

## 61A Lecture 28

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Friday, November 7

## Announcements

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- Homework 7 due Wednesday 4/8 @ 11:59pm

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- Project 4 due Thursday 4/23 @ 11:59pm (Big!)



## Scheme Recursive Art Contest: Start Early!

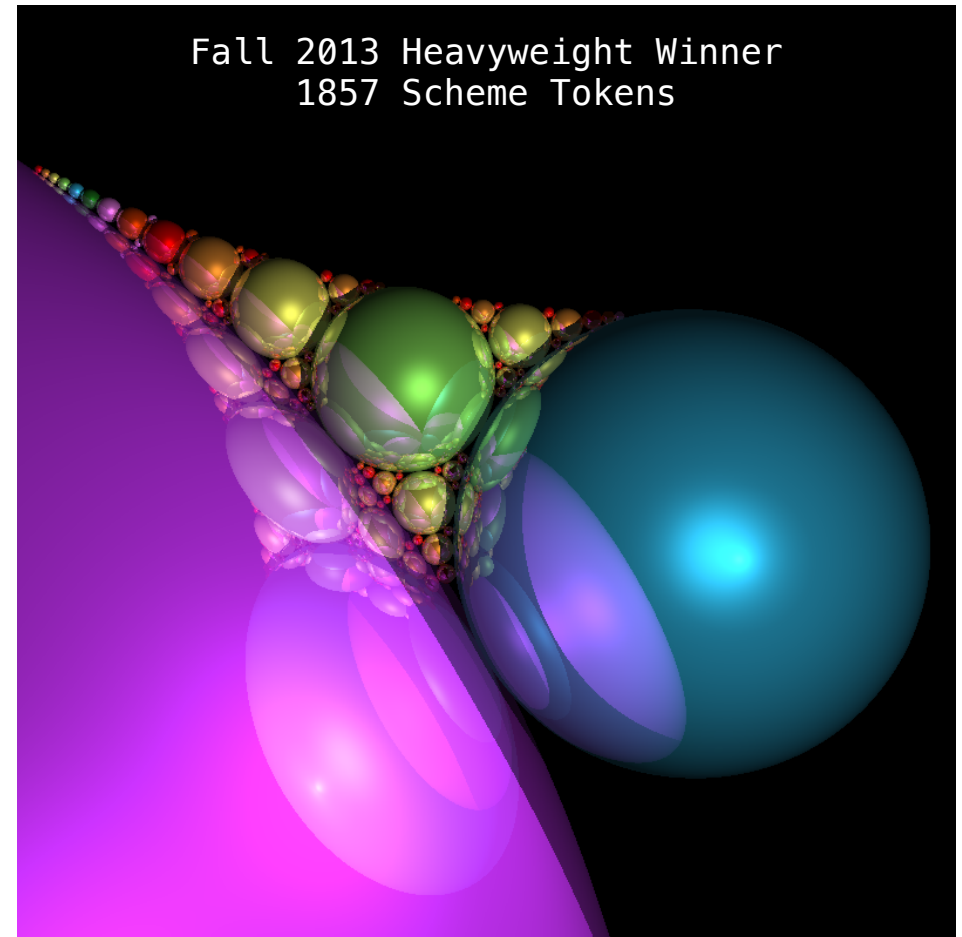
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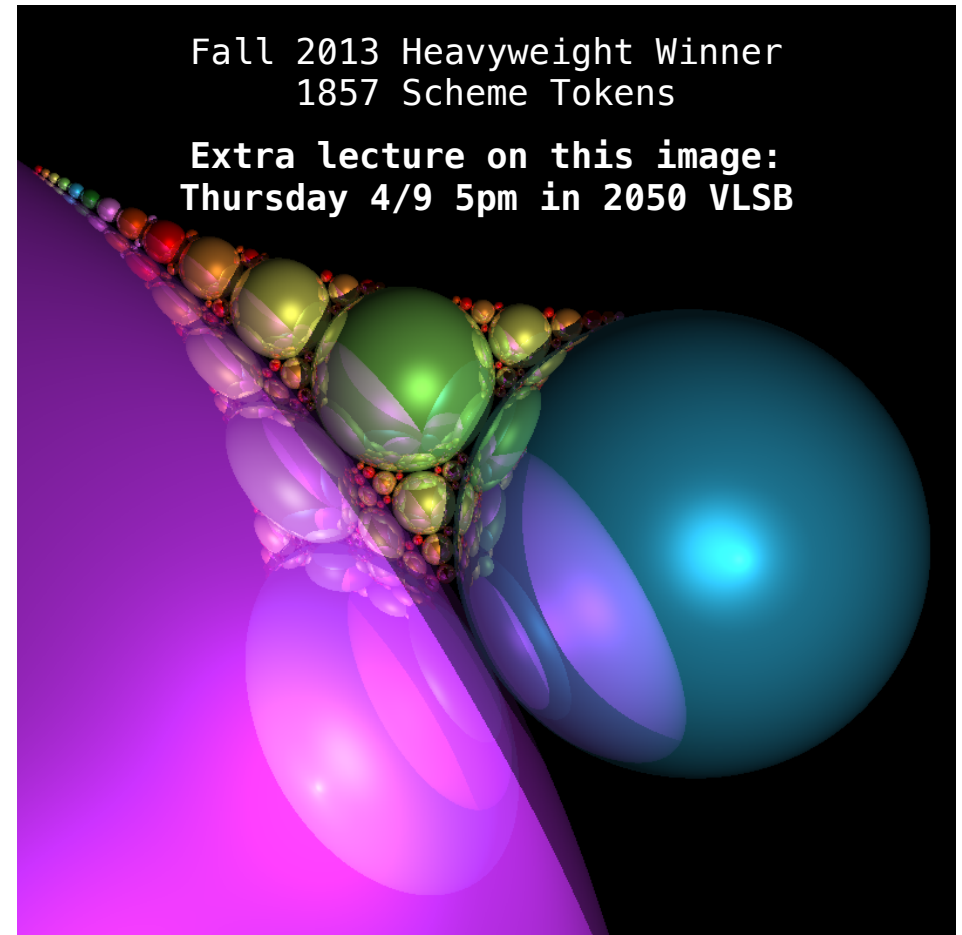
