$\operatorname{Math} 9 \qquad \operatorname{Midterm-version} A$

Directions: The exam is 50 minutes long. Please read each question carefully.

EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 20 POINTS When asked to write code, you should write working Python code that has correct syntax.

Use the backs of the pages if needed.

Last Name:			
First Name:			
Student ID #:			

Question	Points	Score	
1	20		
2	20		
3	20		
4	20		
5	20		
Total:	100		

1. (20 points) Write down the output of the following programs.

```
1. i = 97
while i >= 0:
    print(i)
    i -= 10
print i
```

```
2. def f(n):
    count = 0
    while n >= 1:
        n = n // 2
        count += 1
    return count

print (f(15), f(16))
```

```
3. def g(n):
    if n == 0:
        return []
    return [n % 10] + g(n // 10)
print g(5120)
```

- 2. (20 points) Produce the following lists without using for or while loops.
 - 1. [1,2,3,4,5,11,12,13,14,15,21,22,23,24,25,31,32,33,34,35]

2. [9,99,999,9999,99999,999999]

3. [1,3,5,7,1,3,5,7,1,3,5,7]

3. (20 points) Write down the output of the following code:

```
1. (10 \text{ pts}) reduce(lambda x, y: x*y, [2 for i in range(5)])
```

```
2. (10 pts) reduce(lambda x, y: x if (x>y) else y, range(5))
```

4. (20 points) Write down a Python function second_largest (xs) that will return the second largest element of a list xs. [Hint: sort but do not use the built-in sort () function]

5. (20 points) Write down a Python function base_10 (binary_number) that will convert a number in binary to its base-10 equivalent, e.g. base_10 (1101) should return 13. [Hint: use digits (binary_number) which gives you a list of the digits of the binary number in reverse order and remember that, e.g., 11 in base 2 is $2^1 + 2^0$ in base 10.]

```
def digits(n):
    '''returns a list containing digits of n in reverse order'''
    if n == 0:
        return []
    return [n % 10] + digits(n // 10)

def base_10(binary_number):
    # your code here
```