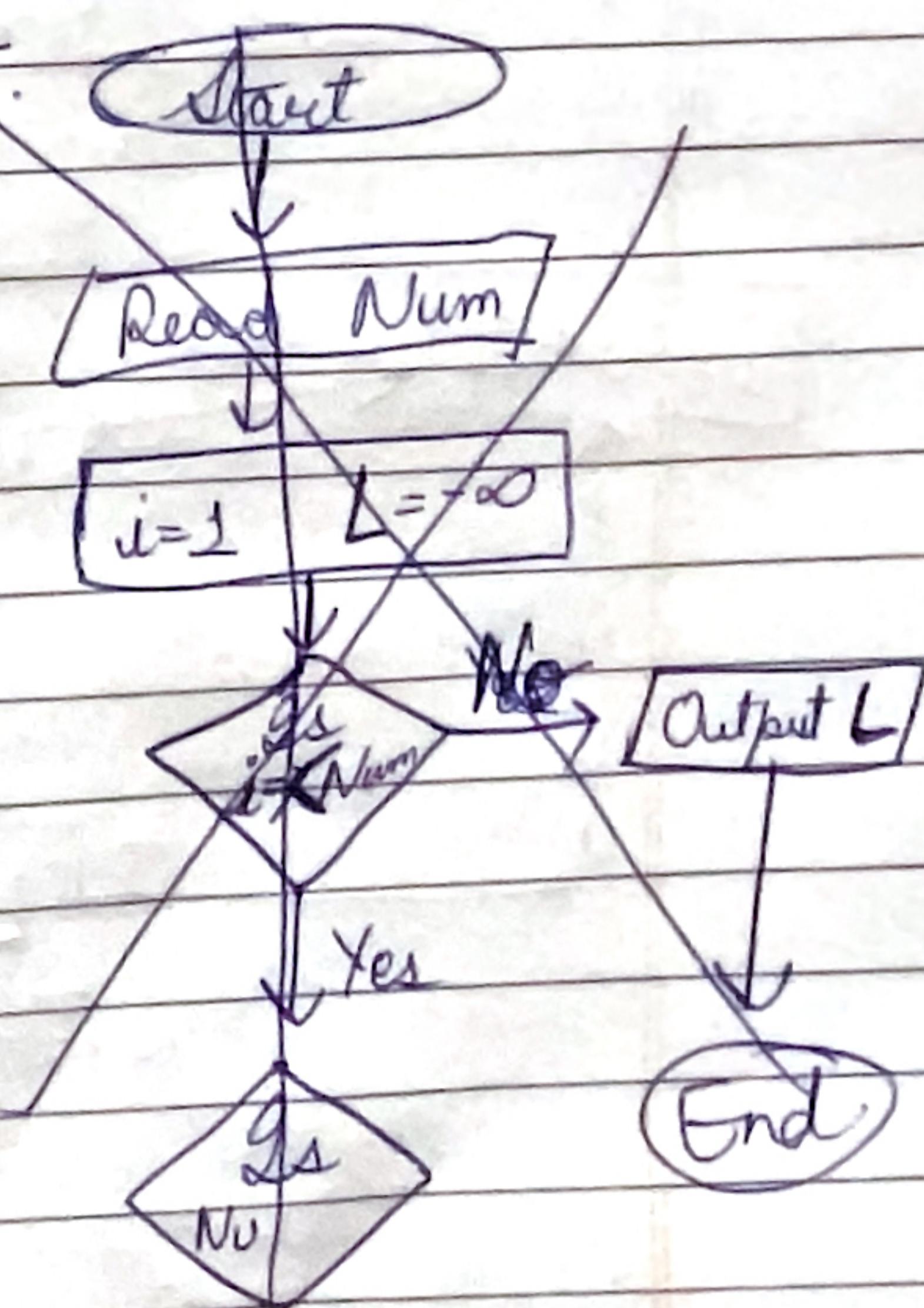
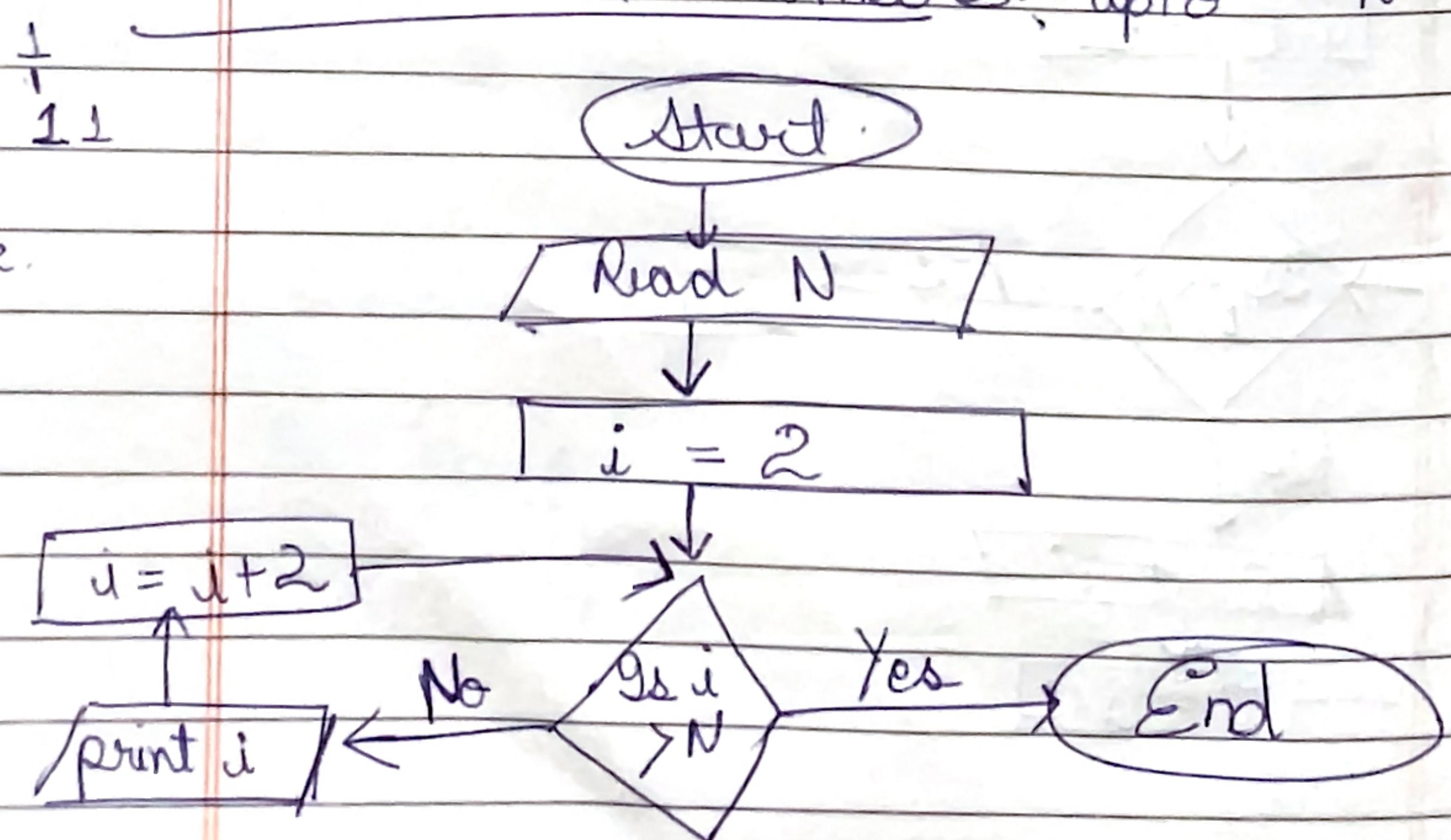


