Exercise 1 Doing something thrice once is it do it three times. Doing something thrice twice is that for each thing we do thrice, we do that thrice, and this is nine times. Doing something thrice thrice is that for each thing we do nine times, we do that thrice, and this is 27 times.

1. 27 applications of increment to 6 is 33.
2. 27 applications of identity to compose is compose.
3. 27 applications of square to 1 is 1.
4. 27 applications of square to 2 is a big number.

Exercise 2

1.

$$\text{Sch-Num} \to \text{Curve}$$

2.

```
(define (vertical-line point length)
  (lambda (t)
    (make-point (x-of point) (* t length))))
```

3.

$$(\text{Point}, \text{Sch-Num}) \to \text{Curve}$$

Exercise 3 A procedure of type Curve-Transform takes a Curve as argument and returns a Curve. The returned Curve is a procedure taking a Unit-Interval and returning a Point. We apply the input Curve to `t` to get the Point of the Curve with that particular parameter. Then we transform the Point by manipulating the individual coordinates. In total, we transform a Curve at a particular Point by transforming that Point.

For `reflect-through-y-axis`, we map $(x, y) \to (-x, y)$.

```
(define (reflect-through-y-axis curve)
  (lambda (t)
    (let ((ct (curve t)))
      (make-point (- (x-of ct))
                  (y-of ct)))))
```

Exercise 4 After transforming `curve2` we need some way of having both Curves be "combined" into one. `connect-rigidly` does exactly that.

```
(define (connect-ends curve1 curve2)
  (let* ((curve1-end-point (curve1 1))
         (curve2-start-point (curve2 0))
         (new-curve2 ((translate (- (- (x-of curve1-end-point) (x-of curve2-start-point)))
                                 (- (- (y-of curve1-end-point) (y-of curve2-start-point))))
                      curve2)))
    (connect-rigidly curve1 new-curve2)))
```