

函数式程序设计

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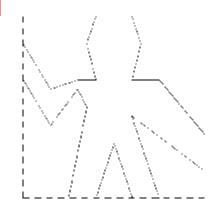
http://blog.sina.com.cn/u/3266490431



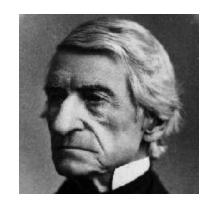
第五讲

- ●假设有一种闭包,叫painter, painter能接受一个frame作为参数,在frame上画出特定图形的变形(翻转,旋转,拉伸.....)。
- ●这个特定图形,是由和painter闭包相联系的一些列变量来描述,比如,这些变量可以是一个列表,列表里面的每一项是一个线段,整个列表就描述了一个图形。 Painter里描述的图形称之为painter的原图形。原图形中所有点的坐标,范围都是

[0,1]

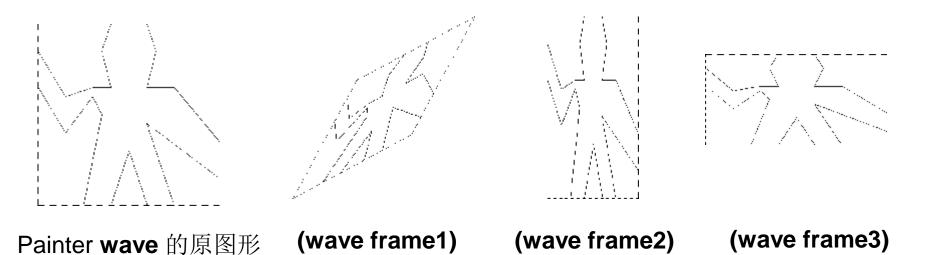


painter wave 的原图形

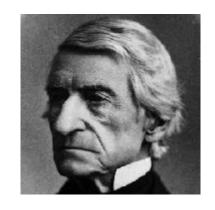


painter rogers 的原图形

●frame代表painter绘图的场所(归根到底是窗口上个一个区域)。painter接受一个frame作为参数后,就能在该frame上画出原图形的变形(翻转,旋转,拉伸.....)。



●frame代表painter绘图的场所(归根到底是窗口上个一个区域)。painter接受一个frame作为参数后,就能在该frame上画出原图形的变形(翻转,旋转,拉伸.....)。







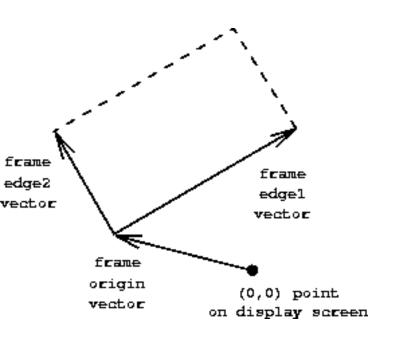
painter rogers 的原图形

(rogers frame1)

(rogers frame2)

(rogers frame3)

●一个frame由一个原点和两个向量描述

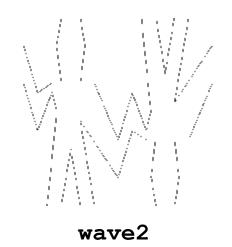


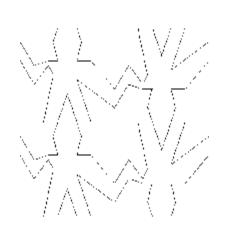
- frame的原点坐标是相对于显示设备的绝对原点 (0,0)的。(显示设备:例如窗口)
- ●edge1相当于frame的x轴
- ●edge2相当于frame的y轴
- ●edge1和edge2的坐标都是相对于frame的原点的

(一个向量可以用一个相对于给定原点的坐标来表示)

● painter可以通过一些方式组合起来,形成新的 painter

```
(define wave2 (beside wave (flip-vert wave)))
(define wave4 (below wave2 wave2))
```





wave4

beside,flip-vert, below 都需要自己编写还可以写 flip-horiz

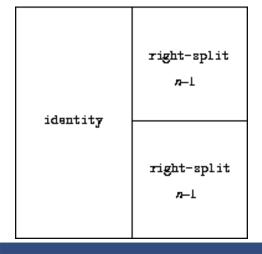
这些函数以painter为参数,返回新painter

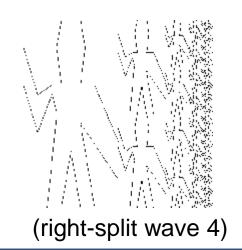
● wave4的另一种写法:

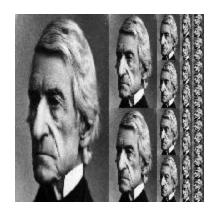
```
(define (flipped-pairs painter)
  (let ((painter2 (beside painter (flip-vert painter))))
      (below painter2 painter2)))
(define wave4 (flipped-pairs wave))
```

● 递归的painter组合 right-split:

```
(define (right-split painter n) ; 生成新painter, 右分n次
    (if (= n 0)
        painter
        (let ((smaller (right-split painter (- n 1))))
        (beside painter (below smaller smaller)))))
```





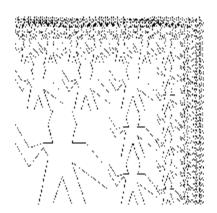


(right-split rogers 4) 9

● 递归的painter组合 conner-split:

(corner-split rogers 4)

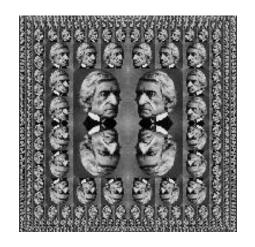
up- split n-1	up- split n-1	corner-split n-1
identity		right-split n-l
		right-split



(corner-split wave 4)

● 更复杂的painter 组合square-limit:

```
(define (square-limit painter n)
  (let ((quarter (corner-split painter n)))
      (let ((half (beside (flip-horiz quarter) quarter)))
            (below (flip-vert half) half))))
```



(square-limit rogers 4)

图形语言:高阶操作

●高阶操作以对painter 的操作作为参数,生成新的对painter 的操作

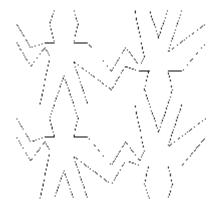
例: flipped-pairs 和square-limit 都是将原区域分为4块而后按不同变换方式摆放四个部分的图像。把这4个变换抽象为过程参数,就得到:

```
(define (square-of-four tl tr bl br)
  (lambda (painter)
      (let ((top (beside (tl painter) (tr painter)))
            (bottom (beside (bl painter) (br painter))))
            (below bottom top))))
```

图形语言:高阶操作

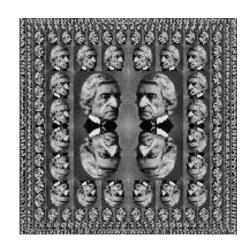
●利用square-of-four 重新定义flipped-pairs:

```
(define (flipped-pairs painter)
    (let ((combine4 (square-of-four identity flip-vert identity flip-vert)))
    (combine4 painter)))
; identity 是"恒等变换",直接返回参数
```



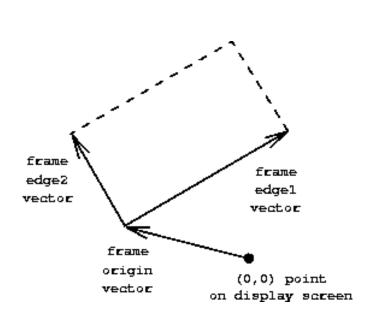
图形语言:高阶操作

●利用square-of-four 重新定义 square-limit:



图形语言:框架

●一个frame由一个原点和两个向量描述



- frame的原点坐标是相对于显示设备的绝对原点(0,0)的。(显示设备:例如窗口)
- ●edge1相当于frame的x轴
- ●edge2相当于frame的y轴
- ●用相对于frame的原点的办法记录edge1和edge2的坐标

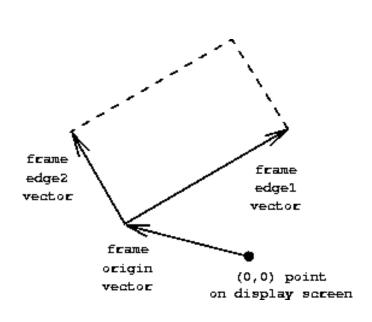
(一个向量可以用一个相对于给定原点的坐标来表示)

painter里的原图形是在单位正方里的。将原图形映射到frame里后,对于原图形里的点 (x,y),映射点的坐标(相对于绝对原点)是:

origin(frame) + x * edge1(frame) + y * edge2(frame)

图形语言:框架

●一个frame由一个原点和两个向量描述



- frame的原点坐标是相对于显示设备的绝对原点(0,0)的。(显示设备:例如窗口)
- ●edge1相当于frame的x轴
- ●edge2相当于frame的y轴
- ●用相对于frame的原点的办法记录edge1和edge2的坐标

