

Exercices constructions élémentaires

Éléments de correction

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Première - NSI

Lang 02

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Exercice 1

1 $a = 3$

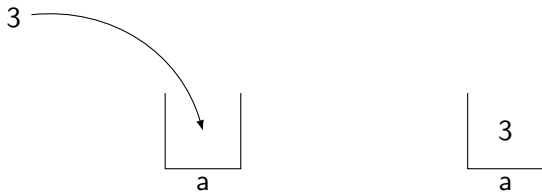


FIGURE 1 – Affectation

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1

$a = 4$

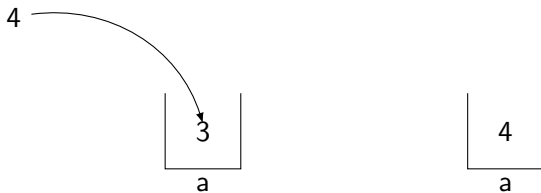


FIGURE 2 – Nouvelle affectation

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1 `a = a + 2`

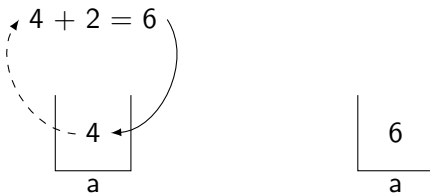


FIGURE 3 – Calcul puis affectation

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1 $a = 2$

2
a

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1 $b = a * a$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 4 \\ \hline b \end{array}$$

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1 $b = a * b$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 8 \\ \hline b \end{array}$$

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1 $b = b*b$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 64 \\ \hline b \end{array}$$

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```
1 print("i+") # affiche i+
2 print(i+) # message d'erreur: on essaie d'
    ajouter i à ... rien
```

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1 $a = 2$

2
a

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1 $b = 3$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline b \end{array}$$

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1 tmp = a

2
a

3
b

2
tmp

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1 a = b

3
a

3
b

2
tmp

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```
1 b = tmp
```

3
a

2
b

2
tmp

À retenir

La séquence inverse (*swap*) les valeurs de **a** et **b**.

Remarque

Python facilite cette opération :

```
1 a, b = b, a
```

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Exercice 2

```
1 longueur = int(input("Longueur (en cm): "))
2 largeur = int(input("Largeur (en cm): "))
3 print("L'aire du rectangle est {}cm2".format(
    longueur*largeur))
```

Code 1 – Aire d'un rectangle

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Exercice 3

```
1 age = int(input("Quel est votre âge? "))
2 if age >= 18:
3     print("Vous êtes majeur.")
4 else:
5     print("Vous êtes mineur.")
```

Code 2 – Âge

Remarque

`input` renvoie une chaîne de caractère (**string**). Il faut la convertir en entier (**int**).

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Exercice 4

```
1 age = int(input("Quel est votre âge? "))
2 if age < 16:
3     print("Le prix de la carte est €10.")
4 else:
5     if age <= 25:
6         ...
```

Code 3 – Cinéma - première version

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Exercice 4

```
1 age = int(input("Quel est votre âge? "))
2 if age < 16:
3     print("Le prix de la carte est €10.")
4 elif age <= 25:
5     print("Le prix de la carte est €15.")
6 elif age <= 59:
7     print("Le prix de la carte est €25.")
8 else:
9     print("Le prix de la carte est €15.")
```

Code 4 – Cinéma - seconde version

Remarque

Ligne 4 : inutile de vérifier si $\text{age} \geq 16$, c'est forcément le cas.

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Exercice 5

```
1 from random import randint
2
3 somme = 0
4 for i in range(10):
5     nb = randint(1, 10)
6     somme += nb
7 print(somme)
```

Code 5 – Somme

Remarque

Ne pas oublier d'importer la bibliothèque.

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Exercice 6

```
1 from random import randint
2
3 nb = randint(1,10)
4 essai = 0
5 trouve = False
6 while not trouve:
7     proposition = int(input("Quel nombre? "))
8     if proposition == nb:
9         trouve = True
10    essai += 1
11 print(essai)
```

Code 6 – Deviner - première version

RemarqueOn utilise une variable *booléenne*.

