

## Lab 02: Designing functions

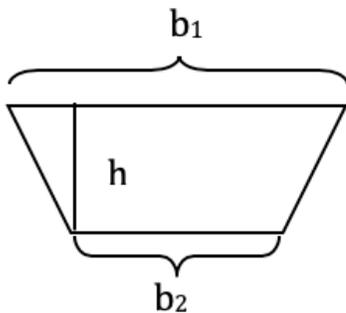
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Create a separate file for each question. Keep them in your “Labs” folder, with the name `l i j q k` for Lab `i j`, question `k`. See **Helpful tips** for information on creating and naming files. Download the headers for each function from the file `labinterface02.rkt`. You can obtain feedback on your work (except warm-up exercises) by submitting it to MarkUs and requesting a public test. The same process is used to perform basic checks on your assignment work.

### Language level: Beginning Student

1. *Class exercise with lab instructor assistance*

Consider a trapezoid with parallel bases of lengths  $b_1$  and  $b_2$ , and height  $h$ :



Its area is given by the formula  $[(b_1+b_2)/2]*h$ . Create the function *trapezoid-area* that consumes three positive numbers ( $b_1$ ,  $b_2$  and  $h$ ), and produces the area of the corresponding trapezoid.

2. *Warm-up exercise* [Adapted from HtDP exercise 2.4.2]

Type each of the following definitions, one by one, into the *Definitions* window and click Run. Read the error messages and fix the errors.

```
(define (f 1) (+ x 10))
```

```
(define (g x) + x 10)
```

```
(define h(x) (+ x 10))
```

3. *Warm-up exercise* [Adapted from HtDP exercise 2.4.4]

Enter the following Racket program into the *Definitions* window and click Run:

```
(define (somef x)
```

```
(sin x x))
```

Then, in the *Interactions* window, evaluate the expressions  $(somef 10 20)$  and  $(somef 10)$ .

Read the error messages and note what DrRacket highlights.

4. Create a function *onehalf* that consumes a positive integer (*nbr*) and produces the closest integer less than or equal to *nbr* divided by 2. That is, (*onehalf* 16) and (*onehalf* 17) will both produce 8. Hint: use *quotient*.
5. Create the function *middle-digit* that consumes an integer (called *nnn*) between 100 and 999, inclusive, and produces the middle digit of *nnn*. For example, (*middle-digit* 345) produces 4, and (*middle-digit* 803) produces 0. Hint: use *quotient* and *remainder*.
6. Create the function *set-middle-to-zero* that consumes an integer (called *nnn*) between 100 and 999, inclusive, and produces a number like *nnn*, except that the middle digit has been set to 0. For example, (*set-middle-to-zero* 345) produces 305 and (*set-middle-to-zero* 104) produces 104. You may wish to use the function *middle-digit* that you just created

## Helpful tips

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### Opening a new file

Under “File” on the menu bar, select “New” (or “New Tab”, if you wish to add tabs to a current window).

### Opening an existing file

Under “File” on the menu bar, select “Open...”. This will bring up a window that lets you select a file to open.

### Saving a file

Press the “Save” button on the window. If this is a new file, you will see a window that lets you choose a name for your file and a directory to put it in.

### Managing files (general advice)

You might wish to organize your account so that you have folders for labs, assignments, teachpacks, and other downloads from the course Web site.