Hannah Zhang 2.19 Extra Credit Answers in black 2.19 Change cc so that it will access its second argument differently (define (cc amount coin-values) (cond ((= amount 0) 1) ((or (< amount 0) (no-more? coin-values)) 0)</pre> (else (+ (cc amount (except-first-denomination coin-values)) (cc (- amount (first-denomination coin-values)) coin-values))))) ; input this as coin-values (define us-coins (list 50 25 10 5 1)) (define uk-coins (list 100 50 20 10 5 2 1 0.5)) Write first-denomination, except-first-denomination & no-more? First-denomination ; finds the first value in the list of coin-values (define (first-denomination coin-values) (car coin-values)) Except-first-denomination ; finds the values in the list of coin-values except the first (define (except-first-denomination coin-values) (cdr coin-values)) No-more? ; if there are no more values in the list inputted, return #t (define (no-more? coin-values) (if (empty? coin-values) #t #f)) Does the order of the list coin-values affect the answer

 No, because eventually the program will count all the combinations of coins. It does not matter which denomination it starts with first.

produced by cc? Why or why not?

Notes on how cc works

- The number of ways to generate the change of amount a using n kinds of coins is equal to
 - The number of ways to give amount a using all but the first kind of coin, plus
 - The number of ways give amount a d using all n kinds of coins, where d is the denomination of the first kind of coin
- Example: amount = 6, coin-values are 5, 1
 - First group is not using 5
 - lacktriangle Using 1, we have one possible combo to make 6
 - Second group is 6 5, using coin-values 5 and 1
 - lacktriangle We have 1 way to create an amount of 1
 - $01 + 1 \rightarrow 2$
- Second example: amount = 7, coin-values are 10, 5, 1
 - First group is not using 10
 - Using 5 and 1 there are 2 ways
 - \circ Second group is 7 10 which is -3 \rightarrow less than zero so add zero
 - 0 2 + 0 \rightarrow 2