CS1101S Cheatsheet

for finals AY23-24 m. **zaidan**

Recursion & Iteration

Recursion: Increasing deferred operations
Iteration: Constant deferred operations
(rule of thumb: if the final call is the application call, it is usually *iterative*)

Definitions

List: either null or a pair whose head is of that type and tail is a list of that type.

Streams: either null or a pair whose head is of that type and tail is a nullary function that returns a stream of that type.

Orders of Growth

for r(n),

Big O O(g(n)): if there is a positive constant k such that $r(n) \leq k * g(n)$ for any sufficiently large value of n **Big Theta** $\theta(g(n))$: if there is positive constants k_1 and k_2 and a number n_0 such that $k_1 * g(n) \leq r(n) \leq k_2 * g(n)$ for any $n > n_0$.

Big Omega $\Omega(g(n))$: if there is a positive constant k such that $k * g(n) \le r(n)$ for any sufficiently large value of n Order (ascending): 1, log n, n, n log n, n^2 , n^3 , 2^n , 3^n , n^n

Ignore constants, lower order terms. O(2n) = O(3n) = O(n)For a sum, take the larger term. $O(n) + O(n^2) = O(n^2)$ For a product, multiply the two terms. $O(n) \times O(n) = O(n^2)$

Recurrence Relations

O(1) + T(n-1) O(1) + 2T(n/2) O(n) + T(n/2)	O(n)
O(1) + T(n/2)	$O(\log n)$
$O(\log n) + T(n-1)$	
O(n) + 2T(n/2)	$O(n \log n)$
O(n) + T(n-1)	$O(n^2)$
$O(n^k) + T(n-1)$	$O(n^{k+1})$
O(n) + 2T(n-1)	$O(2^n)$

Sorting/Search Algorithms

	${f Time}$		Space
Binary Search	$\theta(\log n)$	O(log n)	O(1)
Selection Sort	$\theta(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	O(n)
Insertion Sort	$\theta(n)$	$O(n^2)$	O(n)
Merge Sort	$\theta(n \log n)$	O(n log n)	$O(n \log n)$
Quick Sort	$\theta(n \log n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$

Rule of Thumb for Abstractions

Is input a list?
Is length(output) = length(input)?
Is items in output = items in input?
Else

if not, don't use use map use filter use accumulate

Permutations & Combinations

```
function permutations(s) {
    return is null(s)
        ? list(null)
         : accumulate(append, null,
                       map(x \Rightarrow map(p \Rightarrow pair(x
                           , p),
                       permutations (remove(x, s
                          ))),
                       s));
}
function subsets(s) {
    return accumulate(
         (x, s1) \Rightarrow append(s1,
                    map(ss \Rightarrow pair(x, ss), s1)
                        ),
         list(null).
         s);
}
function choose(n, r) {
    if (n < 0 || r < 0) {
         return 0;
    } else if (r === 0) {
        return 1;
    } else {
         const to_use = choose(n - 1, r - 1);
         const not_to_use = choose(n - 1, r);
         return to_use + not_to_use;
    }
}
function combinations(xs, r) {
    if ( (r !== 0 && xs === null) || r < 0) {
         return null:
    } else if (r === 0) {
         return list(null);
         const no = combinations(tail(xs), r):
         const yes = combinations(tail(xs), r
             - 1);
         const yes_item = map(x => pair(head(
             xs), x), yes);
         return append(no, yes_item);
}
```

Rule of Thumb for Environment Model

- 1. function are const declarations.
- 2. const appear as := and var appear as :
- 3. Create a frame if there are arguments passed into the function
- 4. Create a frame if there are declarations within a block, otherwise do not create empty frames.
- 5. Better practice to cancel out old values instead of erasing them.

Sorts and Searches

```
function binary_search(A, v) {
    let low = 0;
    let high = array_length(A) - 1;
    while (low <= high) {
        const mid = math_floor((low + high) /
             2);
        if (v === A[mid]) {
            break;
          else if (v < A[mid]) {</pre>
            high = mid - 1;
          else {
            low = mid + 1;
    return (low <= high ? math_floor((low +
        high) / 2 ) : -1);
// Selection Sort
function smallest(xs) {
    return accumulate((x, y) => x<y ? x:y,</pre>
                       head(xs), tail(xs));
}
function selection_sort(xs) {
    if (is_null(xs)) {
        return xs:
    } else {
        const x = smallest(xs);
        return pair(x, selection_sort(remove(
            x. \bar{x}s))):
// Insertion Sort
function insert(x, xs) {
    return is_null(xs)
        ? list(x)
        : x <= head(xs)
            ? pair(x, xs)
             : pair(head(xs), insert(x, tail(
                xs)));
function insertion_sort(xs) {
    return is_null(xs)
        : insert(head(xs), insertion_sort(
             tail(xs)));
}
// Merge Sort
function merge(xs, ys) {
   if (is_null(xs)) {
        return ys;
    } else if (is_null(ys)) {
        return xs;
    } else {
        const x = head(xs);
        const y = head(ys);
        return x < y
            ? pair(x, merge(tail(xs), ys))
             : pair(y, merge(xs, tail(ys)));
    }
}
```

```
const middle = x \Rightarrow math floor(x/2):
function take(xs. n){
    return n === 0
       ? null
       : pair(head(xs), take(tail(xs), n-1));
}
function drop(xs,n) {
    return n === 0
           ? xs
           : drop(tail(xs), n-1);
}
function merge_sort(xs) {
    if (is_null(xs) || is_null(tail(xs))) {
       return xs;
    } else {
       const m = middle(length(xs));
       return merge(merge_sort(take(xs, m)),
                    merge_sort(drop(xs, m)));
}
Trees
function accumulate_tree(f, op, initial, tree
    return accumulate((x, vs) => is_list(x)
        ? op(accumulate_tree(f, op, initial,
            x). vs)
        : op(f(x), ys), initial, tree);
}
function map_tree(f, tree) {
    return map(sub_tree =>
    ! is_list(sub_tree)
      ? f(sub_tree)
      : map_tree(f, sub_tree),
    tree);
}
function flatten_tree(T) {
    return accumulate((x, ys) => is_list(x)
                         ? append(flatten_tree
                             (x), ys)
                         : append(list(x), ys)
                      null, Ť);
}
Memoisation
const mem = []:
function read(n, k) {
    return mem[n] === undefined
            ? undefined : mem[n][k];
function write(n, k, value) {
    if (mem[n] === undefined) {
        mem[n] = [];
    mem[n][k] = value;
}
```

Streams

```
function add_streams(s1, s2) {
    return is_null(s1)
    ? s2
    : is null(s2)
        ? s1
        : pair(head(s1) + head(s2),
            () => add_streams(stream_tail(s1)
            stream_tail(s2)));
function mul_streams(s1, s2) {
    return is null(s1)
        ? s2
        : is_null(s2)
        ? s1
        : pair(head(s1) * head(s2).
               () => mul_streams(stream_tail(
                   s1),
                                  stream_tail(
                                      s2))):
}
function scale_stream(s, f) {
    return stream_map(x => x * f, s);
function shorten_stream(s, k) {
    return k > 0 && !is_null(s)
           ? pair(head(s), () =>
               shorten_stream(stream_tail(s),
               k-1))
           : null;
}
function zip_streams(s1, s2) {
    return pair(head(s1), () => zip_streams(
        s2, stream_tail(s1));
```

T-Diagrams





