Programming Abstractions

Lecture 9: Fold right

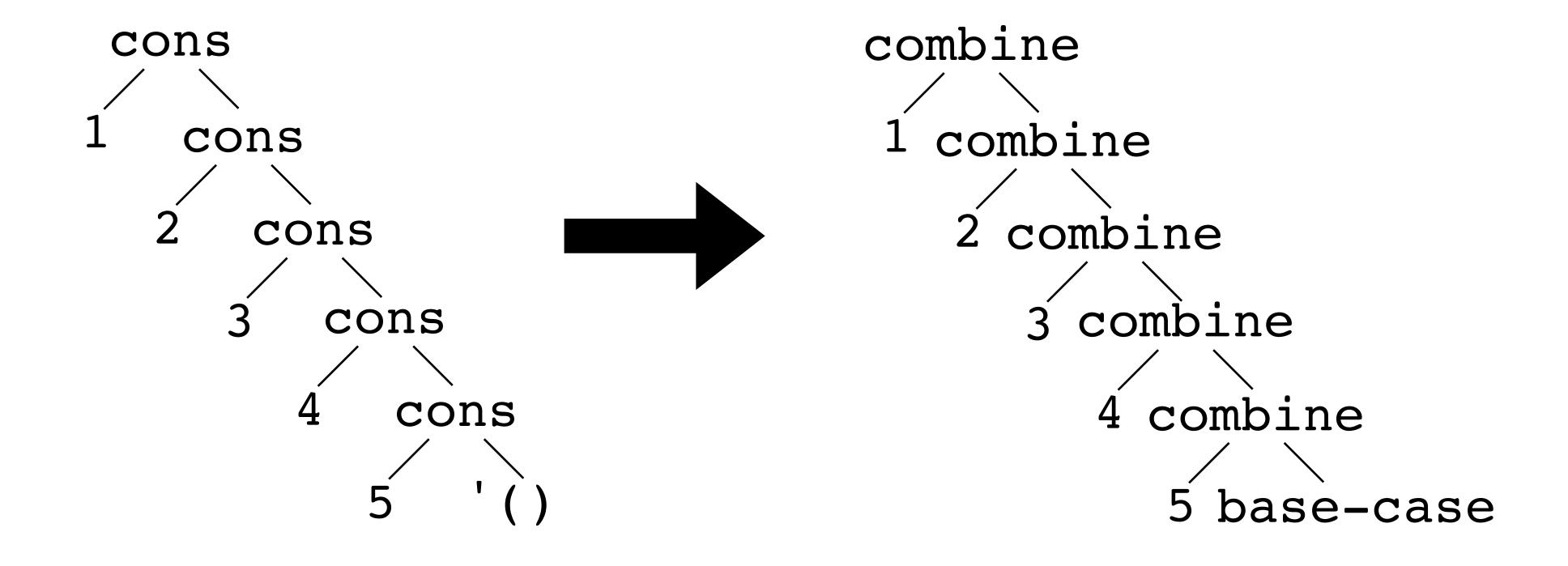
(length lst)

Let's rewrite this one to look more like the others

Some similarities

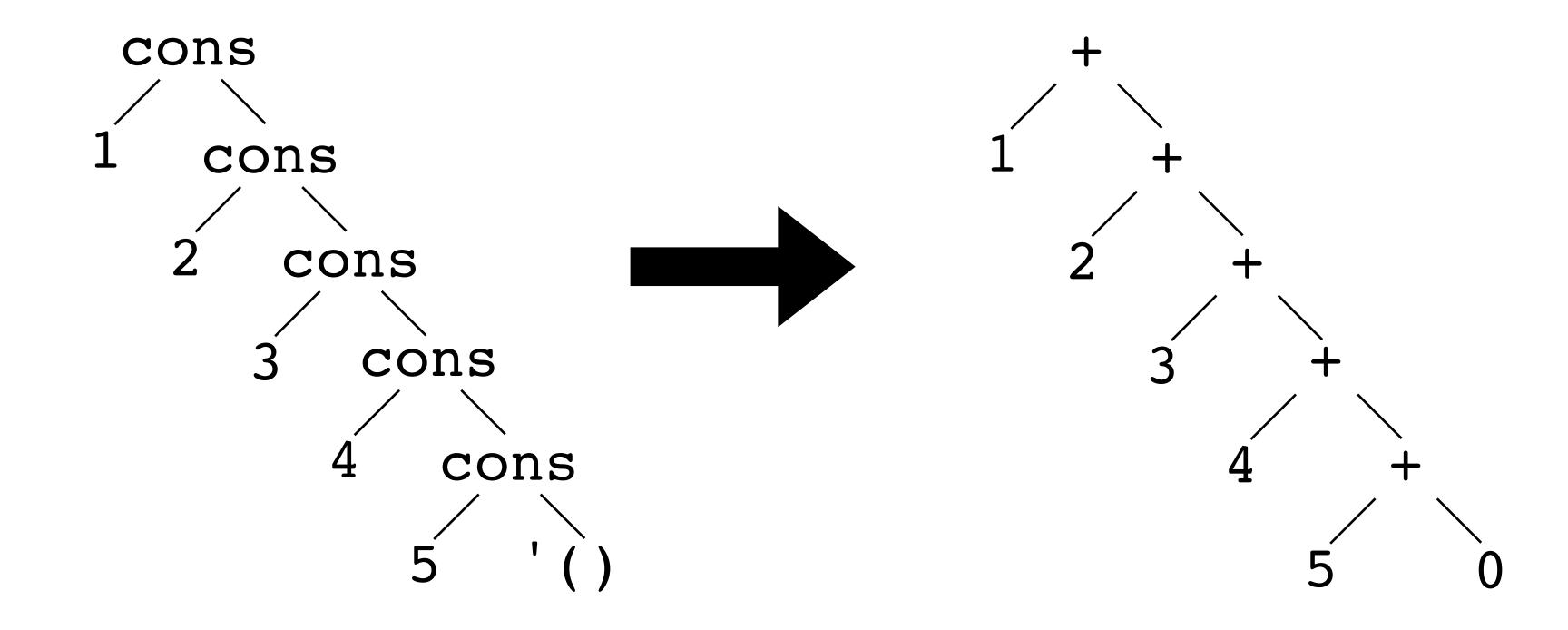
Function	base-case	(combine head result)
sum	0	(+ head result)
length	0	(+ 1 result)
map	empty	(cons (proc head) result)
remove*	empty	(if (equal? x head) result (cons head result))