Prime

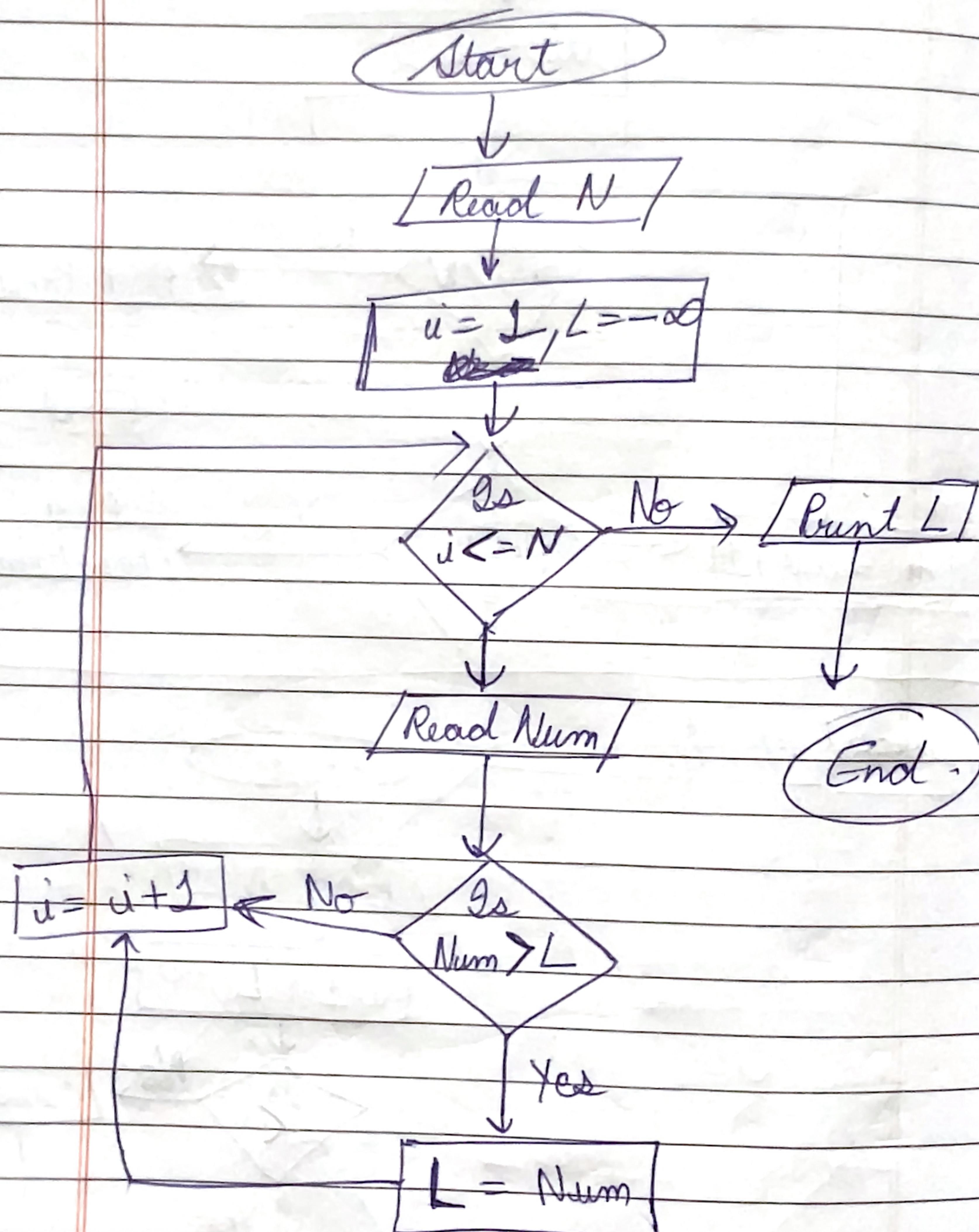


Largest of N numbers

Point Even Numbers upto N

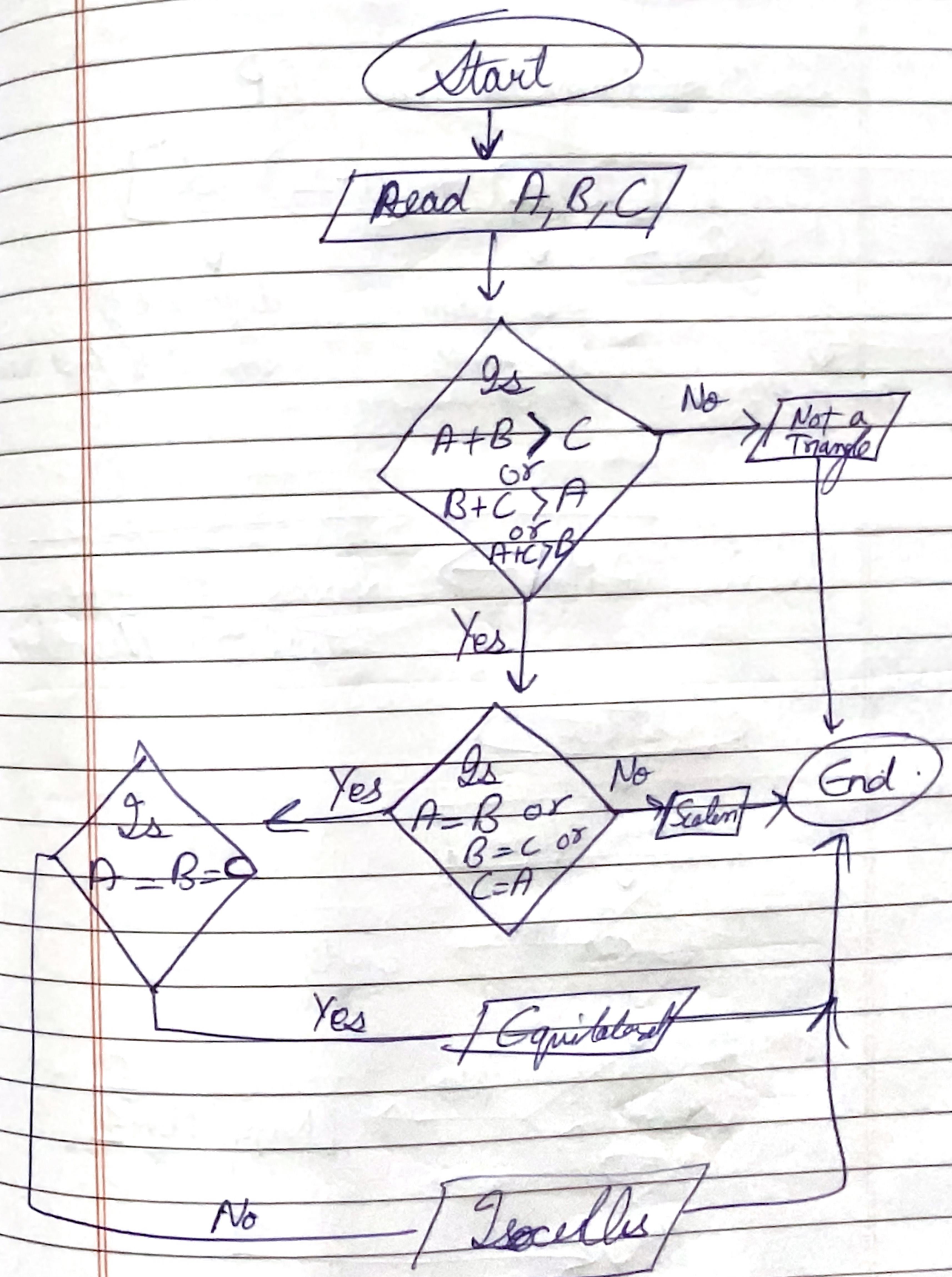


Largest of the N numbers



Assignments

Check Triangle



Sum of Evens

Sum of Numbers in AP

$$\frac{n}{2} [2(a) + (n-1)d]$$

↓ ↓
first term difference of
of series second & first term

no. of terms .

