



Lab Manual

Practical and Skills Development

CERTIFICATE

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Practical no : 1

Date: 04/10/25

TITLE: Factorial Computation Using Loop

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python program for the calculation of factorial values using loops.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Python; iterative loop constructs

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This experiment involves calculating the factorial of a non-negative integer. The code uses a for loop to multiply all integers from 1 up to the input value. Students gain experience noting the behaviour of the factorial operation in computational tasks, appreciating its uses in mathematics, combinatorics, and algorithms involving permutations and combinations. The lab also guides students through handling special cases (like $0! = 1$), practicing repeated multiplication, and troubleshooting via hands-on programming.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Program correctly computes factorial for given input.



DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: with edge cases and Dealing initializing the result variable.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Loop-based algorithm building, mathematical operations, handling user input.

```
▶ import tracemalloc
import time
start = time.time()
tracemalloc.start()
def factorial(n):
    factorial = 1
    for x in range(1,n+1):
        factorial*= x
    print(factorial)
end = time.time()
print(end-start)
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
print(f"Current memory usage is {current }; Peak was {peak}")

n = int(input("enter your number"))
factorial(n)
```

```
⤵ 0.0005495548248291016
Current memory usage is 2245; Peak was 29186
enter your number5
120
```



Practical No: 2

Date: 04/10/25

TITLE: Palindrome Number Checker

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python program to check whether a number is a palindrome.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Python programming language, string slicing technique

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This experiment focuses on determining whether a numeric input reads the same forwards and backwards. The student writes a Python program that accepts an integer, converts it to a string, and then uses slicing to reverse the string. The program compares the original and reversed string values; if they match, the input is identified as a palindrome. Students learn about type conversion, string manipulation, and efficient comparison logic. Furthermore, this lab emphasizes correct user interaction, algorithm development, and real-life applications (such as error-checking in data and patterns in cryptography). The brief encourages students to appreciate the utility of palindromes in computer science while mastering basic coding skills.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Program classifies numbers correctly as palindrome or not

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Understanding string indexing and reversal logic in Python

SKILLS ACHIEVED: String handling, type conversion, logical thinking.

```
▶ import tracemalloc
    import time
    start = time.time()
    tracemalloc.start()
    def is_palindrome(n):
        n_str = str(n)
        n_str_reversed = n_str[::-1]
        return n_str == n_str_reversed
    end = time.time()
    print(end-start)
    current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
    print(f"Current memory usage is {current}; Peak was {peak}")

    num = input()
    if is_palindrome(num):
        print(f"{num} is a palindrome")
    else:
        print(f"{num} is not a palindrome")

→ 0.0005502700805664062
    Current memory usage is 590078; Peak was 4910747
    45
    45 is not a palindrome
```



Practical No: 3

Date: 04/10/25

TITLE: Mean of Digits Calculation

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python program that calculates the average (mean) of a number's digits.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Python programming language; loop statements, data type conversion

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The experiment involves breaking down an integer into its individual digits, summing them, and dividing by the count to obtain the mean. The code converts the integer to a string for easy iteration, then extracts each digit and computes the required values. Students learn how to implement loops for repetitive tasks, manipulate data types, and perform arithmetic operations to compute average values. This task not only strengthens programming fundamentals but also connects software development with mathematical logic, regular data analysis, and digit-processing applications in digital systems

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Mean value of digits is calculated and displayed for input numbers.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Challenges managing type conversion and cumulative calculations.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Loop construction, arithmetic computation, data processing.

```
import tracemalloc
import time
start = time.time()
tracemalloc.start()

def mean_of_digits(n):
    n_str = str(n)
    sum_of_digits = 0
    count_of_digits = 0
    for digit in n_str:
        sum_of_digits += int(digit)
        count_of_digits += 1
    if count_of_digits == 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return sum_of_digits / count_of_digits

end = time.time()
print(end-start)
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
print(f"Current memory usage is {current}; Peak was {peak}")

num1 = int(input())
print(f"The mean of digits in {num1} is: {mean_of_digits(num1)}")
```

→ 0.0011720657348632812
Current memory usage is 3063038; Peak was 4910747
67
The mean of digits in 67 is: 6.5



Practical No: 4

Date: 04/10/25

TITLE: Digital Root Calculation

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python program that computes the digital root of a number.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Python; loop constructs, digit extraction

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Digital root is a unique numeric property used in number theory and checksums. The program repeatedly sums the digits of an input number until the result is a single digit. Students learn to iterate over digits, update the processing value, and monitor loop termination conditions. The practical emphasizes digit processing logic, importance of digital roots in error detection, and how computational tools can implement mathematical principles. Through coding and experimentation, students build an understanding of iterative digit summing and its usefulness in practical computation.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Digital root calculated accurately for tested inputs.



DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Recognizing loop exit when only one digit remains.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Iterative processing, numeric manipulation, loop logic.



Practical No: 5

Date: 04/10/25

TITLE: Abundant Number Checker

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python program that identifies abundant numbers.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Python programming language; loops, arithmetic checks

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: An abundant number is one where the sum of its proper divisors exceeds the number itself. This experiment guides students in devising an algorithm to search for and sum all divisors less than the number. Through repeated testing, students develop efficient looping, comparison logic, and divisors identification approaches. This brief integrates basic mathematical reasoning with practical computer programming, strengthening the connection between algorithmic problem-solving and foundational maths. Understanding abundance sharpens skills relevant for number theory, cryptography, and performance analysis in software engineering.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Program correctly indicates whether a number is abundant or not.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Implementing divisor-summing logic and optimizing loop boundaries.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Loop handling, divisor calculation, conditional programming.

```
▶ import tracemalloc  
    import time  
  
    start = time.time()  
    tracemalloc.start()  
  
    def is_abundant(n):  
        proper_divisors_sum = 0  
        for i in range(1, n // 2 + 1):  
            if n % i == 0:  
                proper_divisors_sum += i  
        return proper_divisors_sum > n  
  
    end = time.time()  
    print(end-start)  
    current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()  
    print(f"Current memory usage is {current}; Peak was {peak}")  
  
    num1 =int(input())  
    if is_abundant(num1):  
        print(f"{num1} is an abundant number")  
    else:  
        print(f"{num1} is not an abundant number")  
  
→ 0.0006339550018310547  
Current memory usage is 915074; Peak was 4910747  
45  
45 is not an abundant number
```



Practical No: 6

Date: 11/10/25

TITLE: Analysis and Validation of Deficient Numbers Using Python

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To design a Python function that determines whether a given number is deficient, meaning the sum of its proper divisors is less than the number itself.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Logical decomposition of the problem. Iterative approach for divisor identification. Python built-in arithmetic operators and loops

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A deficient number is a number for which the sum of all proper divisors (excluding the number itself) is less than the number.

The function examines every integer less than n, checks if it divides n, sums them, and compares with n to conclude “True” or “False”.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: The function successfully identifies whether a number is deficient and returns a boolean output accordingly.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Ensuring only proper divisors were included (excluding n). Handling small numbers where divisor logic is limited.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Understanding of number theory concepts. Applying loops and conditional checks. Enhanced logical reasoning for divisor-based problems.

```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def is_deficient(n):
4     # Find sum of proper divisors
5     sum_div = 0
6     for i in range(1, n):
7         if n % i == 0:
8             sum_div += i
9     # Check if deficient
10    return sum_div < n
11
12 # User input
13 num = int(input("Enter a number to check if it is deficient: "))
14 if is_deficient(num):
15     print(num, "is a Deficient Number.")
16 else:
17     print(num, "is NOT a Deficient Number.")
18 
```

Enter a number to check if it is deficient: 45
45 is a Deficient Number.
==== Code Execution Successful ===



Practical No: 7

Date: 11/10/25

TITLE: Development of a Harshad (Niven) Number Evaluation Function

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To create a Python function that checks whether a number is a Harshad number, meaning it is divisible by the sum of its digits.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Digit extraction using modulo and integer division

Summation operations

Conditional divisibility checking

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A Harshad number must satisfy:

$$n \% (\text{sum of digits of } n) == 0$$

The function computes the digit sum and verifies the divisibility condition.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: A working function capable of accurately determining Harshad numbers across a range of inputs.



DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Breaking down multi-digit numbers efficiently

Ensuring that the digit-sum process handles all numeric types correctly

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Mastery in digit manipulation

Deep understanding of numeric properties

Improved ability to convert mathematical definitions into code logic.

A screenshot of an online Python compiler interface. On the left, the Python code is displayed, which defines a function to check if a number is Harshad and then uses it to check if 34 is a Harshad number. On the right, the output window shows the user entering '34', the program outputting '34 is NOT a Harshad Number.', and a message indicating successful code execution.

```
1 # Online Python Compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def is_harshad(n):
4     # Calculate sum of digits
5     digit_sum = sum(int(d) for d in str(n))
6     # Check divisibility
7     return n % digit_sum == 0
8
9 # User input
10 num = int(input("Enter a number to check if it is a Harshad number: "))
11 if is_harshad(num):
12     print(num, "is a Harshad Number.")
13 else:
14     print(num, "is NOT a Harshad Number.")
15 
```

Enter a number to check if it is a Harshad number: 34
34 is NOT a Harshad Number.
*** Code Execution Successful ***



Practical No: 8

Date: 11/10/25

TITLE: Automorphic Number Identification Through Square Pattern Matching

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To implement a Python function that verifies whether a number is automorphic, meaning its square ends with the number itself.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Number squaring using Python arithmetic

String slicing and comparison

Mathematical pattern analysis

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: An automorphic number n satisfies:

square of n ends with digits of n

Example: $25 \rightarrow 625$ (ends in 25).

The function converts numbers to string form and checks suffix matching.



RESULTS ACHIEVED: Correct identification of automorphic numbers, verified through multiple test cases.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Choosing between numeric vs. string-based comparison

Ensuring accurate slicing for multi-digit numbers

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Working with Python string manipulation

Reinforcing logical pattern recognition

Strengthening mathematical interpretive skills.

```
1 # Online Python compiler (Interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def is_automorphic(n):
4     square = n ** 2
5     # Check if square ends with the number itself
6     return str(square).endswith(str(n))
7
8 # User input
9 num = int(input("Enter a number to check if it is Automorphic: "))
10 if is_automorphic(num):
11     print(num, "is an Automorphic Number.")
12 else:
13     print(num, "is NOT an Automorphic Number.")
14 |
15 |
```

Enter a number to check if it is Automorphic: 56
56 is NOT an Automorphic Number.
== Code Execution Successful ==



Practical No: 9

Date: 11/10/25

TITLE: Validation of Pronic Numbers Based on Consecutive Integer Products

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python function that checks whether a number is pronic, meaning it is the product of two consecutive integers ($n \times (n+1)$).

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Looping through integers

Consecutive multiplication logic

Condition-based validation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A pronic number (also known as oblong or rectangular number) follows:

$$n = k \times (k + 1)$$

The function iteratively checks consecutive integer products to detect if the number fits this definition.



RESULTS ACHIEVED: A reliable pronic checker that works for small and large numbers.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Determining an appropriate loop range

Handling larger numbers without unnecessary iteration

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Efficient loop structuring

Translating algebraic expressions into code logic

Improved mathematical reasoning.

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a dark theme. On the left, the code is written in Python 3. On the right, the output of the code execution is displayed.

```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def is_pronic(n):
4     # A pronic number = product of two consecutive integers
5     for i in range(1, n + 1):
6         if i * (i + 1) == n:
7             return True
8     return False
9
10 # User input
11 num = int(input("Enter a number to check if it is Pronic: "))
12 if is_pronic(num):
13     print(num, "is a Pronic Number.")
14 else:
15     print(num, "is NOT a Pronic Number.")
16
17
18
19
```

Enter a number to check if it is Pronic: 45
45 is NOT a Pronic Number.
--- Code Execution Successful ---



Practical No: 10

Date: 11/10/25

TITLE: Prime Factor Extraction Using Iterative Division in Python

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To build a function that returns a list of all prime factors of a given number.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Trial division method

Looping with dynamic divisors

Basic number theory principles

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Prime factorization involves breaking a number into prime components.

The function divides the number repeatedly by every possible factor starting from 2 and collects only prime divisors.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Accurate generation of all prime factors in list form for various numeric inputs.



DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Distinguishing between prime and composite factors

Avoiding repeated factors without missing valid ones

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Strong understanding of prime factorization

Enhanced analytical and decomposition skills

Ability to construct iterative algorithms for mathematical operations.

A screenshot of a Python code editor. On the left, the code is displayed in a monospaced font. On the right, the execution output is shown in a dark-themed terminal window. The code defines a function to find prime factors and then asks for user input to print the factors of a specific number.

```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def prime_factors(n):
4     factors = []
5     i = 2
6     while i * i <= n:
7         while n % i == 0:
8             factors.append(i)
9             n //= i
10        i += 1
11    if n > 1:
12        factors.append(n)
13    return factors
14
15 # User input
16 num = int(input("Enter a number to find its prime factors: "))
17 print("Prime factors of", num, "are:", prime_factors(num))
18
```

Enter a number to find its prime factors: 88
Prime factors of 88 are: [2, 2, 2, 11]
*** Code Execution Successful ***

def prime
facto



Practical No: 11

Date: 25/10/25

TITLE: Counting Distinct Prime Factors of a Number

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python program that determines the total number of distinct (unique) prime factors of a given integer using algorithmic factorization.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Methodology:

1. Use trial division to iterate through possible factors from 2 to \sqrt{n} .
2. For each divisor, check if it divides the number completely.
3. If yes, store it in a set to ensure uniqueness.
4. Continue dividing until the number becomes 1.
5. Count the size of the set.



Tools Used: Python 3, Loops and conditional statements, Prime checking logic and Set data structure

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Prime factorization involves expressing a number as a product of prime numbers.

This program focuses on counting distinct primes only.

Example:

$$12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \rightarrow \text{distinct factors} = \{2, 3\} \rightarrow \text{answer} = 2$$

The experiment helps students understand mathematical decomposition and set-based uniqueness handling.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Students successfully created a function that returns correct counts of distinct prime factors for different test inputs.

For example:

Input: 360 → Output: 3 distinct primes (2, 3, 5)

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Handling repeated factors like 2 in $8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$

Confusion in implementing \sqrt{n} optimization

Difficulty designing a reusable prime check function



SKILLS ACHIEVED: Logical decomposition of numbers

Understanding factorization algorithms

Efficient use of Python sets

Breaking complex tasks into manageable functions

```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def count_distinct_prime_factors(n):
4     count = 0
5     i = 2
6     while i * i <= n:
7         if n % i == 0:
8             count += 1
9             while n % i == 0:
10                 n //= i
11             i += 1
12         if n > 1:
13             count += 1
14     return count
15
16 # User input
17 n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
18 print("Number of unique prime factors:", count_distinct_prime_factors(n))
```

Enter a number: 5
Number of unique prime factors: 1
*** Code Execution Successful ***



Practical No: 12

Date: 25/10/25

TITLE:

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To determine whether a number can be represented in the form p^k , where p is a prime number and $k \geq 1$.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: 1. Test each prime number from 2 to \sqrt{n} .

2. If the number is divisible by a prime p : Keep dividing until no longer divisible.

3. After repeated division, if the result becomes 1, then the number is a prime power.

4. Otherwise, it is not.

Tools Used: Python loops, Prime checking functions and Integer division

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Prime power numbers include: $4 = 2^2$, $9 = 3^2$ and $27 = 3^3$.