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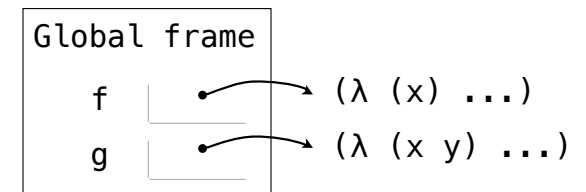
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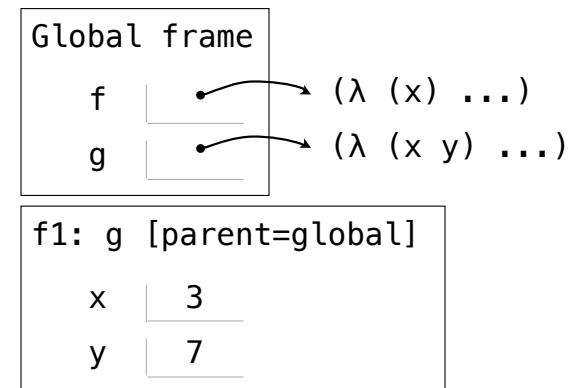
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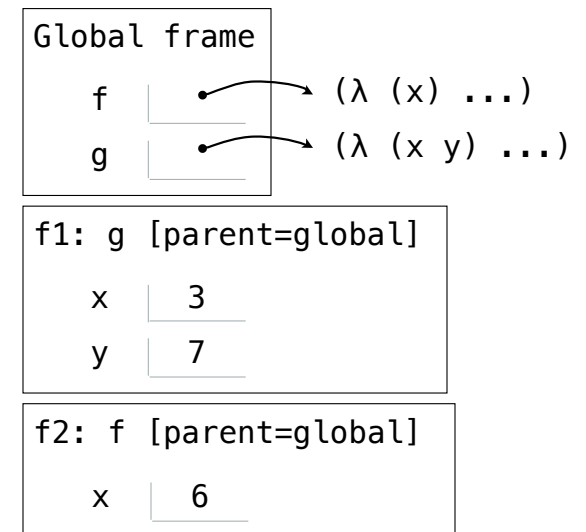
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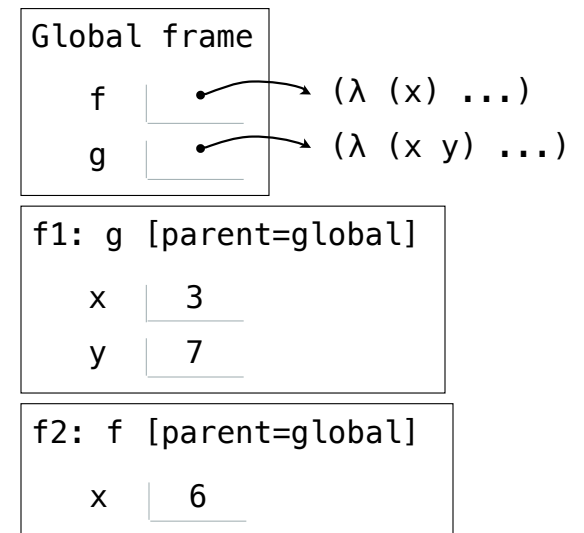
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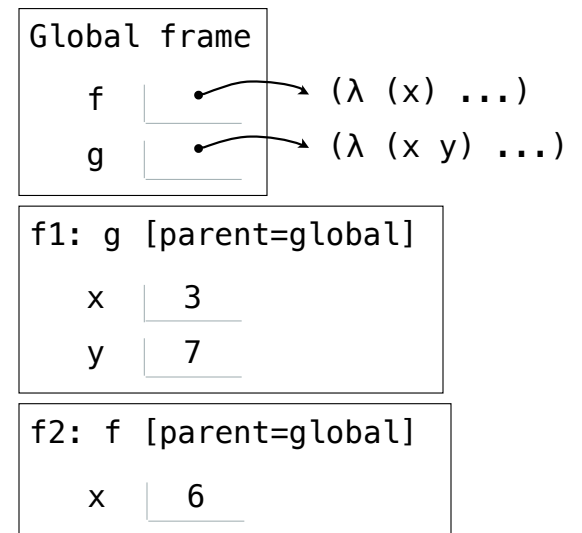
