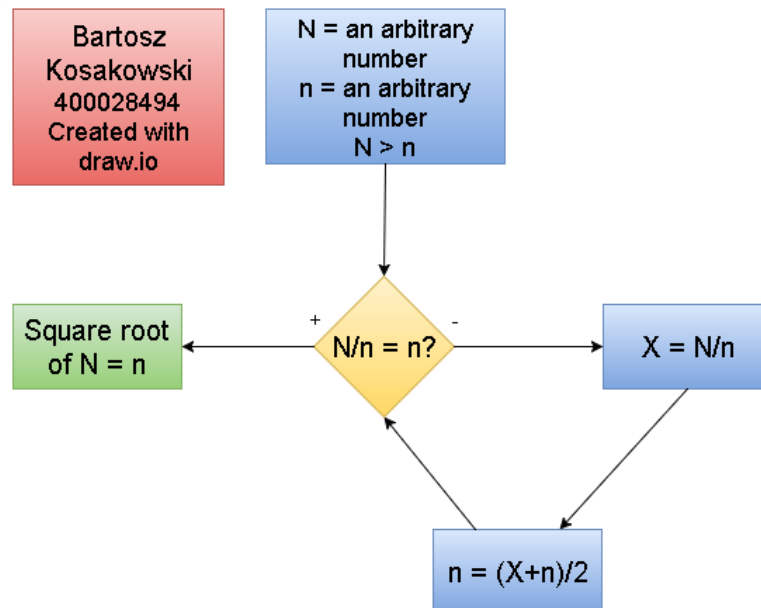


Comp Sci 1MD3 – Lab 1

- $3^{**}2 = 9$
 $2^{**}2^{**}3 = 256$
 $2^{**}3^{**}2^{**}2 = 2417851639229258349412352$
Given these results, exponentiation in Python is right associative because $2^{**}(3^{**}(2^{**}2))$ produces the same answer as $2^{**}3^{**}2^{**}2$, whereas $((2^{**}3)^{**}2)^{**}2$ produces 4096.
- Exponentiation binds tighter than multiplication; $2*3^{**}4 = 2*(3^{**}4) = 162$, but $(2*3)^{**}4$ results in 1296.
- $a = 4, b = 8, c = 7$
 $s = (a+b+c)/2$
 $A = (s*(s-a)*(s-b)*(s-c))^{**}(0.5)$
- Euclid's algorithm produces the lowest common denominator of two positive integers, which is also a positive integer.
- If the square root of a number N is n , and one divides N by n to produce a quotient X , then the average of X and n is an estimate of the real square root of N , which can be repeated to produce more a more accurate result.



6.

<u>INSTRUCTION</u>	<u>U VALUE</u>	<u>V VALUE</u>
1	117	63
2.1	54	63
2.2	54	9
2.1	45	9
2.1	36	9
2.1	27	9
2.1	18	9
2.1	9	9

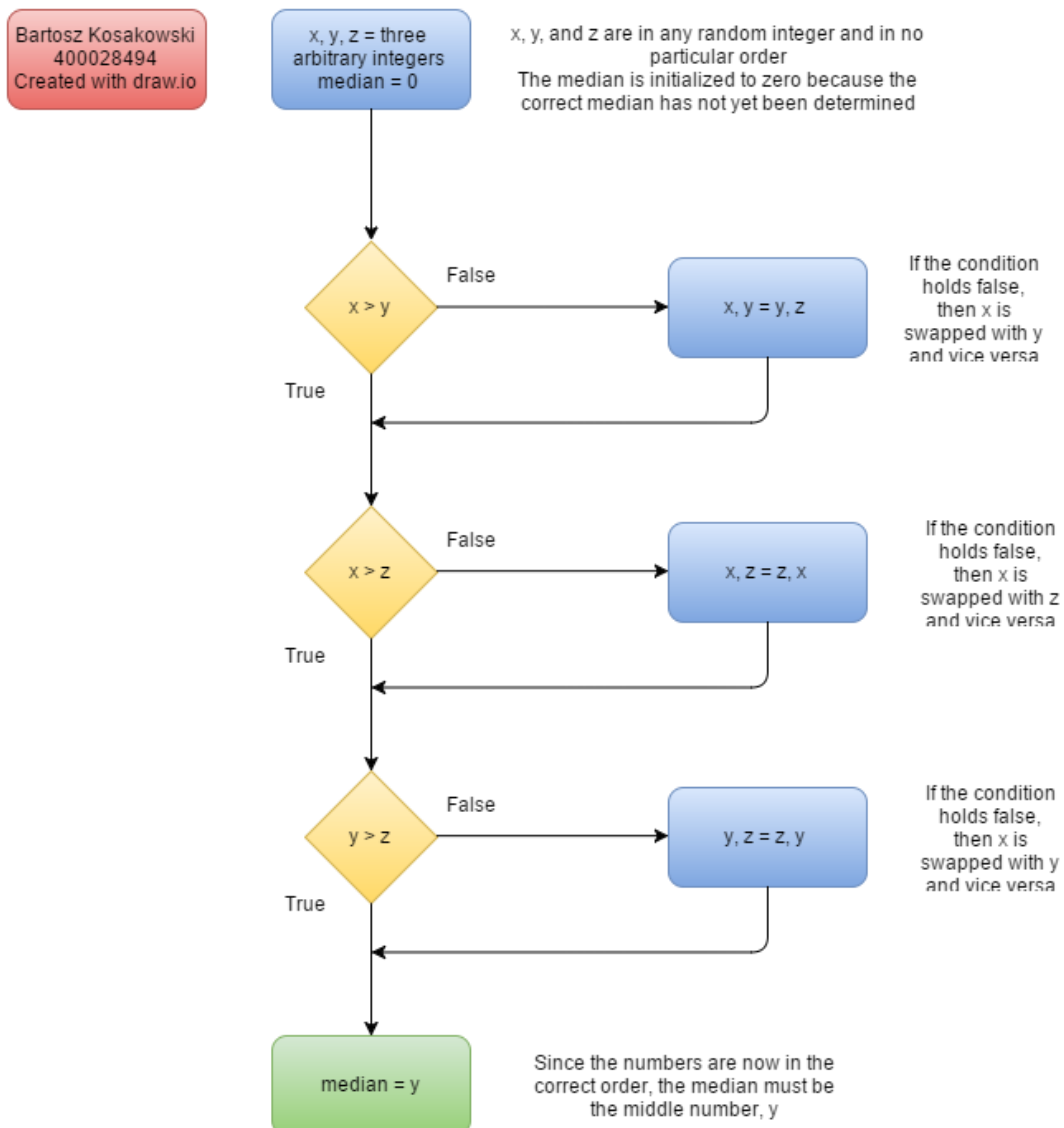
7. a)

ASSIGNMENT	ITERATION	Min VALUE	Max VALUE	i VALUE
A	0	1	1	1
C, D	1	1	9	2
D	2	1	9	3
D	3	1	9	4
-----	4	1	9	4

b) There are a total of two assignments to the max and min: when the variables are all initialized in A, and then when max is assigned to 9 in C.

c) In the best case scenario, there would be only one assignments to max and min; this would be when all temperatures are 1 since it would not be necessary to reassign max and min

8.



9.