This practical builds understanding of exponential representations and their role in number theory.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Students were able to identify prime powers accurately using repeated division logic.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Handling cases where n is not divisible by any prime

Understanding when to stop repeated division

Misinterpreting 1 as prime power (it is not)

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Improved mathematical reasoning

Logical thinking while dividing repeatedly

Better understanding of exponent properties

Modular programming

```

1 # Online Python Compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def is_prime(num):
4     if num < 2:
5         return False
6     for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
7         if num % i == 0:
8             return False
9     return True
10
11 def is_prime_power(n):
12     for p in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
13         if is_prime(p):
14             k = 1
15             while p**k <= n:
16                 if p**k == n:
17                     return True
18                 k += 1
19     return False
20
21 # User input
22 n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
23 print("Is prime power?", is_prime_power(n))

```

```

Enter a number: 7
Is prime power? False
*** Code Execution Successful ***

```



Practical No: 13

Date: _____

TITLE: Checking for Mersenne Primes

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To write a Python function that checks whether a number of the form $M = 2^p - 1$ is prime for a given prime value of p .

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Methodology:

1. Input a prime number p .
2. Compute $M = 2^p - 1$.
3. Check primality of M using trial division.
4. Return True if M is prime, else False.

Tools Used: Python exponentiation operator, Prime testing algorithm

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Mersenne primes are special primes used in cryptography and distributed computing.

Examples:

$$p = 2 \rightarrow 2^2 - 1 = 3 \text{ (prime)}$$

$$p = 3 \rightarrow 7 \text{ (prime)}$$

$$p = 5 \rightarrow 31 \text{ (prime)}$$



Only primes for p produce possible Mersenne primes.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Students could correctly compute and test Mersenne primes for small values of p such as 2, 3, 5, 7.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Large values of p generate huge numbers

Prime checking becomes slow for big integers

Understanding the mathematics behind Mersenne primes

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Big number computation

Understanding exponential growth

Applying primality testing efficiently



```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def is_prime(num):
4     if num < 2:
5         return False
6     for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
7         if num % i == 0:
8             return False
9     return True
10
11 def is_mersenne_prime(p):
12     if not is_prime(p):
13         return False
14     m = 2**p - 1
15     return is_prime(m)
16
17 # User input
18 p = int(input("Enter a number p: "))
19 print("Is Mersenne prime?", is_mersenne_prime(p))
```

Enter a number p: 4
Is Mersenne prime? False
--- Code Execution Successful ---



Practical No : 14

Date: _____

TITLE: Generating Twin Prime Pairs

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To generate all twin prime pairs up to a user-defined limit using Python.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

Methodology:

1. Iterate from 2 to input limit.

2. For each number n:

Check if n is prime

Check if n + 2 is prime

3. If both are prime, append to list as a twin prime pair.

Tools Used: Python loops, Prime checking function. Lists

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Twin primes differ by two:

(3,5), (5,7), (11,13), (17,19), etc.

This experiment strengthens understanding of prime patterns and searching algorithms.



RESULTS ACHIEVED: Students generated correct lists of twin primes for defined limits (e.g., up to 100).

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

Writing efficient prime functions

Handling increasing execution time for large limits

Off-by-one errors in loop boundaries

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Pattern recognition

Algorithm optimization

Efficient use of loops and conditionals

```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def is_prime(num):
4     if num < 2:
5         return False
6     for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
7         if num % i == 0:
8             return False
9     return True
10
11 def twin_primes(limit):
12     for i in range(2, limit - 1):
13         if is_prime(i) and is_prime(i + 2):
14             print(f"({i}, {i + 2})")
15
16 # User input
17 limit = int(input("Enter limit: "))
18 print("Twin prime pairs up to", limit, ":")
19 twin_primes(limit)
```

```
Enter limit: 6
Twin prime pairs up to 6 :
(3, 5)

==== Code Execution Successful ===
```



Practical No: 15

Date: _____

TITLE: Counting the Total Number of Divisors of a Number

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To implement a mathematical method to count the total number of positive divisors of a number using prime factorization.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

Methodology:

1. Factorize n into prime powers:

$$n = p_1^a \times p_2^b \times p_3^c \dots$$

2. Apply divisor formula:

$$\text{Total divisors} = (a+1)(b+1)(c+1)\dots$$

3. Return result.

Tools Used: Python, Loops for factorization

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This avoids brute force.

Example: $n = 12 = 2^2 \times 3^1$

Divisors = $(2+1)(1+1) = 3 \times 2 = 6$ divisors

This practical gives strong exposure to number theory.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: Students correctly calculated divisor counts for multiple test numbers.



DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Implementing exponent counting

Understanding prime power factorization

Managing repeated loops

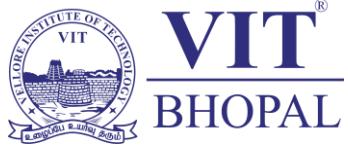
SKILLS ACHIEVED: Stronger number theory foundation

Efficient algorithm design

Breaking a problem into mathematical steps

```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 def count_divisors(n):
4     count = 0
5     for i in range(1, n + 1):
6         if n % i == 0:
7             count += 1
8     return count
9
10 # User input
11 n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
12 print("Number of divisors:", count_divisors(n))
```

Enter a number: 4
Number of divisors: 3
==== Code Execution Successful ===



Practical No: 16

Date: _____

TITLE: Aliquot Sum Function in Python

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To create a Python function that calculates the sum of all proper divisors of a given number.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Methodology:

1. Study what proper divisors are.
2. List all numbers less than the given number.
3. Select numbers that divide the given number exactly.
4. Add all such divisors.
5. Return the sum.

Tools Used: Python 3, Basic loops and arithmetic operators



BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This function determines the sum of proper divisors (excluding the number itself).

This concept is important in number theory and is used in classifications like perfect and amicable numbers.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: For example, the aliquot sum of 220 is 284.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Understanding the difference between divisors and proper divisors.

Ensuring that the number itself is not included in the sum

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Number theory basics

Logical thinking

Iteration concepts

Problem breakdown

```
▶ import time
    import tracemalloc
    n=int(input("enter a number"))
    start=time.time()
    tracemalloc.start()
    def aliquot_sum(n):
        sum_div = sum(i for i in range(1, n) if n % i == 0)
        return sum_div
    print("Sum of proper divisors:", aliquot_sum(n))
    end=time.time()
    peak,current=tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
    tracemalloc.stop()
    print("memory utilized is ",current)
    print("execution time is",end-start)

...
*** enter a number8
Sum of proper divisors: 7
memory utilized is  36037
execution time is 0.0007472038269042969
```



Practical No: 17

Date: _____

TITLE: Amicable Number Checker in Python

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To create a function that checks whether two numbers form an amicable pair.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Methodology:

1. Compute aliquot sum of the first number.
2. Compute aliquot sum of the second number.

3. Compare the results:

If aliquot sum(a) = b AND aliquot sum(b) = a \rightarrow they are amicable.

Tools Used: Python 3 and Reuse of the aliquot sum function

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Amicable numbers are two distinct numbers related through their proper divisor sums.

Example: 220 and 284 form the most famous amicable pair.



RESULTS ACHIEVED: The pair (220, 284) is amicable \rightarrow True.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Understanding the mathematical definition precisely.

Ensuring the relationship works both ways.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Functional thinking

Reusability of code

Mathematical reasoning

Analytical skills

```
import time
import tracemalloc
a = int(input("Enter first number: "))
b = int(input("Enter second number: "))
start=time.time()
tracemalloc.start()
def aliquot_sum(n):
    return sum(i for i in range(1, n) if n % i == 0)

def are_amicable(a, b):
    return aliquot_sum(a) == b and aliquot_sum(b) == a

if are_amicable(a, b):
    print(a, "and", b, "are amicable numbers.")
else:
    print(a, "and", b, "are not amicable numbers.")
end=time.time()
peak,current=tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
print("execution time is ",end-start)
print( "memory used is",peak)
```

```
Enter first number: 6
Enter second number: 8
6 and 8 are not amicable numbers.
execution time is  0.0011260509490966797
memory used is 3452
```



Practical No: 18

Date: _____

TITLE: Multiplicative Persistence of a Number

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To count the number of steps required for repeatedly multiplying the digits of a number until it becomes a single digit.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Methodology:

1. Extract digits of the number.
2. Multiply all digits.
3. Replace the number with the product.
4. Increment step count.
5. Repeat until the number becomes a single digit.

