## 61A Lecture 27

Friday, November 8

## Announcements

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- Homework 8 due Tuesday 11/12 @ 11:59pm, and it's in Scheme!


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- Project 4 due Thursday 11/21 @ 11:59pm, and it's a Scheme interpreter!
-Also, the project is very long. Get started today.


## Dynamic Scope

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\begin{gathered}
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\left(\begin{array}{l}
\text { g } 3
\end{array}\right)
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$$

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> (define $g(l a m b d a(x y)(f(+x$ x)))))
> $(g 37)$

Lexical scope: The parent for f's frame is the global frame.

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$$
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\text { mu } \sum_{\text {dynamically scoped procedures }}^{\begin{array}{c}
\text { Special form to create } \\
\text { dy }
\end{array}} \begin{array}{l}
\text { (define } f(\text { (tambda }(x)(+x y))) \\
\text { (define } g(l a m b d a ~(x y)(f(+x x)))) \\
(g 7)
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

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Tail Recursion

Functional Programming

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But... no for/while statements! Can we make basic iteration efficient? Yes!

## Recursion and Iteration in Python

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factorial(n, k) computes: k * n!
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$\Theta(n) \quad \Theta(1)$

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    (if (null? s) 0
        (+ 1 (length (cdr s)) ) ) )
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Tail Recursion Examples

## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$

```
; Compute the length of s.
(define (length s)
    (+ 1 (if (null? s)
        -1
            (length (cdr s))) ) )
i; Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib n)
    (define (fib-iter current k) ; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
        (if (= k n)
            current
            (fib-iter (+ current
                                    (fib (- k 1)))
                    (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
; Return whether s contains V.
(define (contains s v)
    (if (null? s)
        false
        (if (= v (car s))
                                    true
                                    (contains (cdr s) v))))
(define (has-repeat s)
    (if (null? s)
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(has-repeat (cdr s))) ) )

```
        (has-repeat (cdr s))) ) )
```


## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$

```
; Compute the length of s.
(define (length s)
    (+1%(if (null? s)
;; Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib n)
    (define (fib-iter current k) ;i Return whether s has any repeated elements.
        (if (= k n)
            current
            (fib-iter (+ current
                                    (fib (- k 1)))
                            (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
```

```
;; Return whether s contains v.
```

;; Return whether s contains v.
(define (contains s v)
(define (contains s v)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (= v (car s))
(if (= v (car s))
true
true
(contains (cdr s) v))))
(contains (cdr s) v))))
(define (has-repeat s)
(define (has-repeat s)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
true
(has-repeat (cdr s))) ) )

```
        (has-repeat (cdr s))) ) )
```


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                                    (fib (- k 1)))
                            (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
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(define (contains s v)
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            current
            (fib-iter (+ current
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                            (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
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(define (fib n)
    (define (fib-iter current k)
        (if (= k n)
            current
            (fib-iter (+ current
                                    (fib (- k 1)))
                            (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
i; Return whether s contains v.
(define (contains s v)
    (if (null? s)
        false
        (if (= v (car s))
        true
        (contains (cdr s) v))
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    (if (null? s)
        false
        (if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
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```


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(define (fib n)
    (define (fib-iter current k)
        (if (= k n)
            current
            (fib-iter (+ current
                                    (fib (- k 1)))
                            (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
```

```
;; Return whether s contains v.
```

;; Return whether s contains v.
(define (contains s v)
(define (contains s v)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (= v (car s))
(if (= v (car s))
true
true
(contains (cdr s) v)
(contains (cdr s) v)
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
(define (has-repeat s)
(define (has-repeat s)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
true
(has-repeat (cdr s))) ) )

```
            (has-repeat (cdr s))) ) )
```


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    (+1 (if (null? s)
;; Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib n)
    (define (fib-iter current k)
        (if (= k n)
            current
            (fib-iter (+ current
                                    (fib (- k 1)))
                            (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
```

```
; Return whether s contains V.
```

; Return whether s contains V.
(define (contains s v)
(define (contains s v)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (= v (car s))
(if (= v (car s))
true
true
(contains (cdr s) v)
(contains (cdr s) v)
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
(define (has-repeat s)
(define (has-repeat s)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
true
(has-repeat (cdr s)))

```
            (has-repeat (cdr s)))
```


## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$

