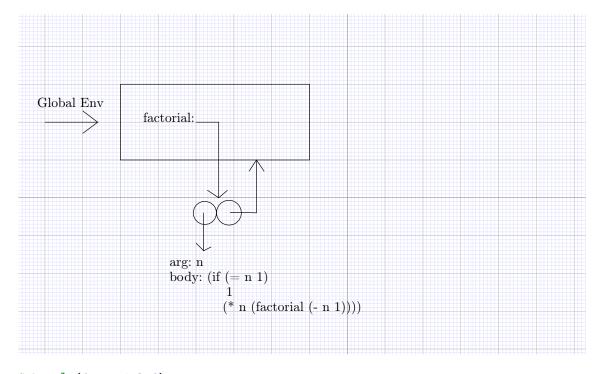
Chapter 3 - Drawing Exercise

BY BILL XUE

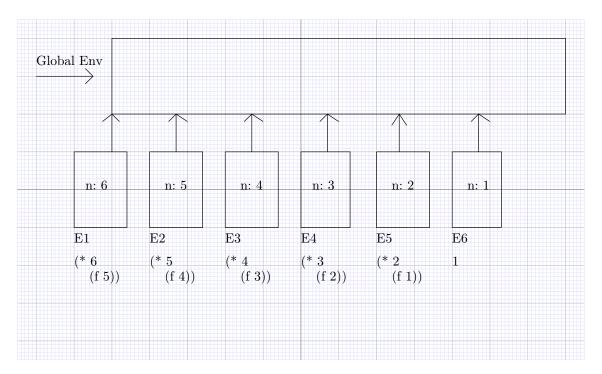
Exercise 3.9

factorial recursive version:

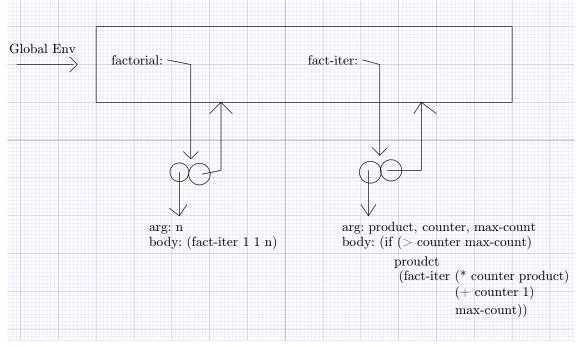


Scheme] (factorial 6)

Using f representing factorial

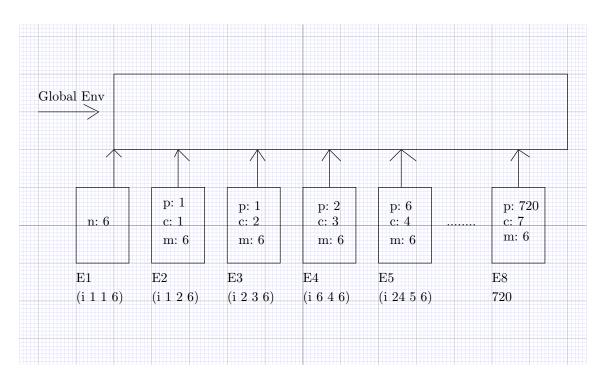


factorial iteration version



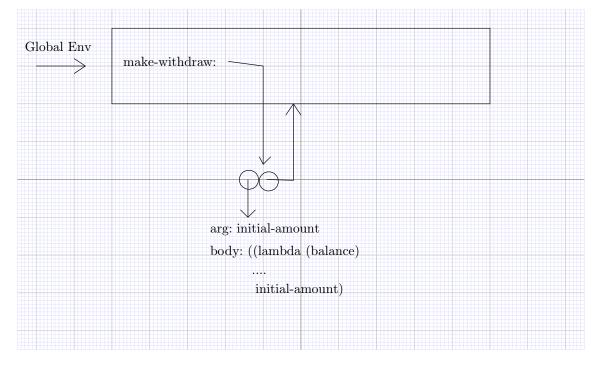
Scheme] (factorial 6)

Using f representing factorial, i for fact-iter p for product, c for counter, m for max-count