Date: _____
Page: _____

Date: _____
Page: _____

Yes ↘

$$N = \text{Num} / 2$$

$$a = 2, d = 2$$

$$\text{res} = \frac{N[2a + (N-1)d]}{2}$$

→ print res

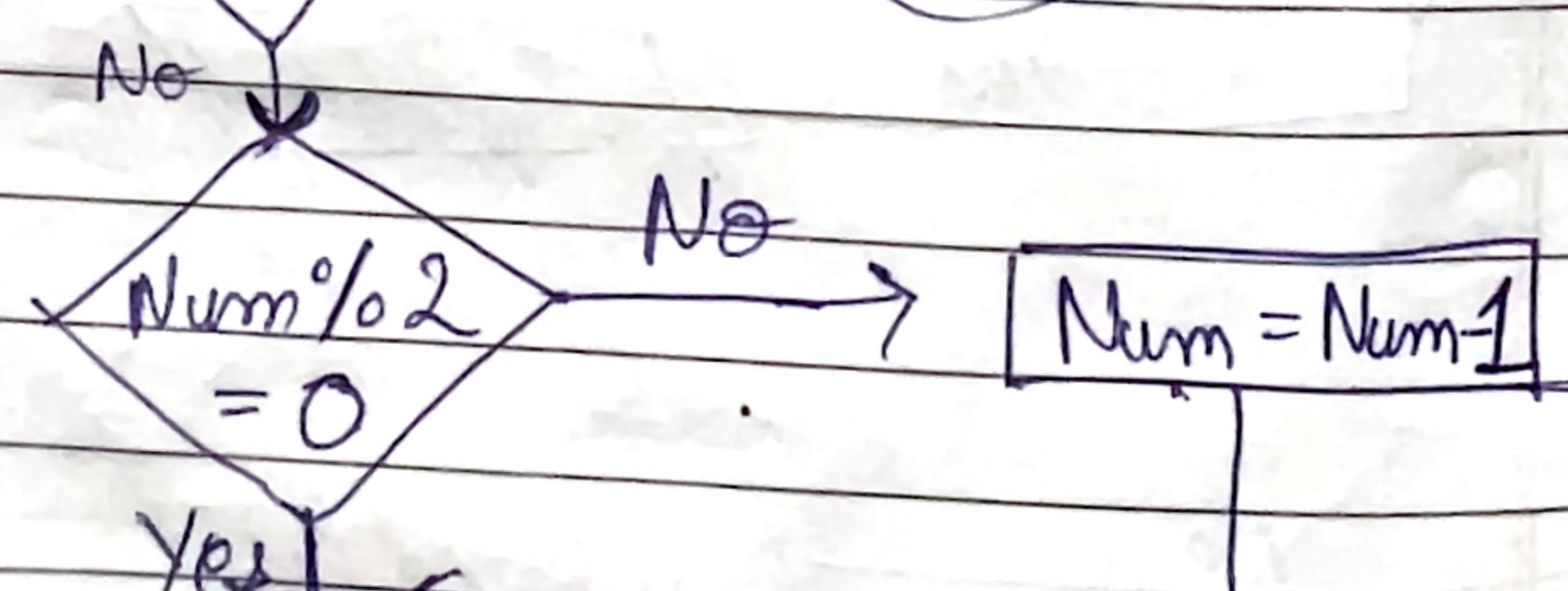
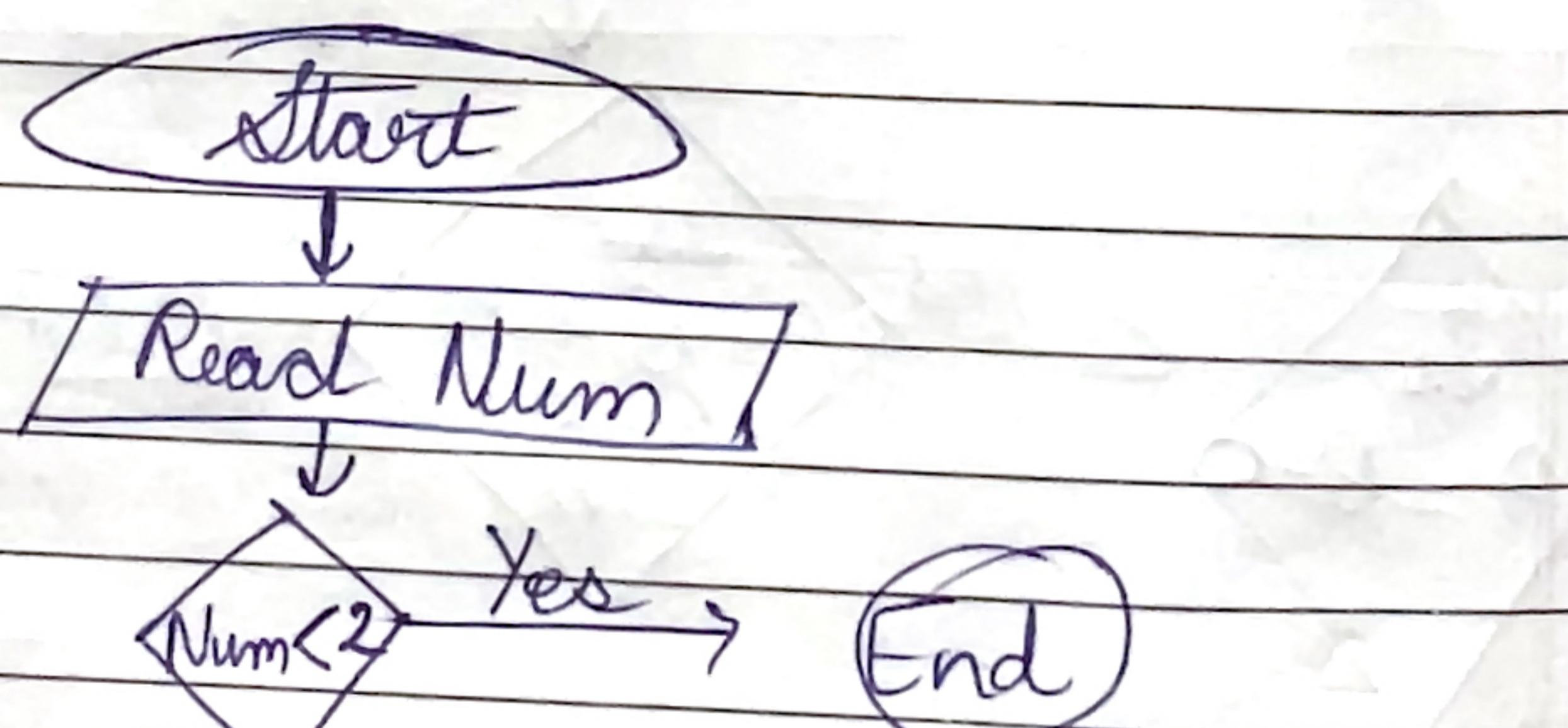
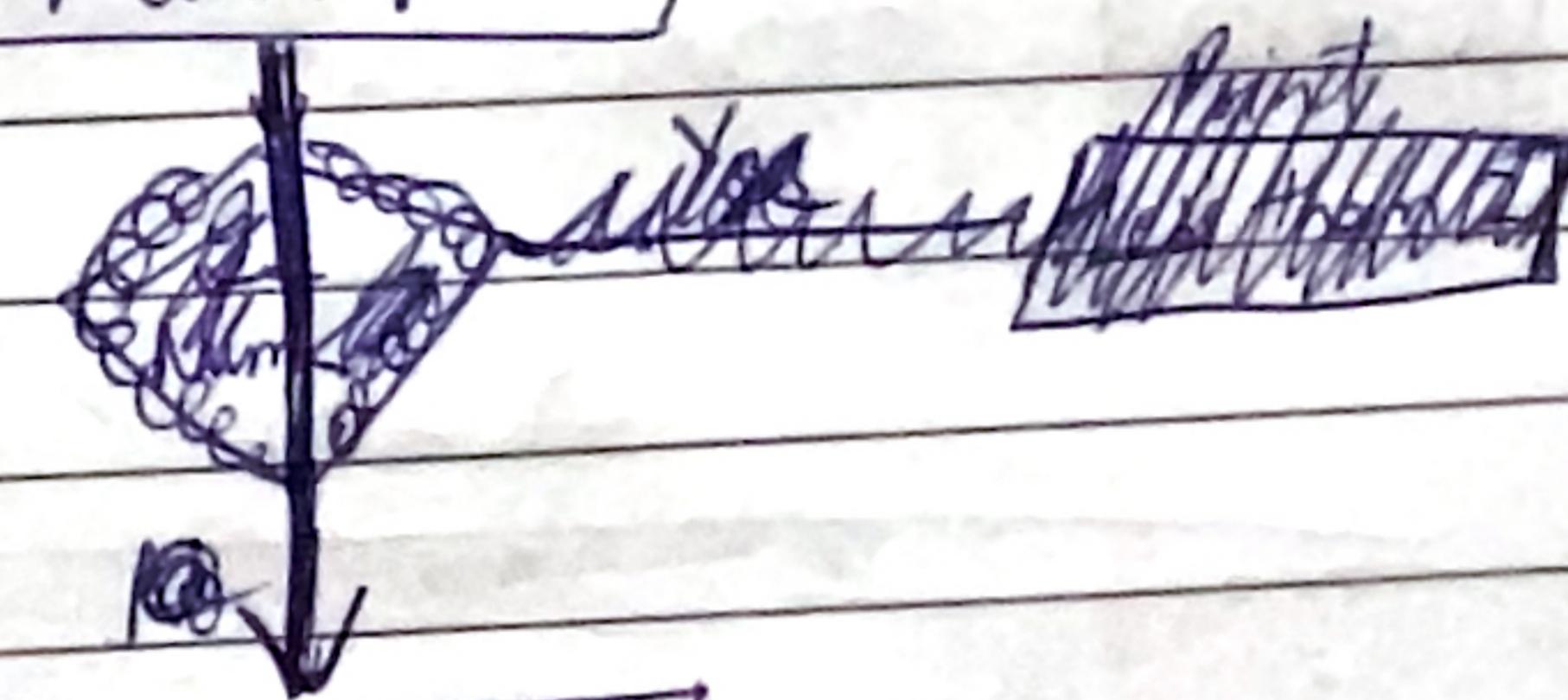
↓
End

Using AP → Sum of Evens
still Numbers

Normal

Start

Read Num



~~N = Num / 2
res = 0
a = 2
d = 2~~

~~$\frac{N}{2}$~~

Find GCD or H.C.F

Date: _____
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33, 12

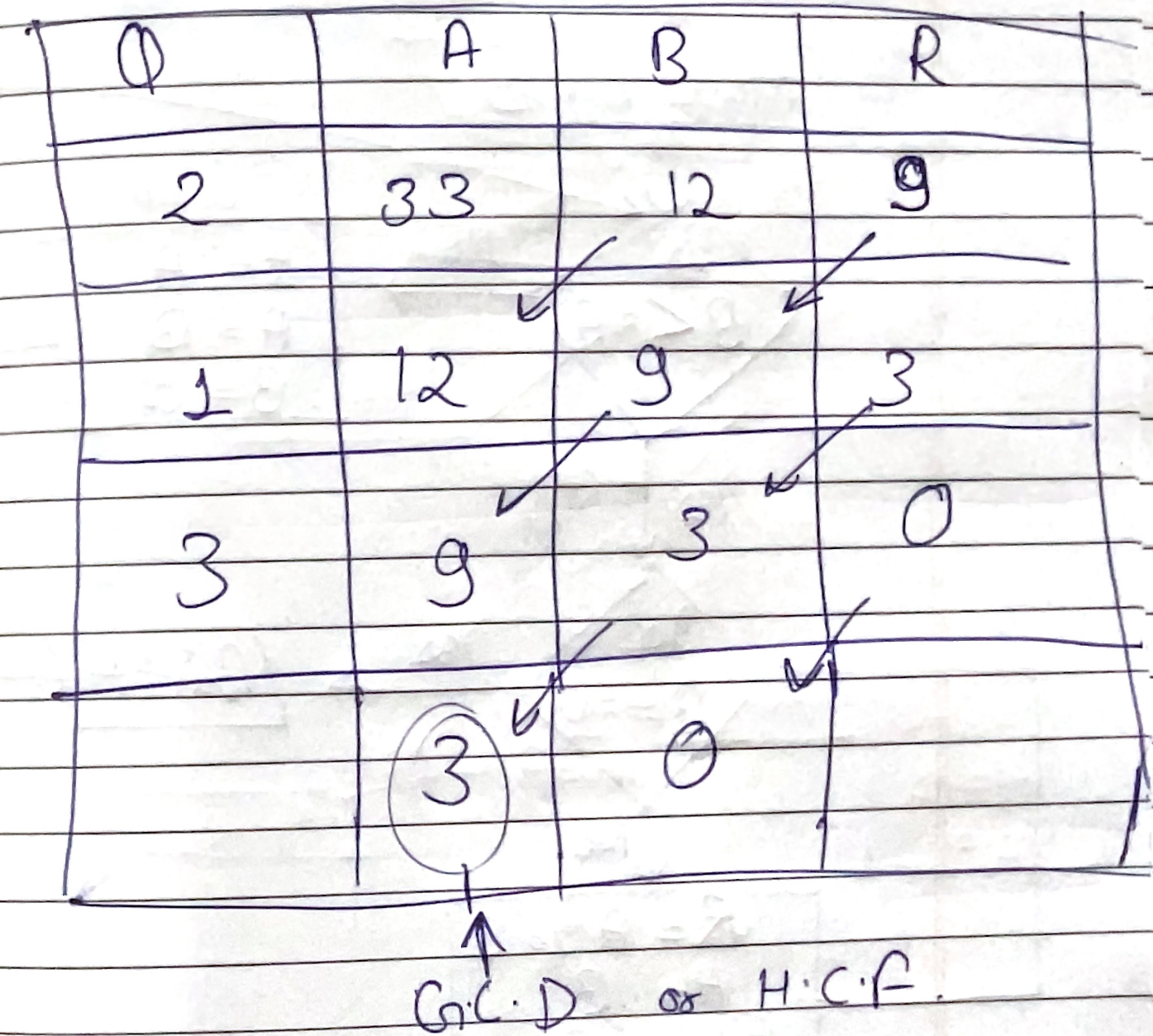
Date: _____
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~~Start~~

