Sunday, March 20, 2022 6:43 PM

#### RECAPITULIARE LAB 3

Dapply => apply f ( ( e , e z ... e m ) =>

=) apply exhage elem. dintri-o listà i le possaza fundici

(1 2 3) (4 5 6)) =>
map list (1 2 3) (4 5 6) => (1 4 5 6)

(apply map + (apply map list '((1 2 3) (4 5 6))))

=> map list '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6)

=> '(1 4) (2 5) (3 6))

2) map + '(14) '(25) '(36) 2)
(615)

rejudn't nilo maguni moum co

(apply + (append (123) (123))) 2) + (123 123) 2) 12

2) fall of or Lo L2 ... Ln

· f · \ xx xz ... xn acc

=> f ent o fundie u param

× = elem. curent din La × = elem. curent din Lz

Kn = elem. curent din Ln

acc z aum ulaborul

h) quaix de la v

Laumuliază rezultatul

· n = neloana initialà

· La Lz ... Lm = liste

Describabil final NU est maparat o listà (a la map ji fillor) P Lifa a parcurge - (de la storga la dreapta) It imi spune a fac on elem covent din listà (x), si acc, (ex) fold (x & acc) (cons x acc)) (1) (123) => 1:[] -> 2:[1] -> 3:[2] => [3 2] => fld com (1) (1 2 3) => dará am > (x acc) -> f x acc, pot ovic direct of · In general, putem plus de la 0 functie > (x acc), viar devait vedem că param. sunt aveiari, pulem rununța la  $\lambda$  , i sviem direct f(foldl (λ (x1 x2 acc) (cons (+ x1 x2) acc)) '() '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6)) 3 folder of or Li La... Lm -) similar ou foldl, door ca lista este parcursa <--- (de la dr. la step) feld vs. felder: (foldl (λ (x acc) (cons (+ 1 x) acc)) '() '(1 2 3)) ~ ( \ 3 & ) • (foldr (λ (x acc) (cons (+ 1 x) acc)) '() '(1 2 3)) → (2 3 4) => (3412)

(foldl append '() '((1 2) (3 4))) [[(1,2], [3,4]] -> [[3,4]] -> [] acc[]: [1,2] -> [3,4,1,2]-> acc

L> append [1,2] [] => [1,2]

\$ = appund x acc

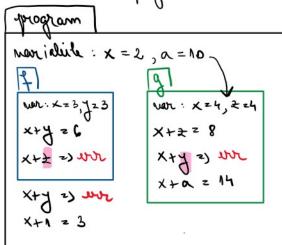
(foldrappend'()'((12)(34)))

L: \[ \left[ \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] \right] - \right[ \left[ \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right] - \right] \\
\text{acc:} \[ \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] \right] \right] \right] \\
\text{append \( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] \right] \right] \\
\text{append \( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] \right] \right] \\
\text{acc} \\
\text{acc} \\
\text{acc} \\
\text{acc}

### LHB 4

### DOMENIU DE VIZIBILITATE /SCOPE (al unu nonidiali)

abilitier the distribution margory in showers



z) fixaru navialilă est nizililă un "cuhia" ei

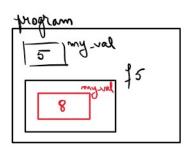
## LEGARE/BINDING

LEGARE VS. ATRIBUIRE

```
(define my-val 5)
;my-val

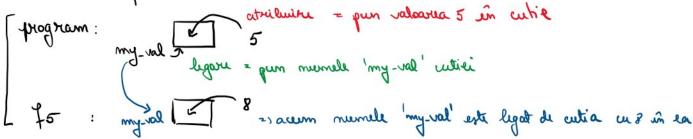
(define (f5 my-val) my-val)
;(f5 8)

(define (f6 x) my-val)
;(f6 1)
```



legare es ligam numele de cutie

atribuire 25 punem nalo area ûn cutie



· Pl-a f; mai upon de enteles, en lacket putem sa ne gaindim ca 'my-val' este legat la sen moment dat de continuated cutiei (ex: nodocrea 8)

### LEGARE + SCOPE

În lacket, mu pot lega acelain nume la 2 cubii déficiel un acelain scope. ex: (define × 5) (define × 6)

## Cum ligam varialite?

- 1) define 2) legare dobala

  (define x 5) 2> x est legat la 5 si est neisibil global (ûn tot programul)

