

## 函数式程序设计

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# 第十三讲

非确定性计算

#### 用非确定性计算处理整数对问题

- 给定一对正整数的表L1, L2, 求所有满足以下条件的整数对: 1) 一个整数a取自L1, 另一个整数b取自L2 2) a+b是素数
- 传统方法: 生成所有整数对, 从中过滤出和为素数的整数对。
- ●用非确定性语言来解决,关键程序如下:

```
(define (prime-sum-pair list1 list2);求出一对和为素数的整数对
  (let ((a (an-element-of list1)); an-element-of 的取值可以有多种选择
        (b (an-element-of list2)))
        (require (prime? (+ a b))); require指明了对a,b的限制条件
        (list a b)))
```

(prime-sum-pair '(1 3 5 8) '(20 35 110)) => (320)

非确定语言中,表达式可以有多于一个可能的值。一个不合适,就换另一个。

#### 特殊形式amb

- 上面的非确定性程序,需要非确定性求值器,即amb求值器的支持才能运行
- amb求值器支持特殊形式 amb

```
▶ (amb <e1> <e2> ... <en>) 的返回值可能是 <e1> <e2> ... <en>> 中任何
```

- ▶ (list (amb 1 2 3) (amb 'a 'b)) 的返回值可能是以下之一:
  (1 a) (1 b) (2 a) (2 b) (3 a) (3 b)
- ▶表达式 (amb) 不返回任何值,并导致"计算失败"

## amb和require

● 如果要求表达式 exp 必须为真, 可以写:

```
(require exp)
```

● require的实现:

```
(define (require p)
   (if (not p) (amb)))
```

● 用amb和require实现 an-element-of

```
(define (an-element-of items)
  (require (not (null? items)))
  (amb (car items) (an-element-of (cdr items))))
```

## amb和require

● 下面过程可能返回任何一个大于或等于n的整数:

```
(define (an-integer-starting-from n)
  (amb n (an-integer-starting-from (+ n 1))))
```

amb实现的关键是深度优先搜索。搜索所有的可能性,结果失败时就回溯到上一个分支点。

## 驱动循环

- amb求值器读入一个表达式exp,输出第一个满足exp中限制条件的exp的值。
- ●amb求值器读入符号"try again",则会回溯,试图输出第二个满足exp中限制条件的exp的值。再接受"try again",则试图输出第三个值...直到再也找不到合适的值。
- ●如果输入除了"try again"之外的表达式,则之前的表达式作废,重新开始一个新问题。

## 驱动循环

```
(prime-sum-pair '(1 3 5 8) '(20 35 110))
=> (3 20)
try-again
=> (3 110)
try-again
=> (8 35)
try-again
=> There are no more values
(prime-sum-pair '(19 27 30) '(11 36 58))
=> (30 11)
```

## 非确定性程序实例 --- 逻辑谜题

Baker、Cooper、Fletcher、Miller 和 Smith 住在五层公寓的不同层,Baker 没住顶层,Cooper 没住底层,Fletcher 没住顶层和底层 Miller 比 Cooper 高一层,Smith 没有住与 Fletcher 相邻的层 Fletcher 没有住与 Cooper 相邻的层

问:这些人各住在哪一层?

传统解法: 枚举所有可能。

#### 非确定性程序实例 --- 逻辑谜题

● 非确定性程序解法 (define (multiple-dwelling) (let ((baker (amb 1 2 3 4 5)); baker的楼层可能是五个数之一 (cooper (amb 1 2 3 4 5)) (fletcher (amb 1 2 3 4 5)) (miller (amb 1 2 3 4 5)) (smith (amb 1 2 3 4 5))) (require ;要求五人楼层各不相同 (distinct? (list baker cooper fletcher miller smith))) (require (not (= baker 5))) (require (not (= cooper 1))) (require (not (= fletcher 5))) (require (not (= fletcher 1))) (require (> miller cooper))

(require (not (= (abs (- smith fletcher)) 1)))

## 非确定性程序实例 --- 逻辑谜题

```
(require (not (= (abs (- fletcher cooper)) 1)))
    (list (list 'baker baker)
          (list 'cooper cooper)
          (list 'fletcher fletcher)
          (list 'miller miller)
          (list 'smith smith))))
在amb求值器中对 (multiple-dwelling)求值,得到:
((baker 3) (cooper 2) (fletcher 4) (miller 5) (smith 1))
```