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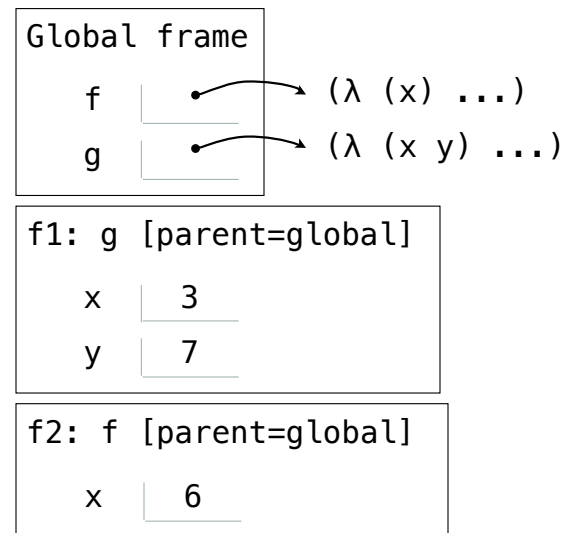
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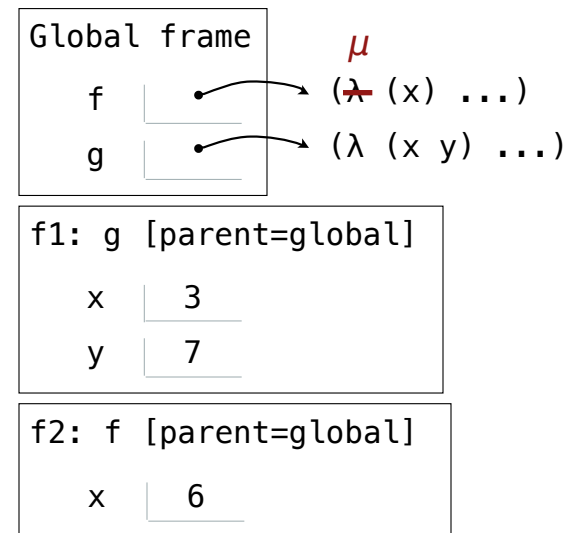
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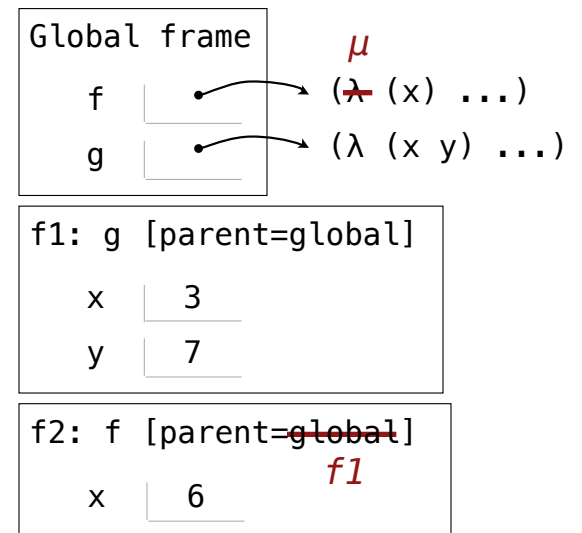
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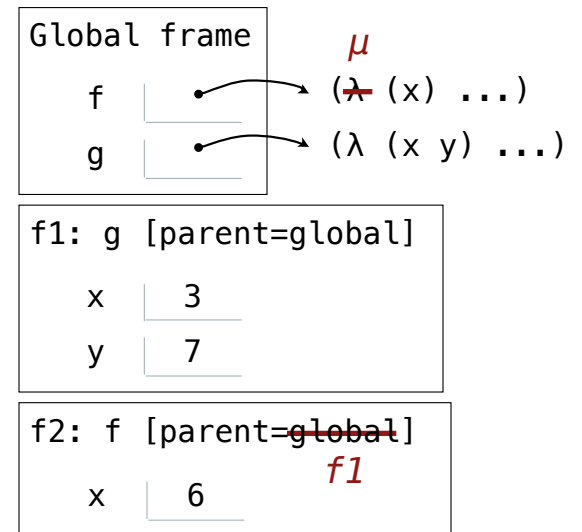
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13



