

## TD - Série N° 2

**Objectifs pédagogiques :** construction d'une analyse – comment passer d'une analyse à l'algorithme ? – comment dérouler un algorithme ? manipulation des objets élémentaires – respect du formalisme algorithmique – apprentissage du Pascal.

### I. À traiter en cours

**Exercice 1 :** Sachant qu'un nombre premier est un nombre qui n'accepte aucun diviseur excepté 1 et lui-même. Construire la solution qui nous permet de savoir si un nombre est premier ou non.

**Exercice 2 :** Sachant qu'il n'existe que 4 nombres compris entre 100 et 500 tels que la somme des cubes des chiffres les composant est égale au nombre lui-même.

Construire la solution qui permet de retrouver ces 4 nombres.

**Exemple :**  $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$

### II. À traiter en TD

**Exercice 3 :** Un nombre parfait est un nombre qui est égal à la somme de tous ses diviseurs exceptés lui-même. Rechercher tous les nombres parfaits compris entre 1 et N.

Exemple de nombre parfait : 6

**Exercice 4 :** Construire la solution qui nous calcule le Nième (avec  $N > 1$ ) terme de la suite de FIBONACCI qui est définie par :

- La suite de Fibonacci est une suite d'entiers dans laquelle chaque terme est la somme des deux termes qui le précèdent.
- Notée  $(F_n)$ , elle est définie par :  $F_0 = 0 ; F_1 = 1 ; F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$  pour  $n \geq 2$

**Exemple :**

$F_0$	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	$F_4$	$F_5$	$F_6$	$F_7$	$F_8$	$F_9$	$F_{10}$	$F_{11}$	$F_{12}$	$F_{13}$	$F_{14}$	$F_{15}$	$F_{16}$		$F_n$
0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610	987	...	$F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

**Exercice 5 :** (EMD - 1992) Comment convertir un nombre entier en binaire ?

**Exemple :** 29 en base 10 donne 11101 en base 2  $\rightarrow (29)_{10} = (11101)_2$

**Exercice 6 :** (Emd1 2002-2003). Construire la solution qui permet l'addition de deux nombres binaires.

Exemple : si  $A = 1\ 1\ 0\ 1$  et  $B = 1\ 0\ 1\ 0$ ,  $A+B = 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1$

**Exercice 7 :** (EMD - 1994) Construire la solution qui effectue un Swapping, autrement dit qui échange les octets de poids fort et de poids faible d'un nombre entier quelconque.

**Exemple :** Si  $N = 5961$ , le résultat après Swapping  $\rightarrow 1965$

Si  $N = -18$ , le résultat après Swapping  $\rightarrow -81$

Si  $N = 723859$ , le résultat après Swapping  $\rightarrow 923857$

Si  $N = 9$ , le résultat après Swapping  $\rightarrow 9$

**Exercice 8 :** (EMD 2000-2001). A partir d'un nombre entier N on voudrait obtenir deux autres nombres N1 et N2. Le premier (N1) sera constitué par les chiffres pairs de N et le second (N2) par les chiffres impairs.

**Exemples :**

$N = 25461327$	$N1 = 2462$	$N2 = 5137$
$N = 42613786$	$N1 = 42686$	$N2 = 137$
$N = 240682$	$N1 = 240682$	$N2 = 0$
$N = 103$	$N1 = 0$	$N2 = 13$



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**Exercice 13 :** (EMD 1997-1998). On voudrait à partir de 2 nombres A et B, de 4 positions chacun, construire un troisième nombre C tel que C est composé des chiffres de A et de B mais concaténés de manière alternée, c'est à dire que C est composé du premier chiffre de A puis du premier chiffre de B, ensuite du deuxième chiffre de A puis du deuxième chiffre de B, etc ...

Regardez attentivement l'exemple suivant : si A = 1 2 3 4 et B = 5 6 7 8 C = 1 5 2 6 3 7 4 8

**Exercice 14 :** (EMD 2018-2019). Un entier naturel est appelé nombre sublime si la somme et le nombre de ses diviseurs sont tous les deux des nombres parfaits.

Donner la solution qui nous permet de trouver les nombres sublimes inférieurs à N.

