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## Logic and Conditionals

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

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1. Which of the following are Boolean values in Python?

1 / 1 point

☐ true

☒ True

✓ Correct  
Correct.

☒ False

✓ Correct  
Correct.

☐ 1

2. Consider the Boolean expression `not (p or not q)`. Give the four following values in order, separated only by spaces:

1 / 1 point

the value of the expression when `p` is `True`, and `q` is `True`,

the value of the expression when `p` is `True`, and `q` is `False`,

the value of the expression when `p` is `False`, and `q` is `True`,

the value of the expression when `p` is `False`, and `q` is `False`,

Remember, each of the four results you provide should be `True` or `False` with the proper capitalization.

False False True False

✓ Correct

3. Given the following initialization:

1 / 1 point

```
1 bool1 = True
2 bool2 = False
```

Which of the expressions below evaluate to `True`?

☐ `bool2 == True`

☒ `not (bool1 == bool2)`

✓ Correct

☒ `bool1 != False`

✓ Correct

☒ `not False`

✓ Correct

4. Two expressions are *logically equivalent* if they have the same value for all possible values of the variables that comprise the expression.

1 / 1 point

Given two numbers `num1` and `num2`, which one of the expressions below is logically equivalent to the following arithmetic comparison:

1	num1 >= num2	
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☐ 1 (num1 > num2) and (num1 != num2)

☒ 1 (num1 > num2) or (num1 == num2)

☐ 1 not (num1 <= num2)

☐ 1 num2 < num1

✓ Correct  
Correct.

5. An **if** statement can have how many **else** parts?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Unlimited, i.e., 0 or more
- ☐ 0
- ☒ 1

✓ Correct  
Correct.

6. In Python, conditional statements may be nested. Consider the following function that takes two Boolean values as input and returns a Boolean value.

1 / 1 point

<pre> 1 def nand(bool1, bool2): 2     """ 3     Take two Boolean values bool1 and bool2 4     and return the specified Boolean values 5     """ 6 7     if bool1: 8         if bool2: 9             return False 10        else: 11            return True 12    else: 13        return True 14 </pre>	
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Which Boolean expression below is logically equivalent to the function call **nand(bool1, bool2)** where **bool1** and **bool2** are Boolean variables?

- ☒ not (bool1 and bool2)
- ☐ (bool1 and bool2)
- ☐ not (bool1 or bool2)
- ☐ (bool1 or bool2)

✓ Correct  
Correct. The function name **nand** should have been a give away since it is short for "not and".

7. The [Collatz conjecture](#) is an example of a simple computational process whose behavior is so unpredictable that the world's best mathematicians still don't understand it.

0 / 1 point

Consider the simple function  $f(n)$  (as defined in the Wikipedia page above) that takes an integer  $n$  and divides it by two if  $n$  is even and multiplies  $n$  by 3 and then adds one to the result if  $n$  is odd. The conjecture involves studying the value of expressions of the form  $f(f(f(\dots f(f(n))))))$  as the number of calls to the function  $f$  increases. The conjecture is that, for any non-negative integer  $n$ , repeated application of  $f$  to  $n$  yields a sequence of integers that always includes 1.

Your task for this question is to implement the Collatz function  $f$  in Python. The key to your implementation is to build a test that determines whether  $n$  is even or odd by checking whether the remainder when  $n$  is divided by 2 is either zero or one. **Hint:** You can compute this remainder in Python using the remainder operator **%** via the expression **n % 2**. Note you will also need to use integer division **//** when computing  $f$ .

Once you have implemented  $f$ , test the your implementation on the expression  $f(f(f(f(f(f(674))))))$ . This expression should evaluate to 190. Finally, compute the value of the expression  $f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(1071))))))))))))$  and enter the result below as an integer. Remember to use copy and paste when moving the expressions above into your Python environment. Never try to retype expressions by hand.

No answer



**Incorrect**

The answer you gave is not a number.