Abstraction: fold right



sum as a fold right

```
(define (sum lst)
  (foldr + 0 lst))
```

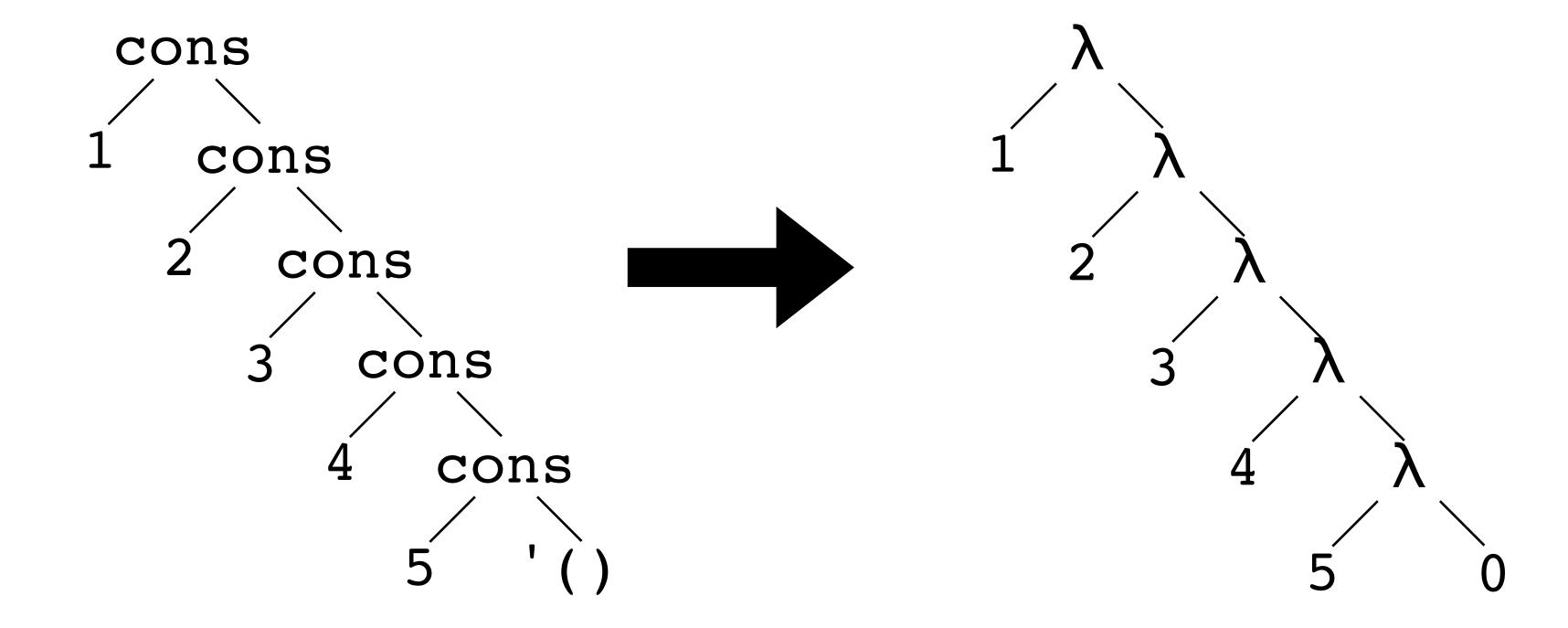


Print out the arguments

```
(foldr (\lambda (x acc)
          (let ([result (+ x acc)])
            (printf "(+ \sims \sims) => \sims\simn" x acc result)
            result))
        '(1 2 3 4 5))
(+ 5 0) => 5
(+ 4 5) => 9
(+ 3 9) => 12
(+ 2 12) => 14
(+ 1 14) => 15
```

length as a fold right

```
(define (length lst) (foldr (\lambda (head result) (+ 1 result)) 0 lst))
```



map and remove* as fold right

(foldr combine base-case 1st) (define (map proc lst) (foldr (λ (head result) (cons (proc head) result)) empty lst)) (define (remove* x lst) (foldr (λ (head result) (if (equal? x head)

result (cons head result))) empty lst))

```
Consider the procedure
(define (foo lst)
  (foldr (\lambda (head result)
             (+ (* head head) result)
          lst))
What is the result of (foo '(1 0 2))?
A. '(1 0 2)
B. '(5 4 4)
C. 5
```

E. None of the above

```
Consider the procedure
(define (bar x lst)
  (foldr (\lambda (head result)
            (if (equal? head x) #t result))
          #f
          lst))
What is the result of (bar 25 '(1 4 9 16 25 36 49))?
A. '(#f #f #f #f #t #f)
B. '(#f #f #f #f #t #t #t)
C. #f
D. #t
```

E. None of the above

Let's write foldr