[Using Euclidean's
Algorithm]

Example:

	25	150
Divisors	1, 5, 25	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50, 75, 150
Common Divisors	1, 5, 25	
Greatest Common Divisor	25	



Rules

⇒ ① Always take Bigger numbers as A

② When B becomes 0, then value of A is the divisor.

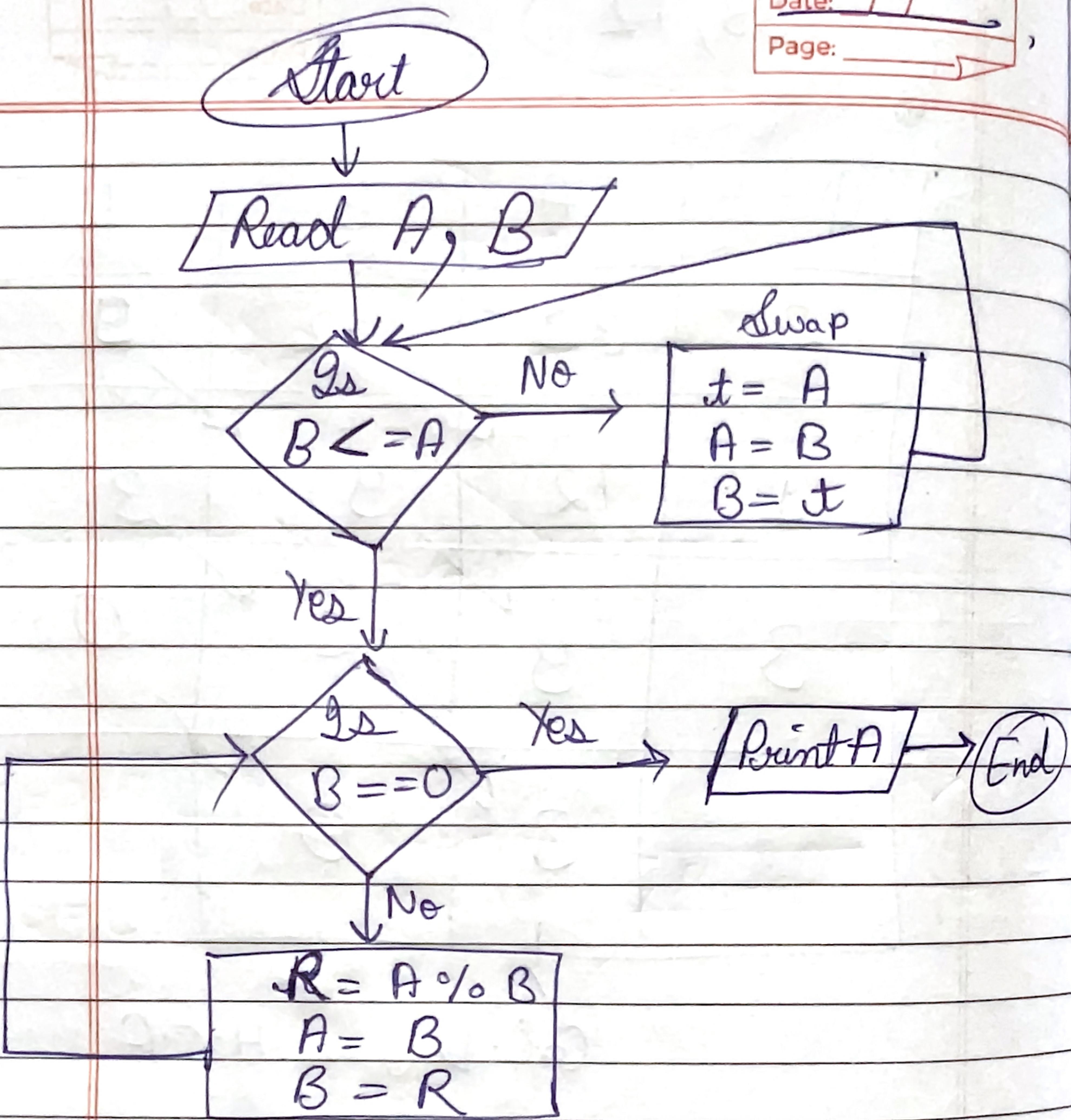
12

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 2 \\
 & 33 \\
 24) & 12 \\
 -9 & \hline
 & 3 \\
 & 3) 9 \\
 & -9 & \hline
 & 0
 \end{array}$$

