Question 1

**1.1**

In functional programming, as defined in class; every program is an expression or a sequence of expressions­ and each function is an expression as well. Therefore in a functional program we shouldn’t have a function with multiple expressions in it, we might as well use a single function for each expression instead. It might be useful for procedural and imperative languages because each function is a sequence of commands which might have to evaluate expressions to complete a task.

**1.2**

a.

Each special form might be evaluated differently, which allows behavior that wouldn’t be possible otherwise. Let’s say we need to evaluate the expression

(**if** (**eq?** x 0) 0 x/2)

This is possible because the special form ‘if’ evaluates the ‘else’ statement only when x is **not** 0. Without special forms this expression would result in error (division by 0)

b.

logical ‘or’ can be defined as a primitive operator,

**1.3**

syntactic abbreviation, or syntactic sugar is a more comfortable, readable way to write some code. Every block of code which uses syntactic abbreviation can be written without it using primitives, but it would result in less readable code. In L3 we have ‘let’ which could be expressed as lambda and ‘and’ which could be easily written as two if statements but will result in duplicate code.

**1.4**

a.

The value will be ; first line binds to the value. Second and third line binds to and to but since the values are computed before any bindings, is still 1. Therefore, is

b.

The value will be ; The only difference from a is the usage of let\* instead of let, hence this time the bindings are performed sequentially. By the time the expression is evaluated, is already, so

c.

d.

(let ((x 1))

(let ((f (lambda (z) (+ x y z))))

(f x)

)

)

e.

(  
  (**lambda** (**z**) (**+** 1 y z))  
   (**+** 1)  
)