```
; Compute the length of s.
(define (length s)
    (+1 (if (null? s)
;; Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib n)
    (define (fib-iter current k)
        (if (= k n)
            current
            (fib-iter (+ current
                                    (fib (- k 1)))
                            (+ k 1)) ) )
    (if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)))
```

```
; Return whether s contains V.
```

; Return whether s contains V.
(define (contains s v)
(define (contains s v)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (= v (car s))
(if (= v (car s))
true
true
(contains (cdr s) v))
(contains (cdr s) v))
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
(define (has-repeat s)
(define (has-repeat s)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
true
(has-repeat (cdr s)))

```
            (has-repeat (cdr s)))
```


## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$
;i Compute the length of $s$.
(define (length $s$ )
$(+1 \underbrace{(\text { length (cdr s)) ) })}_{\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { if (null? s) } \\ -1\end{array}\right.})$
; R Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib $n$ )
(define (fib-iter current k)
(if (=kn)
current
(fib-iter (+ current
(fib (-k 1)) )
$(+\mathrm{k} 1))$ )
(if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2)) $)$
; Return whether s contains V.
; Return whether s contains V.
(define (contains s v)
(define (contains s v)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (= v (car s))
(if (= v (car s))
true
true
(contains (cdr s) v)
(contains (cdr s) v)
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
i; Return whether s has any repeated elements.
(define (has-repeat s)
(define (has-repeat s)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
false
false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
true
(has-repeat (cdr s)))
(has-repeat (cdr s)))

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Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$
;i Compute the length of $s$.
(define (length $s$ )
; R Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib $n$ )
(define (fib-iter current k)
(if (=kn)
current
(fib-iter (+ current
(fib (-k 1)) )
$(+\mathrm{k} 1))$ )
(if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 12 ) $)$

; Return whether $s$ contains $V$.
(define (contains $s$ v)
(if (null? s)
false
(if (= v (car s))
true
(contains (cdr s) v)
;i Return whether $s$ has any repeated elements.
(define (has-repeat $s$ )
(if (null? s)
false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
(has-repeat (cdr s)) $)$

## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$
; $;$ Compute the length of $s$.
(define (length s)

;i Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib $n$ )
(define (fib-iter current k)
(if (=kn)
current
(fib-iter (+ current (fib (-k 1)) )
( +k 1 ) )
(if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 1 2) $)$
;i Return whether $s$ contains $V$.
(define (contains $s$ v)
(if (null? s)
false
(if (= V (car s))
true
(contains (cdr s) v)
;i Return whether $s$ has any repeated elements.
(define (has-repeat $s$ )
(if (null? s)
false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
$\left(\begin{array}{ll}(\text { has-repeat (cdr s)) })\end{array}\right.$

## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$

i; Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib $n$ )
(define (fib-iter current k)
(if (=kn)
current
(fib-iter (+ current
(fib (- k 1)) )
$(+\mathrm{k} 1))$
(if (= 1 n) 0 (fib-iter 12 )
; Return whether $s$ contains $V$.
(define (contains s v)
(if (null? s)
false
(if (= V (car s))
true
(contains (cdr s) v)
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(if (null? s)
false
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true
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Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$
;i Compute the length of $s$.
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(if (=kn)
current

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; Return whether $s$ contains $V$.
(define (contains $s$ v)
(if (null? s)
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(if (= V (car s))
true
(contains (cdr s) v)
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## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

Which of the following procedures run in constant space? $\Theta(1)$
;i Compute the length of $s$.
(define (length s)
$\left(\begin{array}{c}\left.\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { if (null? s) } \\ -1 \\ (\text { length (cdr s)) ) }\end{array}\right)\right)\end{array}\right)$
; Return the nth Fibonacci number.
(define (fib $n$ )
(define (fib-iter current k)
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true
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false
(if (contains? (cdr s) (car s))
true
$\left(\begin{array}{ll}(\text { has-repeat (cdr s)) ) }) ~\end{array}\right.$

Map and Reduce

## Example: Reduce

## Example: Reduce

(define (reduce procedure s start)

## Example: Reduce

(define (reduce procedure s start)
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)

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## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
```

(reduce * ' (3 4 5) 2)
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))

## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
```

(reduce * ' ( 34 5) 2)
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))

## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
    (if (null? s) start
```

(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
120
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))

## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
    (if (null? s) start
        (reduce procedure
```

    (reduce * ' (3 4 5) 2)
        120
    (reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))
        ( 5432 )
    
## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
    (if (null? s) start
        (reduce procedure
            (cdr s)
```