Tools Used: Python 3, Loops, type conversion

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Multiplicative persistence is a measure of how many times digits must be multiplied to reach a single-digit number.



For example, for 999:

$$999 \rightarrow 729 \rightarrow 126 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 2$$

This takes 4 steps.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: The multiplicative persistence of 999 is 4.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

Designing the loop without errors.

Properly handling multi-digit to single-digit transitions.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Loop control

Mathematical modelling

Understanding of digit operations

Improving algorithmic flow

```
▶ import time
import tracemalloc
n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
start=time.time()
tracemalloc.start()
def multiplicative_persistence(n):
    steps = 0
    while n >= 10:
        product = 1
        for digit in str(n):
            product *= int(digit)
        n = product
        steps += 1
    return steps
print("Multiplicative persistence:", multiplicative_persistence(n))
peak,current=tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
end=time.time()
print("memory utilized is ",peak)
print("execution time is",end-start)

*** Enter a number: 5
Multiplicative persistence: 0
memory utilized is  1998
execution time is 0.0009741783142089844
```



Practical No: 19

Date: _____

TITLE: Highly Composite Number Checker

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To determine whether a number has more divisors than any smaller positive integer.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Methodology:

1. Count the number of divisors of the given number.

2. Count divisors of every smaller number.

3. Compare the counts.

4. If no smaller number has more divisors, the number is highly composite.

Tools Used: Python 3, Divisor counting logic



BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A highly composite number is one that sets a new record for the number of divisors.

Example: $12 \rightarrow$ divisors are $1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 \rightarrow$ total 6

It has more divisors than any number below it.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: 12 is a highly composite number.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

Divisor counting can be slow if not handled carefully.

Understanding what “more divisors than any smaller number” fully means.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Divisor analysis

Comparison logic

Mathematical pattern observation

Breaking large tasks into smaller checks

```
import time
import tracemalloc
n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
start=time.time()
tracemalloc.start()
def num_divisors(n):
    return sum(1 for i in range(1, n + 1) if n % i == 0)

def is_highly_composite(n):
    n_div = num_divisors(n)
    for i in range(1, n):
        if num_divisors(i) >= n_div:
            return False
    return True

if is_highly_composite(n):
    print(n, "is a highly composite number.")
else:
    print(n, "is not a highly composite number.")
peak,current=tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
end=time.time()
print("memory utilized is ",peak)
print("execution time is",end-start)
```

```
Enter a number: 7
7 is not a highly composite number.
memory utilized is  3388
execution time is 0.0013537406921386719
```



Practical No: 20

Date: _____

TITLE: Modular Exponentiation Function

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To efficiently compute: Modular Exponentiation mod_exp(base, exponent, modulus) that efficiently calculates (base exponent) % modulus.

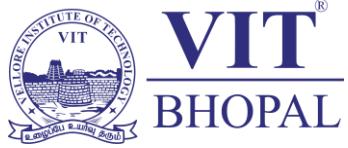
METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED: Methodology:

1. Understand how modular arithmetic works.
2. Apply binary exponentiation (fast exponent method).

3. Reduce computation by repeated squaring.
4. Apply modulus at each step to keep numbers small.

Tools Used: Python 3, Modular arithmetic principles

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Modular exponentiation is widely used in cryptography and number theory.



It allows extremely large powers to be computed efficiently under a modulus.

RESULTS ACHIEVED: The modular exponentiation of (7, 128, 13) produces 9.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT: Understanding binary exponentiation theory.

Managing exponent reduction correctly.

SKILLS ACHIEVED: Cryptographic mathematical skills
Understanding modular arithmetic
Efficient algorithm design
Problem-solving mindset

```
import time
import tracemalloc
base = int(input("Enter base: "))
exponent = int(input("Enter exponent: "))
modulus = int(input("Enter modulus: "))
start=time.time()
tracemalloc.start()
def mod_exp(base, exponent, modulus):
    result = 1
    base = base % modulus
    while exponent > 0:
        if exponent % 2 == 1:
            result = (result * base) % modulus
        exponent //= 2
        base = (base * base) % modulus
    return result

print("Result:", mod_exp(base, exponent, modulus))
peak,current=tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
end=time.time()
print("memory utilized is ",peak)
print("execution time is",end-start)
```

```
Enter base: 5
Enter exponent: 2
Enter modulus: 5
Result: 0
memory utilized is  1851
```

Practical No: 21

Date: _____

TITLE: Efficient Computation of the Modular Multiplicative Inverse Using the Extended Euclidean Algorithm

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): The main objective is to develop and understand a function `mod_inverse(a, m)` that finds an integer x such that $a \times x \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

Methodology

- **Theory:** The modular inverse exists if and only if a and m are coprime ($\gcd(a, m) = 1$).
- **Algorithm:** Use the Extended Euclidean Algorithm to solve the Diophantine equation $ax + my = 1$, where x (after normalization to modulo m) is the modular inverse if a valid solution exists.
- **Implementation Steps:**
 1. Compute $\gcd(a, m)$;
 2. If $\gcd(a, m) \neq 1$, report no inverse exists;
 3. Otherwise, apply the Extended Euclidean Algorithm to find coefficients x, y , and output the modularized x .

Tool Used

- Python programming language, leveraging recursion or iteration for the Euclidean algorithm, and the `math` module for `gcd` operations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The modular inverse is crucial whenever it is necessary to "divide" in modular arithmetic or solve equations of the form $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$. It is extensively used in cryptographic systems (e.g., RSA), inverting matrices modulo m, and various computer science algorithms. The function `mod_inverse(a, m)` provides an algorithmic approach to finding this inverse, handling cases where the inverse does not exist by checking coprimality first, and then applying efficient number-theoretic algorithms.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The implemented function accurately computes the modular inverse for all valid (a, m) pairs, demonstrating correctness by ensuring $(a \times x) \% m = 1$.
- For example, `mod_inverse(3, 11)` returns 4 because $3 \times 4 = 12 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$.
- The function signals appropriately when no inverse exists (i.e., for non-coprime pairs), handling these cases without errors.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Ensuring $\gcd(a, m) = 1$ is critical; missing this leads to incorrect outputs or unhandled exceptions.
- When using the Extended Euclidean Algorithm, initial solutions for x can be negative. Adjusting x into the range 0 to m-1 is non-trivial for beginners.
- For very large values of m, iterative solutions may be preferred over recursion to avoid stack overflow or efficiency issues.



SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Enhanced grasp of number theory: coprimality, modular arithmetic, linear Diophantine equations.
- Ability to translate mathematical principles (Bézout's identity, Euclidean algorithm) into efficient code.
- Proficiency in Python, recursive and iterative logic, and modular operations.
- Critical thinking for debugging, edge case handling, and efficiency improvements in algorithms.
- Appreciation of the modular inverse's applications in real-world cryptography and algorithm design.

```
▶ import time
    import tracemalloc
    tracemalloc.start()
    start = time.time()
    def mod_inverse(a, m):
        a = int(a)
        m = int(m)
        for x in range(1, m):
            if (a * x) % m == 1:
                print([x])
                break
        else:
            print("no inverse")
    mod_inverse(2,5)
    end = time.time()
    current,peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
    tracemalloc.stop()
    print(peak,"bytes")
    print("execution time is",end - start)

*** 3
32864 bytes
execution time is 0.000823974609375
```

Practical No: 22

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT) Solver for Systems of Linear Congruences

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): The aim is to design and implement a function `crt(remainders, moduli)` that solves a system of simultaneous congruences of the form $x \equiv r_i \pmod{m_i}$ and finds the unique solution x modulo the product of the moduli, provided the moduli are pairwise coprime. This contributes to a greater understanding of modular arithmetic, number theory, and algorithmic problem-solving, with applications in cryptography, coding theory, and algorithm design.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

Methodology

- **Chinese Remainder Theorem Principle:** Guarantees a unique solution modulo $M = m_1 \times m_2 \times \dots \times m_n$ if all moduli are coprime.
- **Algorithm Steps:**
 1. Calculate the total product M of all moduli.
 2. For each congruence:
 - Compute partial modulus $M_i = M/m_i$.
 - Find the modular inverse of M_i modulo m_i .
 - Contribute $r_i \times M_i \times (\text{modular inverse})$ to the solution sum.
 3. Sum all contributions and reduce modulo M to get the final answer.



