

Assignment1

June 13, 2020

1. function return input - Multiplication Table

```
[1]: def mul_table(table_no, max_records=10):  
    table = {}  
    for i in range(1, max_records + 1, 1):  
        table[str(i) + '*' + str(table_no)] = i*table_no  
    return table  
  
print(mul_table(int(input("Enter table number : "))))
```

Enter table number : 5

{'1*5': 5, '2*5': 10, '3*5': 15, '4*5': 20, '5*5': 25, '6*5': 30, '7*5': 35, '8*5': 40, '9*5': 45, '10*5': 50}

2. display Twin prime_numbers below 1000

```
[2]: def find_prime_pairs(n):  
  
    sieve = [True] * n  
  
    if n > 0:  
        sieve[0] = False  
    if n > 1:  
        sieve[1] = False  
  
    for number in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1): #iterate sqrt of n to  
        if sieve[number]:  
            for index in range(number * number, n, number): # set squared terms  
                →are not prime  
                sieve[index] = False  
  
    return [(a, b) for b, a in enumerate(range(0, n - 2), start=2) if sieve[a]  
            →and sieve[b]] #enumerate numbers n-2 (for pairs) if both the pairs are true  
            →with step=2  
  
print(*find_prime_pairs(int(input("Enter number : "))), sep='\n')
```

Enter number : 153

(3, 5)

(5, 7)
(11, 13)
(17, 19)
(29, 31)
(41, 43)
(59, 61)
(71, 73)
(101, 103)
(107, 109)
(137, 139)
(149, 151)

3. Prime Factors

```
[3]: import math
def primeFactors(n):

    # Print the number of two's that divide n
    while n % 2 == 0:
        print(2)
        n = n / 2

    # n must be odd at this point
    # so a skip of 2 ( i = i + 2) can be used
    for i in range(3,int(math.sqrt(n))+1,2):

        # while i divides n , print i ad divide n
        while n % i== 0:
            print (i)
            n = n / i

    # Condition if n is a prime
    # number greater than 2
    if n > 2:
        print (n)

primeFactors(int(input("enter number to find primefactor : ")))
```

```
enter number to find primefactor : 153
3
3
17.0
```

4. formulae of permutations and combinations

$$p(n, r) = n! / (n-r)!$$

$$(n, r) = n! / (r!(n-r)!) = p(n,r) / r!$$

```
[4]: def perm_comb(objects, time):
```

```
    x,y = objects, time
```

```

def fact(num):
    factorial = 1
    for i in range(1, num+1):
        factorial = factorial*i
    return factorial

def permutation(x, y):
    return fact(x) / fact(x-y)

def combination(x, y):
    return fact(x)/(fact(y) * fact(x-y))

return print("Permutation is {}".format(permutation(x, y)),"\n", "No. of_
→combination is {}".format(combination(x,y)))

perm_comb(int(input("Enter number of objects: ")),int(input("Enter time : ")))

```

Enter number of objects: 5
Enter time : 2
Permutation is 2.2857142857142856
No. of combination is 0.5714285714285714

5. Decimal to Binary

```

[5]: def dec_to_bin(x):
    return int(bin(x)[2:])
dec_to_bin(int(input("enter a decimal number to convert binary : ")))

```

enter a decimal number to convert binary : 10

[5]: 1010

6. Cubesum, isArmstrong, Armstrong

```

[6]: def cubesum(x):
    for i in str(x):
        i = int(i)
        yield i**3

def PrintArmStrong(x):
    print("Armstrong number is {}".format(x))

def isArmStrong(x, CubeSum):
    CubeSum = sum(CubeSum)
    if x == int(CubeSum):
        print("Given number is armstrong number")
        PrintArmStrong(x)
    else:

```

```

    print("Given number is not Armstrong Number")

num = int(input("Enter number : "))
CubeSum = list(cubesum(num))
isArmStrong(num, CubeSum)

```

Enter number : 153
 Given number is armstrong number
 Armstrong number is 153

7. prodDigits()

```

[7]: def prodDigits(num):
    prodig = 1
    for i in num:
        prodig*=int(i)
    return prodig

prodDigits(input("Enter a number to find pro digits : "))

```

Enter a number to find pro digits : 153

[7]: 15

8. MDR & MPersistence

```

[8]: temp=list()

def MPersistence(x):
    return len(x)

def MDR(num):
    temp.append(num)
    num = prodDigits(num)

    if num >= 10:
        temp.append(str(num))
        MDR(str(num))
    else:
        temp.append(str(num))
        mdr = list(set(temp))
        mdr = [int(i) for i in mdr]
        mdr.sort(reverse=True)
        print("MDR is {}".format(mdr))
        print("MPR is {}".format(MPersistence(mdr)))

MDR(input("Enter number : "))

```

Enter number : 86
MDR is [86, 48, 32, 6]
MPR is 4

9. sumPdivisors()

```
[13]: def sumPdivisors(num):  
    devisors=[]  
    for i in range(1, num, 1):  
        if num%i == 0:  
            devisors.append(i)  
        else:  
            pass  
    return sum(devisors)  
  
print(sumPdivisors(int(input("Enter number : "))))
```

Enter number : 153
81

10. ProperSumDevisors()

```
[14]: def ProperSumDevisors(num):  
  
    perfectSumDevisors=[]  
    for i in range(1, num+1, 1):  
        if i==1:  
            perfectSumDevisors.append(i)  
        else:  
            devisors = sumPdivisors(i)  
            if devisors == i:  
                perfectSumDevisors.append(devisors)  
            else:  
                pass  
    return perfectSumDevisors  
  
print(ProperSumDevisors(int(input("Enter Number : "))))
```

Enter Number : 86
[1, 6, 28]

11. Amicable numbers proper divisor pair

```
[15]: def Amicable(num):  
    devisors = {}  
    pairs = []  
    for i in range(1, num+1, 1):  
        devisors[str(i)] = str(sumPdivisors(i))  
  
    for key in devisors.keys():
```

```

    val = divisors.get(key)

    if divisors.get(val) == key:
        pairs.append((key, val))

    return [pair for pair in pairs if pair[0] != pair[1]]

print(Amicable(int(input("Enter number : "))))

```

Enter number : 1000
[('220', '284'), ('284', '220')]

12. filter() odd no

```

[16]: import numpy as np
num = np.arange(1, 100, 1) # input list
print([odd for odd in filter(lambda x: 0 if x % 2 == 0 else x, num)])

```

[1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99]

13. cubeOfelmnts() in a list

```

[17]: num = np.arange(1, 1000, 1) # input list

cubeOfelmnts = map(lambda x: dict({str(x) : x**3}) if x**3 in num else False,
    ↪num)

print([i for i in cubeOfelmnts if i!=False])

```

[{'1': 1}, {'2': 8}, {'3': 27}, {'4': 64}, {'5': 125}, {'6': 216}, {'7': 343}, {'8': 512}, {'9': 729}]

14. map(), filter() whose elements are cube of even number in a given list

```

[13]: import numpy as np
num = np.arange(1, 11, 1) # input list
cubeOfelmnts = map(lambda x: x**3, filter(lambda x: x if x % 2 == 0 else False,
    ↪num))
print([i for i in cubeOfelmnts if i!=False])

```

[8, 64, 216, 512, 1000]

[]: