

(c)

```
a = 4
b = 10/a + 1
print b
```

(d)

```
A = [14] + [16, 18] + [25, 40]
del A[1]
print A
```

(e)

```
A = [-1, 9, 2, 5, 19, 21, 33]
print A[4:-1]
```

(f)

```
values = []
value = 0
stop = 1
incr = 0.2
while value <= stop:
    values.append(value)
    value += incr
for v in values:
    print v
```

(g)

```
print [0.2*i for i in range(6)]
```

(h)

```
def f(x):
    return a*x**2

x = 3; a = -2
print '%g' % f(x + a)
```

(i)

```
for i in range(2, 5):
    for j in range(i-1, i+3):
        if i != j:
            print i, j+1
```

(Continued on page 3.)

(j)

```
def branch(argument):
    r = 0
    if argument == -1:
        r = -1
    elif argument == 3:
        r = 3
    elif argument > 3:
        r = -2
    else:
        r = 10
    return r

print branch(6)
```

Exercise 2 (2 points)

What is wrong with the programs below?

(a)

```
a = 9.1
b = raw_input('Give b: ')
print a*b
```

(b)

```
1plus1 = 1 + 1
print 1plus1
```

Exercise 3 (1 point)

The following program aims to sum the integers $1, 2, \dots, n$: $\sum_{i=1}^n i$. Explain if the result `s` is correct or not.

```
import sys
n = int(sys.argv[1])
s = 0 # sum of integers
for i in range(1, n, 1):
    s += i
print s
```

(Continued on page 4.)

Exercise 4 (4 points)

A function $p(x)$ is given as

$$p(x) = Ae^{-ax} \sin(wx),$$

with $A > 0$ and $a \geq 0$. Make a program that prints out a table of x and $p(x)$ values. Let the x coordinates in the table be uniformly distributed in $[0, 5/a]$. Read the number of x coordinates in the table, A , a , and w from the command line. Use exception handling to ensure that the user provides enough command-line arguments and that the values are legal.

Exercise 5 (1 point)

Extend the program from Exercise 4 with statements for plotting the $p(x)$ function. (You may use the same coordinates as in the table.)

Exercise 6 (4 points)

An arbitrary triangle can be described by the coordinates of its three vertices: (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , (x_3, y_3) . The area of the triangle is given by the formula

$$A = \frac{1}{2} |x_2y_3 - x_3y_2 - x_1y_3 + x_3y_1 + x_1y_2 - x_2y_1|,$$

while the circumference (“omkrets” på norsk) is computed as

$$C = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} + \sqrt{(x_3 - x_2)^2 + (y_3 - y_2)^2} + \sqrt{(x_1 - x_3)^2 + (y_1 - y_3)^2}.$$

Write a function `triangle(corners)` that returns the area A and the circumference C of a triangle whose vertices are specified by the argument `corners`, which is a nested list of the vertex coordinates. For example, `corners` can be `[[0,0], [1,0], [0,2]]` if the three corners of the triangle have coordinates $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, and $(0,2)$. Demonstrate how to call the `triangle` function to compute the area and the circumference of the triangle with vertices $(-3,0)$, $(3,0)$, and $(0,4)$.

Exercise 7 (3 points)

Make a function for solving the system of difference equations

$$s_j = s_{j-1} + a_{j-1}, \tag{1}$$

$$a_j = -x^2 ((2j+1)2j)^{-1} a_{j-1}, \tag{2}$$

(Continued on page 5.)

with initial conditions $s_0 = 0$ and $a_0 = x$. In the function, store only the newest two s_j and a_j values (i.e., do not store all the s_j and a_j values in arrays). The function should take two arguments, x and N , and return the two values s_N and $|a_N|$. Write a main program that prints out the value of s_{20} for $x = \pi$.

END