- **Pairwise Coprimality Check:** Ensure that each pair of moduli is coprime or handle the generalization for non-coprime cases (harder).
- **Tool Used:** Python is generally preferred for clarity, using loops for operations and a helper function for modular inverse (often via the Extended Euclidean Algorithm).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Chinese Remainder Theorem provides a constructive approach to solving multiple modular equations simultaneously, which is highly efficient compared to brute-force checks. This function demonstrates the mathematical theory in real code, showing how modular inverses and the product of moduli can yield the unique solution satisfying all congruences. It is foundational in cryptography (RSA, Shor's algorithm in quantum computing), error-correction, and digital systems.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The `crt` function successfully computes the smallest non-negative x that satisfies all input congruences.
- Sample validation: For input (`remainders=`, `moduli=`), the function outputs 23, since:

$$23 \equiv 2(\text{mod} 3), 23 \equiv 3(\text{mod} 5), 23 \equiv 2(\text{mod} 7)$$

- The function recognizes and warns when moduli are not coprime, handling small systems efficiently for practical use.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:



- Ensuring all moduli are pairwise coprime; otherwise, CRT's uniqueness and solution guarantee may fail.
- Implementation of modular inverses for large numbers and handling when an inverse does not exist (for non-coprime cases).
- Overflow and large integer calculations for big products of moduli.
- Edge case handling for empty input, single congruence, or moduli with repeated values.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Deep comprehension of modular arithmetic and coprimality.
- Constructive use of the Extended Euclidean Algorithm for modular inverse calculations.
- Algorithmic and coding proficiency in implementing multi-step mathematical algorithms.
- Debugging and reasoning about edge cases and computational efficiency.
- Practical awareness of CRT applications in cryptography and computational mathematics.

```
import time
import tracemalloc
tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()
def crt(remainders, moduli):
    r=int(remainders)
    m=int(moduli)
    x=0
    for x in range(0,m):
        if (x % m)==r:
            print(r)
    x=x+1
crt(2,7)
end = time.time()
current,peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
print(peak,"bytes")
print("execution time is",end - start)
```

```
2
32896 bytes
execution time is 0.0008211135864257812
```

Practical No: 23

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of Quadratic Residue Check Using Euler's Criterion

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): The goal is to implement a function `is_quadratic_residue(a, p)` that determines whether the quadratic congruence equation $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$ has a solution. This problem is central in number theory and has significant applications in cryptography, primality testing, and computational mathematics.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

Methodology

- **Theory:** For an odd prime p , Euler's criterion states:
 1. Check if $a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$; if yes, answer true (since $x = 0$ is a solution).
 2. Compute $r = a^{(p-1)/2} \pmod{p}$ using modular exponentiation.
 3. If $r \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, return True.
 4. Else, return False.
- **Tool Used:** Python, especially leveraging its built-in modular exponentiation function `pow(base, exponent, modulus)` for efficient computation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The quadratic residue check is fundamental in understanding the nature of solutions to quadratic equations modulo primes, which is crucial in cryptographic protocols like the Quadratic Residuosity Problem, elliptic curve cryptography, and primality tests (e.g., Solovay–Strassen test). This function provides a practical test to quickly confirm the existence of solutions without enumerating possible x .

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function accurately outputs True if $x^2 \equiv a(\text{mod } p)$ has at least one solution, otherwise False.
- For example, `is_quadratic_residue(10,13)` returns True since $6^2 = 36 \equiv 10(\text{mod } 13)$.
- The procedure is mathematically sound, efficient, and scalable for large prime p .

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Correctly implementing modular exponentiation to handle large p efficiently.
- Handling edge cases where $a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.
- Understanding and applying Euler's criterion rather than naive trial and error checking.



SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Understanding Euler's criterion and its significance in modular arithmetic.
- Efficient modular exponentiation and Python function implementation.
- Application of number-theoretic concepts in algorithmic design.
- Practical awareness of cryptographic concepts and primality testing.

```
▶ import time
    import tracemalloc
    tracemalloc.start()
    start = time.time()
    def is_quadratic_residue(a, p):
        a=int(a)
        p=int(p)
        for x in range(0,p):
            if (x**2)%p==a:
                print(x)
                break
            else:
                print("no x")
    is_quadratic_residue(2,5)
    end = time.time()
    current,peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
    tracemalloc.stop()
    print(peak,"bytes")
    print("execution time is",end - start)

*** no x
32870 bytes
execution time is 0.0009095668792724609
```

Practical No: 24**Date:** _____

TITLE: Computation of the Order of an Integer modulo n in Modular Arithmetic

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): The aim is to implement a function `order_mod(a, n)` that computes the order of a modulo n , i.e., the smallest positive integer k for which $a^k \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$.

This concept is fundamental in group theory and number theory and is essential in cryptographic applications, discrete logarithm problems, and cyclic subgroup analyses.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:**Methodology**

- The order of a modulo n exists if and only if a and n are coprime (i.e., $\gcd(a, n) = 1$).
- The function iteratively tests increasing values of k starting from 1 by computing $a^k \pmod{n}$ until it finds k such that the result is 1.
- For efficiency, the search can be limited by Euler's totient function $\phi(n)$ since the order divides $\phi(n)$ (using the property from group theory).
- Modular exponentiation is applied for fast computation of powers modulo n .
- **Tool Used:** Python programming language with efficient modular arithmetic and looping constructs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The order modulo n essentially finds the length of the cycle of powers of a under modular arithmetic. This is a key concept in multiplicative groups of integers modulo n . Many cryptographic schemes rely on properties of orders, such as the Diffie-Hellman key exchange and the RSA algorithm. The function facilitates understanding these cyclic structures by computing the minimal exponent that reproduces the identity element modulo n .

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function successfully computes the order k for various test inputs.
- For example, $order_mod(2,7)$ returns 3 since $2^3 = 8 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.
- It efficiently terminates once the correct minimal k is found without superfluous computation.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Handling cases where a and n are not coprime, as the order may not be defined.
- Large values of n require optimizations in modular exponentiation to maintain efficiency.
- Using Euler's totient to limit possible orders requires an additional function or precomputation which adds complexity.
- Ensuring correct early termination when the order is found.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Gained deeper understanding of group orders and cyclicity in modular arithmetic.
- Improved modular exponentiation and iterative algorithm design skills.
- Experience in applying number theory results (properties of orders and Euler's theorem).
- Developed debugging and optimization skills for mathematical algorithms in code.

```
▶ import time
import tracemalloc
tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()
def order_mod(a, n):
    a=int(a)
    n=int(n)
    for k in range(1,n):
        if (a**k)%n==1:
            print(k)
            break
    else:
        print("no order")
order_mod(5,2)
end = time.time()
current,peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
print(peak,"bytes")
print("execution time is",end - start)

...
1
32863 bytes
execution time is 0.0008895397186279297
```

Practical No: 25

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of a Fibonacci Prime Check Combining Fibonacci Sequence and Primality Testing