        (reduce * ' (3 4 5) 2)
        120
    (reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))
        \(\left(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 4 & 3 & 2\end{array}\right)\)
    
## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
    (if (null? s) start
        (reduce procedure
            (cdr s)
            (procedure start (car s)) ) ) )
```

        (reduce * ' \(\left.\begin{array}{ll}3 & 4 \\ 5\end{array}\right) 2\) ) 120
        (reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))
        ( 5432 )
    
## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
```

```
(if (null? s) start
```

(if (null? s) start
(reduce procedure
(reduce procedure
(cdr s)
(cdr s)
(procedure start (car s)) ) ))

```
    (procedure start (car s)) ) ))
```

(reduce * ' (3 4 5) 2)
120
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))

## Example: Reduce

```
(define (reduce procedure s start)
```

(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
120
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))

## Example: Reduce


(reduce * ' ( 345 ) 2)
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))

## Example: Reduce



Recursive call is a tail call.
(reduce * ' (3 4 5) 2)
120
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))

## Example: Reduce



Recursive call is a tail call.
Other calls are not; constant space depends on whether procedure requires constant space.

```
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
120
(reduce (lambda (x y) (cons y x)) '(3 4 5) '(2))
(5 4 3 2)
```

Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
```


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
            (map procedure (cdr s)))))
```


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                (map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```


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```
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        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                (map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                (map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse $s \mathrm{~m}$ ) (if (null? s)


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil
(cons (procedure (car s))
(map procedure (cdr s)))))
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
m
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                (map procedure (cdr s)))))
(define (map procedure s)
    (define (map-reverse s m)
        (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                (map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

```
(define (map procedure s)
```

(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))

```
        (cons (procedure (car s))
```



## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s) (define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                (map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

```
    (define (map-reverse s m)
```

    (define (map-reverse s m)
        (if (null? s)
        (if (null? s)
            m
            m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
        (cons (procedure (car s))
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                                    m)) ))
    ```
                                    m)) ))
```



## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil
(cons (procedure (car s))
(map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
m))),
m))),
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil
(cons (procedure (car s))
(map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
m))),
m))),
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil
(cons (procedure (car s))
(map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))

(define (map procedure s)
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
m))),
m))),
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse s)

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil
(cons (procedure (car s))
(map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))

(define (map procedure s)
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
m))),
m))),
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse-iter s r)
(define (reverse-iter s r)

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil
(cons (procedure (car s))
(map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
m))),
m))),
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse-iter s r)
(define (reverse-iter s r)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

(define (map procedure s)
(if (null? s)
nil
(cons (procedure (car s))
(map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map procedure s)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(define (map-reverse s m)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
m))),
m))),
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse-iter s r)
(define (reverse-iter s r)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
r
r

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m
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(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
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(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
m
m
m
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(map-reverse (cdr s)
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
(cons (procedure (car s))
m)) )
m)) )
m)) )
(reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
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(define (reverse-iter s r)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
r
r
r
(reverse-iter (cdr s)
(reverse-iter (cdr s)
(reverse-iter (cdr s)
(cons (car s) r))))
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(cons (car s) r))))
S

## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(define (map procedure s) (define (map procedure s)
    (if (null? s)
        nil
        (cons (procedure (car s))
                (map procedure (cdr s)))))
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



```
    (define (map-reverse s m)
```

    (define (map-reverse s m)
        (if (null? s)
        (if (null? s)
            m
            m
            (map-reverse (cdr s)
            (map-reverse (cdr s)
                                    (cons (procedure (car s))
                                    (cons (procedure (car s))
                                    m))),
                                    m))),
    (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
    (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
    (define (reverse s)
(define (reverse s)
(define (reverse-iter s r)
(define (reverse-iter s r)
(if (null? s)
(if (null? s)
r
r
(reverse-iter (cdr s)
(reverse-iter (cdr s)
(cons (car s) r))))
(cons (car s) r))))
(reverse-iter s nil))

```
    (reverse-iter s nil))
```


## General Computing Machines

## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

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Programs specify the logic of a computational device

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Programs specify the logic of a computational device

| factorial |
| :---: |
|  |
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|  |

## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

Programs specify the logic of a computational device


## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

Programs specify the logic of a computational device


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Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine

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A bridge between the data objects that are manipulated by our programming language and the programming language itself

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Internally, it is just a set of evaluation rules

