61A Lecture 25

Friday, October 26

What are people saying about Lisp?

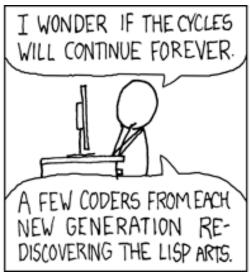
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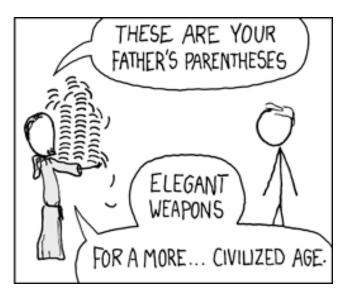
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Call expressions have an operator and 0 or more operands.

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"quotient" names Scheme's built-in integer division procedure (i.e., function)

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Demo

Lambda Expressions

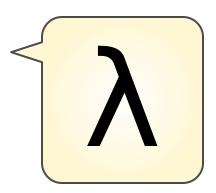
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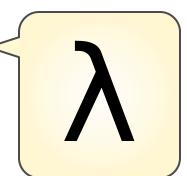
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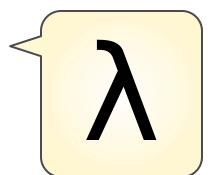
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An operator can be a call expression too:
  ((lambda (x y z) (+ x y (square z))) 1 2 3)
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Evaluates to the $add-x-\&-y-\&-z^2$ procedure

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Symbols normally refer to values; how do we refer to symbols?
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> (define a 1)
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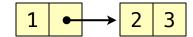
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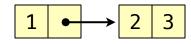
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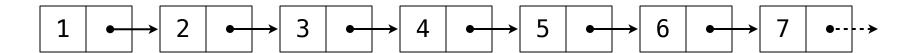
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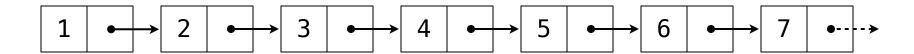
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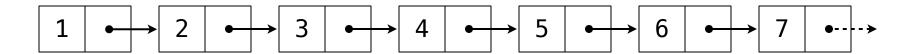
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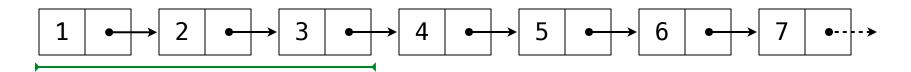




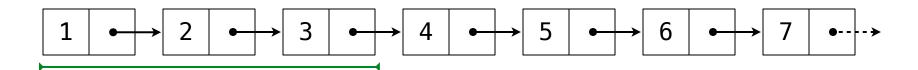
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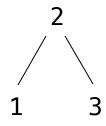


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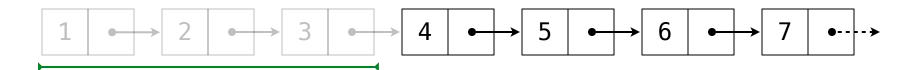


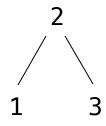
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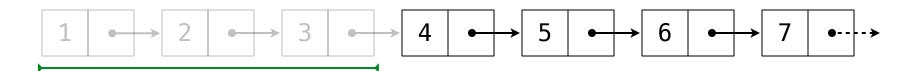


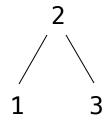
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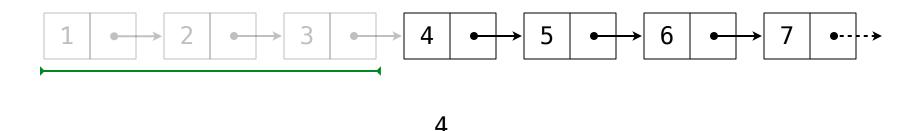


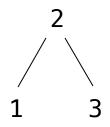
Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2, 1, (n-1)/2]Recursively coerce the left part





Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2, 1, (n-1)/2]Recursively coerce the left part The next element is the entry

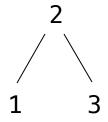




Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2 , 1 , (n-1)/2] Recursively coerce the left part The next element is the entry



4



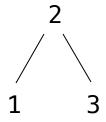
Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2, 1, (n-1)/2]

Recursively coerce the left part

The next element is the entry



4

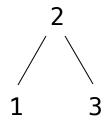


Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2, 1, (n-1)/2]