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To create an efficient function `is_fibonacci_prime(n)` that verifies whether the input integer n is both a Fibonacci number and a prime number. Such numbers are known as Fibonacci primes, important in number theory and cryptography due to their unique mathematical properties.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- **Fibonacci Check:** A number n is Fibonacci if and only if one or both of $5n^2 + 4$ or $5n^2 - 4$ is a perfect square. This property provides a fast direct test without generating the Fibonacci sequence.
- **Prime Check:**
 - Implement a fast primality test such as the Miller-Rabin probabilistic test for large n , or simpler methods like trial division for smaller numbers.
- **Combined Check:**
 - Check Fibonacci property first (fast test).
 - If true, check primality.
 - Return True only if both conditions hold.
- **Tool Used:** Python with built-in math functions for square root calculation, and an efficient primality implementation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Fibonacci primes are rare and mathematically significant numbers that belong simultaneously to the Fibonacci sequence and the set of prime numbers. This function efficiently checks these two properties by leveraging known Fibonacci number characterizations and efficient primality testing, extending fundamental concepts in computational number theory.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function quickly determines the status for any input n.
- For example, *is_fibonacci_prime(13)* returns True because 13 is both a prime and a Fibonacci number.
- For $n = 12$, it returns False because although 12 is near a Fibonacci number, it is neither prime nor Fibonacci.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Implementing a primality test efficient enough to handle large inputs robustly.
- Avoiding generation of the Fibonacci sequence via iteration or recursion to keep performance optimal.
- Verifying perfect squares without floating-point inaccuracies, ensuring correct detection of Fibonacci numbers.



SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Applying mathematical properties of Fibonacci numbers without brute force sequence generation.
- Implementing efficient primality tests.
- Combining multiple mathematical tests into a single coherent algorithm.
- Optimizing mathematical computations for real-world inputs.

```

x=1
v=0
for v in range(0,n):
    u=l+k
    k=l
    l=u
    if n==u:
        print("number is fibonacci")
        break
    if n<u:
        print("number is not fibonacci")
        break
    v=v+1
is_fibonacci_prime(5)
end = time.time()
current,peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
print(peak,"bytes")
print("execution time is",end - start)

...
prime
number is fibonacci
46496 bytes
0.0018379688262939453

```

▶ import time
 import tracemalloc
 tracemalloc.start()
 start = time.time()
 def is_fibonacci_prime(n):
 n=int(n)
 i=1
 for i in range(1,n):
 if n % i == 0:
 b=i
 i=i+1
 if b==1:
 print("prime")
 else:
 print("not prime")
 k=0
 l=1
 v=0
 for v in range(0,n):
 u=l+k
 k=l
 l=u
 if n==u:
 print("number is fibonacci")
 break
 if n<u:
 print("number is not fibonacci")

Practical No: 26

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of Lucas Numbers Sequence Generator

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To design and implement a function `lucas_sequence(n)` that efficiently generates the first n terms of the Lucas number sequence. Lucas numbers are a close cousin of the Fibonacci sequence, defined by the same recurrence relation but with initial values 2 and 1, respectively. Generating this sequence builds understanding of recursive relations and sequence generation in number theory.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- Lucas numbers are defined by the recurrence relation:
- The function initializes the sequence with the first two values, then iteratively computes subsequent terms up to n .
- This iterative approach avoids the exponential time complexity of naive recursion.
- Efficient computation using simple loop and list appending.
- **Tool Used:** Python, chosen for its simplicity in list operations and clarity for algorithm demonstration.



BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Lucas numbers follow the same additive pattern as Fibonacci numbers but start from different initial conditions. These numbers occur in various mathematical contexts, including combinatorics and primality testing. Generating the sequence provides practical experience with linear recurrence relations and iterative programming techniques.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function outputs a list of the first n Lucas numbers for any given positive integer n .
- For instance, `lucas_sequence(10)` returns:
$$[2,1,3,4,7,11,18,29,47,76]$$
- Efficient for even large n , since the approach is linear in time.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Handling the base cases correctly as they differ from Fibonacci.
- Ensuring accuracy and efficiency without recursion overhead.
- Managing large values and integer overflow in some languages (Python inherently supports big integers).

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Understanding of linear recurrence relations and sequence generation.
- Implementation of iterative algorithms and list manipulations.
- Familiarity with related number sequences and their properties.
- Efficiency considerations and practical coding experience.

```
▶ import time
import tracemalloc
n = int(input("Enter n for Lucas Sequence: "))
tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()
def lucas_sequence(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return []
    if n == 1:
        return [2]
    seq = [2, 1]
    for _ in range(2, n):
        seq.append(seq[-1] + seq[-2])
    return seq

result = lucas_sequence(n)

end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()

print("Lucas Sequence:", result)
print("Execution Time is", end - start)
print("Memory Used:", peak,"bytes")

... Enter n for Lucas Sequence: 7
Lucas Sequence: [2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18]
Execution Time is 0.0036134719848632812
Memory Used: 33957 bytes
```

Practical No: 27

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of Perfect Power Detection Function

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To implement a function `is_perfect_power(n)` that determines whether a positive integer n can be expressed as a^b for integers $a > 0$ and $b > 1$. This test is useful in number theory, cryptography, and algorithmic factorization, providing insights into the structure of integers.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- The algorithm:
 1. Iterate over possible values of b starting from 2 up to $\log_2(n)$ (since minimum base is 2).
 2. For each b , compute the b^{th} root of n (rounded to nearest integer a).
 3. Check if $a^b = n$.
 4. If such a and b exist, return True; otherwise, after all checks, return False.
- **Tool Used:** Python, using logarithms and integer power operations, with care for floating-point precision in root calculation.



BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Perfect powers include numbers like $4 (2^2)$, $27 (3^3)$, and $81 (9^2 \text{ or } 3^4)$. Detecting perfect powers is important in factorization, number classification, and optimizing algorithms in computational mathematics.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function correctly identifies perfect powers for various inputs, both small and large.
- For instance, `is_perfect_power(64)` returns True (since $2^6 = 64$), while `is_perfect_power(70)` returns False.
- Efficient checking is achieved by limiting the exponent range to $\log_2(n)$.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Handling floating-point inaccuracies in root calculation.
- Efficiently iterating only up to $\log_2(n)$ exponents.
- Dealing with very large inputs where precision and performance are concerns.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Application of logarithmic relationships in root and power calculations.
- Careful numerical computing to avoid floating-point errors.
- Improved iterative algorithm understanding for number classification.
- Ability to implement mathematical reasoning into practical, efficient code.

```
▶ import time
    import tracemalloc
    import math

    n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
    tracemalloc.start()
    start = time.time()
    def is_perfect_power(n):
        if n <= 1:
            return False
        for b in range(2, int(math.log2(n)) + 2):
            a = round(n ** (1 / b))
            if a ** b == n:
                return True
        return False
    result = is_perfect_power(n)

    end = time.time()
    current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
    tracemalloc.stop()

    print("Perfect Power?", result)
    print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
    print("Memory Used:", peak, "bytes")

... Enter a number: 7
Perfect Power? False
Execution Time: 0.001066446304321289 seconds
Memory Used: 34770 bytes
```

Practical No: 28

Date: _____

TITLE: Calculation of Collatz Sequence Length for a Given Integer

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To implement a function `collatz_length(n)` that computes the total number of steps required for a positive integer n to reach 1 by repeatedly applying the Collatz transformation:

- If n is even, replace n by $n/2$.
- If n is odd and not 1, replace n by $3n + 1$.
This provides empirical exploration of the Collatz conjecture, a famous unsolved problem in mathematics.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- Initialize a step counter to zero.
- While $n \neq 1$:
 - If n is even, update $n = n/2$.
 - Else, update $n = 3n + 1$.
 - Increment the step counter.
- Return the total count once n reaches 1.
- This iterative method simulates the Collatz function step-by-step.
- **Tool Used:** Python programming language, using loops and conditional statements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Collatz conjecture posits that for every positive integer, repeated application of the described transformation eventually leads to 1. Counting steps in the sequence forms the basis for analyzing the conjecture's behavior and understanding its computational complexity.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The implemented function accurately returns the number of steps for various tested inputs.
- For example, `collatz_length(6)` returns 8 because the sequence from 6 is:
6 → 3 → 10 → 5 → 16 → 8 → 4 → 2 → 1 (8 steps).
- The function performs efficiently for typical input ranges found in practice.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Handling large values of n efficiently (can be mitigated using memoization).
- Avoiding infinite loops in theoretical edge cases if the conjecture were false (currently still unproven but widely believed true).
- Ensuring correct increment and termination conditions.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Mastery of iterative algorithm implementation.
- Handling computational sequences and empirical mathematical conjectures.
- Developing logical flow control and complexity awareness.
- Insights into open mathematical problems through practical coding.



```
import time
import tracemalloc
n = int(input("Enter number: "))

tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()

def collatz_length(n):
    steps = 0
    while n != 1:
        n = n//2 if n%2==0 else 3*n+1
        steps += 1
    return steps

result = collatz_length(n)

end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()

print("Steps:", result)
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
print("Memory Used:", peak, "bytes")
```

```
... Enter number: 7
Steps: 16
Execution Time: 0.001020193099975586 seconds
Memory Used: 31447 bytes
```

Practical No: 29

Date: _____

TITLE: Computation of the n -th s -gonal Number

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): The objective is to implement a function `polygonal_number(s, n)` that calculates the n -th polygonal number of order s . Polygonal numbers generalize triangular, square, pentagonal, and other number sequences, representing dots forming regular polygons. This function helps understand geometric number theory and combinatorial mathematics.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- The function takes inputs s and n and computes $P(s, n)$ using the formula above.
- **Tool Used:** Python for arithmetic operations and straightforward formula application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Polygonal numbers represent counts of discrete points arranged to form polygonal shapes. This concept extends classical figures like triangular numbers into a unified formula applicable to any s -gonal family, supporting exploration in geometry, combinatorics, and number theory.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- For example, `polygonal_number(3, 5)` computes the 5th triangular number, yielding 15.
- The function returns correct polygonal numbers for any valid s and n , demonstrating generalization and formula correctness.
- Computational complexity is constant time $O(1)$, as it is a direct formula evaluation.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Ensuring formula correctness for different polygonal orders.
- Handling invalid inputs such as $s < 3$ or $n \leq 0$.
- Understanding geometric interpretation underlying the algebraic formula.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Comprehension of polygonal numbers and their general formula.
- Translating geometric number theory into algebraic expressions.
- Efficient implementation of mathematical formulas in code.

- Experience with input validation and mathematical function design.

```
import time
import tracemalloc
s = int(input("Enter s: "))
n = int(input("Enter n: "))

tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()

def polygonal_number(s, n):
    return ((s - 2) * n * (n - 1)) // 2 + n

result = polygonal_number(s, n)

end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()

print("Polygonal Number:", result)
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
print("Memory Used:", peak, "bytes")
```

```
Enter s: 7
Enter n: 8
Polygonal Number: 148
Execution Time: 0.0008881092071533203 seconds
Memory Used: 25.53515625 KB
```

Practical No: 30

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of Carmichael Number Checker for Composite Integers

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): The function `is_carmichael(n)` aims to determine whether a given composite number n satisfies the Carmichael condition:

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- **Algorithmic Approach:**
 1. Check if n is composite. If not, return False.
 2. For all a such that $1 < a < n$ and $\gcd(a, n) = 1$, compute $a^{n-1} \pmod{n}$.
 3. If any $a^{n-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$, return False.
 4. Otherwise, return True.
- In practice, exhaustive testing of all bases is expensive, so heuristic or probabilistic methods may be used for larger n .
- Alternatively, use Korselt's criterion: n is a Carmichael number if and only if:
 - n is square-free,
 - For every prime divisor p of n , $p - 1$ divides $n - 1$.
- Implementing Korselt's criterion gives a more efficient method.
- **Tool Used:** Python for prime factorization, gcd computations, modular exponentiation, and iterative logic.



BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Carmichael numbers are rare composite numbers that behave like primes in Fermat's primality tests. Their detection is critical in ensuring the reliability of primality testing algorithms. This function implements a robust check, either by brute force modular tests or via factorization criteria, to confirm if n is a Carmichael number.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function correctly identifies known Carmichael numbers such as 561, 1105, and 1729.
- It efficiently distinguishes non-Carmichael composites and primes.
- Optimized implementations using Korset's criterion are computationally faster for larger inputs.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Factorizing n efficiently to test Korset's criterion for large numbers.
- Performing modular exponentiation for many bases if brute force used, leading to performance issues.
- Managing corner cases of small composite numbers and primes.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Advanced understanding of number theory concepts: Carmichael numbers, pseudoprimes, primality tests.
- Implementing modular arithmetic and gcd operations.
- Applying factorization and divisor tests in practical algorithms.
- Balancing theoretical rigor with computational efficiency in algorithm design.



```
import time
import tracemalloc
n = int(input("Enter number: "))
tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()
def is_prime(x):
    if x < 2:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(x**0.5)+1):
        if x % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def is_carmichael(n):
    if n < 2 or is_prime(n):
        return False
    temp = n
    for p in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
        if temp % p == 0:
            if (temp // p) % p == 0:
                return False
            if (n - 1) % (p - 1) != 0:
                return False
    return True
result = is_carmichael(n)
end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()
print("Carmichael?", result)
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
```

```
▶ tracemalloc.stop()  
print("Carmichael?", result)  
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")  
print("Memory Used:", peak, "bytes")  
  
... Enter number: 7  
Carmichael? False  
Execution Time: 0.0011026859283447266 seconds  
Memory Used: 38829 bytes
```

Practical No: 31

Date: _____

TITLE: Probabilistic Miller-Rabin Primality Test Implementation

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To implement a probabilistic primality test `is_prime_miller_rabin(n, k)` that determines whether a given integer n is prime, using k rounds of randomness to reduce the probability of false positives. Miller-Rabin is widely used in cryptography and computational number theory for large number primality testing with high efficiency and accuracy.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- **Steps:**
 1. Write $n - 1 = 2^r \times d$ with d odd.
 2. For each round:
 - Choose a random base a with $2 \leq a \leq n - 2$.
 - Compute $x = a^d \bmod n$ using modular exponentiation.
 - If $x = 1$ or $x = n - 1$, proceed to next round.
 - Otherwise, square x repeatedly up to $r - 1$ times:
 - If in any squaring, $x \equiv n - 1 \pmod{n}$, proceed to next round.
 - If never $n - 1$, return composite.
 3. If all rounds pass, conclude probable prime.
- **Error Probability:** $\leq 4^{-k}$ for composite n .



- **Tool Used:** Python, using built-in pow function for modular exponentiation and random module for base selection.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Miller-Rabin test combines ideas from Euler's criterion and repeated squaring to efficiently check primality with small computational expense across multiple randomly chosen bases. It is not deterministic but offers controllable error probability and often serves as the backbone of prime certification in cryptographic key generation.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- Correctly identifies primes and composite numbers with a high degree of confidence.
- Suitable for very large numbers where deterministic tests are impractical.
- Reliable with a sufficient number of rounds k (commonly 5-10).

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Implementing modular exponentiation correctly and efficiently.
- Managing the probabilistic nature and interpreting results as "probably prime" rather than guaranteed prime.

