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##**********************************
## C.Bruni (instructor)
## CS 116 Fall 2022
## Assignment 02 Problem 1
##***************************
import check
low_cmhc_rate = 0.04
med\_cmhc\_rate = 0.031
hi\_cmhc\_rate = 0.028
low cmhc break = 0.05
mid_cmhc_break = 0.1
high_cmhc_break = 0.15
no_cmhc_break = 0.2
num_months_per_year = 12
def compute_cmhc_insurance(percentage_down, mortgage):
  Returns the amount of cmhc_insurance a person needs
  based on the amount of the percentage_down of the house
  and the mortgage a person is getting. Valid as of April 2017.
  compute_cmhc_insurance: Float -> Float
  111
  cmhc insurance = 0.0
  if (low_cmhc_break <= percentage_down < mid_cmhc_break):</pre>
    cmhc_insurance = low_cmhc_rate * mortgage
  elif (mid_cmhc_break <= percentage_down < high_cmhc_break):</pre>
    cmhc_insurance = med_cmhc_rate * mortgage
  elif (high_cmhc_break <= percentage_down < no_cmhc_break):
    cmhc_insurance = hi_cmhc_rate * mortgage
  return cmhc_insurance
def monthly_payment(cost_of_house, down_payment, annual_rate, years):
  Returns the monthly payment of a mortgages based on cost_of_house,
  the amount of down_payment, annual_rate, the number of years
  monthly_payment: Nat Nat Float Nat -> Float
  Requires:
    0 < cost_of_house</pre>
    0.05 * cost_of_house <= down_payment <= cost_of_house</pre>
    0 < annual_rate < 1
     1 <= years <= 30
  Examples:
    monthly_payment(100000, 10000, 0.05, 30) => 498.116784
    monthly_payment(100000, 10000, 0.05, 25) => 542.441100
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1 1 1
  mortgage = cost_of_house - down_payment
  percentage_down = down_payment/cost_of_house
  cmhc_insurance = compute_cmhc_insurance(percentage_down, mortgage)
  mortgage = mortgage + cmhc_insurance
  r = annual_rate/num_months_per_year
  n = years*num_months_per_year
  return mortgage * r/(1 - (1 + r)**(-n))
EPSILON = 0.00001
##Examples
check.within("Q2T1", monthly_payment(100000, 10000, 0.05, 30),
498.116784, \
             EPSILON)
check.within("Q2T2", monthly_payment(100000, 10000, 0.05, 25),
542.4411, \
             EPSILON)
##Tests
##Testing If Branching
check.within("down_pmt > 20%",
    monthly_payment(100000, 30000, 0.05, 25), 409.213029, EPSILON)
check.within("15% <= down_pmt < 20%",
    monthly_payment(100000, 18000, 0.1, 20), 813.474646, EPSILON)
check.within("10% <= down_pmt < 15%",
    monthly_payment(100000, 13000, 0.1, 20), 865.59546498, EPSILON)
check.within("down pmt < 10% (and required >= 5% of cost)",
    monthly_payment(100000, 8000, 0.09, 35), 750.1244765, EPSILON)
##Check endpoints
check.within("Maximum: cost == down pmt",
    monthly_payment(100000, 100000, 0.05, 30), 0.0, EPSILON)
check.within("Minimum: cost = 0.05 down_pmt",
    monthly_payment(200000, 10000, 0.09, 35), 1549.1701145, EPSILON)
check.within("End Point: cost = 0.1 down_pmt",
    monthly_payment(450000, 45000, 0.09, 35), 3273.601858, EPSILON)
check.within("End Point: cost = 0.15 down_pmt",
    monthly_payment(100000, 15000, 0.09, 35), 685.0530598, EPSILON)
check.within("End Point: cost = 0.2 down pmt",
    monthly_payment(100000, 20000, 0.05, 25), 467.6720332, EPSILON)
check.within("Smallest Legal Cost",
    monthly_payment(1, 1, 0.05, 25), 0.0, EPSILON)
check.within("Smallest Legal Cost and Not Fully Paid",
    monthly_payment(2, 1, 0.05, 25), 0.0058459, EPSILON)
check.within("One Year Mortgage",
    monthly_payment(100000, 50000, 0.05, 1), 4280.3740894, EPSILON)
check.within("Low Rate 25 year mortgage",
    monthly_payment(100000, 30000, 0.01, 25), 263.81071796, EPSILON)
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## C.Bruni (instructor)
## CS 116 Fall 2022
## Assignment 02 Problem 2
##******************************
import check
def skip_sum(n):
 Returns the sum of every other digit in n
  for a total of i digits starting with the last digit.
