EXERCISE4.

Expression	Expected value	Calculated value	Reason for Calculated value
math.sqrt (9)	**3**	**3.0**	**math.sqrt calculates the square root of a number**
math.sqrt(-9)	**3i**	**Error**	**There is no square root of a negative number**
math.floor(3.7)	**3**	**3**	**The function returns the floor of a number as an integer to the nearest whole number**
math.cell(3.7)	**4**	**4**	**The function returns the celling of a number as an integer to the nearest whole number**
math.cell(-3.7)	**-3**	**-3**	**The function returns the celling of the negative number to the nearest whole number**
math.copysign(2, -3.7)	**-2.0**	**-2.0**	**The function copies the sign of the second argument onto the magnitude of the first argument and returns it as afloat**
math.trunc(3.7)	**3**	**3**	**The decimal number(s) are removed**
math.trunc(-3.7)	**-3**	**-3**	**The decimal number(s) are removed**
math.pi	**3.14**	**3.141592653589793**	**The expression gives the pi in float type**
math.cos(math.py)	**-1.0**	**-1.0**	**Inner function return the value of pi and the and its passed to**

			the outer function which returns to the value of the cosine of pi

What is the purpose of a ‘def’ keyword in Python?

.d) b and c are both true

When math.pi is printed in the interactive mode, the value 3 is returned.This is because the math.pi function is now being treated as a local variable, passed a value 3 to it.

This is true because function names which are not built in functions are not considered keywords and can be used anytime