E1: (-∞, 1)

E2: [1, 32]

E3: (32, ∞)

**2. TEST CASES**

T { t1: (input = “0”),

t2: (input = “1”),

t3: (input = “2”),

t4: (input = “31”) ,

t5: (input = “32”) ,

t6: (input = “33”) ,

}

***EXPLANATION OF HOW I DERIEVED THEM***

Since, there is not the “possible smallest input” (because it is -∞) I couldn’t input that

I inputed, “0, 1, 2”. Because “1” is a boundary. “0” is an invalid input and “1” is the first valid input

“32” is the another boundary value. 1 bigger (“33”) and 1 smaller (“31”) value and boundary itself are inputed