
Condicionales

Unknown Author

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1 Un condicional simple

```
In [1]: def abs(x):
    """
        returns the absolute value of x
        @type x:int
        @rtype: int
    """
    if x<0:
        x=-x
    return x

abs(10)
In [2]: 10
Out [2]: abs(-10)
In [3]: 10
Out [3]:
```

2 Consideramos la negación

```
In [4]: def abs(x):
    """
        returns the absolute value of x
        @type x:int
        @rtype: int
    """
    if x<0:
        return -x
    else:
        return x
```

3 Podemos anidar condicionales

def degrados(a, b, c):

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```

        result=1
    else:
        result=2
    return result
degree(2,3,4),degree(0,1,2),degree(1,0,0),degree(0,0,1)
In [6]: (2, 1, 2, 0)
Out [6]:

```

4 Elecciones múltiples

```

def grade(note):
    """converts the numerical grade to the Spanish word
    @type note:float
    @rtype :str
    @precondition : note>=0 and note <=10
    """
    if note<5:
        return "Suspens"
    elif note<7:
        return "Aprobado"
    elif note<9:
        return "Notable"
    else:
        return "Sobresaliente"

grade(10),grade(1.23),grade(3.45),grade(4.999),grade(7),grade(5)
In [9]: ('Sobresaliente', 'Suspens', 'Suspens', 'Suspens', 'Notable',
Out [9]: 'Aprobado')

```

5 Otro ejemplo más complicado

Completa la siguiente definición de función

```

def solve_linear_system(a,b,c,d,e,f):
    """
    solves the linear system of equations:
    a*x+b*y=e
    c*x+d*y=f
    @type a,b,c,d,e,f:float
    @rtype :(float,float)
    @precondition: a*d-b*c!=0
    """
    .....

```



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