**Exemple :** 12 est un nombre sublime

**Exercice 15 :** (EMD 2018-2019). Retrouver tous les nombres entiers qui se trouvent dans l'intervalle [N1, N2] et tels qu'ils sont divisibles par tous leurs chiffres non nuls.

**Exemple :** 306

**Exercice 16 :** À partir d'un nombre entier N on voudrait obtenir le nombre d'apparition des chiffres suivants : 1, 2 et 6.

**Exemple :** N = 19622022.

**Solution :**

- Chiffre 1 : 1 Une seule fois.
- Chiffre 2 : 4 fois
- Chiffre 6 : 1 fois.

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**Learning objectives:** Building an analysis - How to go from analysis to algorithm? - Handling elementary objects - Respecting algorithmic formalism - Learning Pascal language.

### I. To be done in class

**Exercise 1.** A prime number is a number that accepts no divisors except 1 and itself. Construct the solution that determines whether a number is prime or not.

**Exercise 2.** There are only 4 numbers between 100 and 500 such that the sum of the cubes of the digits composing them is equal to the number itself. Construct the solution that finds these 4 numbers.

**Example:**  $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$

### II. To be done in TD's class

**Exercise 3.** A perfect number is a number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors except itself. Find all the perfect numbers between 1 and N.

Example of a perfect number: 6

**Exercise 4.** Construct the solution that calculates the  $N^{\text{th}}$  (with  $N > 1$ ) term of the FIBONACCI sequence which is defined by:

- The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence of integers in which each term is the sum of its two preceding terms.
- Noted  $F_n$ , it is defined by:  $F_0 = 0; F_1 = 1; F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$  for  $n \geq 2$

**Example :**

$F_0$	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	$F_4$	$F_5$	$F_6$	$F_7$	$F_8$	$F_9$	$F_{10}$	$F_{11}$	$F_{12}$	$F_{13}$	$F_{14}$	$F_{15}$	$F_{16}$		$F_n$
0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610	987	...	$F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

**Exercise 5 (EMD - 1992).** Construct the solution that convert an integer into binary

**Example:** 29 in base 10 gives 11101 in base 2  $\rightarrow (29)_{10} = (11101)_2$

**Exercise 6 (Emd1 2002-2003).** Construct the solution that allows the addition of two binary numbers.

Example: if  $A = 1\ 1\ 0\ 1$  and  $B = 1\ 0\ 1\ 0$ ,  $A+B = 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1$

**Exercise 7 (EMD - 1994).** Build a solution that performs swapping, i.e. exchanges the most and least significant bytes of any integer.

**Example:** If  $N = 5961$ , the result after Swapping  $\rightarrow 1965$

If  $N = -18$ , the result after Swapping  $\rightarrow -81$

If  $N = 723859$ , the result after Swapping  $\rightarrow 923857$

If  $N = 9$ , the result after Swapping  $\rightarrow 9$

**Exercise 8: (EMD 2000-2001).** From an integer N we would like to obtain two other numbers N1 and N2. The first (N1) will consist of the even numbers of N and the second (N2) of the odd numbers.

**Examples:**

$N = 25461327$   $N1 = 2462$   $N2 = 5137$

$N = 42613786$   $N1 = 42686$   $N2 = 137$

$N = 240682$   $N1 = 240682$   $N2 = 0$

$N = 103$   $N1 = 0$   $N2 = 13$

**Exercise 9 (EMD 2011-2012).** Skeletal multiplication is what's known as an asterism. It's a multiplication in which the digits are replaced by asterisks, and the problem is to find the three numbers that make up the multiplication.

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Construct the solution that allows us to solve the following **particular** skeletal multiplication:

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{x}\phantom{=} \phantom{7} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \\ \phantom{x}\phantom{=} \phantom{7} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \\ x\phantom{=} \phantom{7} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \\ = \hline 7 \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \phantom{?} \end{array}$$

**Exercise 10** (*EMD 2012-2013*). If you take a natural number  $N > 1$  and calculate the sum of its proper divisors (i.e. excluding itself), and then perform the same operation on this result, you obtain an aliquot sequence.