## Tail Recursion

# Functional Programming

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



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(Demo)

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The diagram shows the code with annotations. A blue dashed box encloses the entire function body. A red box highlights the recursive call `(length (cdr s))`. A grey callout bubble with the text "Not a tail context" points to the red box. This indicates that because the recursive call is followed by an addition operation, it is not a tail call.

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## Example: Length of a List

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The diagram illustrates that the recursive call `(length (cdr s))` is not a tail call. A blue dashed box encloses the entire `if` expression. A red box highlights the recursive call `(length (cdr s))` within the `else` branch. A grey callout bubble with the text "Not a tail context" points to the red box, indicating that because there is an addition operation `(+ 1 ...)` after the recursive call, the call is not in a tail position.

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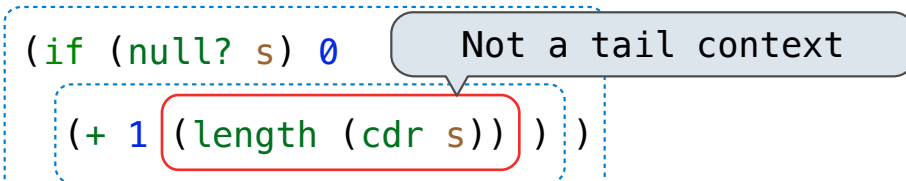
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## Example: Length of a List

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The diagram shows the code for the `length` function. A blue dashed box encloses the entire function body. A red box highlights the recursive call `(length (cdr s))` inside the `+` expression. A grey speech bubble with the text "Not a tail context" points to the red box, indicating that because there is an addition operation after the recursive call, the call is not a tail call.

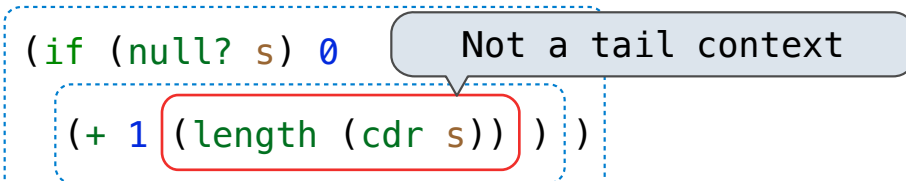
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The diagram illustrates why the recursive call in the original `length` function is not a tail call. A blue dashed box encloses the entire function body. A red box highlights the recursive call `(length (cdr s))` inside the `(+ 1 ...)` expression. A grey callout bubble with the text "Not a tail context" points to the red box, indicating that because further computation (adding 1) is required after the recursive call, it is not a tail call.

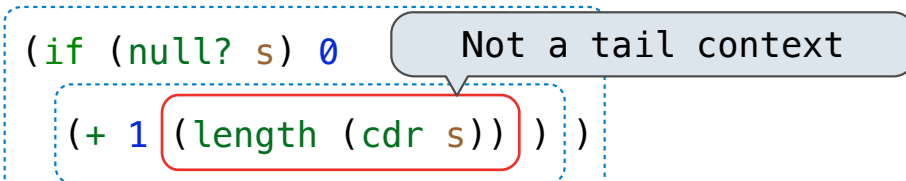
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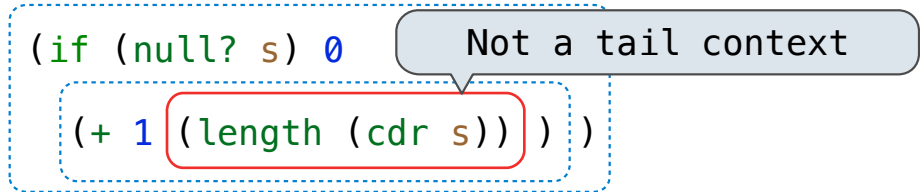
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Recursive call is a tail call

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(Demo)



## Tail Recursion Examples

## Which Procedures are Tail Recursive?

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

;; Compute the length of s.

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;; Return the nth Fibonacci number.

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## Map and Reduce

## Example: Reduce

---

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---

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120

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```

(5 4 3 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))
```

(5 4 3 2)

## Example: Reduce

---

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

```
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
```

120

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

(5 4 3 2)

## Example: Reduce

---

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

(reduce \* '(3 4 5) 2)

120

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

(5 4 3 2)

## Example: Reduce

---

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

```
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
```

120

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

(5 4 3 2)

## Example: Reduce

---

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

```
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
```

120

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

(5 4 3 2)

## Example: Reduce

---

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

```
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
```

120

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

(5 4 3 2)

## Example: Reduce

---

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

Recursive call is a tail call

```
(reduce * '(3 4 5) 2)
```

120

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

(5 4 3 2)



## Example: Reduce

---

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

Recursive call is a tail call

Space depends on what `procedure` requires

