Scheme Notes 03

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Recursion *vs.* Tail-recursion

$$a^b = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } b = 0 \\ a(a^{b-1}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

```
(define pow-rec
  (lambda (a b)
    (if (zero? b)
        1
        (* a (pow-rec a (- b 1)) ))))
```

Recursion *vs.* Tail-recursion

$$a^b = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } b = 0 \\ a(a^{b-1}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

```
(define pow-rec
  (lambda (a b)
    (if (zero? b)
        1
        (* a (pow-rec a (- b 1)) ))))

(define pow-iter
  (lambda (a b)
    (define loop
      (lambda (b product)
        (if (zero? b)
            product
            (loop (- b 1) (* a product)) )))
    (loop b 1)))
```

Named `let`

```
(define pow-iter
  (lambda (a b)
    (define loop
      (lambda (b product)
        (if (zero? b)
            product
            (loop (- b 1) (* a product)))))
    (loop b 1)))


(define pow-iter-2
  (lambda (a b)
    (let loop ((b b) (product 1))
      (if (zero? b)
          product
          (loop (- b 1) (* a product))))))
```

Fast recursion

$$a^b = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } b = 0 \\ (a^{b/2})^2 & \text{if } b \text{ is even} \\ a(a^{b-1}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

```
(define pow-fast
  (lambda (a b)
    (cond ((zero? b) 1)
          ((even? b) (sqr (pow-fast a (/ b 2))))
          (else (* a (pow-fast a (- b 1)))))))
```

Lists

A **list** is either:

1. the **empty list**, or
2. **an item** and a **list**

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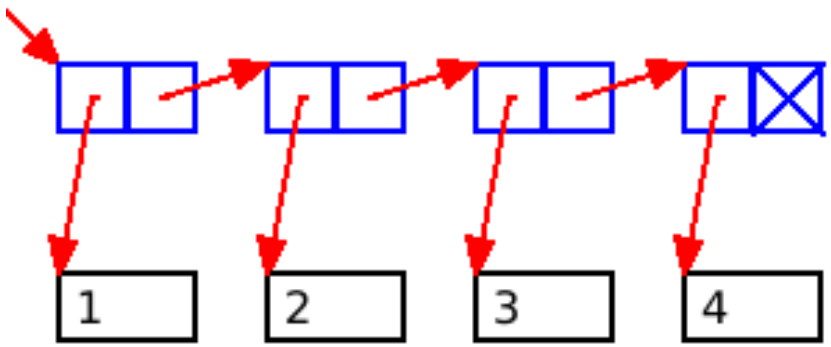
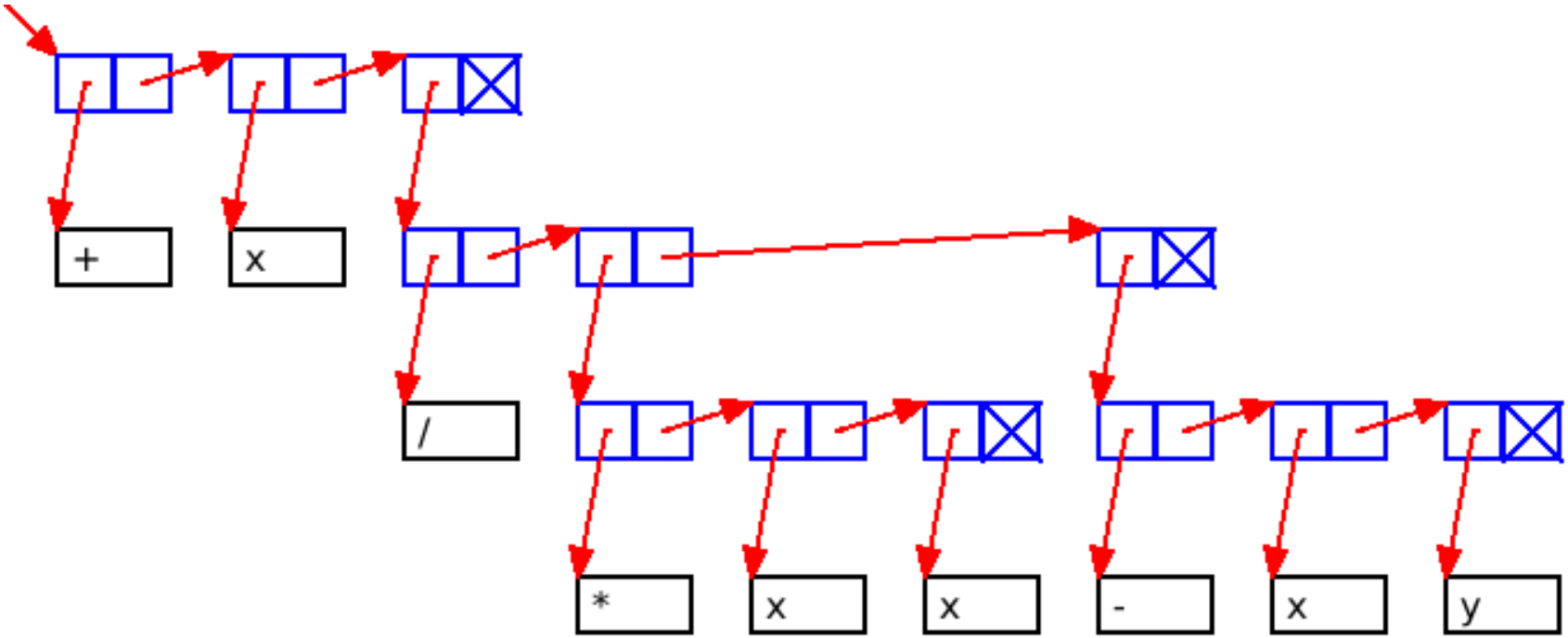
Scheme uses:

1. the **null pointer** for the empty list, and
2. a **cons cell** of two pointers for a non-empty list.
3. The first pointer in a cons cell is called **car**.
4. The second pointer in a cons cell is called **cdr**.
5. The empty list has predicate **empty?**.



Scheme Programs are Lists




```
(+ x (/ (* x x) (- x y)))
```

Building Lists in Scheme:

1. The empty list in Scheme: `'()`
2. Create a list from 3 and the empty list:
   `(cons 3 '()) ⇒ (3)`
3. Create the list `(4 7 2)`:
   `(cons 4 (cons 7 (cons 2 '()))) ⇒ (4 7 2)`
4. Shorthand for long lists: `(list 4 7 2) ⇒ (4 7 2)`

Building Lists in Scheme:

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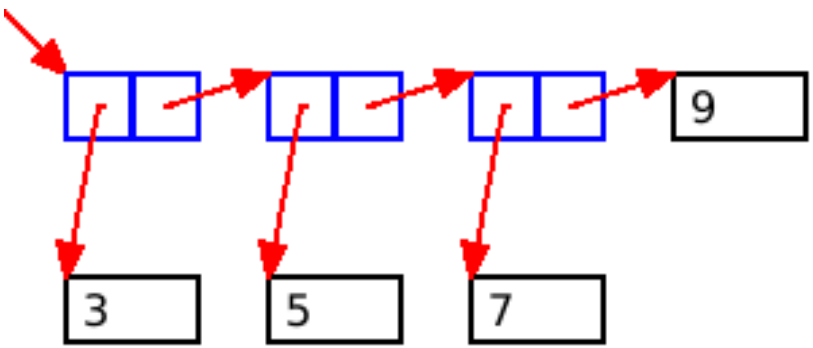
3. Create the list `(4 7 2)`:
   `(cons 4 (cons 7 (cons 2 '()))) ⇒ (4 7 2)`
4. Shorthand for long lists: `(list 4 7 2) ⇒ (4 7 2)`
5. Using quote: `'(4 7 2) ⇒ (4 7 2)`
   `'(+ 4 7 2) ⇒ (+ 4 7 2)`
   `'(a b c) ⇒ (a b c)`
   `(a b c) ⇒ error`
   `(+ 4 7 2) ⇒ 13`
   `'(list (+ 2 2) 7 2) ⇒ (list (+ 2 2) 7 2)`
   `(list (+ 2 2) 7 2) ⇒ (4 7 2)`

An improper list results in a dot:

- `(cons 4 8)` ⇒ `(4 . 8)`
- `(cons 3 (cons 5 (cons 7 9)))` ⇒ `(3 5 7 . 9)`
- Run `boxarrow.rkt` for pictures.



length

```
(length '(1 2 3))                    =>    3
(length '())                          =>    0
(length '(a (b c d) e (f g)))         =>    4
```

length

```
(length '(1 2 3))                    =>    3
(length '())                          =>    0
(length '(a (b c d) e (f g)))         =>    4
```

```
(define (length lst)
  (cond ((empty? lst) 0)
        (else (+ 1 (length (cdr lst))))))
```

nth

```
(nth '(a b c d) 0)          =>  a
(nth '(a b c d) 3)          =>  d
(nth '(a b c d) 8)          =>  (error 'nth "Not defined")
```

nth

```
(nth '(a b c d) 0)          =>  a
(nth '(a b c d) 3)          =>  d
(nth '(a b c d) 8)          =>  (error 'nth "Not defined")
```

```
(define (nth lst n)
  (cond ((empty? lst) (error 'nth "Not defined"))
        ((= n 0) (car lst))
        (else (nth (cdr lst) (- n 1)))))
```

last

```
(last '(a b c d))          =>  d
(last '())                 =>  (error 'last "Not defined")
```

last

```
(last '(a b c d))          =>  d
(last '())                 =>  (error 'last "Not defined")
```

```
(define (last lst)
  (cond ((empty? lst) (error 'last "Not defined"))
        ((empty? (cdr lst)) (car lst))
        (else (last (cdr lst)))))
```

scale-list

```
(scale-list '(1 2 3) 2)  =>  (2 4 6)
(scale-list '(1 2 3) 3)  =>  (3 6 9)
```

scale-list

```
(scale-list '(1 2 3) 2)  =>  (2 4 6)
(scale-list '(1 2 3) 3)  =>  (3 6 9)
```

```
(define (scale-list lst n)
  (cond ((empty? lst) '())
        (else
             (cons (* n (car lst))
                   (scale-list (cdr lst) n)))))
```

increment-list

```
(increment-list '(1 3 99))   =>  (2 4 100)
(increment-list '(8 3 0 1))  =>  (9 4 1 2)
```

increment-list

```
(increment-list '(1 3 99))   =>  (2 4 100)
(increment-list '(8 3 0 1))  =>  (9 4 1 2)
```

```
(define (increment-list lst)
  (cond ((empty? lst) '())
        (else
            (cons (+ 1 (car lst))
                  (increment-list (cdr lst))))))
```

map

```
(map (lambda (x) (* 2 x))
     '(1 2 3))                    =>  (2 4 6)
(map (lambda (x) (list x x))
     '(1 2 3))                    =>  ((1 1) (2 2) (3 3))
```

map

```
(map (lambda (x) (* 2 x))
     '(1 2 3))                    =>  (2 4 6)
(map (lambda (x) (list x x))
     '(1 2 3))                    =>  ((1 1) (2 2) (3 3))
```

```
(define (map op lst)
  (cond ((empty? lst) '())
        (else
            (cons (op (car lst))
                  (map (cdr lst) op)))))
```

scale-list using map

scale-list using map

```
(define (scale-list lst n)
  (map (lambda (x) (* n x)) lst))
```

increment-list using map

increment-list using map

```
(define (increment-list lst)
  (map (lambda (x) (+ x 1)) lst))
```

append

```
(append '(1 2 3) '(a b c))    =>  (1 2 3 a b c))
```

append

```
(append '(1 2 3) '(a b c))    =>  (1 2 3 a b c))
```

```
(define (append lst1 lst2)
  (cond ((empty? lst1) lst2)
        (else
            (cons (car lst1)
                  (append (cdr lst1) lst2)))))
```

remove

```
(remove 3 '(1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1))  =>  (1 2 4 5 4 2 1)
```

remove

```
(remove 3 '(1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1))  =>  (1 2 4 5 4 2 1)
```

```
(define (remove n lst)
  (cond ((empty? lst) '())
        ((= n (car lst)) (remove n (cdr lst)))
        (else (cons (car lst)
                    (remove n (cdr lst))))))
```