מבוא לתכנות מדעי תרגיל בית 5

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שאלה 1:

Link: https://py3.codeskulptor.org/#user306 h0qaj2nSHS 1.py

הסבר:

מקבלים מספר n ומכניסים אותו לפונקציה שעושה ממוצע של מספרים אקראיים בקטע (0,1) עד n מקבלים מספרים יכנסו sumb ו נחלק ב counter.

```
Code
1 #question 1
2 import random
3 N=int(input("Please enter a number"))
4 #function
5 def newrandomaverage(N):
       # counter and sum
      counter=0
8
       sum=0
9
       for i in range(N):
10
           # get the sum from 0 to N, same as
11
           # 1,N+1
12
           sum+=random.random()
13
           counter+=1
           #get a float number because its
14
15
           #average
16
       average=float(sum/counter)
17
       return average
18 print(newrandomaverage(N))
```

ריצה אקראית לשני מספרים

Output

0.2215870359664535

Output

0.560208447775189

שאלה 2:

Link: https://py3.codeskulptor.org/#user306 7ba6J38feA 0.py

הסבר:

מקבלים שני מספרים ומגדירים פונקציה שעושה את הביטוי כמו בשאלה בעזרת for. אחר כך נדפיס אותה וגם נדפיס את פונקציה של exp ורואים שאם יהיה n גדול מ 50 הביטי יתקרב.

```
Code
 1 #question 2
 2 import math
3 x=int(input("Please enter x"))
 4 n=int(input("Please enter n"))
 5 def newexpapprox(x,n):
       #start sum from 1 because the question starts with 1
       #we dont add it later
     sum=1
       for i in range(1,n+1):
           sum+=(x**i)/math.factorial(i)
       return sum
13 #function value
14 print("My result for x=",x,"and n=",n,"is",format(newexpapprox(x,n),".3f"))
15 #real function value
16 # printing only 3 numbers after decimal as the examples show
17 print("The real value is",format(math.exp(x),".3f"))
```

x=10,n=5

Output

My result for x= 10 and n= 5 is 1477.667 The real value is 22026.466

x=10,n=10

Output

My result for x= 10 and n= 10 is 12842.305 The real value is 22026.466

x=10,n=50

Output

My result for x= 10 and n= 50 is 22026.466 The real value is 22026.466

x=10, n=100

Output

My result for x= 10 and n= 100 is 22026.466 The real value is 22026.466

:3 שאלה

Link: https://py3.codeskulptor.org/#user306 RTZB9BKluR 0.py

הסבר:

מקבלים 2 מחרוזות ובודקים כמה פעמים האות a מופיעה במחרוזת אם מופיעה a במחרוזת 2 יותר מדפיסים -1 אחרת מדפיסים 0.

```
Code
 1 #question 3
2 #get 2 words
3 word1=str(input("Please enter a word"))
4 word2=str(input("Please enter a word"))
5 def Count_a(arr1,arr2):
       #counter for each word
       count1=0
       count2=0
       #for to go over all the letters in the word
10
       for i in range(len(arr1)):
            if arr1[i]=='a':
11
12
                count1+=1
13
       #for to go over all the letters in the word
       for j in range(len(arr2)):
14
15
            if arr2[j]=='a':
16
                count2+=1
17
                #compare counteres
       if count2>count1:
19
            return -1
20
       else:
21
            return 0
22 print(Count_a(word1,word2))
```

מחרוזת aabc:1 מחרוזת aaabc :2



abacaa:1 מחרוזת aaabc :2 מחרוזת

0

שאלה 4:

Link: https://py3.codeskulptor.org/#user306 7EjrHGK23K 0.py

הסבר:

מקבלים מספר n ועושים ב אקראי או מוסיף ב 1 או יחסיר ב 1 הסתברות חצי לכל אחד המספר שלם וחיובי.

```
Code
 1 #Question 4
 2 import random
 3 inputa=int(input("Please enter a positive number"))
 4 def randgame(n):
      # we have 2 choices
      # so each one of them is 0.5 probability
       #return num+1 or num-1
       return random.choice((n-1,n+1))
9 # input has to be positive as the question asks
10 if inputa>0:
       print(randgame(inputa))
11
12 else:
       print("Please enter a positive number")
13
```

n=10 ריצה

Output

9

n=22

Output

23

Link: https://py3.codeskulptor.org/#user306 OxJB7NMZuF 8.py

הסבר

השחקן יתחיל ב 10 שקל וכל פעם הוא משחק נחסיר שקל ממנו ויש לו הסתברות חצי או לנצח (מקבל שקל) או נחסיר שקל. אם הוא מגיע ל 0 או 15 הלולאה תעצור ונבדוק אם הוא ניצח או הפסיד.