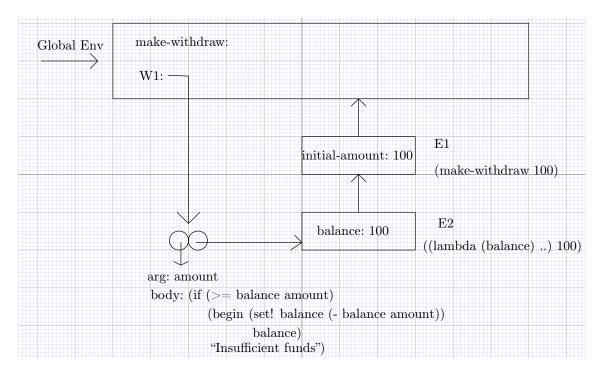


Exercise 3.10

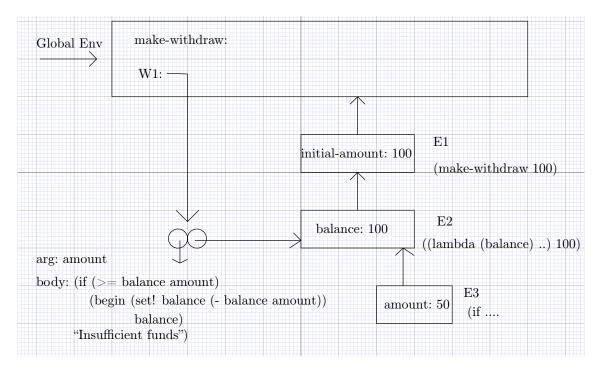
After translating let into lambda



Scheme] (define W1 (make-withdraw 100))



Scheme] (W1 50)



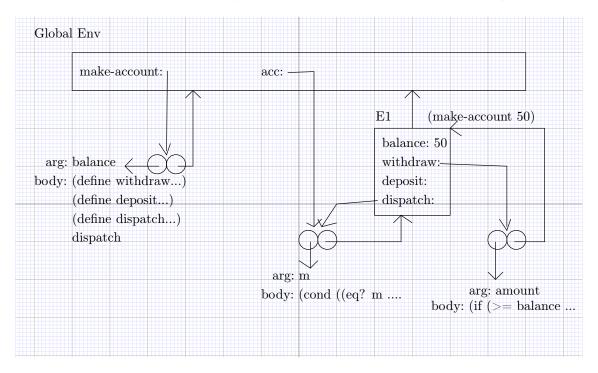
Scheme] (define W2 (make-withdraw 100))

It makes almost a copy of W1, which has its own E1, E2

Exercise 3.11

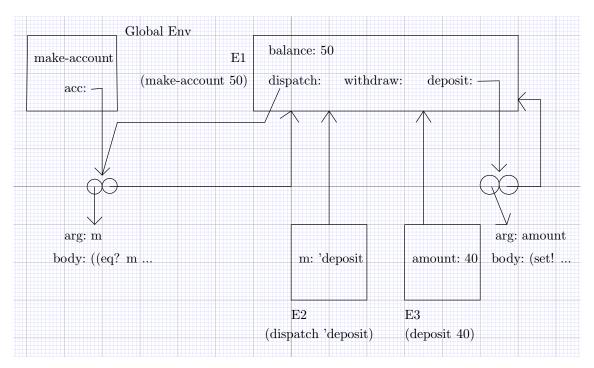
```
Scheme] (define (make-account balance)
          (define (withdraw amount)
            (if (>= balance amount)
                (begin (set! balance (- balance amount))
                       balance)
                "Insufficient funds"))
          (define (deposit amount)
            (set! balance (+ balance amount))
            balance)
          (define (dispatch m)
            (cond ((eq? m 'withdraw) withdraw)
                  ((eq? m 'deposit) deposit)
                  (else (error "Unknown request -- MAKE-ACCOUNT"
                               m))))
          dispatch)
Scheme] (define acc (make-account 50))
```

Currently, the environment model is (procedure binded to deposit is omitted in E1):



Scheme] ((acc 'deposit) 40)

90

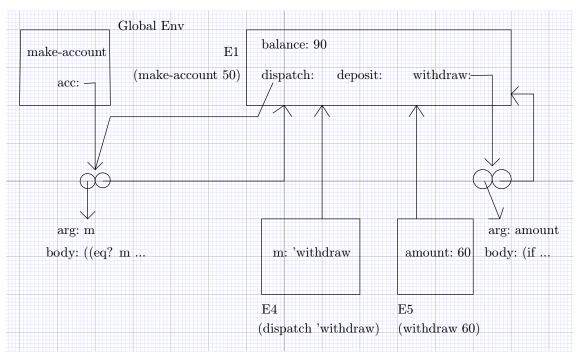


Scheme] ((acc 'withdraw) 60)

30

Currently, the balance in E1 has been updated to 90.

When given the parameter m to acc, it generates a new environment E4, not to update E2.



As we can see, the local state of acc is stored in balance of E1

Scheme] (define acc2 (make-account 100))

The acc2 doesn't share any procedures and variables with acc