**Example:** if  $N = 24$  The aliquot sequence obtained is:  $N = 24, 36, 55, 17, 1$

Generally, an aliquot sequence stops at 1 (because 1 has no proper divisor). When the first element calculated is equal to 1, N is a prime number<sup>4</sup>. But this isn't always the case: sometimes the aliquot sequence is closed<sup>1</sup> and has *e* calculated elements, in which case N is what we call a sociable number of order *e*. Furthermore, if the order *e* is equal to 1, N is a perfect number<sup>2</sup> and if e is equal to 2, N is a friendly number<sup>3</sup>.

Find the aliquot sequence starting with a given number  $N$  and detect the case where  $N$  is prime. But also, if  $N$  is sociable, specify that it is sociable and give its order  $e$ , and check whether it is perfect or friendly.

### Definitions :

1. A closed aliquot sequence is a sequence whose last element is equal to the first given element of the sequence. Its order  $e$  is equal to the number of calculated elements in the sequence (i.e. excluding the first) (examples 3, 4 and 5).
2. A perfect number is a number whose sum of proper divisors is equal to the number itself (example 3).
3. two numbers  $A$  and  $B$  are said to be friendly if the sum of the divisors of  $A$  is equal to  $B$  and the sum of the divisors of  $B$  is equal to  $A$  (example 4)
4. A prime number is a number whose divisors are 1 and itself.

Example 1:  $N = 24$  aliquot sequence: 24, 36, 55, 17, 1

Example 2:  $N = 11$  aliquot sequence: 11, 1  $N$  is a prime number

Example 3:  $N = 28$  aliquot sequence: 28, 28  $N$  is sociable and perfect of order 1

Example 4:  $N = 220$  aliquot sequence: 220, 284, 220  $N$  is sociable and friendly of order 2

Example 5:  $N=12496$  aliquot sequence :12496, 14288, 15472, 14536, 14264, 12496  $N$  is sociable of order 5

**Exercise 11.** Construct the solution that checks whether a digit exists in an integer N. Next, remove its first occurrence by shifting the digits that follow it one position to the right. Finally, add a zero to the right.

**Example:** N= 19622022. The number = 6.

**Solution:** 19220220.

**Exercise 12.** Give the worst-case time complexity of the following algorithms:

- 1) Begin  
For i from 1 to n Do  
For j from 1 to  $2n + 1$  Do  
Writing ('The exam is very easy')  
EndFor  
EndFor  
End.
- 2) Begin  
For i from 1 to 10 Do  
For j from 1 to n Do  
Writing ('The exam is very difficult')  
EndFor  
EndFor  
End.

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3) Begin
   Read (n)
   x ← 0
   For I from 1 to n Do
     For j from 1 to n Do x ← x+1
   Write (x)
End.
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### III. Supplementary exercises

**Exercise 13** (EMD -1990). Given an integer NB. Write the solution that finds the smallest divisor of NB not equal to 1 and the largest divisor of NB not equal to itself.

Example 1: NB = 7 Result: NB HAS NO DIVISOR

Example 2: NB = 4 Result: NB HAS ONLY ONE DIVISOR: 2

Example 3: NB = 8 Result: SMALLEST DIVISOR: 2 LARGEST DIVISOR: 4

**Exercise 14** (EMD 1997-1998). From 2 numbers A and B, of 4 positions each, we would like to construct a third number C such that C is composed of the digits of A and B but concatenated in an alternating manner, i.e. C is composed of the first digit of A then the first digit of B, then the second digit of A then the second digit of B, etc ...

Look carefully at the following example: if A = 1 2 3 4 and B = 5 6 7 8 C = 1 5 2 6 3 7 4 8

**Exercise 15** (EMD1 2018-2019). A natural number is called a sublime number if the sum and the number of its divisors are both perfect numbers.

Give the solution that allows us to find the sublime numbers less than N.

**Example:** 12 is a sublime number

**Exercise 16** (EMD1 2018-2019). Find all integers that lie in the interval [N1, N2] and such that they are divisible by all their non-zero digits.

**Example:** 306

**Exercise 17.** Given a whole number N, we'd like to obtain the number of times the following digits appear: 1, 2 and 6.

**Example:** N= 19622022.

**Solution:**

- Digit 1: 1 Only once.
- Number 2: 4 times
- Number 6: 1 time.