#### 自然语言的语法分析

● 分析"The cat eats",需要单词分类表:

#### 名词表:

```
(define nouns '(noun student professor cat class))
动词表:
```

(define verbs '(verb studies lectures eats sleeps))

#### 冠词表:

(define articles '(article the a))

● 还需要语法,即描述如何从简单元素组合出复杂元素的规则。规定好语法规则后,程序对"The cat eats"分析的结果可以是:

表明"the..."是一个句子,该句子由一个名词短语和一个动词组成。名词短语又由一个冠词和一个名词组成。

●从自然语言的输入流中取走一个句子,返回描述该句子的对象(列表): define (parse-sentence) (list 'sentence ;规定句子由名词短语加动词组成 (parse-noun-phrase) (parse-word verbs))) ●从自然语言的输入流中取走一个名词短语,返回描述该短语的对象(列表): (define (parse-noun-phrase) (list 'noun-phrase ;规定名字短语由冠词加名词组成 (parse-word articles) (parse-word nouns)))

> (sentence (noun-phrase (article the) (noun cat)) (verb eats)) ;句子对象,短语对象和单词对象

●从自然语言的输入流中取走一个单词,返回描述该单词的对象(列表):

```
(define (parse-word word-list)
  (require (not (null? *unparsed*)))
  (require (memq (car *unparsed*) (cdr word-list)))
  (let ((found-word (car *unparsed*)))
   (set! *unparsed* (cdr *unparsed*))
   (list (car word-list) found-word)))
▶返回值是单词对象。一个单词对象由词性和单词组成,形如:
                                          (verb eats)
▶ *upparsed * 是剩余的尚未被分析过的自然语言输入流
>word-list 是某类单词的词汇总表,形如:
> (noun student professor cat class ...)或
           (verb studies lectures eats sleeps ...)
▶该过程被调用时,语法分析器认定*upparsed*中的下一个单词必须在word-list中,
否则就认为输入不符合语法规则(类似于编译器)。
```

● 进行语法分析:

```
(define *unparsed* '()) ;*unparsed*用于存放输入流
(define (parse input) ; input 是输入流
  (set! *unparsed* input)
  (let ((sent (parse-sentence)))
    (require (null? *unparsed*))
    sent))
本过程要求input是一个句子,且该句子后面没有多余东西,才能成功执行。
(parse '(the cat eats))
=> (sentence (noun-phrase (article the) (noun cat)) (verb eats))
```

● 增加介词表和介词短语:

```
(define prepositions '(prep for to in by with))
(define (parse-prepositional-phrase)
  (list 'prep-phrase
        (parse-word prepositions)
        (parse-noun-phrase)))
介词短语由介词和名字组成,形如:
(prep-phrase (prep for) (noun-phrase (article the) (noun cat)))
"for the cat"
```

增加动词短语,修改句子定义: > 句子是一个名词加一个动词短语 ▶ 动词短语可以是一个<mark>动词</mark>,也可以是一个<mark>动词短语</mark>加上一个介词短语,动词短语可以无限长, 即在一个动词后跟无限个介词短语 (define (parse-sentence) (list 'sentence (parse-noun-phrase) (parse-verb-phrase))) (define (parse-verb-phrase) (define (maybe-extend verb-phrase) ;第一次调用maybe-extend时ver-phrase形如(verb eats)

"eats with the cat for a dog"

(define (parse-verb-phrase)

●动词短语示例:

```
(define (maybe-extend verb-phrase)
     ;第一次调用maybe-extend时ver-phrase形如(verb eats)
    (amb verb-phrase
          (maybe-extend (list 'verb-phrase
                             verb-phrase
                              (parse-prepositional-phrase)))))
  (maybe-extend (parse-word verbs)))
(verb-phrase
   (verb-phrase (verb eats)
         (prep-phrase (prep with) (noun-phrase (article the) (noun cat))))
   (prep-phrase (prep for) (noun-phrase (article a) (noun dog))))
```

● 增强名词短语(前面的名词短语以后称为简单名词短语):