Code

```
1 #question 5
 2 import random
 3 def randgame():
       #player starts with 10
 4
       plaver=10
 6
       # while keeps going until break is occured
       while 1:
8
           # tell the player his balance
           print("balance:",player)
10
           print("Cost for game is: 1")
           # use x to help us find when to use break
11
12
           x=plaver
13
           #when the player plays he loses 1
14
           player-=1
15
           #either he wins and adds 2 so in the end he won 1
16
           # or he stays at the cost which is minus 1
17
           player=random.choice((player+2,player))
           print("After round:",player)
18
19
           # if the player has now more than he had before
20
           # then he won 1 shekel
21
           if player == x+1:
22
               print("added 1")
23
           else:
24
               print("minus 1")
25
           # if the player gets 0 which mean he lost
26
           # or he gets 15 which means he won
27
           # the game stops
28
           if player==0 or player ==15:
29
               break
30
       return player
31 #checking if the player won or lost all his money
32 if randgame()==0:
33
       print("Loss")
34 else:
       print("Win")
```

Cost for game is: 1 Output balance: 10 After round: 3 Cost for game is: 1 minus 1 After round: 11 added 1 balance: 3 balance: 11 Cost for game is: 1 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 12 added 1 After round: 2 balance: 12 Cost for game is: 1 minus 1 After round: 11 minus 1 balance: 2 balance: 11 Cost for game is: 1 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 10 After round: 3 minus 1 balance: 10 added 1 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 11 balance: 3 added 1 balance: 11 Cost for game is: 1 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 2 After round: 10 minus 1 minus 1 balance: 10 Cost for game is: 1 balance: 2 After round: 11 added 1 Cost for game is: 1 balance: 11 After round: 1 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 10 minus 1 minus 1 balance: 10 balance: 1 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 11 Cost for game is: 1 added 1 balance: 11 After round: 0 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 12 minus 1 added 1 balance: 12 Loss

Output balance: 10 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 9 minus 1 balance: 9 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 8 minus 1 balance: 8 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 9 added 1 balance: 9 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 10 added 1 balance: 10 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 11 added 1 balance: 11 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 12 added 1 balance: 12 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 13 added 1 balance: 13 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 14 added 1 balance: 14 Cost for game is: 1 After round: 15 added 1

Win

הסבר:

בתוך c,

נחשב a+b חלקי 2, ונבדוק אם הביטוי של הפונקציה קטן מ אפסילון שהוא מספר ממש קטן. נבדוק אם הפונקציה של c כפול פונקציה של a קטן מ אפס, אם כן

a=c אחרת

ונחזר ל a+b חלקי 2 עד שמגיעים להמספר.

מציבים a,b כמספרים בין לבין.

Output

x1= 0.3393707275390625

x2= 4.342239379882813

Code

```
1 import math
2 def f(x):
       #the function
       return(x**4-(5*x**3)+(5*x**2)-(10*x)+3)
4
5 def petaron(a,b,f,epsilon):
      # get the middle between a nd b
6
       c=(a+b)/2
8
       # the positive of c is more than a very small number
9
       while abs(f(c))>epsilon:
10
           # if the multiplication of the two inbetween numbers
11
           # is lower than 0
           if f(c)*f(a)<0:
12
               b=c
13
14
           else:
15
16
               # get really close to the number
           c = (a + b)/2
17
18
       return(c)
19 # applying the numbers to the function
20 # the last number is a really small number from hatergool
21 print("x1=",petaron(0,0.5,f,10**-4))
22 print("x2=",petaron(4,4.5,f,10**-4))
```