COMPUTER SCIENCE MENTORS CS 61A

April 8 to April 10, 2019

1 Scheme

1. What will Scheme output? Draw box-and-pointer diagrams to help determine this.

```
(a) (cons (cons 1 nil) (cons 2 (cons (cons 3 (cons 4 nil) (cons 6 nil))))
```

- (c) (define a 4) ((lambda (x y) (+ a)) 1 2)
- (d) ((lambda (x y z) (y x)) 2 / 2)
- (e) ((lambda (x) (x x)) (lambda (y) 4))
- (f) (**define** boom1 (/ 1 0))
- (g) boom1
- (h) (define boom2 (lambda () (/10)))
- (i) (boom2)
- (j) How can we rewrite boom2 without using the lambda operator?

- 2. What will Scheme output?.
 - (a) (if 0 (/ 1 0) 1)
 - (b) (and 1 #f (/ 1 0))
 - (c) (and 1 2 3)
 - (d) (or #f #f 0 #f (/ 1 0))
 - (e) (or #f #f (/ 1 0) 3 4)
 - $(f) \ (\texttt{and} \ (\texttt{and}) \ (\texttt{or}) \,) \\$
- 3. What will Scheme output?
 - (a) (**define** c 2)
 - (b) (eval 'c)
 - (c) '(cons 1 nil)
 - (d) (eval '(cons 1 nil))
 - (e) (eval (list 'if '(even? c) 1 2))

- 1. What is the difference between dynamic and lexical scoping?
- 2. What would this print using lexical scoping? What would it print using dynamic scoping?

```
a = 2
def foo():
    a = 10
    return lambda x: x + a
bar = foo()
bar(10)
```

3. How would you modify an environment diagram to represent dynamic scoping?

Code-Writing

1. Define is-prefix, which takes in a list p and a list lst and determines if p is a prefix of lst. That is, it determines if lst starts with all the elements in p.

```
; Doctests:
scm> (is-prefix '() '())
#t
scm> (is-prefix '() '(1 2))
#t
scm> (is-prefix '(1) '(1 2))
#t
scm> (is-prefix '(2) '(1 2))
#f
; Note here p is longer than lst
scm> (is-prefix '(1 2) '(1))
#f

(define (is-prefix p lst)
```

2. Define apply-multiple which takes in a single argument function f, a nonnegative

)

```
integer n, and a value x and returns the result of applying f to x a total of n times.
; doctests
scm> (apply-multiple (lambda (x) (* x x)) 3 2)
256
scm> (apply-multiple (lambda (x) (+ x 1)) 10 1)
11
scm> (apply-multiple (lambda (x) (* 1000 x)) 0 5)
5
(define apply-multiple (f n x)
```

)