1. In the 1st question, using the PAD function with large numbers will be
very slow because the time complexity of the algorithm is O(2^n). So it is okay for smaller numbers, but if the number gets bigger the pace will
be very slow.

(PAD 0) returns 1
(PAD 1) returns 1
(PAD 2) returns 1
(PAD 3) returns 2
(PAD 4) returns 2
(PAD 5) returns 3
(PAD 6) returns 4
(PAD 7) returns 5
(PAD 8) returns 7
(PAD 9) returns 9
(PAD 10) returns 12
(PAD 11) returns 16
(PAD 12) returns 21
(PAD 13) returns 28
(PAD 14) returns 37

2.
We used similar algorithms for SUMS and PAD. The result of SUMS is the result
minus one of PAD with same parameter.This is because the base case of PAD
is 1 since it is assigned. The base case of SUMS is 0 because no addition is
need if we already know the answer.

(SUMS 0) returns 0
(SUMS 1) returns 0
(SUMS 2) returns 0
(SUMS 3) returns 1
(SUMS 4) returns 1
(SUMS 5) returns 2
(SUMS 6) returns 3
(SUMS 7) returns 4
(SUMS 8) returns 6
(SUMS 9) returns 8
(SUMS 10) returns 11
(SUMS 11) returns 15
(SUMS 12) returns 20
(SUMS 13) returns 27
(SUMS 14) returns 36

3.
The result of ANON is follows:

(ANON '42) returns ?
(ANON 'FOO) returns ?
(ANON '(((L E) F) T)) returns (((? ?) ?) ?)

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(ANON '(5 FOO 3.1 -0.2)) returns (? ? ? ?)
(ANON '(1 (FOO 3.1) -0.2)) returns (? (? ?) ?)
(ANON '(((1 2) (FOO 3.1)) (BAR -0.2))) returns (((? ?) (? ?)) (? ?))
(ANON '(R (I (G (H T))))) returns (? (? (? (? ?))))
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