  skip_sum: Nat Nat -> Nat
  Requires: len(str(n)) <= 12</pre>
  111
  return (n//10**0) % 10 + (n//10**2) % 10 + (n//10**4) % 10 + \
        (n//10**6) % 10 + (n//10**8) % 10 + (n//10**10) % 10
def full_isbn(n):
  Given a partial 12 digit ISBN number n
  returns the full 13 digit one
  full_isbn: Nat -> Nat
  requires: n <= 9999999999999
  Examples:
    full_isbn(0) => 0
    full_isbn (567856785678) => 5678567856782
 even_sum = skip_sum(n)
  odd_sum = skip_sum(n//10)
  checksum = ((even_sum*3 + odd_sum) % 10)
  return n*10 + checksum
##Examples:
check.expect("Example 0", full_isbn(0), 0)
check.expect("Example 1", full_isbn (567856785678), 5678567856782)
##Tests:
check.expect("Test 1 Simple", full_isbn(111111111111), 1111111111114)
check.expect("Test 2 Lots of 0", full_isbn(10000000000),
1000000000001)
check.expect("Test 3 Repeated pairs", full_isbn(121212121212),
1212121212122)
check.expect("Test 4 Leading 0s", full_isbn(1), 13)
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check.expect("Test 5 Test for largest", full_isbn(9999999999),
999999999996)
##****************************
## C.Bruni (instructor)
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## Assignment 02 Problem 3
##***************************
import check
def sum_of_proper_divisors(n, start):
  Returns the sum of all positive divisors of n
  from start to 1
  sum_pos_div: Nat Nat Nat -> Nat
  Requires:
    1 <= n <= 1000
  if (start == 0):
   return 0
  if (n % start == 0):
    return start + sum_of_proper_divisors(n, start - 1)
  return sum_of_proper_divisors(n, start - 1)
def perfection(n):
  Returns "abundant", "perfect", or "deficient" if the sum of
  all positive proper divisors of n is greater than, equal to,
  or less than nrespectively
  perfection: Nat -> Str
  Requires: 1 <= n <= 1000
  Examples:
    perfection(1) => "deficient"
    perfection(6) => "perfect"
    perfection(3) => "deficient"
    perfection(24) => "abundant"
  111
  s = sum_of_proper_divisors(n,n-1)
  if (s < n):
    return "deficient"
  elif(s == n):
    return "perfect"
  else:
    return "abundant"
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##Examples:
check.expect("Q3T0", perfection(1), "deficient")
check.expect("Q3T1", perfection(6), "perfect")
check.expect("Q3T2", perfection(3), "deficient")
check.expect("Q3T3", perfection(24), "abundant")
##Tests:
check.expect("2nd perfect", perfection(28), "perfect")
check.expect("3rd perfect", perfection(496), "perfect")
check.expect("Maximal", perfection(1000), "abundant")
check.expect("Minimal", perfection(1), "deficient")
check.expect("Highly Abundant", perfection(960), "abundant")
check.expect("Highly Abundant", perfection(840), "abundant")
check.expect("Highly Abundant", perfection(720), "abundant")
check.expect("Very Deficient (prime)", perfection(997), "deficient")
check.expect("Smallest Odd Abundant Number", perfection(945),
"abundant")
check.expect("Almost Perfect 1", perfection(16), "deficient")
check.expect("Almost Perfect 2", perfection(32), "deficient")
check.expect("Almost Perfect 3", perfection(64), "deficient")
check.expect("Almost Perfect 4", perfection(128), "deficient")
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