(x,y)

origin(frame) + x * edge1(frame) + y * edge2(frame)

被变换图形在变换之后:

其(0,0) 点总位于frame的原点 其(1,1) 点总位于frame原点的对角点 其中点总位于frame的中点

图形语言:框架

●原图形到frame的变换过程:

```
(x,y)→
origin(frame) + x * edge1(frame) + y *
edge2(frame)
```

(frame-coord-map frame)的返回值是个闭包,该闭包接受向量v作为参数,返回v在frame中对应点的坐标(相对于绝对原点)

图形语言: 向量操作

```
(define (make-vect x y) (cons x y))
(define (xcor-vect v) (car v))
(define (ycor-vect v) (cdr v))
(define (add-vect v1 v2)
  (make-vect (+ (xcor-vect v1)
                (xcor-vect v2))
             (+ (ycor-vect v1)
                (ycor-vect v2))))
(define (sub-vect v1 v2)
  (make-vect (- (xcor-vect v1)
                (xcor-vect v2))
             (- (ycor-vect v1)
                (ycor-vect v2))))
(define (scale-vect s v)
  (make-vect (* s (xcor-vect v))
             (* s (ycor-vect v))))
```

图形语言:框架操作

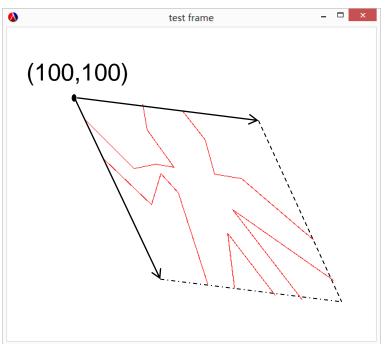
```
(define (make-frame origin edge1 edge2)
  (list origin edge1 edge2)) ;edge1和edge2也可以看做点,其坐标是相对于
frame原点的
(define (origin-frame f) (car f))
(define (edge1-frame f) (cadr f))
(define (edge2-frame f) (caddr f))
(define (frame-coord-map frame) ;向量转换器
   (lambda (v)
    (add-vect
     (origin-frame frame)
     (add-vect (scale-vect (xcor-vect v)
                           (edge1-frame frame))
               (scale-vect (ycor-vect v)
                           (edge2-frame frame))))))
```

●定义painter:

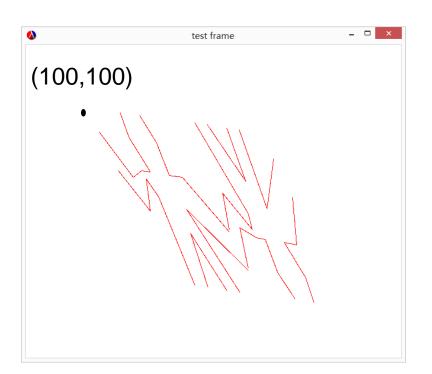
```
(define (segments->painter segment-list) ; segment-list是线段列表
 (lambda (frame)
   (for-each
    (lambda (segment)
      (draw-line;假定draw-line可以画线(以绝对原点作为原点)
       ((frame-coord-map frame) (start-segment segment))
       ((frame-coord-map frame) (end-segment segment))))
    segment-list)));本过程生成一个painter,其原图形是一系列线段
; for segments
(define (make-segment start end) (cons start end))
(define (start-segment seg) (car seg))
(define (end-segment seg) (cdr seg))
;start, end都是线段端点(向量), 坐标相对于绝对原点
```

(wave testFrame) =>

Racket中,单位正方形的左上 角坐标是(0,0),右下角坐 标是(1,1)。课本上则是左下角 坐标为(0,0),右上角坐标为(1,1)



```
(define testFrame
 (make-frame (make-vect 100 100) (make-vect 299 50)
     (make-vect 150 299)))
(wave2 testFrame) =>
(define wave2
      (beside wave
      (flip-vert wave)))
```



```
beside,flip-vert,below等变换可以用下面的transform-painter来实现:
;返回值是个painter
(define (transform-painter painter origin corner1 corner2)
  (lambda (frame)
    (let ((m (frame-coord-map frame)))
      (let ((new-origin (m origin)))
        (painter
         (make-frame new-origin
                    (sub-vect (m corner1) new-origin); frame的两条边是
                                            相对于frame原点的
                    (sub-vect (m corner2) new-origin))))))
origin corner1 corner2都是相对于单位正方形的原点(0,0), 坐标范围都是[0,1]
先对原图形做个变换, (0,0) -> origin
                   (1,0) \rightarrow corner1
                   (0,1) \rightarrow conrner2
得到新的原图形,然后把新的原图形映射到 frame
```

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beside,flip-vert,below等变换可以用下面的transform-painter来实现:

(define (transform-painter painter origin corner1 corner2)...)

