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1. SUM OF SERIES

Explanation:

Put simply, the sum of a series is the total the list of numbers, or terms in the series, add up to. If the sum of a series exists, it will be a single number (or fraction), like 0, ½, or 99.

- 1. User must enter the number of terms to find the sum of.
- 2. The sum variable is initialized to 0.
- 3. The for loop is used to find the sum of the series and the number is incremented for each iteration.
- 4. The numbers are added to the sum variable and this continues till the value of i reaches the number of terms.
- 5. Then the sum of the series is printed.

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```
Program 1:
#Series 0,2,6,12,....N
n=int(input("Enter the range of number(limit):"))
i=1
while(i<=n):
  print((i*i)-i,end=" ")
  i=i+1
Output 1:
Enter the range of number(limit):5
0 2 6 12 20
Program 2:
#Series 0,2,8,14,24,34....N
n=int(input("Enter the range of number(limit):"))
i=1
pr=0
while(i<=n):
  if(i\% 2==0):
    pr=pow(i,2)-2
    print(pr,end=" ")
  else:
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```

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```
pr=pow(i,2)-1
     print(pr,end=" ")
  i+=1
Output 2:
Enter the range of number(limit):6
0 2 8 14 24 34
Program 3:
#Series 1 4 7 10.....N
n=int(input("Enter the range of number(limit):"))
i=1
while (i \le n+1):
  print(i)
  i=i+3
print("It's the series")
Output 3:
Enter the range of number(limit):16
1
4
7
10
13
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```

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```
16
It's the series
Program 4:
#Series 1^3+2^3+3^3....N^3
n=int(input("Enter the value:"))
res=0
for i in range(1,n+1):
  res=res+(i*i*i)
print("Series:",res)
Output 4:
Enter the value:4
Series: 100
Program 5:
#Series 2+4+6+....N
n=int(input("Enter the range of number:"))
sum=0
i=0
while(i<=n):
  sum+=i
  i+=2
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```

```
print("Series:",sum)
```

Output 5:

Enter the range of number:12

Series: 42

Program 6:

```
#Series 1+11+111+1111...N
n=int(input("Enter the number of term:"))
s=0
sum1=0
print("Series are",end=" ")
for i in range(0,n):
    s=s*10+1
    print(s,end=" ")
    sum1=sum1+s
print()
```

Output 6:

Enter the number of term:5

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```
Series are 1 11 111 1111 11111
Series sum= 12345
Program 7:
#Series 9+99+999+9999...N
n=int(input("Enter the number of term:"))
sum=0
num = 9
for i in range(1,n+1):
  sum=sum + num
  num = (num*10)+9
print("The sum of the series=", sum)
Output 7:
Enter the number of term:3
Series sum= 1107
Program 8:
#Fibonacci series
n = int(input("Enter the value of 'n': "))
a = 0
b = 1
sum = 0
count = 1
print("Fibonacci Series: ", end = " ")
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```
while(count <= n):
 print(sum, end = " ")
 count += 1
 a = b
 b = sum
 sum = a + b
Output 8:
Enter the value of 'n': 8
Fibonacci Series: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13
Program 9:
#Series 1/2!+2/3!+3/4!....N/(N+1)!
s=0
f=1
n=int(input("Enter the number:"))
for i in range(1,n+1):
  f = (f+1)*i
  s=s+(i/f)
print(s)
```

Output 9:

Enter the number:5

1.0328809767012013

Program 10:

```
#Series 1+3+5+7...N
print("Enter the range of number:")
n=int(input())
sum=0
i=1
while(i<=n):
    sum+=i
    i+=2
print("Series:",sum)</pre>
```

Output 10:

Enter the range of number:51

Series: 676

Program 11:

```
#Series 1+2+3+4+....N
n=int(input("Enter the value:"))
sum=0
for i in range(1,n+1):
```

```
sum+=i
print("Series:",sum)
```

Output 11:

Enter the value:9

Series: 45

Program 12:

```
#Series 1!+2!+3!....N!
n=int(input("Enter the value:"))
fact=1
sum=0
for i in range(1,n+1):
   fact=fact*i
   sum=sum+fact
print(sum)
```

Output 12:

Enter the value:6

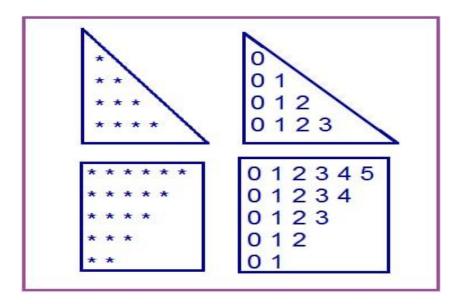
873

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2.NUMBER PATTERN

Explanation:

Number pattern is a pattern created by numbers of any geometrical shape using controlled loops like squares, triangles, rectangles, etc.



• Decide the number of rows and columns.

Accept the number of rows from a user using the input() function to decide the size of a pattern.

- Iterate rows.
- Iterate columns
- Print star or numberUse the print() function in each iteration of nested for loop to display the symbol or number of a pattern (like a star (asterisk *) or number).
- Add new line after each iteration of outer loop

• Add a new line using the print() function after each iteration of the outer loop so that the pattern display appropriately

Program 1:

```
#Number pattern 1
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(n):
   for j in range(i):
      print(i,end=" ")
```

Output 1:

Enter the number of rows:6

```
1
2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5
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```

Program 2

```
#Number pattern 2
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(1,n+1):
   for j in range(1,i+1):
      print(j,end=' ')

   print(" ")
```

Output 2:

Enter the number of rows:5

1

1 2

123

1234

12345

Program 3:

```
#Number pattern 3
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
b=0
for i in range(n,0,-1):
  b+=1
  for j in range(1,i+1):
    print(b,end=" ")
```

Output 3:

Enter the number of rows:5

5

Program 4:

```
#Number pattern 4
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(n):
   for j in range(i,n):
      print('5',end=" ")
```

Output 4:

Enter the number of rows:5

5 5 5 5 5

5 5 5 5

5 5 5

5 5

5

Program 5:

```
#Number pattern 5
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
i=1
while(i<=n):
    j=1
    while(j<=i):
    print((i*2-1),end=" ")
    j=j+1

i=i+1</pre>
```

Output 5:

Enter the number of rows:5

Program 6:

```
#Number pattern 6
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(i,0,-1):
        a=j
        print(a,end=" ")
        a=j+1
    print(" ")
```

Output 6:

Enter the number of rows:5

1

2 1

3 2 1

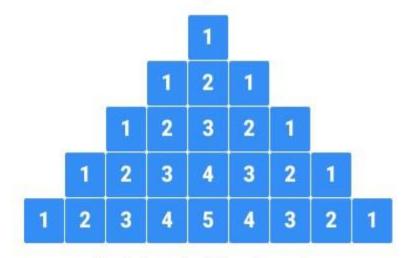
4321

54321

3.PYRAMID PATTERN

Explanation:

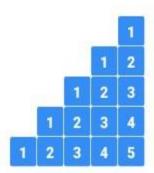
Palindromic Pyramid Pattern

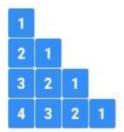


Logic for calculating elements:

Increasing half of the Pyramid

Decreasing half of the Pyramid





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Program 1:

```
#Pyramid pattern 1
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(0,n):
  for j in range(0,i+1):
    print('*',end=" ")
```

Output:

Enter the number of rows:5

```
*

* *

* * *

* * * *

* * * * *
```

Program 2:

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```
#Pyramid pattern 2
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(n+1,0,-1):
   for j in range(0,i-1):
      print('*',end=" ")
```

Output 2:

Enter the number of rows:5

Program 3:

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```
#Pyramid pattern 3
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(i):
        print(" ",end="")
    for j in range(n-i):
        print("*",end=" ")
```

Output 3:

Enter the number of rows:6

Program 4:

```
#Pyramid pattern 4
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(i):
        print(" ",end="")
    for j in range(n-i):
        print("*",end=" ")
```

Output 4:

Enter the number of rows:5

```
* * * * *

* * * *

* * *
```

Program 5:

```
#Pyramid pattern 5
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
m=(2*n)-2
for i in range(0,n):
    for j in range(0,m):
        print(end=" ")
        m=m-1
    for j in range(0,i+1):
        print("*",end=' ')
```

Output 5:

Enter the number of rows:6

Program 6:

```
#Pyramid pattern 6
n=int(input("Enter the number of rows:"))
for i in range(0,n):
  for j in range(0,i+1):
     print("*",end=" ")
  print("\r")
for i in range(n,0,-1):
  for j in range(0,i-1):
     print("*",end=" ")
  print("\r")
Output 6:
Enter the number of rows:5
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
* * * *
* * *
* *
*
```

4.PROGRAMS ON CONDITIONS

Explanation:

Decimal numbers:

A decimal is a number that consists of a whole and a fractional part. Decimal numbers lie between integers and represent numerical value for quantities that are whole plus some part of a whole.

Binary numbers:

A binary number system is one of the four types of number system. In computer applications, where binary numbers are represented by only two symbols or digits, i.e. 0 (zero) and 1(one). The binary numbers here are expressed in the base-2 numeral system. For example, (101)2 is a binary number. Each digit in this system is said to be a bit.

Armstrong number:

An Armstrong number is a number such that the sum! of its digits raised to the third power is equal to the number! itself. For example, 371 is an Armstrong number, since ! 3**3 + 7**3 + 1**3 = 371.!

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Reversing a number:

Reversing a number means changing all the digits of a number to bring the digit at the last position to the first position and vice-versa

Prime number:

Prime numbers are numbers that have only 2 factors: 1 and themselves. For example, the first 5 prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, and 11.

Leap year:

To be a leap year, the year number must be divisible by four – except for end-of-century years, which must be divisible by 400

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```
Program 1:
#Decimal to binary
n=int(input("Enter the number:"))
sum=0
while(n>0):
  r=n\%2
  sum=sum*10+r
  n=n/2
print(sum)
Output 1:
Enter the number:46
11101
Program 2:
#Binary to decimal
n=int(input("Enter the num:"))
num=n
sum=0
base=1
while (n>0):
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```

```
rem=n%10
  sum=sum+rem*base
  n=n//10
  base=base*2
print(sum)
Output 2:
Enter the num:1101
13
Program 3:
#Armstrong number
n=int(input("Enter the num:"))
num=n
sum=0
while(n>0):
  rem=n%10
  sum=sum+(rem**3)
  n=n//10
if(sum==num):
```

```
print("Armstrong number")
else:
    print("Not Armstrong number")
```

Output 3:

Enter the num:153

Armstrong number

Program 4:

```
#Reversing a number
n=int(input("Enter the num:"))
num=n
sum=0
while(n>0):
    rem=n%10
    sum=(sum*10)+rem
    n=n//10
```

Output 4:

Enter the num:153

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Program 5: #Prime numbers between 1 to 50 start=int(input("Enter the lower bound:")) stop=int(input("Enter the upper bound:")) print("Prime numbers are:") for n in range(start,stop): if(n>1): for i in range(2,n): if(n%i) == 0: break else: print(n,end=" ") Output 5: Enter the lower bound:1 Enter the upper bound:50 Prime numbers are:

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47

Program 6:

```
#Leap year between 1900 to 2000

start=int(input("Enter the lower bound year:"))

stop=int(input("Enter the higher bound year:"))

years=[]

for year in range(start,stop+1):

if (year%400==0):

years.append(year)

elif ((year%4==0)and(year%100!=0)):

years.append(year)

print(years)
```

Output 6:

Enter the lower bound year:1900

Enter the higher bound year:2000

[1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000]

Web reference:

- Geeks for geeks
- Programiz
- **❖** Javatpoint
- CodesCracker
- **❖** Great Learning

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