

# Design Recipe Exercise Answer Key

## *target-leap*

1. The first example doesn't work. It would work better as

```
(EXAMPLE (target-leap 100) (* 100 2)) or (EXAMPLE (target-leap 100) (* 2 100))
```

2. The second example is incorrect according to the problem statement. It could be

```
(EXAMPLE (target-leap 40) (* 40 2)) or (EXAMPLE (target-leap 40) (* 2 40))
```

3. In the definition, the name of the function should be `target-leap`.
4. The variable name in the definition should be consistent (either `x` or `x-coor`).
5. The body of the function definition should be

```
(* x-coor 2)
```

## *offscreen?*

1. The Purpose Statement should include "return true if the coordinate is less than -50 or greater than 690".
2. Both examples should show the work, not just the answer:
  - a. (EXAMPLE (offscreen? 60) (or (< 60 -50) (> 60 690)))
  - b. (EXAMPLE (offscreen? 800) (or (< 8000 -50) (> 800 690)))
3. In the definition, the function name should be `offscreen?` instead of `off-screen`.
4. The function definition should use the function `or` instead of `and`.

## *calc-pencils*

1. Both examples should multiply by 5.
2. The variable should be more descriptive: `s`, or `students`, to represent the number of students.
3. In the definition, the function name should be `calc-pencils`.

## *circle-area*

1. `pi` is not a built-in value, so it should be replaced with an approximation such as `3.14` or `(/ 22 7)`.
2. If using `(/ 22 7)` for `pi`, the function body could be

```
(* (sqr (/ diameter 2)) (/ 22 7))
```

## *check-total*

1. The examples should use the function name `check-total` instead of `total`.
2. Both examples have too many parentheses for the function call.
3. The `*` function must come before its inputs in the examples:

```
(+ (* 0.20 56.67) 56.67)
```

4. The function body should have the `*` and `+` functions reversed:

```
(+ (* 0.20 food-total) food-total)
```

## *enough-carpet?*

1. The range of the function should be a Boolean.
2. The example inputs should not be in an extra set of parentheses.

3. Both the examples and the function definition should use `<=` instead of `<` .

#### *enough-cash?*

1. The domain of the function should be a Number (representing the price), not a String.
2. The two examples should give numbers as an input and test if they are less than 1.50. For instance,

```
(EXAMPLE (enough-cash? 2.50) (<= 2.50 1.50))
```

3. The variable name in the function body can be `item` , but a more accurate name would be `price` or `cost` .

#### *equal-length?*

1. The function body should be:

```
(= (string-length string1) (string-length string2))
```

#### *flower-name*

1. The purpose statement should read "Takes in the color and returns the name of that flower".
2. The second example should be

```
(EXAMPLE (flower-name "purple") "tulip")
```

#### *long-name?*

1. Both examples should use the function `string-length` , not `string=?` .
2. The examples should check if the name is longer than 20 characters, not 10.
3. The function name in the definition should be `long-name?` .
4. The body of the function should be

```
(< (string-length name) 20)
```

#### *scale-image*

1. The purpose statement doesn't specify which strings matter, or how much to scale by.

The examples do not use the `scale` function at all, and instead change the parameters of the image. The first example should be:

```
(EXAMPLE (scale-image (circle 5 "solid" "red") "bigger")  
         (scale 2 (circle 5 "solid" "red")))
```

2. The function name in the second example is incorrect.

#### *state-tax*

1. The domain for the function should be `String Number` to account for both the state and the price of the item.
2. The function name in both examples should be `state-tax` .
3. The example inputs ( `"Delaware"` and `"Georgia"` ) should be Strings.
4. Examples should include a numerical price instead of the variable name `price` .
5. The examples should use `*` not `+` .
6. The function variable name should not contain spaces and must be consistent throughout the function definition. It should instead be `price` .

#### *late-to-class?*

1. Both examples should include 4 numbers as inputs.
2. In the first example, `<` should be used in place of `>`.
3. Both examples and the function definition should calculate distance based on the 4 inputs, such as:

```
late-to-class? 40 55 80 100) (< 25 (distance 40 55 80 100)
```

4. The two examples should be different from each other. Since the function returns a Boolean, good practice would be to make one example that is true and another that is false.

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