```
(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))
```

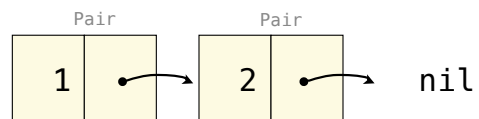


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

---

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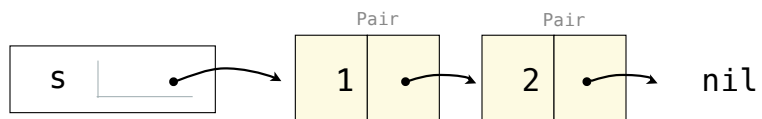


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

---

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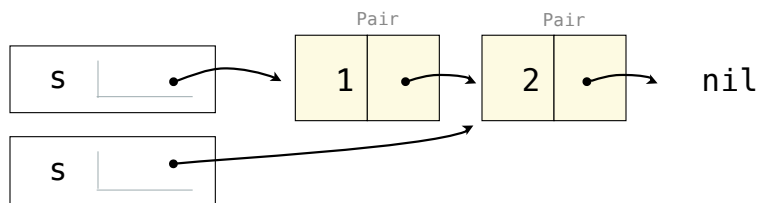
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



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

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(define (map procedure s)
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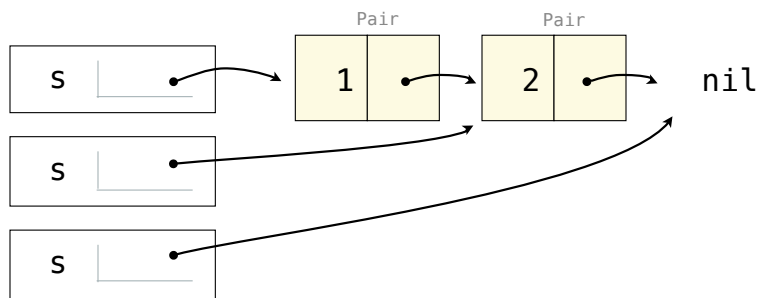
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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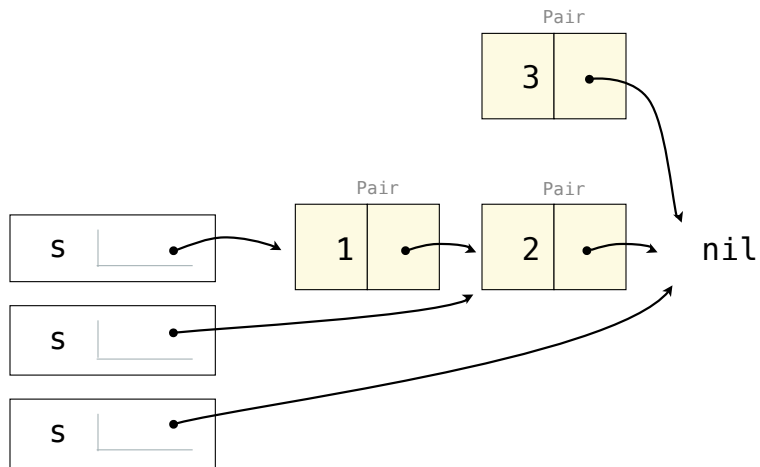
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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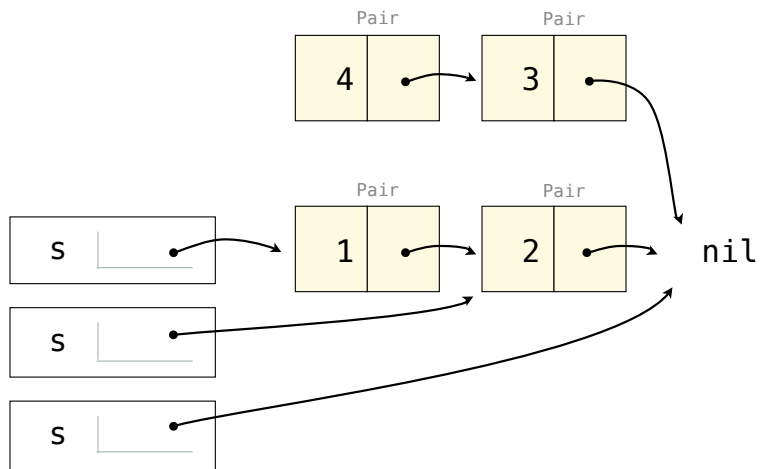
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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

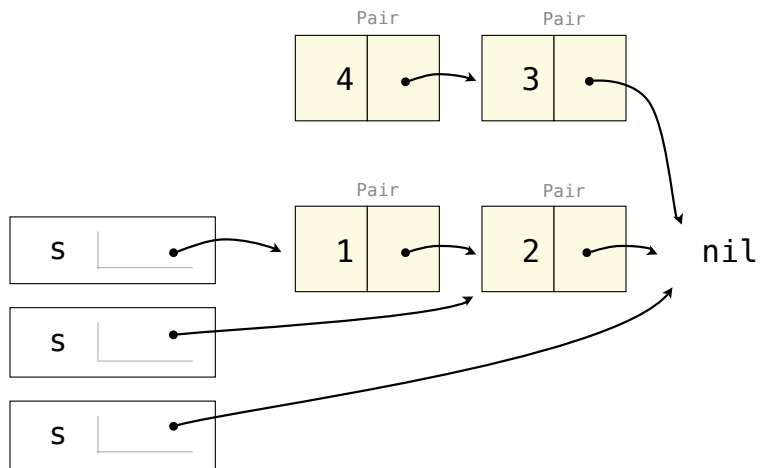
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



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

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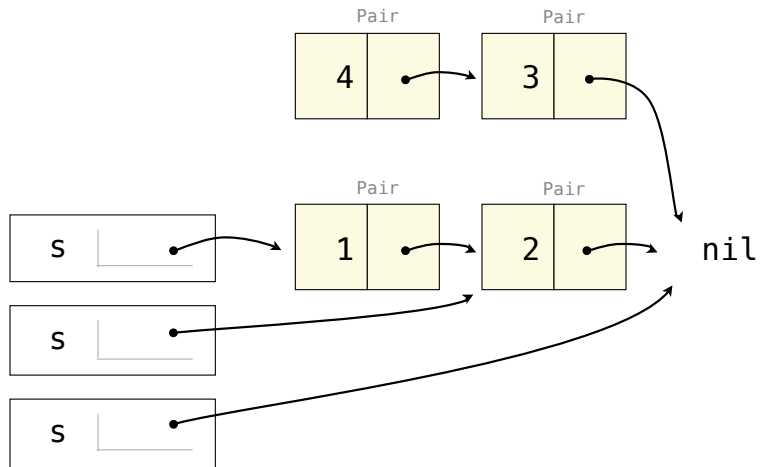
```
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



