Python – Numbers

Purpose

This lab was designed to teach you how to use iteration to implement basic algorithms to solve various mathematical functions.

Description

Implement the 10 functions in numbers.py. You're not allowed to use Strings or any of Python's built-in functions. For example, you must implement the power(base, exponent) function and you are not allowed to use ** or call the function from the math module.

Program Shell

numbers.py is provided

```
Testing digits (num) function!
2 4 6 8 1 0
1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9
Testing gcd(a, b) function!
gcd(10, 5) = 5
gcd(128, 96) = 32
gcd(90, 20) = 10
gcd(1203, 18) = 3
gcd(-13, 48) = 1
gcd(50, 75) = 25
Testing lcm(a, b) function!
lcm(10, 5) = 10
lcm(128, 96) = 384
1cm(90, 20) = 180
lcm(1203, 18) = 7218
lcm(-13, 48) = 624
lcm(50, 75) = 150
Testing is prime(num) function!
2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89 97
```

Project: Numbers

```
Testing print 4 perfect numbers(n) function!
6 28 496 8128
Testing is odious(num) function!
1 2 4 7 8 11 13 14 16 19 21 22 25 26 28 31 32 35 37 38
Testing is evil(num) function!
0 3 5 6 9 10 12 15 17 18 20 23 24 27 29 30 33 34 36 39
Testing power (base, exp) function!
power(3, 5) = 243
power(2, 10) = 1024
power(4, -3) = 0.015625
power(7, -2) = 0.02040816326530612
power(8, 5) = 32768
power(10, 9) = 1000000000
power(2, 32) = 4294967296
power(2, 64) = 18446744073709551616
Testing prime factorization(num) function!
2 == 2
3 == 3
 4 == 2^2
 5 == 5
 6 == 2 * 3
 8 == 2^3
 9 == 3^2
10 == 2*5
11 == 11
12 == 2^2*3
13 == 13
14 == 2*7
15 == 3*5
16 == 2^4
17 == 17
18 == 2*3^2
19 == 19
20 == 2^2 \times 5
21 == 3*7
22 == 2*11
23 == 23
24 == 2^3*3
25 == 5^2
26 == 2*13
27 == 3^3
29 == 29
30 == 2*3*5
31 == 31
32 == 2^5
33 == 3*11
34 == 2*17
35 == 5*7
```

```
36 == 2^2*3^2

37 == 37

38 == 2*19

39 == 3*13

40 == 2^3*5

41 == 41

42 == 2*3*7

43 == 43

44 == 2^2*11

45 == 3^2*5

46 == 2*23

47 == 47

48 == 2^4*3

49 == 7^2

google == 2^100*5^100
```

Project: Numbers