以一个 frame f为参数,把 (origin corner1 corner2)这个frame映射到 f中去。它从painter 生成一个新 painter,叫 newpainter 如果 painter f 在 f上绘图, newpainter f 就在 (origin corner1 corner2) 对应到f中的那部分,假设叫 f'上绘图。这里要求painter要画的东西都是在 (0,0)-(1,1)范围内的。 (origin corner1 corner2)必须是 在((0,0) (0 1) (1 0))这个单位frame范围内的一个frame,它和单位frame之间的关系,就是 f' 和 f的关系

```
beside,flip-vert,below等变换可以用下面的transform-painter来实现:
:纵向翻转:
(define (flip-vert painter) ;
  (transform-painter painter
                      (make-vect 0.0 1.0) ; new origin
                      (make-vect 1.0 1.0); new end of edge1
                      (make-vect 0.0 0.0))); new end of edge2
:将图形收缩到原区域的右上四分之一区域:
                                                (0,0) \rightarrow \text{origin}
(define (shrink-to-upper-right painter)
                                                 (1,0) \rightarrow corner1
  (transform-painter painter
                                                 (0,1) \rightarrow conrner2
                      (make-vect 0.5 0.5)
                      (make-vect 1.0 0.5)
                      (make-vect 0.5 1.0)))
```

```
将图形逆时针旋转90度:
(define (rotate90 painter)
  (transform-painter painter
                     (make-vect 1.0 0.0)
                     (make-vect 1.0 1.0)
                     (make-vect 0.0 0.0)))
:将图形向中心收缩:
(define (squash-inwards painter)
  (transform-painter painter
                     (make-vect 0.0 0.0)
                     (make-vect 0.65 0.35)
                     (make-vect 0.35 0.65)))
```

:beside: (define (beside painter1 painter2) ;在frame左边画painter1,右边画painter2 (let ((split-point (make-vect 0.5 0.0))) (let ((paint-left (transform-painter painter1 (make-vect 0.0 0.0) split-point (make-vect 0.0 1.0))) (paint-right (transform-painter painter2 split-point (make-vect 1.0 0.0) (make-vect 0.5 1.0)))) (lambda (frame) (paint-left frame) (paint-right frame)))))

- ●Lisp一大强项是对符号处理,例如函数式求导,多项式运算(非数值计算)等的支持
- ●符号计算处理的表达式:

```
(a b c d)
(23 45 17)
((Norah 12) (Molly 9) (Anna 7) (Lauren 6) (Charlotte 4))
```

不把 a b c d以及 norah Molly当变量看,也不当字符串看,就是符号。a的值就是a, Norah的值就是 Norah

```
(define a 1)
(define b 2)
(list a b)
=>'(12)
(list 'a 'b)
=>'(a b)
(list 'a b)
=>'(a 2)
(car '(a b c))
=>'a
(cdr '(a b c))
=>'(b c)
```

```
在解释器看来,单引号等价于 (quote ...)
(quote ba) 等价于 'ba
(quote ba)
=> 'ba
(quote (a b c d)) 等价于 '(a b c d)
=>'(a b c d)
(car '(list 1 2 3)) => 'list
(car (quote (list 1 2 3))) => 'list
(cadr ''abracadabra) =>?
```

```
在解释器看来,单引号等价于 (quote ...)
(quote ba) 等价于 'ba
(quote ba)
=> 'ba
(quote (a b c d)) 等价于 '(a b c d)
=>' (a b c d)
(car '(list 1 2 3)) => 'list
(car (quote (list 1 2 3))) => 'list
(car ''abracadabra) => 'quote
(cadr ''abracadabra) => ?
```

```
在解释器看来,单引号等价于 (quote ...)
(quote ba) 等价于 'ba
(quote ba)
=> 'ba
(quote (a b c d)) 等价于 '(a b c d)
=>' (a b c d)
(car '(list 1 2 3)) => 'list
(car (quote (list 1 2 3))) => 'list
(car ''abracadabra) => 'quote
(cadr ''abracadabra) => 'abracadabra
```

● 谓词eq?可以用于判断两个参数是否是同一个符号

```
(define a 3)
(eq? a 3)
=> #t
(define b 3)
(eq? a b)
=> #t
(eq? 'a 'b)
=> #f
(define x 'kk)
(eq? x 'kk)
=> #t
```

