## Exercise 2.27.

Modify your reverse procedure of exercise 2.18 to produce a deep-reverse procedure that takes a list as argument and returns as its value the list with its elements reversed and with all sublists deep-reversed as well. For example,

```
(define x (list (list 1 2) (list 3 4)))
x
((1 2) (3 4))
(reverse x)
((3 4) (1 2))
(deep-reverse x)
((4 3) (2 1))
```

## Answer.

To implement deep-reverse, recall the recursive plan for computing reverse:

- Reverse of the empty list is nil.
- Else, if the list contains only one element, then just return the list wholly intact.
- Otherwise, reverse all but the last element of the list, and cons that last element onto the result.

Deep-reverse is similar, the value of the empty list is the same:

Deep-reverse of empty list is nil.

But in the reduction step, where we extract the former sublists and the last sublist of the list, we must take into account that the sublists may themselves be lists whose sublists we need to reverse. Thus, the appropriate reduction step is

 Deep-reverse of a list items is the constitution of the deep-reverse of the last sublist of items and the deep-reverse of the former sublists of items.

Finally, by taking sublist we reach actual numbers, so we need another base case:

Deep-reverse of a number is the number itself.

Thus, this reveals the complete procedure:

where the procedures last-sublist and former-sublists here are almost identical to last-element and former-elements respectfully in exercise 2.18

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