

ESERCIZIO 3

PROBLEMA

Si consideri la seguente procedura PROVA1.

```

procedure PROVA1;
variables A, B, C, K integer;
input K;
A ← 1;
B ← 2;
C ← 3;
A ← A + K;
B ← A + B + K;
C ← A + B + C + K;
output A, B, C;
endprocedure;
    
```

Determinare i valori di output per A, B, C se il valore in input per K è 7.

A	
B	
C	

ESERCIZIO 4

PROBLEMA

Si consideri la seguente procedura PROVA2.

```

procedure PROVA2;
variables A, K integer;
A ← 0;
for K = 1 to 10 step 1 do
    A ← A + K;
endfor;
output A;
endprocedure;
    
```

Determinare il valore di output.

A	
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ESERCIZIO 5

PROBLEM

Remember that an integer number (in decimal representation) is divisible by 11, if the difference of the sum of its digits at odd places and the sum of its digits at even places is either 0 or divisible by 11.

There exists a (unique) digit X such that, *for any digit A* , the seven-digit number
“123A5X7”

is not a multiple of 11. Compute that digit and put it in the box below.

ESERCIZIO 6

PROBLEMA

“I made a smart move lowering a bit the price of those shirts from \$4.85,” remarked Mr. Smith to his wife. “We have disposed the entire lot.”

“Good!” said Mrs. Smith. “How much profit did you make?”

“We haven’t figured yet, but the gross from the sale was \$677.99.”

“Well, how many shirts did you sell?”

Answer instead of Mr. Smith, putting an integer number in the box below.

Hint: try to factorize (and remember that the gross is equal to the selling price multiplied by the number of units sold).