Scheme diary 20130219

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I 20130219

Exercise 1.1

```
1 10
   10
4 (+ 5 3 4)
   12
7 (- 9 1)
   8
10 (/ 6 2)
11
12
13 (+ (* 2 4) (- 4 6))
    6
14
16 (define a 3)
    [I don't know; answer was a]
17
18
19 (define b (+ a 1))
20
    [dpb: note that a change to a now will *not* automatically change the value of b]
23 (+ a b (* a b))
   19
24
25
26 (= a b)
    [dpb: wrong; correct answer is #f; this is a conditional expression]
30 (if (and (> b a) (< b (* a b)))
31
      a)
32
    4
33
```

```
35 (cond ((= a 4) 6)
         ((= b 4) (+ 6 7 a))
36
37
         (else 25))
38
39
40 (+ 2 (if (> b a) b a))
41
42
43 (* (cond ((> a b) a)
            ((< b 4) (+ 6 7 a))
            (else -1))
45
       (+ a 1))
46
    -4
```

Exercise 1.2

Written out as a long line:

```
1 (/ (+ 4 5 (- 2 (- 3 (+ 6 (/ 4 5))))) (* 3 (- 6 2) (- 2 7)))
```

Exercise 1.3

- 1. Find sum.
- 2. Subtract minimum, using min.
- 3. Define maximum (using max) as m1.
- 4. Subtract m1 from sum to define second-largest, as m2.
- 5. Sum the squares of m1 and m2.

Not sure yet how to get input from user.

Code not yet working. The following is from 20130221:

```
1 (define (sum-squ-two-max a b c)
2     (define s (+ a b c))
3     (define m1 (max a b c ))
4     (define r (- s m1))
5     (define m2 (- r (min a b c)))
6     (+ (* m1 m1) (* m2 m2)))
```

This is by Alex Beaulne:

Exercise 1.4

II Notes

- 1. Variables are immutable.
- 2. cond: ("predicate" "consequent expression")
- 3. "applicative": only calculate what is actually needed; "normal": calculate everything firs and then see what you need.