

15-110 Fall 2018 Quiz 3

\* 20 minutes

\* No calculators, no notes, no books, no computers.

\* Show your work when possible!

1. **Code Tracing [10 pts]** Indicate what the following program prints. Place your answer in the box.

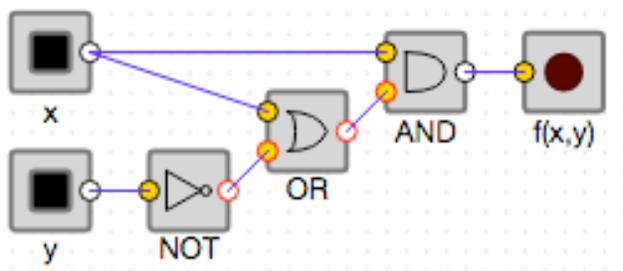
```
def f(m, n):
    j = 0
    k = 0
    for x in range(m, n):
        j += x
        k += 2
    return j*k
print(f(2,4))
```

2. **Code Tracing [10 pts]** Indicate what the following program prints. Place your answer in the box.

```
def f(z):
    m = 0
    while (m < z):
        m = (m + 1)*2
    return m-z
print(f(8) + f(-8))
```

3. **Logic Circuits and Truth Tables [20 pts; 5 pts each value]**

Given this circuit:



Fill out this truth table for f(x,y):

x	y	f(x,y)
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

**4. Very Short Answers [20 pts; 5 pts each]**

- a. In just a single word, what component of sand makes it useful for building computers?
- b. When we add two 1-bit values  $x$  and  $y$ , the result is a two-bit value. The ones-digit (low-order bit) of the result is  $(x \text{ xor } y)$ . Write a similar logical function for the twos-digit (high-order bit) of the result.
- c. Fill in the blank from the notes: "Any logical function can be written in Disjunctive Normal Form (DNF)... So, critically, given an arbitrary logical function, we only need \_\_\_\_\_ gates to build a machine that computes it."
- d. In the number-guessing game from our case study, the user picks a number between 0 and 100, inclusive, and the computer guesses 50. If that is too high, its next guess is 24. Very briefly, but precisely, why is that guess 24 and not 25?

**5. Free Response: hasAllOddDigits(n) [40 pts]**

Write the function `hasAllOddDigits(n)` that takes an integer  $n$  and returns `True` if all the digits in  $n$  are odd and `False` otherwise. So `hasAllOddDigits(1331759)` returns `True` and `hasAllOddDigits(1331659)` returns `False`.

Note: do not use strings in your solution!

**6. Bonus/Optional: Code Tracing [2.5 pts each]:**

Indicate what each of the following programs prints. Clearly circle your answers (and nothing else).

```
# Bonus CT2:
def ct1(x, y):
    while (x < y):
        for z in range(2+x):
            x += z
    return x
print(1+ct1(2,ct1(1,2)))
```

```
# Bonus CT2:
def ct2(n):
    s = '1'*100
    while (int(s,2) > n):
        s = s[1:-1]
    return n + int(s, 2)
print(ct2(35))
```