## 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))
```



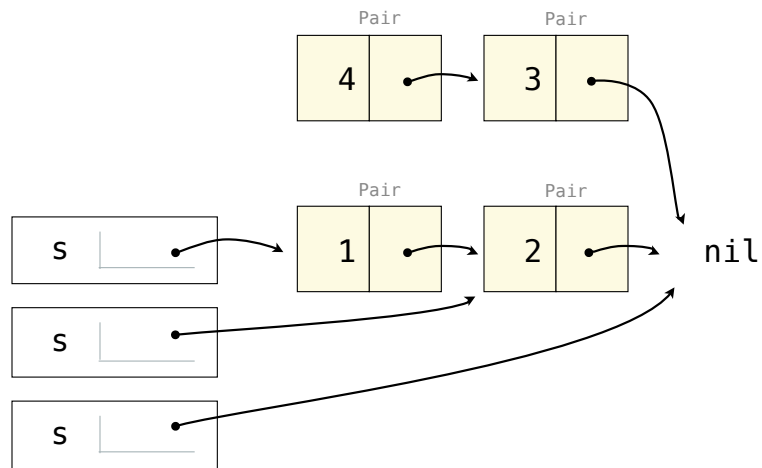


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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

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

```
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

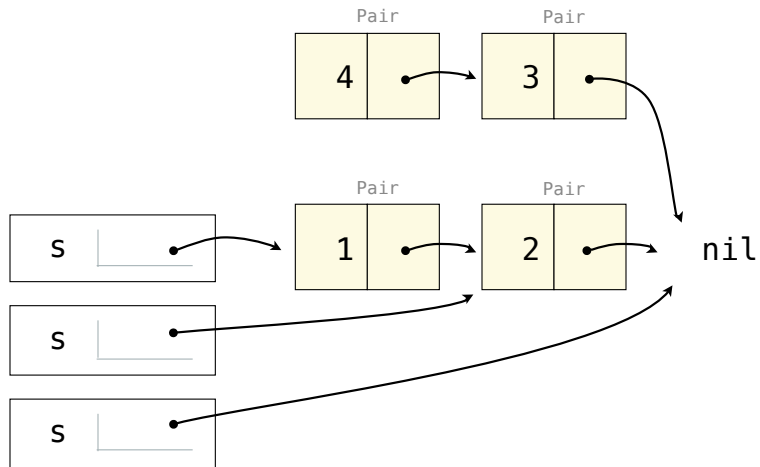


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(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)
    (cons (procedure (car s))
          (map-reverse (cdr s) m))
    m)
```

