

# How Apply() works:

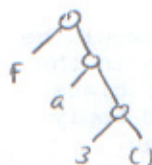
~~(define (f x y) (+ x y))~~

(define (f x y) (+ x y))

(define a 5)

~~(define a 5)~~

(f a 3)



Don't use set-car or set-cdr except in But-in closure

(define foo '(f a 3))

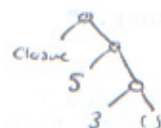
(eval foo (interaction-environment))

what is called?

① Cons:: eval

calls Regular:: eval

- evaluate all elements in the list  
→ want to construct new tree:



→ helper function → "eval-list EC" to do this

(define (eval-list L env)  
 (map (lambda (x) (eval  
 (if (null? L) '()

else → (cons (eval (car L) env)  
 (eval-list (cdr L) env)))

→ take car  
↓  
closure

→ cdr, and call apply on closure/built-in  
↓  
5 3 ()

→ Closure → apply (s, x, y)

• Built-in apply must extract arguments,  
store them, and construct new tree.

→ Closure ~~it does~~

Closure:: apply ~~create new env~~

new Environment (ptr in closure  
env from closure)

→ inside this env, define all params (extract from list,  
make helper fun  
can be sequence of expressions, return value of  
last exp. (helper fun)

→ eval body

body → apply

(define (eval-body L env)

(car (recurse (eval-list L env))))