▶名词短语可以是一个<mark>简单名词短语</mark>,也可以是一个<mark>名词短语</mark>加一个介词短语。名词短语可以 无限长。

```
(define (parse-simple-noun-phrase);简单名词短语 = 冠词+名词
  (list 'simple-noun-phrase
        (parse-word articles)
        (parse-word nouns)))
(define (parse-noun-phrase) ;名词短语
  (define (maybe-extend noun-phrase)
    (amb noun-phrase
         (maybe-extend (list 'noun-phrase
                            noun-phrase
                             (parse-prepositional-phrase)))))
  (maybe-extend (parse-simple-noun-phrase)))
```

●名词短语示例:

"the horse with the cat on a desk"

● 句子分析示例1:

```
(parse '(the student with the cat sleeps in the class))
结果:
(sentence
 (noun-phrase
  (simple-noun-phrase (article the) (noun student))
  (prep-phrase (prep with)
                (simple-noun-phrase
                                                (define (parse input)
                 (article the) (noun cat))))
                                                  (set! *unparsed* input)
 (verb-phrase
                                                  (let ((sent (parse-sentence)))
  (verb sleeps)
                                                    (require (null? *unparsed*))
  (prep-phrase (prep in)
                                                    sent))
                (simple-noun-phrase
                 (article the) (noun class)))))
```

● 句子分析示例2:

```
(parse '(the professor lectures to the student with the cat))
amb求值器可以返回所有可能结果。结果一(猫是跟着教授的):
(sentence
 (simple-noun-phrase (article the) (noun professor))
 (verb-phrase
  (verb-phrase
   (verb lectures)
   (prep-phrase (prep to)
                (simple-noun-phrase
                 (article the) (noun student))))
  (prep-phrase (prep with)
               (simple-noun-phrase
                (article the) (noun cat)))))
```

● 句子分析示例2:

```
(parse '(the professor lectures to the student with the cat))
输入 try again 得到结果二(猫是跟着学生的) :
(sentence
 (simple-noun-phrase (article the) (noun professor))
 (verb-phrase
  (verb lectures)
  (prep-phrase (prep to)
               (noun-phrase
                (simple-noun-phrase
                 (article the) (noun student))
                (prep-phrase (prep with)
                             (simple-noun-phrase
                              (article the) (noun cat))))))
```

```
(parse '(the professor lectures to the student with the cat))
(define (parse-sentence)
  (list 'sentence
         (parse-noun-phrase)
         (parse-verb-phrase)))
(define (parse-verb-phrase)
  (define (maybe-extend verb-phrase)
    (amb verb-phrase
         (maybe-extend (list 'verb-phrase
                             verb-phrase
                              (parse-prepositional-phrase)))))
  (maybe-extend (parse-word verbs)))
(define (parse-prepositional-phrase)
  (list 'prep-phrase
        (parse-word prepositions)
        (parse-noun-phrase)))
```

#### amb求值器的基本思路

- ●本质上是解释器及其生成的代码执行了深度优先搜索的工作,在发现规定条件不满足时,会回溯,做不同的选择后再继续。
- ●对于每个amb表达式,都先取第一个选择作为其值,然后继续执行。用户程序执行到失败的结果时,自动回溯到最近的一个amb表达式,在该amb表达式中取下一个选择,作为其值,然后继续。

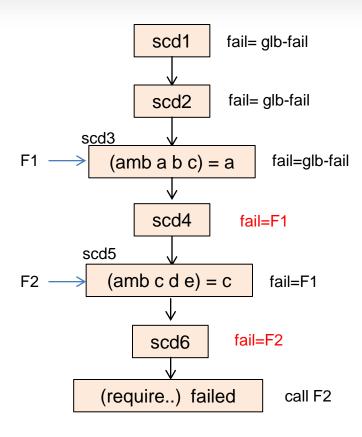
●此后讨论的都是用 ambeval 对一个表达式进行求值的经过。

(ambeval <exp> glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)