```
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

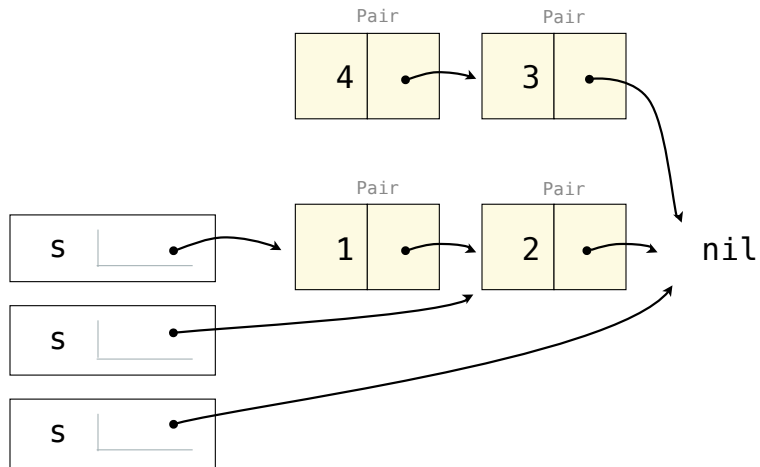


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(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)
```

```
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

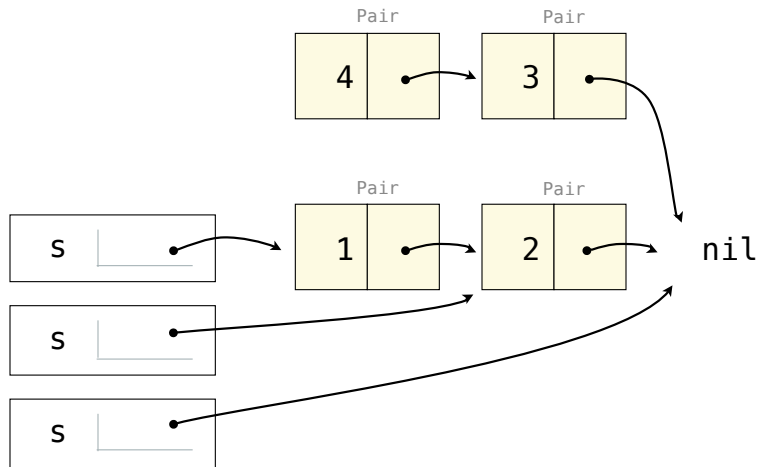


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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(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
        (cons (procedure (car s))
              (map-reverse (cdr s) m)
              )
        )
    )
  (map-reverse s nil)
)
```

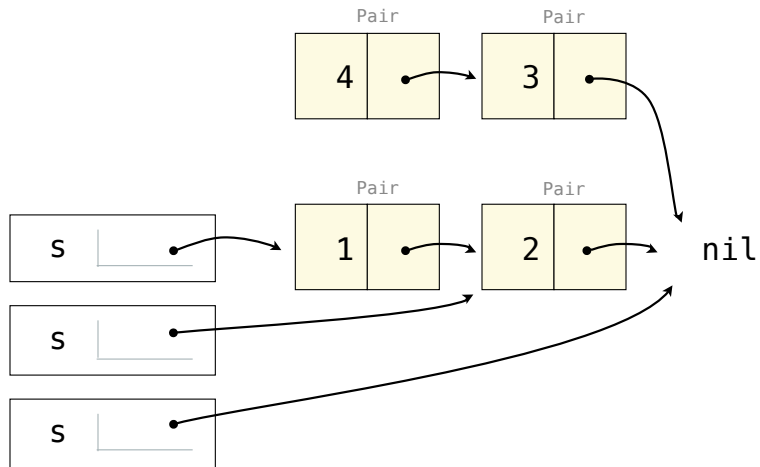
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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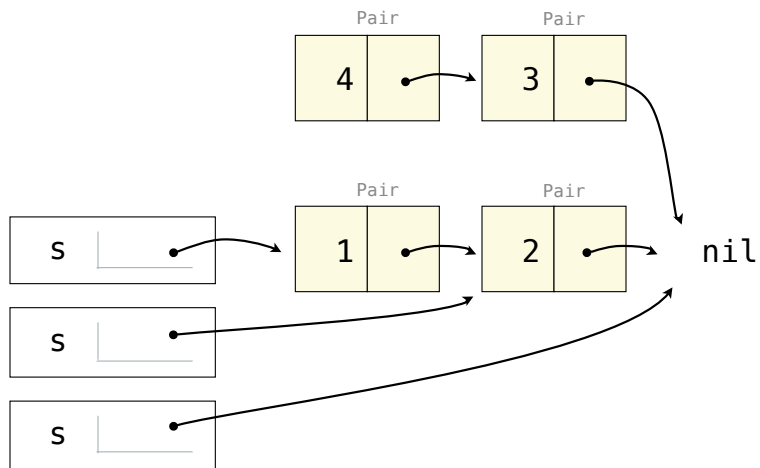
```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
```

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

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

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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

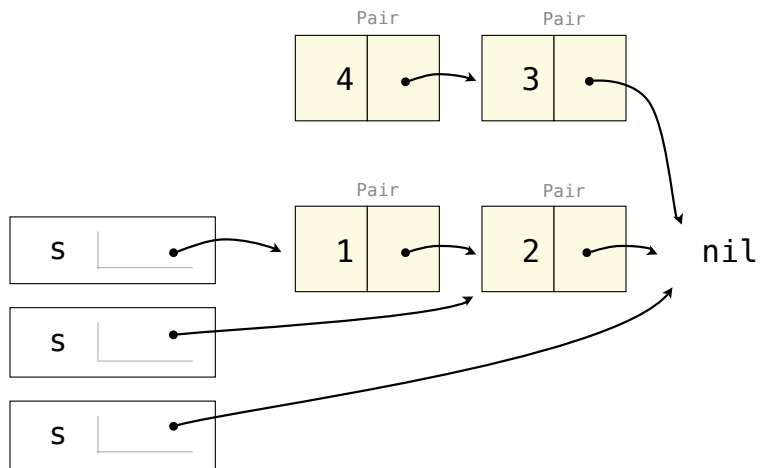
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(define (map procedure s)
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    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m))))
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(map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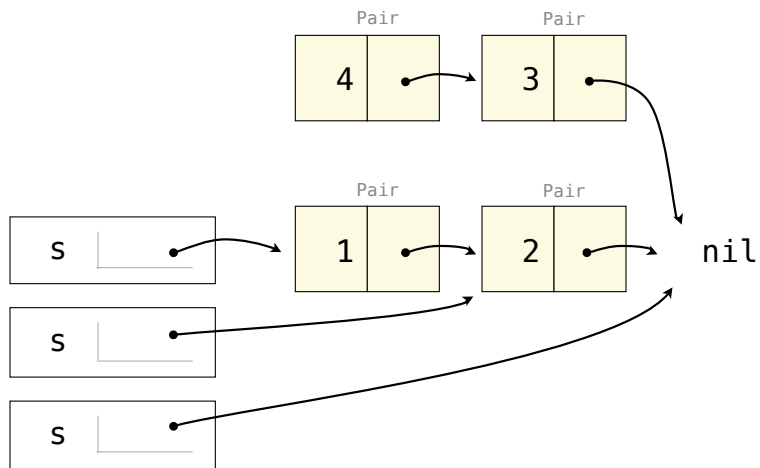


