

Last name _____ First name _____ SN _____

A&CP-E1. Program Design. Do not declare variables for any problem.

Filename: EX#1- Program Design (feb-14-2019)-V2

P#8.b. Write (✓) if the algorithm is correct, nothing otherwise. Starting with one (1), algorithms in pseudocode test for integer numbers less than N and count how many of them are multiple of 3 or 5. **Hint:** Algorithm must not count double, if a number is multiple of 3 and 5, it should be counted only once. The mod or % operator available in flowgorithm is used. Assume not syntax errors.

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| <p>INPUT N SET C=0, i=1 WHILE i<=N-1 IF (i mod 3 ==0) C = C +1 ELSEIF (i mod 5 ==0) C = C +1 ENDIF i=i+1 ENDWHILE PRINT C</p> | A | <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">B</div> <pre> graph TD Start([Main]) --> OutputN[/Output "Enter the value of N"/] OutputN --> InputN[/Input N/] InputN --> C0[C = 0] C0 --> LoopStart{ii = 1 to N-1} LoopStart -- Next --> Decision{((ii mod 3 == 0) or (ii mod 5 == 0))} Decision -- True --> Cplus[C = C + 1] Decision -- False --> Join(()) Cplus --> Join LoopStart -- Done --> Join Join --> OutputC[/Output "The amount of multiples of 3 or 5 are " & C/] OutputC --> End([End]) </pre> |
| <p>INPUT N SET C=0 FOR i=1 up to N-1, Step 1 IF (i mod 3 ==0) IF (i mod 5 ==0) C = C +1 ENDIF ENDIF ENDFOR PRINT C</p> | C | |
| <p>INPUT N SET C=0 FOR i=1 up to N-1, Step 1 IF (i mod 3 ==0) or (i mod 5 ==0) C = C +1 ENDIF ENDFOR PRINT C</p> | D | |
| <p>INPUT N SET C=0 FOR i=1 up to N-1, Step 1 IF (i mod 3 ==0) and (i mod 5 ==0) C = C +1 ENDIF ENDFOR PRINT C</p> | E | |

P#3.f. Write pseudocode to find the factors of a positive number **N** in a list of numbers entered by the user. Count how many factors are there in the list. For instance, if $N=100$ and the entered list is $x=[5,3,9,7,4,2,11,13,19,1,5,6,10,55,70,8,25,50,99,100]$, code must find 9 factors, which are: 5, 4, 2, 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100. **Hint:** You can use the mod or % operator to compute the remainder of an integer division and a sentinel to stop looping when the list is over

P#10.e. The first few square numbers: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49...

This sequence can be computed as n^2 where n is a natural number 1, 2, 3, 4, ... Write pseudocode to compute and print the square number sequence for values of n in the range of 1 to 10

| n | <i>Square_n</i> |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 9 |
| 4 | 16 |
| ... | ... |
| 10 | 100 |



P#12.b. In a group of N students (male and female), write pseudocode to compute the percentage of female that pass or fail the course. The passing score is 60 or greater. **Hint:** a variable, say **G** (as in gender) should store one of two possibilities, 'M' (as in 'male') or 'F' (as in 'female'), inputted by the user.



P#2.b. Write pseudocode to determine if a positive number X entered by the user is **not** prime. Prime numbers are only divisible by 1 and itself. For instance, 5 is prime because it is only divisible exactly by 1 and 5. On the other hand, 8 is not prime because it is divisible by 1, 2, 4, 8. **Hint:** You can use the mod or % operator to compute the remainder of an integer division. Use a flag variable.