

reset delimits the
part to be "shifted"

"shift"

(* 2 (reset (+ 1 (shift k (k 4)))))

→ (* 2 (reset (reset (+ 1 4)))))

New!

→ (* 2 (reset (reset 5)))

→ (* 2 (reset 5))

reset ting
a value produces
just the value

→ (* 2 5)

→ 10

Trivial shift/reset example

reset delimits the
part to be "shifted"

Example from hw

(f. (list 1 2 3) (list 9 12 154))

→ (reset (list (+ (one-of l1) (one-of l2))))

with l1 := (list 1 2 3), l2 := (list 9 12 154)

"shift"

→ (reset (... (shift k (apply append (map (lambda (x) (k x)) l1)) ...)))

→ (reset (apply append (map (lambda (x) (reset (list (+ x (one-of l2)))) l1)))

→ (reset (apply append (cons (reset (list (+ 1 (one-of l2))))
(map (lambda (x) (reset (list (+ x (one-of l2))))
(list 2 3))))))

(example continued)

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(reset (apply append (cons (reset (list (+ 1 (one-of l2)))) (map ...))))
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```
(reset (apply append (cons (reset  
(...) (shift k (apply append (map (lambda (x) (k x)) l2)) ...)  
) (map ...))))
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```
(reset (apply append (cons (reset  
(apply append (map (lambda (x) (reset (list (+ 1 x)))) l2))  
) (map ...))))
```



```
(reset (apply append (cons  
  (list 10 13 155)  
  (map ...))))
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Further reading (not relevant for exam):

<http://okmij.org/ftp/continuations/against-callcc.html>