Assignment 16 Solutions

1.Write a function that stutters a word as if someone is struggling to read it. The first two letters are repeated twice with an ellipsis ... and space after each, and then the word is pronounced with a question mark ?

Examples: stutter("incredible") → "in... in... incredible?"

stutter("enthusiastic") → "en... en... enthusiastic?"

stutter("outstanding") → "ou... ou... outstanding?"

Hint :- Assume all input is in lower case and at least two characters long.

In [3]:
```python
def stutterWord():
    in_string = input('Enter the Word :')
    out_string = in_string.replace(in_string[0:2],((in_string[0:2]+'... ')*2)+ in_string[0:2])  +'?'
    print(f'{in_string} → {out_string}')

for i in range(3):
    stutterWord()
```

```
Enter the Word :incredible
incredible → in... in... incredible?
Enter the Word :enthusiastic
enthusiastic → en... en... enthusiastic?
Enter the Word :outstanding
outstanding → ou... ou... outstanding?
```

2.Create a function that takes an angle in radians and returns the correspondingangle in degrees rounded to one decimal place ?

Examples: radians_to_degrees(1) → 57.3

radians_to_degrees(20) → 1145.9

radians_to_degrees(50) → 2864.8

In [4]:
```python
import math
def radianToDegree():
    in_num = int(input('Enter the angle in Radians: '))
    out_num = (180/math.pi)*in_num
    print(f'{in_num} radian(s) → {out_num:.1f} degrees')

for x in range(3):
    radianToDegree()
```

```
Enter the angle in Radians: 1
1 radian(s) → 57.3 degrees
Enter the angle in Radians: 20
20 radian(s) → 1145.9 degrees
Enter the angle in Radians: 50
50 radian(s) → 2864.8 degrees
```

3.In this challenge, establish if a given integer num is a Curzon number. If 1 plus 2 elevated to num is exactly divisible by 1 plus 2 multiplied by num, then num is a Curzonnumber.Given a non-negative integer num, implement a function that returns True if num is a Curzonnumber, or False otherwise ?

Examples: is_curzon(5) → True

```
    # 2 ** 5 + 1 = 33
    # 2 * 5 + 1 = 11
    # 33 is a multiple of 11
```

is_curzon(10) → False

```
    # 2 ** 10 + 1 = 1025
```

```
# 2 * 10 + 1 = 21
# 1025 is not a multiple of 21
```

is_curzon(14) → True

```
# 2 ** 14 + 1 = 16385
# 2 * 14 + 1 = 29
# 16385 is a multiple of 29
```

In [5]:
```python
def checkCurzon():
    in_num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
    if (pow(2,in_num)+1)%((2*in_num)+1) == 0:
        print(f'{in_num} is a Curzon Number')
    else:
        print(f'{in_num} is Not a Curzon Number')

for x in range(4):
    checkCurzon()
```

```
Enter a number: 5
5 is a Curzon Number
Enter a number: 10
10 is Not a Curzon Number
Enter a number: 14
14 is a Curzon Number
Enter a number: 12
12 is Not a Curzon Number
```

4.Given the side length x find the area of a hexagon ?

Examples:

area_of_hexagon(1) → 2.6

area_of_hexagon(2) → 10.4

area_of_hexagon(3) → 23.4

In [6]:
```python
import math
def areaOfHexagon():
    in_num = int(input('Enter the side length of a Hexagon: '))
    out_num = ((3*math.sqrt(3))/2)*(pow(in_num,2))
    print(f'Area for Hexagon of sidelength {in_num} → {out_num:.1f}')

for x in range(3):
    areaOfHexagon()
```

```
Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 1
Area for Hexagon of sidelength 1 → 2.6
Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 2
Area for Hexagon of sidelength 2 → 10.4
Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 3
Area for Hexagon of sidelength 3 → 23.4
```

5.Create a function that returns a base-2 (binary) representation of a base-10(decimal) string number. To convert is simple:

((2) means base-2 and (10) means base-10)

010101001(2) = 1 + 8 + 32 + 128.

Going from right to left, the value of the most right bit is 1, now from that every bit to the left will be x2 the value, value of an 8 bit binary numbers are (256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1).

Examples: binary(1) → "1"

```
# 1*1 = 1
```

binary(5) → "101"

```
# 1*1 + 1*4 = 5
```

binary(10) → "1010"

    # 1*2 + 1*8 = 10

In [7]:
```python
def getBinary():
    in_num = int(input("Enter a Number: "))
    out_num = bin(in_num).replace('0b','')
    print(f'Binary of {in_num} → {out_num}')

for x in range(3):
    getBinary()
```

```
Enter a Number: 1
Binary of 1 → 1
Enter a Number: 5
Binary of 5 → 101
Enter a Number: 10
Binary of 10 → 1010
```

In [ ]:

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