Questions 1-3

Question 1

1 point possible (graded)
Consider the following expression:

```
(* (- 4 2) 3)
```

Select all calls to primitives.

- ☑ (* (- 4 2) 3) ✔
- ☐ *
- ☑ (- 4 2) ✔
- ☐ 3
- ☐ -
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 2

Explanation
(* (- 4 2) 3) and (- 4 2) are primitive calls because they are expressions that start with open parenthesis and the name of a primitive operation.

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ℹ Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 2

1 point possible (graded)
Consider the following expression:

```
(* (- 4 2) 3)
```

Select all operators.

- ☐ (* (- 4 2) 3)
- ☑ * ✔
- ☐ (- 4 2)
- ☐ 3
- ☑ - ✔
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 2

Explanation
* is the operator in the primitive call (* (- 4 2) 3), and - is the operator in the primitive call (- 4 2).

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Question 3

1 point possible (graded)
Consider the following expression:

```
(* (- 4 2) 3)
```

Select all operands.

☐ (* (- 4 2) 3)

☐ *

☑ (- 4 2) ✔

☑ 3 ✔

☐ -

☑ 4 ✔

☑ 2 ✔

Explanation
Operands are all expressions that follow the primitive operator. So (- 4 2), 3 are operands to *, and 4, 2 are operands to -.

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