

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY TIRUPATI
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS**

MA522M-Data Science Programming Laboratory

Exercise-4 Duration: 120 Minutes P1 Slot 15:00-17:00
27 January 2025 Practical 3 Marks

Answer All Questions. Usage of Internet is not Allowed

1. Get a rectangular matrix using lists and using the function `GetMatrix()`. Get two matrices. Store them in files `A.txt` and `B.txt` using Python file processing. Read these two matrices again and store them in A and B . Add two matrices using a function `AddMatrix(A,B)` if dimensions match. [1]
 2. Create a function `Isprime(n)` to check whether given number is a prime or not. Find all prime numbers between n_1 and n_2 using the function `AllPrime(n1,n2)`. [0.5]
 3. Calculate the factorial of a number using recursion and compute the Taylor series expansion for e^x . [0.5]
 4. Generate a random integer x_1 between 1 and 100. Use the `import random` library. Generate another random number x_2 between 1 and 100. Check whether x_2 divides x_1 . If so, append this to the dictionary `divisors` of x_1 . If not, append this to the dictionary `nondivisors` and generate again another x_2 and repeat this process until all divisors are found. Note, this may take a long time. Finally store all divisors and nondivisors in a file `divisors.txt` and `nondivisors.txt` [1]
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1. Get a vector using lists and using the function `GetVector()`. Get two vectors. Store them in files `x.txt` and `y.txt` using Python file processing. Read these two vectors again and store them in x and y . Add two vectors using a function `AddVectors(x,y)`. Compute their dot product `dotproduct(x,y)`. Compute their cross product if dimension is 3 `crossproduct(x,y)`. [1]
2. Create a function `Isprime(n)` to check whether given number is a prime or not. Find all prime numbers between n_1 and n_2 using the function `AllPrime(n1,n2)`. [0.5]
3. Calculate the LCM and GCD of five numbers using recursion. [0.5]
4. $2^{15} = 32768$ and the sum of its digits is $3+2+7+6+8 = 26$. Find the sum of digits of the number 2^0 to 2^{25} . Use the library `import sys` and set `sys.set_int_max_str_digits(320000)` [1]

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1. Get a square matrix using lists and using the function `GetMatrix()`. Get two matrices. Store them in files `A.txt` and `B.txt` using Python file processing. Read these two matrices again and store them in `A` and `B`. Multiply two matrices using a function `MultiplyMatrix(A,B)` if dimensions match. Find its trace. If the dimension is 3, find its determinant [1.5]
2. Let n be a positive integer. Let D be the list of its proper divisors. Let $\sigma(n) = \sum_{k \in D} k$. Two numbers a and b are said to be amicable if $\sigma(a) = b$ and $\sigma(b) = a$ where $a \neq b$. For example $\sigma(220) = 284$ and $\sigma(284) = 220$. Find all amicable numbers under 1000. Create a functions `divisors(n)`, `IsAmicable(a,b)` and `AllAmicables(n)`. Store them in a file `Amicable.txt` [1]
3. Calculate the Fibonacci of a number using recursion and compute the Fibonacci series. Use efficient recursion with dictionaries [0.5]

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1. Get a square matrix using lists and using the function `GetMatrix()`. Check whether they are upper triangular matrix. If so, store them in files `UpperA.txt` using Python file processing. Read these two matrices again and store them in `A`. Find its trace. Find its determinant and all eigenvalues [1.5]
2. Let n be a positive integer. Check whether it is a prime or not. A prime number is said to truncatable prime if you continuously remove digits from left to right, they remain prime. For example 3797 is a prime and it is a truncatable prime as 379, 37 and 3 are primes. Find all truncatable primes between 11 and 10000. [1]
3. Calculate the factorial of a number using recursion and compute the their digit sum using recursion. For example, $10! = 3628800$ and their digit sum is $3 + 6 + 2 + 8 + 8 + 0 + 0 = 27$. Find the digit sum of all factorials between 1 and 20, store them in a file [0.5]