实例:符号求导

$$rac{\mathrm{d} c}{\mathrm{d} x} = 0$$
 c 是常量或者与 x 不同的变量 $rac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} x} = 1$ $rac{\mathrm{d} u + v}{\mathrm{d} x} = rac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} x} + rac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} x}$ $rac{\mathrm{d} u v}{\mathrm{d} x} = u\left(rac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} x}\right) + v\left(rac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} x}\right)$

须用递归处理后两条

实例:符号求导

● 代数式的表示方法:前缀式。各种变量用符号表示。

例如: 3x+2 => (+ (* 3 x) 2)

须规定表达式的形式(如何构造表达式),以及判断表达式的格式。为此需要以 下构造函数,选择函数和谓词:

e 是个变量? (variable? e) v1 和v2 是同一个变量? (same-variable? v1 v2) e 是和式? (sum? e) 和式e 的被加数. (addend e) 和式e 的加数. (augend e) 构造a1 和a2 的和式. (make-sum a1 a2) e 是乘式? (product? e) (multiplier e) 乘式e 的被乘数. (multiplicand e) 乘式e 的乘数. 构造m1 和m2 的乘式 (make-product m1 m2)

```
(define (deriv exp var) ;对表达式exp求导,var是自变量(符号)
  (cond ((number? exp) 0)
        ((variable? exp)
         (if (same-variable? exp var) 1 0))
        ((sum? exp)
         (make-sum (deriv (addend exp) var)
                   (deriv (augend exp) var)))
        ((product? exp)
         (make-sum
           (make-product (multiplier exp)
                         (deriv (multiplicand exp) var))
           (make-product (deriv (multiplier exp) var)
                         (multiplicand exp))))
        (else
         (error "unknown expression type -- DERIV" exp))))
```

```
(define (variable? x) (symbol? x))
(define (same-variable? v1 v2)
  (and (variable? v1) (variable? v2) (eq? v1 v2)))
(define (make-sum a1 a2) (list '+ a1 a2))
(define (make-product m1 m2) (list '* m1 m2))
(define (sum? x)
  (and (pair? x) (eq? (car x) '+)))
(define (addend s) (cadr s))
(define (augend s) (caddr s))
(define (product? x)
  (and (pair? x) (eq? (car x) '*)))
(define (multiplier p) (cadr p))
(define (multiplicand p) (caddr p))
```

使用实例(结果正确,但是没化简):

(deriv '(* (* x y) (+ x 3)) 'x)

=>
'(+ (* (* x y) (+ 1 0)) (* (+ (* x 0) (* 1 y)) (+ x 3)))

修改和式和乘式以化简:

```
(define (make-sum a1 a2)
  (cond ((=number? a1 0) a2)
        ((=number? a2 0) a1)
        ((and (number? a1) (number? a2)) (+ a1 a2))
        (else (list '+ a1 a2))))
(define (make-product m1 m2)
  (cond ((or (=number? m1 0) (=number? m2 0)) 0)
        ((=number? m1 1) m2)
        ((=number? m2 1) m1)
        ((and (number? m1) (number? m2)) (* m1 m2))
        (else (list '* m1 m2))))
```

实例:集合

用列表来表示集合,并且假定元素不许重复。需要以下集合操作:

union-set intersection-set element-of-set? adjoin-set

求两个集合的并集 求两个集合的交集 判断是否集合的元素 求加入新元素后形成的新集合

实例:用排序的列表实现的集合

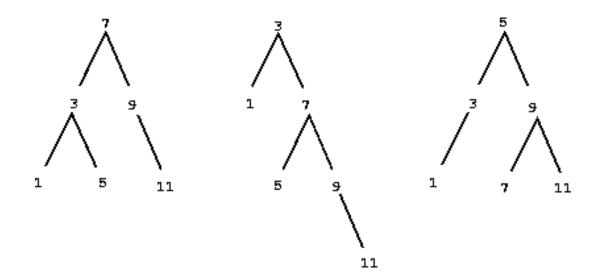
```
(define (element-of-set? x set);假设set从小倒大排序
(cond ((null? set) false)
((= x (car set)) true)
((< x (car set)) false)
(else (element-of-set? x (cdr set)))))
```