G.C.D
because
R is 0 → 0

G.C.D

Date: _____
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(OR)

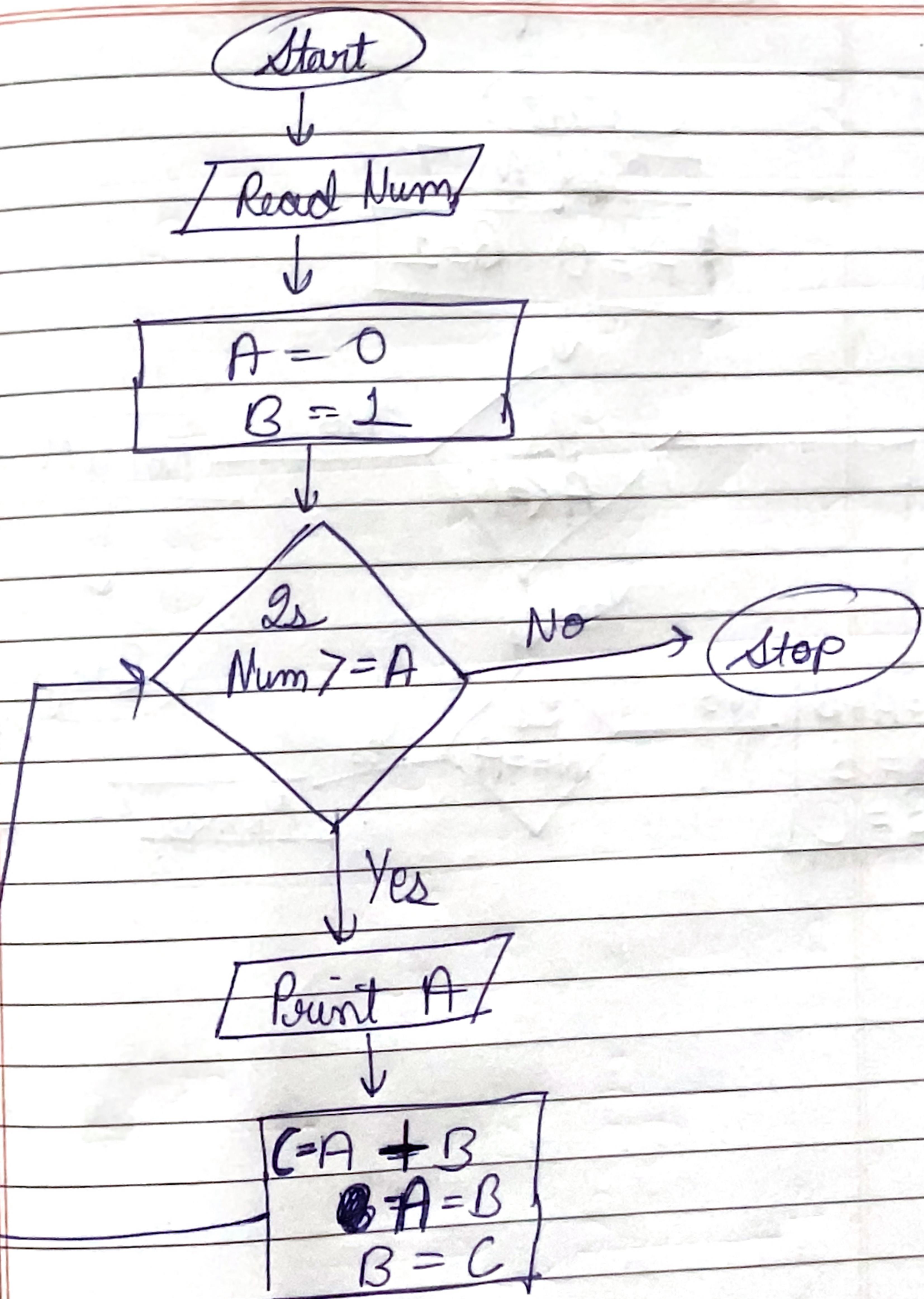
Using Recursive Function

```

def G.C.D(a, b)
    if b == 0:
        return a
    else:
        return G.C.D(b, a % b)
  
```

Fibonacci Numbers

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Page: _____



Member of Fibonacci

Date: _____
Page: _____

