1. Rewrite the following expressions in a simpler or more elegant way.
   Assume \(i\) is a non-negative int, \(b\) is type bool, and \(\text{isEven}(x)\) returns a type bool.
   
   (a) \(i = i + 134\)
   
   (b) \(\text{if True: print("CS134 homeworks are due on Monday")}\)
   
   (c) \(a = (b == \text{False})\)
   
   (d) \(\text{if isEven}(x):\)
       \(\quad \text{return True}\)
       \(\text{else:}\)
       \(\quad \text{return False}\)
   
   (e) # assume \(i\) is non-negative
       \(\text{while } i \geq 100:\)
       \(\quad i = i - 100\)
2. The relationships between values.
   
   (a) Explain the difference between `o1 is o2` and `o1 == o2`.

   (b) Possible or not: `(o1 is o2) and not (o1 == o2)`? Explain.

   (c) Write Python that sets two non-empty lists `l1` and `l2` in such a way that
   
   `(l1 == l2) and not (l1 is l2)`

3. Consider these concepts related to abstraction.
   
   (a) We use functions or procedures to support procedural abstraction.

   What part of a function is its public interface?

   What part is its private implementation?