#### amb求值器的工作流程

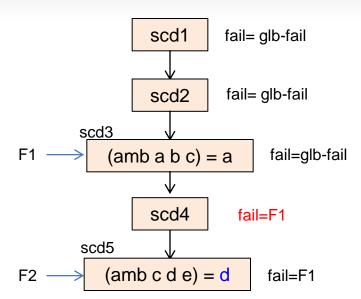
```
●amb求值器对表达式exp求值时,执行以下过程:
(ambeval <exp> glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
glb-succeed glb-fail由求值器编写者定义:
(define glb-succeed
  (lambda (val fail)
   (display "succeed, val = " ) (display val) (newline)))
(define glb-fail
  (lambda ()
    (display "glb-failed") (newline)))
●exp求值成功,则会执行(glb-succeed val XXX)
 val是exp的值,XXX是失败函数。如果glb-succeed调用XXX,则会导致求exp的下一
个可能值。
●exp求值不成功,则会执行 (glb-fail)
```

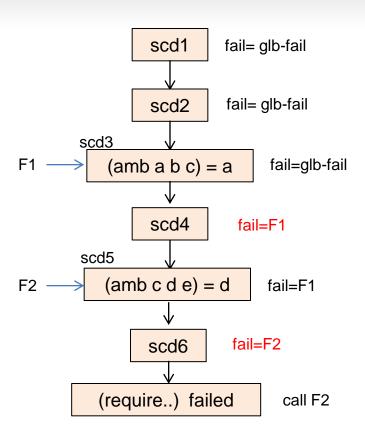
#### amb求值器的工作流程

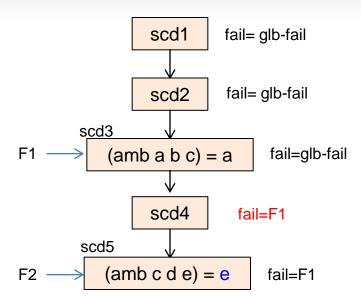


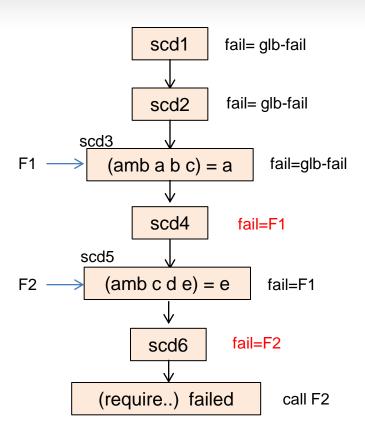
#### 图中scd代表步骤,即成功函数

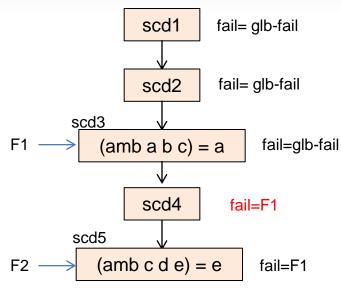
- amb求值器实现回溯的关键在于,用户程序执行的每个步骤(每个表达式的求值)中,都会带有一个"失败函数"fail。当require 失效时,require表达式对应的fail就会被调用,引起回溯。
- ●最初的失败函数是 glb-fail。失败函数在表达式求值过程中作为参数向下传递。每经过一个 amb表达式,向下传递的fail就被修改。











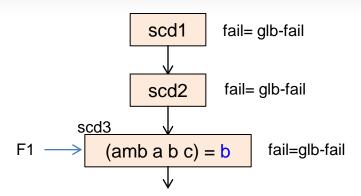
本 amb 表达式失败, call F1

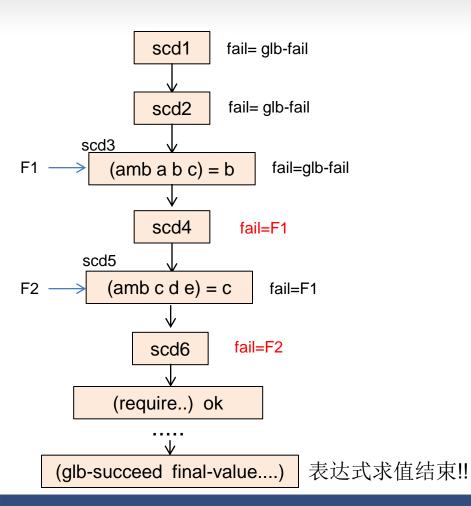
● 用户程序中require的实现:

```
(define (require p)
  (if (not p) (amb)))
```

●解释器执行 (amb) 会引发对 fail的调用,导致回溯到最晚的一个 amb 表达式求值处,选择一个新值。如果没有新值可选,则又会引发对另一个fail的调用,回溯到上一个amb表达式...