  2) când aplâm o funcție => (define (f x) (+ x 1)) f\_2 x se legă la 2

  (f 2)
- 3 let -> imbodure un sape mou :AXATUIZ

-> nixibilitate: nariabilite dim let sunt nixibile DOAR in corpul let-ului 4x: (let (x 2) (y 3)) (+ x y) (lint (x y)) => (2 3)Ly resultated interes de let

(bx+) in didixin true bit x b c at toget the b

the 1th wo arotom hotelluser (5 th colored to be colored t

est.	(n)
a = 1	
	at(2)
	٥٠٤
	(quint a)

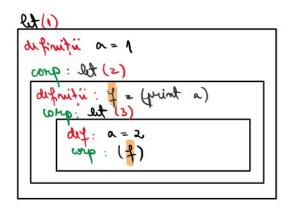
# LEGARE STATICA/ DINAMICA

### LEGARE STATICA - in Racket

```
(let ([a 1])
  (let ([f (lambda () (print a))])
     (let ([a 2]) (f)) ) )
```

2) re returnază (f)

f est ligat al mai aproape de (print a)
a este ligat al mai aproape de 1
2) afizează 1



## LEGARE DINAMICA

-> ultima lyane a lui a via la 2 2> or fi afinat 2

4) let 2> la fel ca let, doar a nove, quent mizibile en , urmatoarele definiție ) un comp

## (5) litruc

## ANCHIDER: FUNCTIONALE (CLOSURE)

=) environment/context of the closure lext of the  $\lambda$ -expression

) punct =  $(x, y_1) = 0$  pareche de numere ) segment =  $(p_1, p_2) = ((x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2)) = 0$  parche de puncte

O(get-line - regment) -> inborre un regment

(19) toug me errodine (= (tremps triog-trek-tep) (5) (5) toug me errodine (= (tremps triog-bre-tep)

3 ×1 = .... ×2= ...

(compule-per imetres points) => un boarce eur numair P2 P2 perim (p, p2 p3) = dist (p, p2)+ dist (92 95) +
dist (93 91)

first - point = Pa [83] <- [89,58] (- [89,29) -> [83] acco: + d(p1 , p2) -> + d (p2, p3) -> +d (p3, fp)

) perim\_helper [h] acc = acc + dix (h, fp)

perim\_helper (h:hz:t) = perim\_helper + (acc + dix (hn, hz))

( let ( { fp (on L) }) (bt poim-below ( .... ) .... ))

HINT: pentre a revisión ca o lita ou un elem: (mell? (cdr L))

5 player -> poote mânca 1 sau 2 opponent -, poale mânca 2 sau 3

· Poole player så castige => #t

## Mai poute sa joure / sa cântige dara:

→ player: 1) a mai riamas al pidim o hombicana

(2) tura nútoare nu cástiga opponent (=) > doud manânua 1 homboana > opponent nu câstiga (≥)
> doud manânua 2 homboane > oponent nu câstiga (4)

1 and 2 (2) 1 and (3 on 4)

-> oppount: 1) au mai tramas cel putin e lomboane

2 tura mitoare me with gat player (2) ->dava manamia a liemboane 2> player nu ca'shiga (3) ->dava mamamia a liemboane -> player nu ca'shiga (4)

2 1 and (3 or 4)

2) Aven nevoir de 2 functii / (player-can-play n) 3 -> intore #1 sau #f

(opponent-can-play n) )

player-can-play m = (m > = 1) && (! opponent-can-play (m-1) | opponent-can-play (m-2))

opponent-can-play m = (m > = 2) && (! player-can-play (m-2)) | opponent-can-play (m-2) | opponent-can-play (m-2) | opponent-can-play (m-2)) ! player-can-play (n-3))

6 splitf-at L pud => ) takes elements from L as long as pud is # t => L1

(left rust) (sum mid) (rum right) (sum mid) (rum right))

t# bery gmilt tax mela mando (= (bery \_ ta-filler) = (rteur flat))

gasham ulum cat timp ! = superator

coloroper = ! x (- xx) = buy (=

(mid right) = (splitf-at rust pred)

Fraluie să ligăm 't' la o nouă difiniție loadă => 0 reimplimentarie or lui't' care concett nuceă i nr.

x y

22 33

1 mumber -> shring

122' 33'

1 shring - append

1223'

233'

233