实例:用排序的列表实现的集合

```
;假设set1 set2从小倒大排序
(define (intersection-set set1 set2)
  (if (or (null? set1) (null? set2))
      '()
      (let ((x1 (car set1)) (x2 (car set2)))
        (cond ((= x1 x2)
               (cons x1
                     (intersection-set (cdr set1)
                                        (cdr set2))))
              ((< x1 x2)
               (intersection-set (cdr set1) set2))
              ((< x2 x1)
               (intersection-set set1 (cdr set2)))))))
```

实例: 用二叉树实现排序的集合

二叉排序树, 左儿子总是小, 右儿子总是大



实例: 用二叉树实现排序的集合

一个二叉排序树是一个有三个元素的列表:

```
(define (entry tree) (car tree))
(define (left-branch tree) (cadr tree))
(define (right-branch tree) (caddr tree))
(define (make-tree entry left right)
  (list entry left right))
```

实例: 用二叉树实现排序的集合

实例:用二叉树实现排序的集合

```
(define (adjoin-set x set)
  (cond ((null? set) (make-tree x '() '()))
        ((= x (entry set)) set)
        ((< x (entry set))
         (make-tree (entry set)
                     (adjoin-set x (left-branch set))
                     (right-branch set)))
        ((> x (entry set))
         (make-tree (entry set)
                     (left-branch set)
                     (adjoin-set x (right-branch set)))))
```

实例:哈夫曼编码树

需要对信息中用到的每个字符进行编码。

定长编码方案:每个字符编码的比特数都相同。比如ASCII编码方案。

A 000 C 010 E 100 G 110 B 001 D 011 F 101 H 111

BACADAEAFABBAAAGAH

被编码为以下54个bits:

实例:哈夫曼编码树

<mark>熵编码:</mark> 使用频率高的字符,给予较短编码,使用频率低的字符,给予较长编码,如哈夫曼编码。

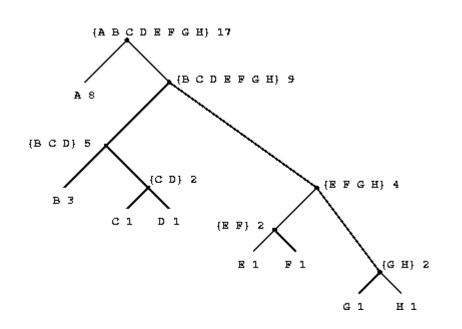
A 0 C 1010 E 1100 G 1110 B 100 D 1011 F 1101 H 1111

BACADAEAFABBAAAGAH

被编码为以下42个bits:

实例: 哈夫曼编码树

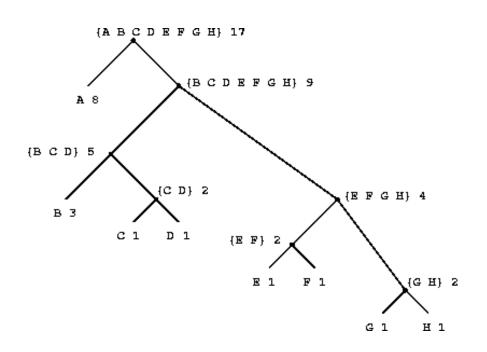
使用可变长编码,需要解决的问题是:如何区分一个编码是一个字符的完整编码,还是另一个字符的编码的前缀。解决办法之一就是采用<mark>前缀编码:</mark>任何一个字符的编码,都不会是其他字符编码的前缀。



哈夫曼编码树:

- 二叉树
- 叶子代表字符,且每个叶子节点有个权值,权值即该字符的出现频率
- 非叶子节点里存放着以它为根的子 树中的所有字符,以及这些字符的权值 之和
- 权值仅用来建树,对于字符串的解码和编码没有用处

实例:哈夫曼编码树



字符的编码过程:

从树根开始,每次往包含该字符的子树走。往左子树走,则编码加上比特1, 往右子树走,则编码加上比特0

A 0

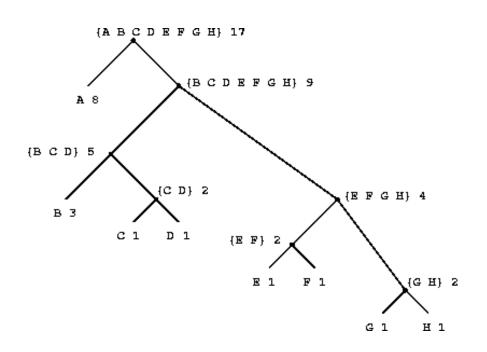
B 100

C 1010

G 1110

H 1111

实例: 哈夫曼编码树



字符串编码的解码过程:

