

NAME: Lauron, John Enrico D. DATE: 10/09/2023

ALGORITHM EXERCISE # 5.1

LE 5.11: Average of Even Numbers and Product of Odd Numbers (Pseudocode)

START

- INITIALIZE evenSum as 0
- 2. INITIALIZE oddProduct as 1
- 3. INITIALIZE evenCount as 0
- 4. INITIALIZE numbers as 10
- 5. INITIALIZE average as float
- 6. PROMPT and READ integer, i
- 7. FOR i = 1; i < 11; i++ DO
 - 8.1 DISPLAY input integers, numbers [i]
- 8. FOR int i = 1; i < 11; i ++ DO
 - 9.1 IF numbers [i] is divisible by 2 THEN
 - 9.1.1 FIND the sum of the even numbers, evenSum
 - 9.1.2 evenCount++

9.2 ELSE

9.2.1 FIND the product of the odd numbers, oddProduct *= numbers [i]

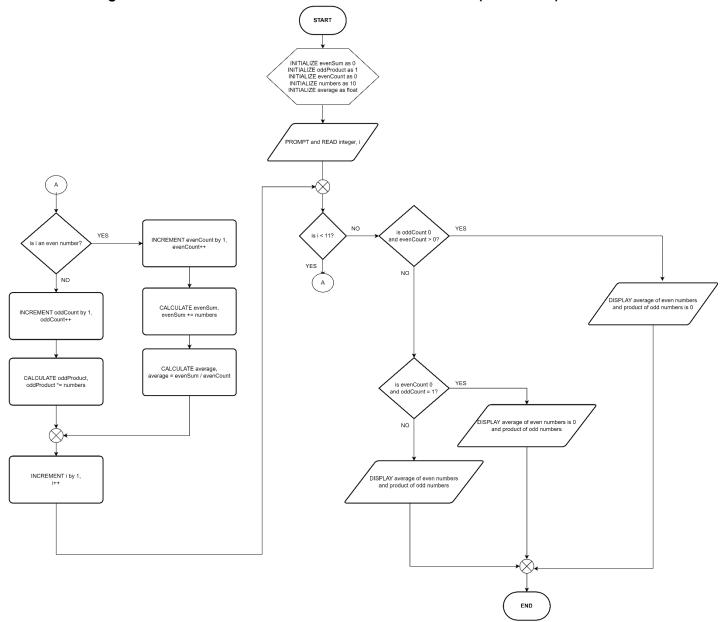
9.3 ENDIF

- 9. ENDFOR
- 10. COMPUTE the average of all even numbers, evenSum / evenCount
- 11. IF oddProduct is equal to 1 and evenSum is greater than 0
 - a. DISPLAY the average of all even integers
 - b. DISPLAY the product of all odd integers is 0
- 12. ELSE IF oddProduct is not equal to 1 and evenSum is equal to 0
 - a. DISPLAY the average of all even integers is 0
 - b. DISPLAY the product of all odd integers
- **13. ELSE**
 - a. DISPLAY the average of all even integers and the product of all odd integers
- 14. ENDIF

END



LE 5.11: Average of Even Numbers and Product of Odd Numbers (Flowchart)





