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2015-10-06

Pd 6

Mr Holmes, Comp Sci

| PROCEDURE | RESULTS |
| --- | --- |
| (define a 1) | memory slot associated with symbol ‘a’ now contains a base 2 representation of the number 1 |
| (define b -3) | memory slot associated with symbol ‘b’ now contains a base 2 representation of the number -3 |
| (define c 2) | memory slot associated with symbol ‘c’ now contains a base 2 representation of the number -3 |
| (\* -3 -3) | multiplies b by b and you get b^2 |
| (\* 4 1 2) | multiplies 4 by a by c and you get 4ac |
| (- 9 8) | subtracts the latter value with the former value |
| (define discriminant 1) | memory slot associated with ‘discriminant’ now contains a base 2 representation of the result of the operation |
| (display discriminant) | display/show the value replaced for discriminant |
| (newline) | makes a new line |
| (define a 1) | memory slot associated with symbol ‘a’ now contains a base 2 representation of the number 1 |
| (define b 0) | memory slot associated with symbol ‘b’ now contains a base 2 representation of the number -3 |
| (define c -9) | memory slot associated with symbol ‘c’ now contains a base 2 representation of the number -9 |
| (display discriminant) | displays the same value as the previous function |
| (newline) | makes a new line |

The output for (display discriminant) doesn’t display the discriminant of the overridden values for a, b, and c because only a, b, and c were overridden. Previously, we defined the discriminant as 1, and because we did not define the discriminant as the calculation of the values of a, b, and c, the (display discriminant) would still display 1, and not 36.