从树根开始,在字符串编码中碰到一个 0,就往左子树走,碰到1,就往右子树 走。走到叶子,即解码出一个字符。然 后回到树根重复前面的过程。

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基本思想:使用频率越高的字符,离树根越近。

过程:

- 1. 开始时,若有n个字符,则就有n个节点。每个节点的权值就是字符的 频率,每个节点的字符集就是一个字符。
- 2. 取出权值最小的两个节点,合并为一棵子树。子树的树根的权值为两个节点的权值之和,字符集为两个节点字符集之并。在节点集合中删除取出的两个节点,加入新生成的树根。
- 3. 如果节点集合中只有一个节点,则建树结束。否则,goto 2

```
Initial leaves
{(A 8) (B 3) (C 1) (D 1) (E 1) (F 1) (G 1) (H 1)}Merge
{(A 8) (B 3) ({C D} 2) (E 1) (F 1) (G 1) (H 1)}Merge
{(A 8) (B 3) ({C D} 2) ({E F} 2) (G 1) (H 1)}Merge
{(A 8) (B 3) ({C D} 2) ({E F} 2) ({G H} 2)}Merge
{(A 8) (B 3) ({C D} 2) ({E F G H} 4)}Merge
{(A 8) ({B C D} 5) ({E F G H} 4)} Merge
{(A 8) ({B C D E F G H} 9)}Final merge
{({A B C D E F G H} 17)}
```

哈夫曼编码树不唯一

代码实现:

;树叶的构造函数和选择函数:

```
(define (make-leaf symbol weight)
  (list 'leaf symbol weight))
(define (leaf? object)
  (eq? (car object) 'leaf))
(define (symbol-leaf x) (cadr x))
(define (weight-leaf x) (caddr x))
```

```
;树的构造函数和选择函数:
(define (make-code-tree left right)
  (list left
       right
        (append (symbols left) (symbols right))
        (+ (weight left) (weight right))))
(define (left-branch tree) (car tree))
(define (right-branch tree) (cadr tree))
(define (symbols tree)
  (if (leaf? tree)
      (list (symbol-leaf tree))
      (caddr tree)))
(define (weight tree)
  (if (leaf? tree)
      (weight-leaf tree)
      (cadddr tree)))
```

哈夫曼编码树的解码过程

```
(define (decode bits tree) ;bits是字符串的编码01串
  (define (decode-1 bits current-branch)
    (if (null? bits)
        '()
        (let ((next-branch
               (choose-branch (car bits) current-branch)))
          (if (leaf? next-branch)
              (cons (symbol-leaf next-branch)
                    (decode-1 (cdr bits) tree))
              (decode-1 (cdr bits) next-branch)))))
  (decode-1 bits tree))
(define (choose-branch bit branch)
  (cond ((= bit 0) (left-branch branch))
        ((= bit 1) (right-branch branch))
        (else (error "bad bit -- CHOOSE-BRANCH" bit))))
```

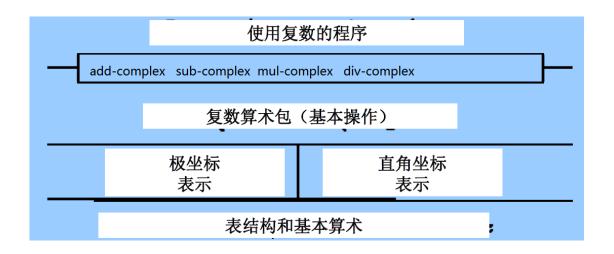
哈夫曼编码树构造初始叶子集合

```
(define (adjoin-set x set) ;将x加入有序的set,并保持从小到大的顺序
 (cond ((null? set) (list x))
        ((< (weight x) (weight (car set))) (cons x set))</pre>
        (else (cons (car set)
                    (adjoin-set x (cdr set)))))
(define (make-leaf-set pairs);从pairs构建Haffman树的初始叶子集合
;pairs 形如: ((A 4) (B 2) (C 1) (D 1))
 (if (null? pairs)
     '()
      (let ((pair (car pairs)))
        (adjoin-set (make-leaf (car pair) ; symbol
                               (cadr pair)) ; frequency
                    (make-leaf-set (cdr pairs))))))
```

有时,在一个程序里,一种数据可能有多种表示方式。但是希望,使用复数的程序,在对复数进行操作的的时候,不必关心复数到底使用哪种方式表示的。

例如,复数有直角坐标和极坐标两种表示方式,但是复数的加减乘除这些操作,只要写一套,就应能用于两种表示方式。

做到这一点的关键是复数的两种的表示方式应对外提供一致的接口。



●复数的直角坐标表示法:

```
(define (real-part z) (car z))
(define (imag-part z) (cdr z))
(define (magnitude z) ;求模
  (sqrt (+ (square (real-part z)) (square (imag-part z)))))
(define (angle z) ;求极角
  (atan (imag-part z) (real-part z)))
(define (make-from-real-imag x y) (cons x y))
(define (make-from-mag-ang r a)
  (cons (* r (cos a)) (* r (sin a))))
```

