|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Expression | Expected value | Calculated value | Reason for calculated value |
| math.sqrt(9) | 3 | 3 |  |
| math.sqrt(-9) | Error | Value error |  |
| math.floor(3.7) | 3 | 3 |  |
| math.ceil(3.7) | 4 | 4 |  |
| math.ceil(-3.7) | -4 | -3 | Python rounds to the biggest integer above the value which is -3 |
| math.copysign(2,-3.7) | -2.0 | -2.0 |  |
| math.trunc(3.7) | 3 | 3 |  |
| math.trunc(-3.7) | -3 | -3 |  |
| math.pi | 3.14 | 3.141592653589793 | Python gives the actual value |
| math.cos(math.pi) | -1 | -1.0 | float result always for the specific built\_in function |

math.pi = 3

math.pi

What happens and why

* The result is 3
* This is because we confined the function math.pi to the value 3, so calling the functions automatically executes 3 as the value of math.pi