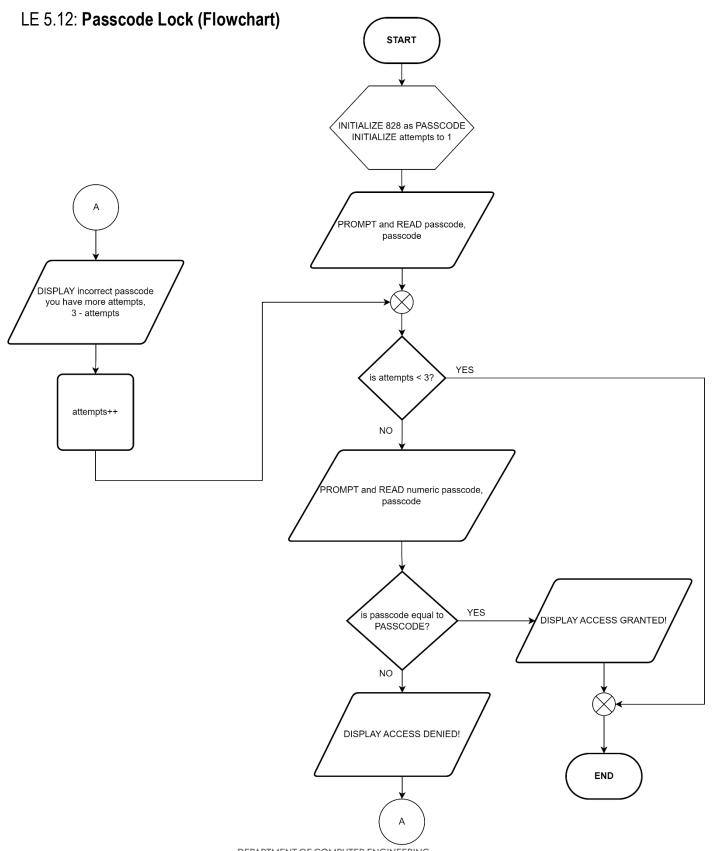
LE 5.12: Passcode Lock (Pseudocode)

START

- 1. INITIALIZE 828 as PASSCODE
- 2. INITIALIZE attempts to 1
- 3. PROMPT and READ passcode
- 4. WHILE passcode is not equal to PASSCODE and attempts is less than 3
 - 4.1 DISPLAY incorrect passcode you have more attempts, 3 attempts
 - 4.2 attempts++
 - 4.3 PROMPT and READ the numeric passcode
- 5. IF passcode is equal to PASSCODE THEN
 - 5.1 DISPLAY ACCESS GRANTED
- 6. ELSE
 - 6.1 DISPLAY ACCESS DENIED
- 7. ENDIF
- 8. ENDWHILE

END





DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING
University of San Carlos - Talamban Campus
Nasipit, Talamban, Cebu City Philippines 6000



LE 5.13: Problem Solver Menu (Pseudocode)

START

- 1. DO
 - 3.1 PROMPT and GET the user's choice for the problem solvers, choice
 - 3.2 IF choice is equal to 1 THEN
 - 3.2.1 PROMPT and READ base, base
 - 3.2.2 PROMPT and READ exponent, exponent
 - 3.2.3 CALCULATE result, result = base^exponent
 - 3.2.4 DISPLAY result
 - 3.3 ELSE IF choice is equal to 2 THEN
 - 3.3.1 INITIALIZE factorial as 1
 - 3.3.2 PROMPT and READ number, n
 - 3.3.3 FOR count = 1; count <= n; i++ DO
 - 3.3.4 CALCULATE factorial, factorial *= count
 - 3.3.5 DISPLAY factorial
- 2. ENDFOR
- 3. ELSE IF choice is equal to 3 THEN
 - 5.1 INITIALIZE a,b,c,discriminant,root1,root2 as float
 - 5.2 PROMPT and READ the value of a, c
 - 5.3 PROMPT and READ the value of b, c
 - 5.4 PROMPT and READ the value of c, c
 - 5.5 CALULATE discriminant, discriminant = b * b 4 * a * c
- 4. IF (a and b is equal to 0) THEN
 - 6.1 DISPLAY there is no solution
- 5. ELSE IF (a is equal to 0) THEN
 - 7.1 CALCULATE root1, root1 = -1 * c / b
 - 7.2 DISPLAY there is only one root
- 6. ELSE IF (discriminant is less than 0) THEN
 - 8.1 DISPLAY there are no real roots
- 7. ELSE
 - 9.1 CALCULATE root1, root1 = (-1 * b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a)
 - 9.2 CALCULATE root1, root1 = (-1 * b sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a)
 - 9.3 IF (root1 is equal to root2)
 - 9.3.1 DISPLAY one solution found
 - **9.4 ELSE**
- 9.4.1 DISPLAY two solutions found

10 ENDIF

10.1 ELSE IF choice is requal to 4 FINE MERING



10.1.1 DISPLAY thank you for using ScarMath

10.2 ELSE

10.2.1 DISPLAY please enter numbers 1 – 4 only

11 WHILE choice is not equal to 4

END



LE 5.13: Problem Solver Menu (Flowchart)