●如果最早的amb表达式所有选择都用完,则这个表达式exp求值失败,glb-fail被调用





## amb求值器的实现

- ●基于旧的分析和执行分离的求值器来实现amb求值器
- ●添加amb相关过程

```
(define (amb? exp) (tagged-list? exp 'amb))
(define (amb-choices exp) (cdr exp))
```

●在 (analyze exp)中增加一个分支:

```
(define (analyze exp)
    (cond ((self-evaluating? exp)
          (analyze-self-evaluating exp))
         ((quoted? exp) (analyze-quoted exp))
         ((variable? exp) (analyze-variable exp))
         ((assignment? exp) (analyze-assignment exp))
         ((definition? exp) (analyze-definition exp))
         ((if? exp) (analyze-if exp))
         ((lambda? exp) (analyze-lambda exp))
         ((begin? exp) (analyze-sequence (begin-actions exp)))
         ((cond? exp) (analyze (cond->if exp)))
         ((let? exp) (analyze (let->combination exp)))
         ((amb? exp) (analyze-amb exp))
         ((application? exp) (analyze-application exp))
         (else
          (error "Unknown expression type -- ANALYZE" exp))))
●顶层求值函数:
(define (ambeval exp env succeed fail)
                                                        (ambeval '(+ 3 4) exp glb-env
                                                              glb-succeed glb-fail)
  ((analyze exp) env succeed fail))
```

- 解释器中大量用到"成功函数"和"失败函数"
- 成功函数形如:

```
(lambda (value fail) ...)
```

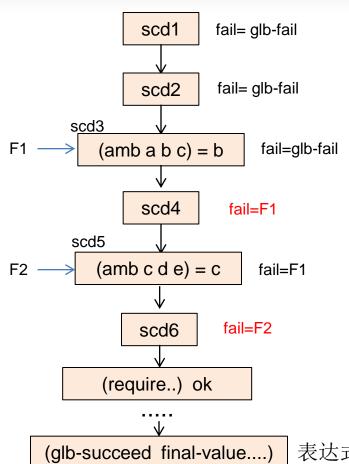
value是刚刚求得的一个表达式的值,fail是失败函数。成功函数利用 value 进行下一个表达式的求值,并把 fail传递下去。

● 失败函数形如:

```
(lambda () ...)
```

●示例:

```
(ambeval <exp> ; 若成功则输出 <exp>的值,失败则输出 fail glb-env (lambda (value fail) value) (lambda () 'failed))
```

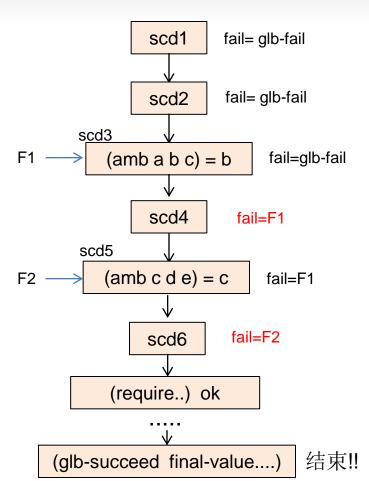


对表达式exp的求值就是通过程序运行时由一系列解释器自动生成的"成功函数"的嵌套调用实现的。fail也沿着"成功函数"被传递。最里层的"成功函数"就是glb-succeed。

每个成功函数F都是一个闭包,闭包内有一个变量succeed,表示下一个成功函数。F可以直接调用succeed,也可以用succeed作为参数调用一个分派函数,借此实现succeed的调用(还有别的方式调用succeed)

在分析阶段,解释器生成一系列的 "成功函数" 内部也会包含对解释器中的各个函数的调用 --- 用于 对子表达式求值。

表达式求值结束!!