●复数的极坐标表示法:

```
(define (real-part z)
  (* (magnitude z) (cos (angle z))))
(define (imag-part z)
  (* (magnitude z) (sin (angle z))))
(define (magnitude z) (car z))
(define (angle z) (cdr z))
(define (make-from-real-imag x y)
 (cons (sqrt (+ (square x) (square y)))
        (atan y x))
(define (make-from-mag-ang r a) (cons r a))
```

●复数的操作:

```
(define (add-complex z1 z2) ; 直角坐标式
  (make-from-real-imag (+ (real-part z1) (real-part z2))
                       (+ (imag-part z1) (imag-part z2))))
(define (sub-complex z1 z2) ;直角坐标式
  (make-from-real-imag (- (real-part z1) (real-part z2))
                       (- (imag-part z1) (imag-part z2))))
(define (mul-complex z1 z2) ;极坐标式
  (make-from-mag-ang (* (magnitude z1) (magnitude z2))
                     (+ (angle z1) (angle z2))))
(define (div-complex z1 z2) ;极坐标式
  (make-from-mag-ang (/ (magnitude z1) (magnitude z2))
                     (- (angle z1) (angle z2))))
```

●如果要让前面的 add-complex, sub-complex, mul-complex,div-complex对两种形 式的复数都能工作,则需要往复数的表示形式中添加标记,以便使用到一个复数的 时候,通过标记可以知道它是哪种表示形式。此时,复数是一个嵌套对子。 例: ('rectangular . (34 . 56)) ('polar . (45 . 90)) (define (attach-tag type-tag contents) (cons type-tag contents)) (define (type-tag datum) (if (pair? datum) (car datum) (error "Bad tagged datum -- TYPE-TAG" datum))) (define (contents datum);求复数的实部虚部,或极角和模 (if (pair? datum) (cdr datum) (error "Bad tagged datum -- CONTENTS" datum)))

```
(define (rectangular? z)
  (eq? (type-tag z) 'rectangular))
(define (polar? z)
  (eq? (type-tag z) 'polar))
●直角坐标表示法:
(define (real-part-rectangular z) (car z))
(define (imag-part-rectangular z) (cdr z))
(define (magnitude-rectangular z)
  (sqrt (+ (square (real-part-rectangular z))
           (square (imag-part-rectangular z)))))
(define (angle-rectangular z)
  (atan (imag-part-rectangular z)
        (real-part-rectangular z)))
```

●极坐标表示法: (define (real-part-polar z) (* (magnitude-polar z) (cos (angle-polar z)))) (define (imag-part-polar z) (* (magnitude-polar z) (sin (angle-polar z)))) (define (magnitude-polar z) (car z)) (define (angle-polar z) (cdr z)) (define (make-from-real-imag-polar x y) (attach-tag 'polar (cons (sqrt (+ (square x) (square y))) (atan y x)))) (define (make-from-mag-ang-polar r a) (attach-tag 'polar (cons r a)))

●通用接口:

```
(define (real-part z)
  (cond ((rectangular? z)
         (real-part-rectangular (contents z)))
        ((polar? z)
         (real-part-polar (contents z)))
        (else (error "Unknown type -- REAL-PART" z))))
(define (imag-part z)
  (cond ((rectangular? z)
         (imag-part-rectangular (contents z)))
        ((polar? z)
         (imag-part-polar (contents z)))
        (else (error "Unknown type -- IMAG-PART" z))))
```

●通用接口:

```
(define (magnitude z)
  (cond ((rectangular? z)
         (magnitude-rectangular (contents z)))
        ((polar? z)
         (magnitude-polar (contents z)))
        (else (error "Unknown type -- MAGNITUDE" z))))
(define (angle z)
  (cond ((rectangular? z)
         (angle-rectangular (contents z)))
        ((polar? z)
         (angle-polar (contents z)))
        (else (error "Unknown type -- ANGLE" z))))
```

●构造函数:

```
(define (make-from-real-imag x y)
   (make-from-real-imag-rectangular x y))
(define (make-from-mag-ang r a)
   (make-from-mag-ang-polar r a))
```