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```
1 from random import randint
2
3 nb = randint(1,10)
4 essai = 1
5 # compare la proposition de l'utilisateur à nb
6 while not(int(input("Quel nombre? ")) == nb):
7     essai += 1
8 print(essai)
```

Code 7 – Deviner - seconde version

Remarque

On compare directement l'entrée avec la valeur de `nb`.

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Exercice 7

- ▶ $20/3$ renvoie le résultat de la division. Nous reviendrons plus tard sur le *type* de ce résultat.
- ▶ $20//3$ renvoie la partie entière de la division. C'est un *entier*.
- ▶ $20\%3$ renvoie le reste de la division. C'est un *entier*. On appelle cette opération le *modulo*.

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```
1 secondes = int(input("Donnez le nombre de  
    secondes: "))  
2 heures = secondes // 3600  
3 minutes = (secondes % 3600) // 60  
4 secondes = (secondes % 3600) % 60
```

Code 8 – Durée

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```
1 if heures < 10:  
2     heures = "0"+str(heures)  
3 if minutes < 10:  
4     minutes = "0"+str(minutes)  
5 if secondes < 10:  
6     secondes = "0"+str(secondes)  
7 print("{}h {}min {}s".format(heures, minutes,  
    secondes))
```

Code 9 – Affichage

Remarque

Les variables sont des entiers et deviennent des chaînes de caractères (string). Python permet de changer le type d'une variable. Ce n'est pas le cas de tous les langages.

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```
1 nb = int(input("Quelle table? "))
2 for i in range(11): # 11 signifie qu'il il y aura
  11 tours
3     print(f"{i}x{nb} = {i*nb}")
```

Code 10 – Multiplication

Remarque

Noter ici le f en début de ligne qui est une autre manière de formater le texte (pour des versions récentes de Python (≥ 3.6)). Il est possible d'écrire :

```
1 print("{}x{} = {}".format(i,nb,i*nb))
```

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```
1 for i in range(10,-1,-1):  
2     # range(premier terme (inclus), dernier  
   terme (exclu), pas)  
3     print(i)
```

Code 11 – Compte à rebours

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```
1 for i in range(2,25,2):  
2     print(i, end=" ")
```

Code 12 – Nombres pairs

Remarque

L'option `end` de `print` définit le caractère à mettre en fin de ligne (retour chariot par défaut).

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```
1 somme = 0
2 for i in range(10):
3     somme += int(input("note: "))
```

Code 13 – Addition des notes

Remarque

Il faut noter ici l'ordre dans lequel l'interprète lit cette ligne :

- ▶ il lit la valeur du `input`,
- ▶ il la convertit en entier,
- ▶ il additionne cette valeur à `somme`.

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Exercice 11

```
1 somme = 0
2 for i in range(10):
3     note = int(input("note: "))
4     somme = somme + note
```

Code 14 – Addition des notes - autre méthode

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```
1 somme = 0
2 for i in range(10):
3     note = int(input("note: "))
4     somme = somme + note
5 # calcul de la moyenne
6 moyenne = round(somme/10, 2)
```

Code 15 – Moyenne

Remarque

La fonction `round` permet d'arrondir ici à 2 chiffres après la virgule

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```
1 if moyenne >= 15:
2     print("{} / 20, félicitations!".format(moyenne))
3 elif moyenne >= 10:
4     # il est inutile ici de vérifier si moyenne <
5     # 15
6     print("{} / 20, bon travail!".format(moyenne))
7 else:
8     print("{} / 20, doit fournir des efforts!".
9     format(moyenne))
```

Code 16 – Affichage

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```
1 mini = 0
2 maxi = 100
3 trouve = False
4 coups = 0
5
6 print("Pensez à un nombre entre 1 et 100.")
```

Code 17 – Devinette

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```
1 while not trouve:
2     coups += 1
3     # choix de la valeur (milieu de l'intervalle)
4     proposition = (mini + maxi)//2
5     print("Le nombre est-il {}?".format(proposition))
6     reponse = input("Merci de répondre = + ou -: ")
7     if reponse == "=":
8         print("J'ai trouvé en {} coups!".format(coups))
9         trouve = True
10    elif reponse == "+": # réduction de l'intervalle
11        mini = proposition
12    else: # réduction de l'intervalle
13        maxi = proposition
```

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Code 18 – Devinette