对表达式exp的求值总是要通过按顺序求值一系列 子表达式p1,p2,p3...pn (pn就是整个表达式 <exp>的值)

 $p_i$ 对应的成功过程 $scd_i$ 。 $p_i$ 的值,记为 (val  $p_i$ ) 求出后,会执行:

(scd<sub>i</sub> (val p<sub>i</sub>) fail<sub>i</sub>) ;fail<sub>1</sub> = glb-fail

scd<sub>i</sub>是个闭包,内部包含scd<sub>i+1</sub> 在scd<sub>i</sub>执行的过程中,会执行 (scd<sub>i+1</sub> (val p<sub>i+1</sub>) fail<sub>i+1</sub>)

如果<exp>成功求值,最后的 scd<sub>n</sub>会执行 glb-succeed,然后各scd<sub>i</sub>一层层返回。

在p<sub>i</sub>是amb表达式的情况下,fail<sub>i</sub>会变化。

```
假设已经有过:
     (ambeval '(define (inc x) (+ x 1)) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
分析下面的求值过程:
(ambeval '(if (> 2 3) (inc 3) (* 2 (inc 8)))
         glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
整个表达式的求值被分解成p1,p2...p13依次求值,p13的值就是整个表达式的值。
p1 >
p2 2
p3 3
p4 (> 2 3) val = #f
p5 *
p6 2
p7 inc
8 8q
p9 +
p10 x
p11 1
p12 (inc 8) val = 9
p13 18
```

●分派函数

解释器中出现的形如

```
(lambda (env succeed fail) ....)
```

的函数。每个分派函数对应于一个表达式p。解释器对p进行分析的结果,就是得到一个分派函数。有的情况下,分派函数执行过程中,会用env求得 p的值 (val p),然后直接调用

```
(succeed (val p) fail) ; (p是amb时fail会变化)
```

如果没有直接调用 succeed,也会间接调用 succeed

通过调用 succeed,去求下一个表达式的值

```
●解释器对每个表达式进行分析的结果,都是分派函数!
(define (analyze-self-evaluating exp)
  (lambda (env succeed fail)
    (succeed exp fail)))
(define (analyze-quoted exp)
  (let ((qval (text-of-quotation exp)))
    (lambda (env succeed fail)
      (succeed qval fail))))
(define (analyze-variable exp)
  (lambda (env succeed fail)
    (succeed (lookup-variable-value exp env)
             fail)))
(define (analyze-lambda exp)
  (let ((vars (lambda-parameters exp))
        (bproc (analyze-sequence (lambda-body exp))))
    (lambda (env succeed fail)
      (succeed (make-procedure vars bproc env)
               fail))))
```

●解释器对每个表达式进行分析的结果,都是分派函数!

```
(define (analyze-if exp)
 (let ((pproc (analyze (if-predicate exp))) ;pproc是分派函数
       (cproc (analyze (if-consequent exp)))
       (aproc (analyze (if-alternative exp))))
   (lambda (env succeed fail) ;分派函数 L7
     (pproc env ; pproc 以 (if-predicate exp)的值为参数去调用S3
            (lambda (pred-value fail2) ;成功函数,S3
              (if (true? pred-value)
                  (cproc env succeed fail2)
                  (aproc env succeed fail2)))
            fail))))
```

```
●解释器对每个表达式进行分析的结果,都是分派函数!
(define (analyze-sequence exps)
  (define (sequentially a b)
    (lambda (env succeed fail) ;分派函数L6
      (a env
         (lambda (a-value fail2) ;成功函数S2
           (b env succeed fail2))
        fail)))
  (define (loop first-proc rest-procs)
    (if (null? rest-procs)
       first-proc
        (loop (sequentially first-proc (car rest-procs))
              (cdr rest-procs))))
  (let ((procs (map analyze exps)))
    (if (null? procs)
        (error "Empty sequence -- ANALYZE"))
    (loop (car procs) (cdr procs))))
```

```
● analyze-sequence工作过程:
(define (analyze-sequence exps)
  (define (sequentially a b)
    (lambda (env succeed fail) ;分派函数L6
      (a env
         (lambda (a-value fail2) ;成功函数S2
           (b env succeed fail2))
         fail)))
  (define (loop first-proc rest-procs)
    (if (null? rest-procs)
        first-proc
        (loop (sequentially first-proc
                         (car rest-procs))
              (cdr rest-procs))))
  (let ((procs (map analyze exps)))
    (if (null? procs)
        (error "Empty sequence -- ANALYZE"))
    (loop (car procs) (cdr procs))))
```

```
(analyze-sequence (begin p1 p2))
(loop #p1 (#p2))
(loop (seq #p1 #p2) ())
(seq #p1 #p2)
=>(lbd (env succeed fail)
    (#p1 env
       (lbd (a-value fail2)
          (#p2 env succeed fail2))
     fail)))
#p1是 (analyze p1)的结果,是个分
派函数
```

