

# Homework No. 03

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**Due:** 23:59, 22 October, 2023

**Max points:** 100

## Rules

- **No late homeworks.** A penalty of 10 points is applied for each day.
- **No plagiarism.** Collaboration is encouraged, but copying someone else's work without proper attribution is not admitted and invalidates the submission. A penalty is applied to all parties included.

## Submission procedure

- Each problem solution should be saved in a separate file. The following naming convention should be used: `problem{number}.{extension}`. For example, `problem1.py` or `problem1.pdf`.
- At the start of each file, homework number, student full name and problem number should be mentioned. For example:

```
""""  
Homework 3  
Name: John Doe  
Problem 1  
""""
```

- Solution files should be uploaded to [YSU Moodle](#). Alternatively, you can commit your solutions to a Git repository and provide the repository URL on Moodle.

## Problem 1 [20 points]

Pythagorean Triples Checker: Accept three integer values and determine whether they form a Pythagorean triplet ( $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ).

```
def is_pythagorean(a, b, c):  
    pass  
  
print(is_pythagorean(3, 4, 5)) # True  
print(is_pythagorean(3, 4, 6)) # False
```

## Problem 2 [20 points]

List Chunking: Write a function called `chunk` that divides a list into chunks of a specified size. For instance, given the list `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]` and chunk size 4, the result should be `[[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9]]`.

```
def chunk(l, size):  
    pass  
  
print(chunk([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9], 4)) # [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9]]
```

## Problem 3 [20 points]

List Deduplication: Implement a function that returns a new list with removed duplicates, but maintains the original order of the list.

```
def deduplicate(l):  
    pass  
  
print(deduplicate([1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])) # [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

## Problem 4 [20 points]

Missing Number Finder: In a list containing numbers from 1 to 100, one number is missing. Write a function that finds the missing number.

```
def find_missing(l):  
    pass  
  
a = list(range(1, 101))  
a.remove(42)  
print(find_missing(a)) # 42
```

## Problem 5 [20 points]

List Rotation: Implement a function that rotates a list to the left by k elements. For example, given the list [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] and k = 2, the result should be [3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2].

```
def rotate(l, k):  
    pass  
  
print(rotate([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], 2)) # [3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2]
```