

1. (8.0 points) What Would Python Display? 1

Assume the following code has been executed already. 2

`one = 1` 3

```
def choose(one):  
    if big(one):  
        print('A')  
        if huge(one):  
            print('B')  
    elif big(one) or huge(one):  
        print('C')  
    if big(one) or print('D'):  
        print('E')  
    else:  
        print('F')
```

 4

```
big = lambda x: x >= one  
huge = lambda x: x > one
```

 5

```
def which():  
    one = 3  
    def this():  
        return one  
        return one + 1  
    return this  
one = 4
```

 6

(a) (6.0 pt) Which lines are displayed by the interactive Python interpreter after evaluating `choose(one + 7)`? Select all that apply. 7

- ☐ A 8
- ☐ B
- ☐ C
- ☐ D
- ☐ E
- ☐ None
- ☐ None of the above

(b) (2.0 pt) What is displayed by the interactive Python interpreter after evaluating `which()()`? 9

- ☐ 2 10
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ A function
- ☐ An error occurs before anything is displayed

3. (8.0 points) Nearly Square 1

Implement `near_square`, which takes positive integer `n` and non-negative integer `k`. It returns the largest integer less than or equal to `n` which is the product of two positive integers that differ by `k` or less. You may use `solve`, which is provided. **2**

```
def near_square(n, k): 3
    """Return the largest integer that is less than or equal to n and
    equals a * b for some positive integers a and b where abs(a - b) <= k.

    >>> near_square(125, 0) # 11 * 11 = 121 and abs(11 - 11) = 0
    121
    >>> near_square(120, 3) # 10 * 12 = 120 and abs(10 - 12) = 2
    120
    >>> near_square(120, 1) # 10 * 11 = 110 and abs(10 - 11) = 1
    110
    """
    while True:

        gap = k

        while -----:
            (a)
            x = -----
            (b)
            if -----: # Check if x is a whole number
                (c)

            return -----
                (d)

            -----
            (e)

            -----
            (f)

def solve(b, c): 4
    """Returns the largest x for which x * (x + b) = c

    >>> solve(2, 120) # x=10 solves x * (x + 2) = 120
    10.0
    >>> solve(2, 121) # x=10.045... solves x * (x + 2) = 121
    10.045361017187261
    """
    return (b*b/4 + c) ** 0.5 - b/2
```

(a) (2.0 pt) Fill in blank (a). Select **all** that apply. **5**

- ☐ gap **6**
- ☐ gap != 0
- ☐ gap > 0
- ☐ gap >= 0