● analyze-sequence工作过程:

```
(analyze-sequence (begin p1 p2 p3))
返回值是下面这个分派函数:
(lbd (env succeed fail)
     (#p1 env
          (lbd (a-value fail2);成功函数SCD1
               (#p2 env
                    (lbd (a-value fail3) ;成功函数SCD2
                       (#p3 env succeed fail3))
                   fail2))
         fail))
(ambeval '(begin 1 2 3) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
```

● analyze-sequence工作过程:

```
(ambeval '(begin 1 2 3) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
((analyze '(begin 1 2 3)) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
((analyze-sequence '(begin 1 2 3)) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
(SCD1 (val #1) glb-fail)
(SCD2 (val #2) glb-fail)
(succeed (val #3) fail)
(glb-succeed (val #3) glb-fail)
```

```
(lbd (env succeed fail)
(#1 env
(lbd (a-value fail2);成功函数SCD1
(#2 env
(lbd (a-value fail3);SCD2
(#3 env succeed fail3))
fail2))
fail))
```

●解释器对每个表达式进行分析的结果,都是分派函数!

```
● 处理过程应用:
                                                 对比老的解释器的:
                                                  (lambda (env)
(define (analyze-application exp)
                                                     (execute-application (fproc env)
  (let ((fproc (analyze (operator exp)))
                                                     (map (lambda (aproc) (aproc env)
        (aprocs (map analyze (operands exp))))
    (lambda (env succeed fail)
      (fproc env
             (lambda (proc fail2) ;成功函数 L
               (get-args aprocs ;proc是fproc在env中的值,是个函数对象
                          env
                          (lambda (args fail3) ;成功函数 S
                            (execute-application
                             proc args succeed fail3))
                          fail2))
             fail))))
aprocs里的每个元素#pi,对应于(但不是)exp中的一个实参。#pi基本上形如:
(lambda (env succeed fail) (succeed (val #pi) fail))
(val #pi)是 #pi所对应的那个实参值。(fproc env ...)的目的,就是要做到
(excute-application proc args succeed fail),其中, args = ((val #p1) (val #p2) .....)
关键在于提取 (val #pi)
```

```
(define (get-args aprocs env succeed fail)
  (if (null? aprocs)
      (succeed '() fail)
      ((car aprocs) env
                    (lambda (arg fail2) ;成功函数K1
                      (get-args (cdr aprocs)
                                env
                                (lambda (args fail3) ;成功函数 K2
                                  (succeed (cons arg args)
                                           fail3))
                                fail2))
                    fail)))
```

```
● (analyze-application exp) 执行序列分析:
((analyze-application exp) succeed fail) ;假设exp中实参是 p1,p2
(fproc env L[aprocs, succeed, env] fail);L是闭包,中括号表示闭包里的变量及其值
(L (val fproc) fail) ; (val fproc) 是个函数对象 (procedure
                                                           (\ldots)
(get-args aprocs env S[proc: (val fproc), succeed] fail)
(get-args (#p1 #p2) env S fail)
(#p1 env K1[scd:S,aprocs:(#p1 #p2)] fail) ;scd指的是K1中的 succeed
(K1[scd:S,aprocs:(#p1 #p2)] (val #p1) fail)
(get-args (#p2) env K2[scd:S,arg:(val #p1)] fail)
(#p2 env K1[scd:K2[scd:S,arg:(val #p1)],aprocs:(#p2)] fail)
(K1[scd:K2[scd:S,arq:(val #p1)],aprocs:(#p2)] (val #p2) fail)
(get-args () env
            K2[scd:K2[scd:S,arg:(val #p1)],arg:(val #p2)]
            fail)
(K2[scd:K2[scd:S,arg:(val #p1)],arg:(val #p2)] () fail)
(K2[scd:S,arg:(val #p1)] (cons (val #p2) ()) fail)
(S (cons (val #p1) (cons (val #p2) ())) fail)
(S ((val #p1) (val #p2)) fail)
(exectute-application (val fproc ) ((val #p1) (val #p2)) succeed fail)
```

```
(define (execute-application proc args succeed fail)
;proc是函数对象,args是实际参数列表
  (cond ((primitive-procedure? proc)
         (succeed (apply-primitive-procedure proc args)
                 fail))
        ((compound-procedure? proc)
         ((procedure-body proc) ; 是个分派函数
          (extend-environment (procedure-parameters proc)
                              args
                              (procedure-environment proc))
         succeed
         fail))
        (else
         (error
         "Unknown procedure type -- EXECUTE-APPLICATION"
         proc))))
```

