

Midterm 1 Aftermath

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let is just lambda!


```
(let ((var1 val1)  
      (var2 val2)  
      .  
      .  
      (varN valN))  
  body)
```



```
((lambda (var1 var2 ... varN) body)  
 (val1 val2 ... valN))
```

Figure: let's are just lambdas

let* is just nested let's!



```
(let* ((var1 val1)  
      (var2 val2)  
      .  
      .  
      .  
      (varN valN))  
  body)
```

```
(let ((var1 val1))  
  (let ((var2 val2))  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    (let ((varN valN))  
      body) ... ))
```

Figure: let*| s are just let| s

- Tail positions are shown in red:
 - `(if pred val1 val2)`
 - `(cond (pred1 val1) ... (predN-1 valN-1) (else valN))`
 - `(ord pred1 pred2 ... predN-1 predN)`
 - `(and pred1 pred2 ... predN-1 predN)`
- These positions within special forms in tail positions are also tail positions!
e.g:
 - `(if pred val1 (if pred val2 val3))`
 - `(cond (pred1 val1) ... (predN-1 (if pred val1' val2')) (else (and pred1' pred2' ... predN-1' predN)))`

Also Tail Positions!

collateral	sequential	recursive
<pre>(let ((var₁ val₁) (var₂ val₂) . . . (var_N val_N)) body)</pre>	<pre>(let* ((var₁ val₁) (var₂ val₂) . . . (var_N val_N)) body)</pre>	<pre>(letrec ((var₁ val₁) (var₂ val₂) . . . (var_N val_N)) body)</pre>

Figure: Tail positions in some special forms

- If a is a constant, a is the top position
- If $(f \text{ arg1 arg2 } \dots \text{ argn})$ is a function application, f is the top position

Tail recursive functions

Recursive functions such that the recursive call only happens at the tail positions in the top position

Thinking all possible cases

Review last exercise of midterm I