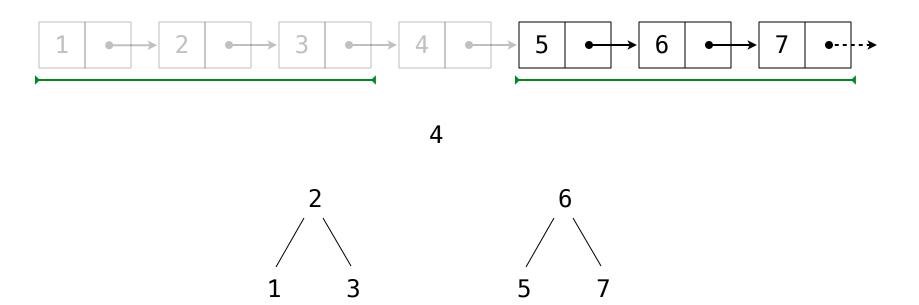
Recursively coerce the left part

The next element is the entry



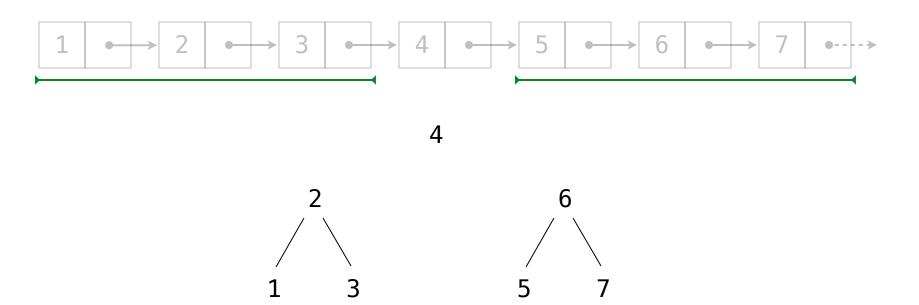


Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2 , 1 , (n-1)/2] Recursively coerce the left part The next element is the entry

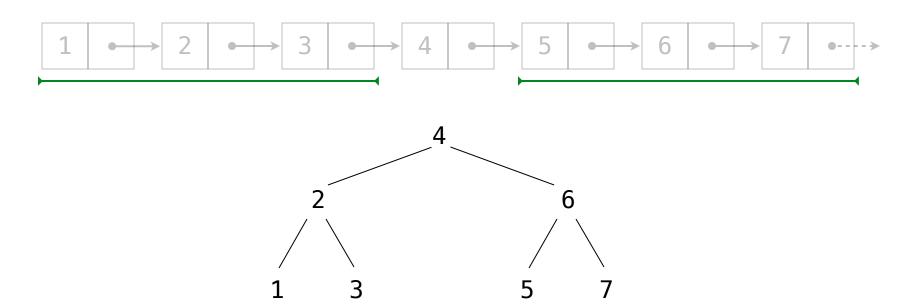


Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2 , 1 , (n-1)/2] Recursively coerce the left part

The next element is the entry



Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2, 1, (n-1)/2]Recursively coerce the left part The next element is the entry Recursively coerce the right part



Divide length n into 3 parts: [(n-1)/2, 1, (n-1)/2]

Recursively coerce the left part

The next element is the entry

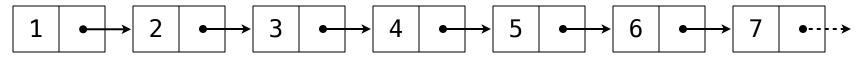
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(define (entry tree) ...)
(define (left-branch tree) ...)
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(define (entry tree) ...)
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(define (make-tree entry left right) ...)
(define (list->tree elements)
    (car (partial-tree elements (length elements))))
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    (car (partial-tree elements (length elements))))
(define (partial-tree elts n)
```





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   (car (partial-tree elements (length elements))))

(define (partial-tree elts n)
   (if (= n 0)
        (cons nil elts)
        (let ((left-size (quotient (- n 1) 2)))
              (let ((left-result (partial-tree elts left-size))))
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          (let ((left-tree (car left-result))
                (non-left-elts (cdr left-result))
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                  (right-result (partial-tree (cdr non-left-elts)
                                               right-size)))
              (let ((right-tree (car right-result))
                    (remaining-elts (cdr right-result)))
                (cons (make-tree this-entry left-tree right-tree)
                      remaining-elts)))))))
```

The Begin Special Form

(begin
$$\langle \exp_1 \rangle \langle \exp_2 \rangle$$
 ... $\langle \exp_n \rangle$)

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(begin
$$\langle \exp_1 \rangle \langle \exp_2 \rangle$$
 ... $\langle \exp_n \rangle$)

Demo