●求值 amb 表达式

```
(define (analyze-amb exp) ; require中的(amb)也会经由这里来执行,其结果就是调用 fail
  (let ((cprocs (map analyze (amb-choices exp))))
    (lambda (env succeed fail) ;分派函数
     (define (try-next choices)
       (if (null? choices)
           (fail);回溯。选择用完了也会走这里
           ((car choices) env ; (car choice) 是分派函数
                         succeed
                         (lambda ();新的失败函数 F1,是个闭包,可以选amb的下一个值
                           (try-next (cdr choices)))))
      (try-next cprocs))))
选取之个amb的值(car choice)后,执行:
(succeed (val (car choice) F1)
;继续剩下的任务,且从此往下传的失败函数改变为F1
```

●测试求值器 开始求值前必须做的: (define rq '(define (require p) (if (not p) (amb) (void)))) (define glb-succeed (lambda (val next) (display val) (newline))) (define glb-fail (lambda () (display "glb-failed") (newline))) (define glb-env (setup-environment)) (ambeval rq glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail) ;让require可用

```
●测试求值器
(ambeval '(amb 1 2 3 4) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
=>1
(define t2 '(define (test2); amb做运算符
  (let ((op (amb - +))
        (k (amb 1 2 3)))
    (let ((r (op 4 k)))
      (require (< r 2))
      r))))
(ambeval t2 glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
(ambeval '(test2) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
=>?
```

```
●测试求值器
(ambeval '(amb 1 2 3 4) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
=>1
(define t2 '(define (test2); amb做运算符
  (let ((op (amb - +))
        (k (amb 1 2 3)))
    (let ((r (op 4 k)))
      (require (< r 2))
      r))))
(ambeval t2 glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
(ambeval '(test2) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
=>1
```

●测试求值器

```
(define t3 '(define (test3) ;amb做if的条件
    (let ((m (if (amb true false)
                3
                4)))
      (require (= m 4))
      m)))
(ambeval t3 glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
(ambeval '(test3) glb-env glb-succeed glb-fail)
=>4
```

```
●测试求值器
 xxxx处写什么,可以让
  (ambeval '(amb 1 2 3) glb-env XXXX glb-fail)
输出结果是:
3
glb-failed
```

# amb求值器的驱动循环

```
(define (driver-loop)
 (define (internal-loop try-again)
   (let ((input (read)))
     (if (eq? input 'try-again)
         (try-again);输入为try-again时,会回溯到最后的amb表达式求另一个解
         (begin (newline) (display ";;; Starting a new problem ")
           (ambeval input
                    qlb-env
                    (lambda (val next-alternative);成功函数
                                  ;next-alternative是失败函数
                      (user-print val)
                      (internal-loop next-alternative))
                                   ;第一次成功以后,try-again就变成失败函数
                    (lambda () ;失败函数
                      (display ";;; There are no more values of")
                      (user-print input)
                      (driver-loop)))))))
 (internal-loop
  (lambda ()
    (newline) (display ";;; There is no current problem")
    (driver-loop))))
```

# amb求值器的驱动循环

输入输出:

```
(amb 1 2 3)
try-again
try-again
try-again
;;; There are no more values of (amb 1
2 3)
(let ((m (+ (amb 1 2 3) (amb 4 5 6))))
  (require (> m 7))
  m)
8
```

try-again 8