Université d'Ottawa Faculté de génie

École de science d'informatique et de génie électrique



University of Ottawa Faculty of Engineering

School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

L'Université canadienne Canada's university

Assignment 3 CSI2120 Programming Paradigms

 $Winter\ 2019$ Due on April 5th before 11:00 pm in Virtual Campus

ue on April 5... before 11:00 pm in Virtual Campi 6 marks

There are [10 points] in this assignment. The assignment is worth 6% of your final mark.

All code must be submitted in a scm file. Screenshots, files in a format of a word editor, pdfs, handwritten solutions, etc. will not be marked and receive an automatic 0.

Question 1. [1 point]

Use the built-in function map to replace every number by its reciprocal value in the list. Define a global lover and use 0 as the reciprocal value for 0, i.e., 0 = 1/0.

Question 2. [2 points]

Implement Newton-Rhapson's method for root finding of function in one dimension. Newton-Rhapson is defined by the iteration ;

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

where x_n is the current estimate of the root, $f(x_n)$ is the function evaluated at x_n and $f'(x_n)$ is the derivative of the function evaluated at x_n . Your global definition of the function must take three arguments, the current estimate of the root, the function and the derivative of the function, i.e.,

Your routine must stop the iterations if the change in the solution is less than a tolerance. For this purpose use a global define, i.e.,

See next page for examples.

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Examples:

Question 3. [3 points]

Implement a routine p_cos which calculates the cosine of an angle in radians. Use the following product approximation of cosine

$$cos(x) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[1 - \frac{4x^2}{pi^2(2n-1)^2} \right]$$

Use as many terms until the change with the next term is less than a tolerance. For this purpose use again the global define,

```
(define TOL 1e-6)
```

Examples:

You are allowed extra global helper functions.

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Question 4. [5 points]

You are not allowed to use any of the built-in string processing function for this question. You can assume that all lists only contain characters.

a) Write a predicate separator? that returns true if a character is a space, tab or newline and false otherwise. In Scheme this characters are written #\space, #\tab and #\newline respectively. The built-in predicate char=? compares two characters for equality. Example:

b) Write a function cpy that copies all characters from an input list into an output list until a separator is encountered.

```
(cpy '(#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o #\space #\W #\o #\r #\l #\d))
□ '(#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o)
```

c) Write a function drop that removes all characters from an input list until a separator is encountered and returns the remaining list.

```
(drop '(#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o #\newline #\W #\o #\r #\l #\d))

⇒ '(#\W #\o #\r #\l #\d)
```

d) Write a predicate same? that compares two list of characters and return true if the characters in the first input list up to a separator are the same as in the second list.

continued on next page.

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e) Write a function replace that replaces a list of characters in the input list between separators with another set of characters.

```
(replace
'(#\a #\space #\b #\i #\r #\d #\space #\e #\a #\t #\s #\space
#\a #\space #\t #\o #\m #\a #\t #\o)
'(#\a)
'(#\t #\h #\e))

□ '(#\t #\h #\e)

□ '(#\t #\h #\e #\space #\b #\i #\r #\d #\space #\e #\a #\t #\s
#\space #\t #\h #\e #\space #\t #\o #\m #\a #\t #\o)
```

Or more readable:

```
(list->string (replace (string->list "a bird eats a tomato")
(string->list "a") (string->list "the")))

⇒ "the bird eats the tomato"
```