

25 points - due: _____, class time - late penalty: 10% per day

Write a function `SIMPLIFY` such that `(SIMPLIFY term r)` will take a set `r` of reductions and apply them exhaustively to the term, returning the simplified version of the term. The set `r` of reductions is a list in which each member is a single reduction. A single reduction is a list where the car is the left side and the cadr is the right side. Variables are `u`, `v`, `w`, `x`, `y`, and `z`.

Some examples to demonstrate the use of the `SIMPLIFY` function:

```
*> (setq r1 '((+ x (- x)) 0))
*> (setq r2 '((+ (- x) x) 0))
*> (setq r3 '((+ x 0) x))
*> (setq r4 '((+ 0 x) x))
*> (setq r5 '(/ (* x y) x) y))
*> (setq r6 '(/ (* y x) x) y))
*> (setq r7 '(* x 0) 0))
*> (setq r8 '(* 0 x) 0))
*> (setq r (list r1 r2 r3 r4 r5 r6 r7 r8))
*> (setq t '(+ c (+ (+ a (+ b (- b))) (- a))))
*> (simplify t r)
==> C
*> (setq t '(+ (- (* a b)) (* a b)))
*> (simplify t r)
==> 0
*> (setq t '(+ (* (+ (- a) a) (- b)) (/ (* a (+ b c)) (+ b c))))
*> (simplify t r)
==> A
```

Turn in the documented source code for `Simplify.LSP` and all supporting functions with the exception of `Match` (if you need a correct version of `Match`, I will be glad to supply it for this assignment), using the `EASEL` system

Note: my test file will first load my `match.lsp` and then load your `simplify.lsp` from your `EASEL` submission.. You should not include the `match` function within your `simplify.lsp` file.