

Question 1.

```
/** = the value of the expression. */
public boolean eval() {
    if (kind.equals("true")) return true;
    if (kind.equals("false")) return false;
    if (kind.equals("&&"))
        return op1.eval() && op2.eval();
    if (kind.equals("||"))
        return op1.eval() || op2.eval();
    // kind = "()"
    return op1.eval();
}
```

Question 2. Process m..n.

```
int i = 0;
// inv: b[m..i-1] contains the odd values in original b[m..k-1]
for (int k = 0; k <= n; k = k+1) {
    // Process k
    if (b[k]%2 == 1) {
        b[i] = b[k]; i = i+1;
    }
}
// b[m..i-1] contains the odd values in original array b[m..n]
```

Question 3.

```
k = v.size() - 1;
// inv: v[k+1..] does not contain w
while (0 <= k && ((w == null && v.get(k) != null) ||
    (w != null && !w.equals(v.get(k)))) {
    k = k - 1;
}
```

Question 4.

(a) and (b) See diagrams below

(c) true, true, true, false, false

(d) Uses of a wrapper class.

1. Wrap one value of a primitive type so that it can be treated as an object.
2. Hold useful method dealing with the type with which the wrapper class is associated (e.g Integer with `int`).

(e) `/** b is a Planet and has the same name, life property, and moons as this Planet. */`

```
public boolean equals(Object b) {
    if (!(b instanceof Planet)) return false;
    if (!super.equals(b)) return false;
    Planet bp = (Planet)b;
    // Return true if this and bp have same moons
    if (moons.size() != bp.moons.size())
        return false;
    // inv: moons[0..k-1] same as bp.moons[0..k-1]
    for (int k = 0; k < moons.size(); k = k+1) {
        if (!(moons.get(k).equals(bp.moons.get(k))))
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

