1 Linked Lists

1.1 Implementation

class Link:
    empty = ()
    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        assert rest is Link.empty or isinstance(rest, Link)
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        return self.rest[i-1]
    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
    def __repr__(self):
        if self.rest is Link.empty:
            return 'Link({})'.format(self.first)
        else:
            return 'Link({}, {})'.format(self.first, repr(self.rest))
1.2 Questions

1. Write a function `remove_duplicates` that takes as input a sorted linked list of integers, `lnk`, and mutates `lnk` so that all duplicates are removed.

   ```python
def remove_duplicates(lnk):
    ""
    >>> lnk = Link(1, Link(1, Link(1, Link(1, Link(5)))))
    >>> unique = remove_duplicates(lnk)
    >>> len(unique)
    2
    >>> len(lnk)
    2
    ""
   ```

2. Define `reverse`, which takes in a linked list and reverses the order of the links. The function may *not* return a new list; it must mutate the original list. Return a pointer to the head of the reversed list.

   ```python
def reverse(lnk):
    ""
    >>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
    >>> r = reverse(a)
    >>> r.first
    3
    >>> r.rest.first
    2
    ""
   ```
3. Write `multiply_lnks`, which takes in a Python list of `Link` objects and multiplies them element-wise. It should return a new linked list. If not all of the `Link` objects are of equal length, return a linked list whose length is that of the shortest linked list given. You may assume the `Link` objects are shallow linked lists, and that `lst_of_lnks` contains at least one linked list.

```python
def multiply_lnks(lst_of_lnks):
    
    >>> a = Link(2, Link(3, Link(5)))
    >>> b = Link(6, Link(4, Link(2)))
    >>> c = Link(4, Link(1, Link(0, Link(2))))
    >>> p = multiply_lnks([a, b, c])
    >>> p.first
    48
    >>> p.rest.first
    12
    >>> p.rest.rest.rest
    ()
    
```

```
Midterm Review

1. Define a function `foo` that takes in a list `lst` and returns a new list that keeps only the even-indexed elements of `lst` and multiplies each of those elements by the corresponding index.

   ```python
def foo(lst):
    
    >>> x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
    >>> foo(x)
    [0, 6, 20]
    
    return [
    ...
    ]
   ```

2. Implement the functions `max_product`, which takes in a list and returns the maximum product that can be formed using nonconsecutive elements of the list. The input list will contain only numbers greater than or equal to 1.

   ```python
def max_product(lst):
    
    """Return the maximum product that can be formed using lst without using any consecutive numbers"
    
    >>> max_product([10,3,1,9,2]) # 10 * 9
    90
    >>> max_product([5,10,5,10,5]) # 5 * 5 * 5
    125
    >>> max_product([])
    1
    
    """
   ```
3. An **expression tree** is a tree that contains a function for each non-leaf root, which can be either `'+' or '∗'`. All leaves are numbers. Implement `eval_tree`, which evaluates an expression tree to its value. You may want to use the functions `sum` and `prod`, which take a list of numbers and compute the sum and product respectively.

```python
def eval_tree(tree):
    """Evaluates an expression tree with functions as root
    >>> eval_tree(tree(1))
    1
    >>> expr = tree('∗', [tree(2), tree(3)])
    >>> eval_tree(expr)
    6
    >>> eval_tree(tree('†', [expr, tree(4), tree(5)]))
    15
    """
```
4. The **quicksort** sorting algorithm is an efficient and commonly used algorithm to order the elements of a list. We choose one element of the list to be the **pivot** element and partition the remaining elements into two lists: one of elements less than the pivot and one of elements greater than the pivot. We recursively sort the two lists, which gives us a sorted list of all the elements less than the pivot and all the elements greater than the pivot, which we can then combine with the pivot for a completely sorted list.

First, implement the `quicksort_list` function. Choose the first element of the list as the pivot. You may assume that all elements are distinct.

```python
def quicksort_list(lst):
    """
    >>> quicksort_list([3, 1, 4])
    [1, 3, 4]
    """
    if _____________________________________________________:
        ____________________________________________________
        pivot = lst[0]
        less = _______________________________________________
        greater = ____________________________________________
        return ____________________________________________
```

5. We can also use quicksort to sort linked lists! Implement the `quicksort_link` function, without constructing additional Link instances.

You can assume that the `extend_links` function is already defined. It takes two linked lists and mutates the first so that the ending node points to the second. `extend_link` returns the head of the first linked list.

```python
>>> 11, 12 = Link(1, Link(2)), Link(3, Link(4))
>>> 13 = extend_links(11, 12)
>>> 13
Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
>>> 11 is 13
True
```
def quicksort_link(link):
    """
    >>> s = Link(3, Link(1, Link(4)))
    >>> quicksort_link(s)
    Link(1, Link(3, Link(4)))
    """
    if ______________________________________________________________________:
        return link
    pivot, ______ = ______________________________________________________________________
    less, greater = ______________________________________________________________________
    while link is not Link.empty:
        curr, rest = link, link.rest
        if ______________________________________________________________________:
            ______________________________________________________________________
        else:
            ______________________________________________________________________
        link = ______________________________________________________________________
        less = ______________________________________________________________________
        greater = ______________________________________________________________________
        ______________________________________________________________________
    return ______________________________________________________________________
6. Implement `widest_level`, which takes a `Tree` instance and returns the elements at the depth with the most elements.

```python
def widest_level(t):
    
    #
    >>> sum([[1], [2]], [])
    [1, 2]
    >>> t = Tree(3, [Tree(1, [Tree(1), Tree(5)]),
    ...    Tree(4, [Tree(9, [Tree(2)])])])
    >>> widest_level(t)
    [1, 5, 9]
    #
    levels = []
    x = [t]

    while ________________________________:
        ________________________________
        __________ = sum(______________________________, [])

    return max(levels, key=______________________________)
```

7. Complete `redundant_map`, which takes a tree `t` and a function `f`, and applies `f` to the node `(2^d)` times, where `d` is the depth of the node. The root has a depth of 0.

```python
def redundant_map(t, f):
    
    #
    >>> double = lambda x: x*2
    >>> tree = Tree(1, [Tree(1), Tree(2, [Tree(1, [Tree(1)])])])
    >>> print_levels(redundant_map(tree, double))
    [2] # 1 * 2 ^ (1); Apply double one time
    [4, 8] # 1 * 2 ^ (2), 2 * 2 ^ (2); Apply double two times
    [16] # 1 * 2 ^ (2 ^ 2); Apply double four times
    [256] # 1 * 2 ^ (2 ^ 3); Apply double eight times
    #
    t.root = ________________________________

    new_f = ________________________________

    t.branches = ________________________________

    return t
```