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""#-----#""
""#-----#""
Exercise 6.1
""#-----#""

```

Define a procedure VALS that takes a list of one argument procedures and an argument, and returns the values obtained by applying the procedures to the argument in the given order.

```
(vals '(evenp log zerop) 8) will return (T 2.0794415 NIL)
```

```
(defun vals (list1 arg)
  (if (endp list1)
      nil
      (cons (funcall (car list1) arg) (vals (cdr list1) arg) )
  )
)

```

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""#-----#""
Second Way
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```

```
(defun vals (list1 arg storage)
  (if (endp list1)
      (reverse storage)
      (vals (cdr list1) arg (cons (funcall (car list1) arg) storage) )
  )
)

```

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""#-----#""
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Exercise 6.2
""#-----#""

```

Define a procedure PAIRVALS that takes a list of one argument procedures and an argument, and returns the list of dotted pairs where each procedure is paired with the value obtained by applying it to the argument.

```
(pairvals '(f g h) 8) should give ((F. 64) (G. 512) (H. 2.079234))
```

```
(defun pairvals_ (list1 args func_list)
  (if (endp list1)
      nil
      (append (list (cons (car list1) (funcall (car func_list) args)))
              (pairvals_ (cdr list1) args (cdr func_list)))
  )
)

```

```

)

(defun func1 (x) (* x x))
(defun func2 (x) (* x x x))

(defun pairvals (list1 args)
  (pairvals_ list1 args '(func1 func2 log) )
)

```

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Exercise 6.3
""#-----#""

```

Define a procedure MAXPAIR that takes a list of dotted pairs and returns the maximum pair where the comparison is done on the basis of the second components of pairs.

```
* (maxpair '((A . 2) (B . 8) (C . 4)))
```

```
(B . 8)
```

Note that :

```
* (cdr '(a . 0) )
0
```

```
* (cdr '(a 0) )
(0)
```

```
(defun maxpair (y &optional (storage '(a . 0)))
  (if (endp y)
      storage
      (if (< (cdr (car y)) (cdr storage))
          (maxpair (cdr y) storage)
          (maxpair (cdr y) (car y) )
      )
  )
)

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Second Way
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```
(defun maxpair2 (lst)
  (reduce #'(lambda (x y)

```

```

        (if (> (cdr x) (cdr y))
            x
            y)
    ))
  lst
)
)

```

```

"""#-----#"""
"""#----- Exercise 6.4 -----#"""
"""#-----#"""

```

Define a procedure that takes a list of predicate symbols (e.g. *CONSP*, *NUMBERP* etc.) and an object, and returns the list of predicates that the object satisfies. Here is a sample interaction:

```

(foo '(consp listp numberp) 'a) ==> (CONSP LISTP)

```

```

(defun func (list_pred object storage_success)

  (cond ( (endp list_pred)                storage_success)
        ( (funcall (car list_pred) object) (func (cdr list_pred) object (cons (car list_pred) storage_success)))
        ( t                                (func (cdr list_pred) object storage_success))
  )
)

```

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"""#----- Second Way -----#"""

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```

(defun func4 (pred obj)

  (mapcar #' (lambda (x)

    (if (funcall x obj)
        x
        nil)

    ))
  pred)
)

```

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"""#-----#"""
"""#----- Exercise 6.5 -----#"""
"""#-----#"""

```

Define a procedure that takes a list of predicate symbols (e.g. *CONSP*, *NUMBERP* etc.) and a list of objects, collects and returns all the objects that answer yes to at least one predicate in the predicate list.

```

(defun odd_p (x)

  (cond ( (and (integerp x) (oddp x))      t)
        ( t                                nil)
  )
)

(defun even_p (x)

  (cond ( (and (integerp x) (evenp x))     t)
        ( t                                nil)
  )
)

(defun func_ (list_pred object) ; (func '(odd_p even_p) 12 )

  (cond ( (endp list_pred)                nil)
        ( (funcall (car list_pred) object) t )
        ( t                                (func_ (cdr list_pred) object) )
  )
)

(defun func (list_pred list_object storage_success) ; (func '(odd_p even_p) '(12 23 12.4 15.3 16 12.3) nil)

  (cond ( (endp list_object)                storage_success)
        ( (func list_pred (car list_object)) (func list_pred (cdr list_object) (cons (car list_object) storage_success)))
        ( t                                (func list_pred (cdr list_object) storage_success))
  )
)

```

; Any object that is not suitable for any function will give error. E.g., (oddp 12.3)

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"""#----- Second Way -----#"""

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(defun func5 (list_pred list_object result)

  (mapcar #' (lambda (obj)

    (dolist (i list_pred result)

      (if (funcall i obj)
          (setf result obj)
          nil)

      ))
    list_object)
)

```

Note: (funcall with #') will not work . Because it will be detected as (funcall #')

```

"""#-----#"""
"""#----- Exercise 6.6 -----#"""
"""#-----#"""

```

Define a procedure that takes a list of one argument numerical procedures (define your own and/or use the built-ins you know) and a number, and returns the name of the procedure that yields the maximum value when applied to the number argument.

```
(square cube sqrt ...) ) (3) (27)
```

```
(defun square (x) (* x x))
(defun cube (x) (* x x x))
(defun func (x) (* 2 (* x x)))
```

```
(defun find_max (pred_list x)
  (if (endp pred_list)
      0
      (max (funcall (car pred_list) x) (find_max (cdr pred_list) x)))
)
```

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""#-----#""
""#----- Exercise 6.7 -----#""
""#-----#""
```

Take a list and a procedure as input and return the list of indices of all the elements that the procedure returns a non-nil value.

```
(func2 '(0 1 1 0 0 1 0) #'zerop) -> (0 3 4 6)
```

```
(defun func2 (lst pred index storage)
  (cond ((endp lst) (reverse storage))
        ((funcall pred (car lst)) (func2 (cdr lst) pred (+ index 1) (cons index storage)))
        (t (func2 (cdr lst) pred (+ index 1) storage)))
)
```

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""#-----#""
""#----- END -----#""
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