In [1]:

```
1 from math import log, exp, sqrt, pow
2
```

2.8

In [2]:

```
1 import sys
2 from prettytable import PrettyTable
```

In [3]:

```
1
 2
 3
   result=0
 4
   result1 = 0
 5
   result2 = 0
 6
   result3=0
 7
   a=0
   b=0
 8
9
   c=0
10
   d=0
11
   for i in range(16):
12
13
        if i ==0:
            result = 200*2**i
14
15
            a=i
16
        if i ==5:
            result1 = 200*2**i
17
18
            b=i
        if i ==10:
19
20
            result2 = 200*2**i
21
            c=i
22
        if i ==15:
23
            result3 = 200*2**i
24
            d=i
25
26
    table = PrettyTable()
27
28
    table.add_column("hour", [a, b, c, d])
    table.add_column("Number of Bacteria", [result, result1, result2, result3])
29
    table.align["Number of Bacteria"] = '1'
30
    #table.align["Number of Bacteria"] = 'r'
31
   #table.align["hour"] = '1'
32
   print(table)
33
34
```

```
In [4]:
```

```
1
 2
 3 result=0
 4 result1 = 0
 5
   result2 = 0
 6 result3=0
 7
   a=0
   b=0
 8
 9
   c=0
10
   d=0
11
12
   for i in range (16):
13
        if i ==0:
14
            result = 200*2**i
15
            a=i
16
        if i ==5:
17
           result1 = 200*2**i
18
            b=i
19
        if i ==10:
20
            result2 = 200*2**i
21
            c=i
22
        if i ==15:
23
            result3 = 200*2**i
24
            d=i
25
   table = PrettyTable()
26
27
    table.add_column("hour", [a, b, c, d])
28
    table.add_column("Number of Bacteria", [result, result1, result2, result3])
29
30
    table.align["Number of Bacteria"] = 'r'
31
32
    table.align["hour"] = 'r'
    print(table)
33
34
```

+ hour	Number of Bacteria	+
0	200	+
5	6400	İ
10	204800	
15	6553600	
+		+

In [5]:

```
o = 10
 1
 2
    n=5
 3
    n1=2
 4
    d=0
 5
    w=0
 6
    w1 = 0
 7
    p=0.03
 8
    p1 = -0.03
 9
    y=0
10
    w=o*(1+p)**n
11
    w1=w*(1+p1)**n1
    print(w1)
12
13
14
```

10.907609765088699

2.13

In Python 2, it has two kinds of integers: one is short integer, which is often referred to as integer, which is represented by int and has a finite size, and a long integer with infinite size. Python 3 integrates two integer representations. In theory, Python integers have no upper limit, as long as they do not exceed the memory space.

In [16]:

1

```
for i in range (100,9000):
 1
 2
        print (2**i)
1267650600228229401496703205376\\
2535301200456458802993406410752
5070602400912917605986812821504
10141204801825835211973625643008
20282409603651670423947251286016
40564819207303340847894502572032
81129638414606681695789005144064
162259276829213363391578010288128\\
324518553658426726783156020576256
649037107316853453566312041152512
1298074214633706907132624082305024
2596148429267413814265248164610048
5192296858534827628530496329220096
10384593717069655257060992658440192
20769187434139310514121985316880384\\
41538374868278621028243970633760768
83076749736557242056487941267521536
166153499473114484112975882535043072
332306998946228968225951765070086144\\
In [ ]:
```