## **Practical**

### **Index Sum**

You are given two sequences. The first is a sequence A of N real numbers (N > 0), the other is a sequence of indices IND of size M (all the elements of the second sequence are nonnegative integers strictly less than N). Output the sum of elements of A with indices from IND. For example, if A = [1,2,3,4,5] and IND =  $[0\ 3\ 3\ 2]$ , you must calculate the sum A[0]+A[3]+A[3]+A[2] = 1+4+4+3=12.

The first line of input contains a positive integer N, followed by N real numbers. The third line contains a nonnegative integer M followed by M nonnegative integers strictly less than N.

| Sample Input                      | Sample Output |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 5<br>-5 2.5 0 1 3<br>4<br>0 0 4 4 | -4.0          |
| 2<br>1.5 2.5<br>3<br>1 1 1        | 7.5           |

## The most divisor-rich number

The input consists of two positive integers a and b, such that a <= b. Among the integers in the interval [a, b], find the one that has the most number of divisors. Write a function that finds the number of divisors for a given number.

| 30<br>40  | 36 |
|-----------|----|
| 10<br>100 | 60 |

| 1000 | 1680 |
|------|------|
| 2000 |      |
|      |      |

# **Lucky Numbers**

Let's call a number lucky if the sum of its digits on even positions is equal to the sum of its digits on odd positions. The positions are numbered starting from 1 from the right end of the number - the last digit having position 1, the penultimate having position 2, etc. Let's consider 15224. The sum of digits on odd positions is 4 + 2 + 1 = 7. The sum of digits on even positions is: 2 + 5 = 7. Therefore, 15224 is a lucky number. Given a natural number, determine if it's lucky.

| 15224    | Yes |
|----------|-----|
| 53143277 | Yes |
| 10       | No  |
| 8        | No  |
| 121      | Yes |
| 212      | No  |

# **Monotonicity**

The input is a whole positive number N (N>1) and a sequence of N numbers. Output Ascending, if the sequence is strictly ascending, Descending, if it's strictly descending and Neither, if it's neither ascending, nor descending.

| Input            | Output     |
|------------------|------------|
| 5<br>1 2 5 7 9   | Ascending  |
| 6<br>1 1 2 5 7 9 | Neither    |
| 4<br>3 2 1 -10   | Descending |

| 4<br>3 2 2 1 | Neither   |
|--------------|-----------|
| 5<br>12134   | Neither   |
| 2<br>1 2     | Ascending |
| 2 1 1        | Neither   |

### **Tree**

Input the base width of the tree(number of '\*' in the bottom) and draw tree with symbols \*. You're guaranteed that the number is odd. You have to decide how many spaces and '\*' to print in first line, and print them, then how many spaces and '\*' to print in the second line and so on.

| 5 | *      |
|---|--------|
|   | ***    |
|   | ****   |
| 9 | *      |
|   | ***    |
|   | ****   |
|   | *****  |
|   | ****** |
|   |        |