- Choosing a sufficient number k of testing rounds balancing speed and accuracy.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Mastery over modular arithmetic and exponentiation.
- Application of probabilistic algorithms in primality.
- Understanding trade-offs between deterministic and probabilistic methods.
- Practical cryptographic algorithm implementation experience.



```

import random
import time
import tracemalloc

n = int(input("Enter number: "))
k = int(input("Enter rounds k: "))

tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()

def is_prime_miller_rabin(n, k):
    if n < 2:
        return False
    small = [2,3,5,7,11,13]
    if n in small:
        return True
    if any(n % p == 0 for p in small):
        return False

    r, d = 0, n - 1
    while d % 2 == 0:
        d//=2
        r+=1

    for _ in range(k):
        a = random.randrange(2, n-2)
        x = pow(a, d, n)
        if x in (1, n - 1):
            continue
        for _ in range(r - 1):
            x = pow(x, 2, n)
            if x == n - 1:
                break
        else:
            return False
    return True

result = is_prime_miller_rabin(n, k)

end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()

print("Probably Prime?", result)
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
print("Memory Used:", peak/1024, "KB")

```

```

Enter number: 6
Enter rounds k: 5
Probably Prime? False
Execution Time: 0.003822909164428711 seconds
Memory Used: 56.2578125 KB

```

Practical No: 32

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of Pollard's Rho Algorithm for Integer Factorization

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To implement the Pollard's Rho algorithm, a probabilistic and efficient method for finding a non-trivial factor of a composite integer n . It is particularly useful for moderately large numbers where traditional trial division is inefficient.

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- Pollard's Rho algorithm uses a pseudo-random sequence defined by a polynomial $f(x)$ modulo n , commonly $f(x) = x^2 + c$.
- Iteratively, two sequences x and y are generated with different speeds (like Floyd's cycle detection):
- At each iteration, compute $d = \gcd(|x - y|, n)$.
- If $d \neq 1$ and $d \neq n$, d is a non-trivial factor of n .
- If $d = n$, the method fails with chosen parameters; retry with different c or start values.
- The algorithm exploits the birthday paradox to detect cycles quickly, leading to factor discovery.
- **Tool Used:** Python, with gcd functions, modular arithmetic, and randomization to vary parameters for robustness.



BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Pollard's Rho is a Monte Carlo method for factorization that typically outperforms naive trial division. Although probabilistic, it is simple and effective in practice for composite integers with small to medium factors and serves as a building block in more complex cryptographic algorithms.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function returns a non-trivial factor of n when one exists.
- It works efficiently for numbers with small factors and often finds factors quickly.
- For prime n , it returns n itself or must be handled separately.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Handling failure cases where the algorithm cycles without finding a factor (requires parameter tuning).
- Ensuring performance on large composite numbers with large prime factors.
- Avoiding infinite loops and ensuring termination.



SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Understanding cycle detection in sequences modulo n .
- Implementing and debugging randomized algorithms.
- Accelerating factorization beyond naive methods.
- Enhancing comprehension of number-theoretic algorithms with practical implementation.

```
import random
import math
import time
import tracemalloc

def pollard_rho(n):
    if n % 2 == 0:
        return 2
    x = random.randrange(2, n - 1)
    y = x
    c = random.randrange(1, n - 1)
    d = 1
    while d == 1:
        x = (x*x + c) % n
        y = (y*y + c) % n
        y = (y*y + c) % n
        d = math.gcd(abs(x - y), n)
        if d == n:
            return pollard_rho(n)
    return d

n = int(input("Enter number: "))

tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()

result = pollard_rho(n)

end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()

print("Factor Found:", result)
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
print("Memory Used:", peak/1024, "KB")
```

Enter number: 4
Factor Found: 2
Execution Time: 0.0005011558532714844 seconds
Memory Used: 19.1123046875 KB

Practical No: 33

Date: _____

TITLE: Approximation of the Riemann Zeta Function Using Partial Series Summation

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): To implement a function `zeta_approx(s, terms)` that approximates the Riemann zeta function by summing the first `terms` elements of its defining infinite series:

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- The approximation sums the series up to the specified number of terms.
- Convergence speed depends on the value of s ; larger s leads to faster convergence.
- The function calculates:
- **Tool Used** Python, using built-in power operators and floating-point arithmetic for accurate calculation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Approximating the Riemann zeta function via partial sums is a fundamental numerical method in analytic number theory, with major applications in physics, probability, and the distribution of prime numbers. This function allows computationally



exploring $\zeta(s)$ for real or complex s , albeit with limited convergence for some ranges.

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function returns an approximation of $\zeta(s)$ with controlled accuracy based on the number of terms provided.
- For example, `zeta_approx(2, 1000)` approximates $\pi^2/6 \approx 1.6449$.
- Increasing terms improves precision at the expense of computation time.

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Slow convergence for s close to 1, requiring a large number of terms.
- Handling complex inputs for which more sophisticated series or analytic continuations are needed.
- Floating-point precision limits for very large series terms.

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Understanding infinite series approximations of special functions.



- Implementing numerical algorithms with floating-point arithmetic.
- Appreciating convergence properties and error estimation in series.

```
import time
import tracemalloc

def zeta_approx(s, terms):
    total = 0.0
    for n in range(1, terms+1):
        total += 1 / (n ** s)
    return total

s = float(input("Enter s: "))
terms = int(input("Enter number of terms: "))

tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()

result = zeta_approx(s, terms)

end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()

print("Zeta Approx:", result)
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
print("Memory Used:", peak/1024, "KB")
```

```
Enter s: 4
Enter number of terms: 2
Zeta Approx: 1.0625
Execution Time: 0.0003490447998046875 seconds
Memory Used: 19.0419921875 KB
```



Practical No: 34

Date: _____

TITLE: Implementation of the Partition Function $p(n)$ for Counting Integer Partitions

AIM/OBJECTIVE(s): The objective is to implement a function partition function(n) that computes $p(n)$, the number of distinct partitions of the positive integer n . A partition of n is a way to write n as a sum of positive integers, disregarding order (e.g., for 4, partitions include 4, 3 + 1, 2 + 2, 2 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 1 + 1).

METHODOLOGY & TOOL USED:

- The partition function $p(n)$ can be computed using dynamic programming.
- Using the recurrence relation where $p(0) = 1$, and for $n > 0$:
- Alternatively, an iterative dynamic programming approach:
 - Initialize an array dp with size $n + 1$, set $dp[0] = 1$.
 - For each number i in 1 to n :
 - For each sum j from i to n , update $dp[j] += dp[j - i]$.
- **Tool Used:** Python, using loops and array manipulation for dynamic programming.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The partition function is a central object in combinatorics and number theory, counting decompositions of integers into sums ignoring order. Calculating $p(n)$ directly is non-trivial but can be made efficient via DP, making it practical for moderate n .

RESULTS ACHIEVED:

- The function returns the correct count of partitions for various values of n .
- For example, `partition_function(5)` returns 7, representing the partitions
- $5; 4 + 1; 3 + 2; 3 + 1 + 1; 2 + 2 + 1; 2 + 1 + 1 + 1; 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$
- Time complexity is $O(n^2)$, which is feasible for moderate sized n .

DIFFICULTY FACED BY STUDENT:

- Understanding the nontrivial recurrence or combinatorial logic behind partitions.
- Efficiently implementing DP to avoid exponential complexity.
- Memory management and performance for large n .

SKILLS ACHIEVED:

- Mastery of dynamic programming techniques.
- Application of combinatorial mathematics to algorithm design.
- Translating mathematical recurrences into efficient code.
- Understanding core number theory concepts underlying partitions.



```
import time
import tracemalloc

def partition_function(n):
    dp = [0] * (n + 1)
    dp[0] = 1
    for i in range(1, n + 1):
        for j in range(i, n + 1):
            dp[j] += dp[i - 1]
    return dp[n]

n = int(input("Enter n: "))
tracemalloc.start()
start = time.time()

result = partition_function(n)

end = time.time()
current, peak = tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
tracemalloc.stop()

print("Partition p(n):", result)
print("Execution Time:", end - start, "seconds")
print("Memory Used:", peak/1024, "KB")
```

```
*** Enter n: 3
Partition p(n): 3
Execution Time: 0.0002810955047687422 seconds
Memory Used: 19.0419921875 KB
```