

```
import math
```

```
import check
```

```
## Question 1:
```

```
def f1(x, y):
```

```
    return ((y * 5) ** 2) // x
```

```
def f2(a, b):
```

```
    return (a + b) ** (a def % 10)
```

```
def f3(n):
```

```
    return (math.sqrt(2 * math.pi * n)) * ((n / math.e) ** (n - 1))
```

```
## Question 2:
```

```
## normal_distribution(x, mean, std_dev) consumes three positive floating
```

```
## point numbers, and returns the corresponding value associated with the normal
```

```
## distribution with mean mean, and standard deviation std_dev, at x.
```

```
## normal_distribution: Float Float Float -> Float
```

```
## requires: std_dev, mean, x > 0
```

```
## Examples:
```

```
## normal_distribution(1.0, 1.0, 1.0) => 0.399
```

```
## normal_distribution(12.0, 2.3, 9.0) => 0.028
```

```
def normal_distribution(x, mean, std_dev):
```

```
    var = std_dev ** 2
```

```
    constant_factor = 1 / (std_dev * math.sqrt(2 * math.pi))
```

```

    exponent = ((x - mean) ** 2) / (2 * var)

    function = constant_factor * (1 / math.exp(exponent))

    return function

## Tests:

check.within("Standard Test", normal_distribution(1.0, 1.0, 1.0), 0.399, 0.001)

check.within("Complex Test", normal_distribution(5.332, 3.541, 4.441), 0.083, 0.001)

check.within("Complex Test", normal_distribution(70.321, 70.422, 31.2), 0.013, 0.001)

check.within("Standard Test", normal_distribution(70.0, 65.0, 20.0), 0.019, 0.001)

## Question 3:

## forever_15(n) consumes n, returns 15 always, by following the provided
##   math "trick".
## forever_15: Nat -> Nat or Nat->15
## requires: n > 0
## Examples:
## forever_15(5) => 15
## forever_15(10000) => 15

def forever_15(n):
    so_far = ((n * 3) + 45) * 2
    return (so_far // 6) - n

## Tests:

check.expect("Small number", forever_15(5), 15)

check.expect("Medium number", forever_15(23), 15)

check.expect("Large number", forever_15(342), 15)

```

```
check.expect("Another large number", forever_15(9873420), 15)
```

Question 4:

min3(a, b, c) returns the maximal value among a b and c without

using max or min or conditions in Python

min3: Int Int Int -> Int

Examples:

min3(1, 1, 1) => 1

min3(4, 14, -3) => 14

```
def min3(a, b, c):
```

```
    m2=(a + b - (abs(a - b))) //2
```

```
    return (m2 + c - (abs(m2 - c))) //2
```

Tests:

```
check.expect("third is smaller test1", min3(23, 17, 1), 1)
```

```
check.expect("third is smaller test2", min3(23, 37, 1), 1)
```

```
check.expect("second is smaller test1", min3(17, 1, 5), 1)
```

```
check.expect("second is smaller test2", min3(37, 17, 118), 17)
```

```
check.expect("third is smaller test1", min3(123, 117, 100), 100)
```

```
check.expect("third is smaller test2", min3(223, 337, 100), 100)
```

```
check.expect("all the same", min3(5, 5, 5), 5)
```

```
check.expect("all negative", min3(-5, -25, -3), -25)
```

```
check.expect("mixed", min3(0, -25, 3), -25)
```