

Exercices fonctions correction

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Première - NSI

Lang 06

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Exercice 1

```
1 def est_pair(x: int) -> bool:
2     """
3     vérifie si x est pair
4
5     Args:
6         x (int): entier
7
8     Returns:
9         bool: True si x est pair
10    """
11    if x % 2 == 0:
12        return True
13    else:
14        return False
15
16 # appel de la fonction
17 print(est_pair(5))
```

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Exercice 2

```
1 def valeur_absolue(x: int) -> int:
2     """
3     renvoie la valeur absolue de x
4     """
5     if x < 0:
6         return -x
7     else:
8         return x
9
10
11 print(valeur_absolue(-4))
```

Remarque

La `docstring` est moins détaillée mais toujours présente.

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Exercice 3

```
1 def surface(r: int) -> float:
2     """
3     renvoie la surface du disque de rayon r
4     """
5     return 3.14*r**2
6
7 print(surface(5))
```

```
1 from math import pi
2
3 def surface2(r: int) -> float:
4     """
5     renvoie la surface du disque de rayon r
6     utilise la bibliothèque math
7     """
8     return pi*r**2
9
10 print(surface2(5))
```

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Exercice 4

```
1 def est_majeur(age: int) -> bool:
2     """
3     vérifie si la personne est majeur
4
5     Args:
6         age (int): âge de la personne
7
8     Returns:
9         bool: True si majeur
10    """
11    if age >= 18:
12        return True
13    else:
14        return False
```

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Exercice 4 - version 2

```
1 def est_majeur2(age: int) -> bool:
2     """
3     vérifie si la personne est majeur
4
5     Parameters
6     -----
7     age : int
8         âge de la personne.
9     Returns
10    -----
11    boolean
12
13    """
14    return age >= 18
```

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Exercice 5

```
1 def puissance(x: int, n: int) -> int:
2     """
3     élève x à la puissance n
4
5     Parameters
6     -----
7     x : int
8         entier.
9     n : int
10        exposant.
11
12    Returns
13    -----
14    res : int
15    """
16    res = 1
17    for i in range(n):
18        res *= x
19    return res
```

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Exercice 6

```
1 from random import randint
2
3
4 def lancer_des() -> int:
5     """
6     renvoie la somme de deux dés
7     """
8     de1 = randint(1, 6)
9     de2 = randint(1, 6)
10    return de1+de2
```

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Exercice 7

```
1 def pythagore(a: int, b: int, c: int) -> bool:
2     """
3     vérifie si le triangle a, b, c est
4     rectangle
5     """
6     cotes = a**2+b**2
7     hyp = c**2
8     if cotes == hyp:
9         return True
10    else:
11        return False
```

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Exercice 7 - version 2

```
1 def pythagore2(a: int, b: int, c: int) -> bool:
2     """
3     vérifie si le triangle a, b, c est rectangle
4
5     Parameters
6     -----
7     a, b, c: int
8         mesures des côtés.
9
10    Returns
11    -----
12    Boolean.
13
14    """
15    return a**2 + b**2 == c**2
```

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```
1 def somme(n: int) -> int:
2     """
3     renvoie la somme des entiers de 1 à n
4     """
5     somme = 0
6     for i in range(n+1):
7         somme = somme + i
8     return somme
```

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```
1 def est_premier(x: int) -> bool:
2     """
3     renvoie True si x est un nombre premier
4     """
5     diviseur = 2
6     # si le reste est nul, c'est que nous avons un
7     diviseur
8     while diviseur < x and not(x % diviseur == 0):
9         diviseur += 1
10    # On a divisé par tous les nombres < x
11    if diviseur == x:
12        return True
13    else: # on s'est arrêté avant
14        return False
```

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```
1 def valeur_proche(a: int) -> int:
2     """
3     renvoie l'entier inférieur le plus proche
4     de racine(a)
5     """
6     entier = 1
7     while entier**2 <= a:
8         entier += 1
9     return entier-1
```

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```
1 def racine(a: int) -> float:
2     """
3     calcule une approximation de
4     racine carrée de a
5     """
6     x = valeur_proche(a)
7     for i in range(20):
8         x = 0.5*(x+a/x)
9     return x
```

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Exercice 11

```
1 def triangle(c: int) -> None:
2     """
3     Trace un triangle noir
4     """
5     t.begin_fill()
6     for _ in range(3):
7         t.forward(c)
8         t.left(120)
9     t.end_fill()
```

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Exercice 11

```
1 # programme principal
2 t.up()
3 for _ in range(3):
4     t.left(90)
5     t.forward(50)
6     t.right(90)
7     triangle(100)
8 t.done()
```

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