```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
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                            m)) ) )
```

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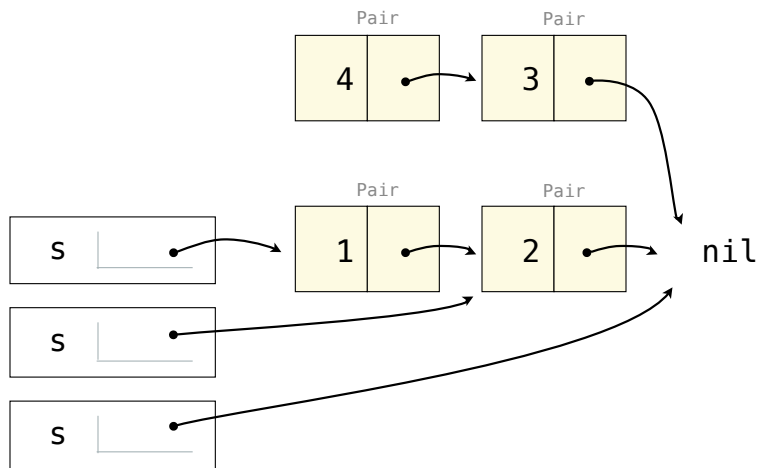
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(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m))) )
  (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
```



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

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

```
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

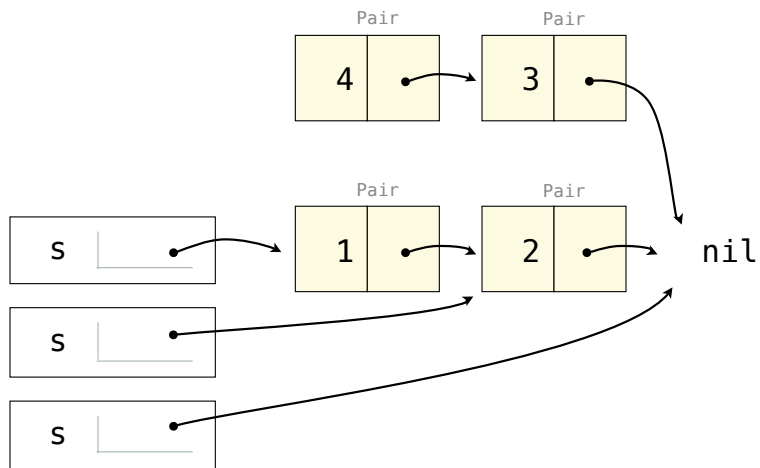


```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
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        (map-reverse (cdr s)
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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```
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



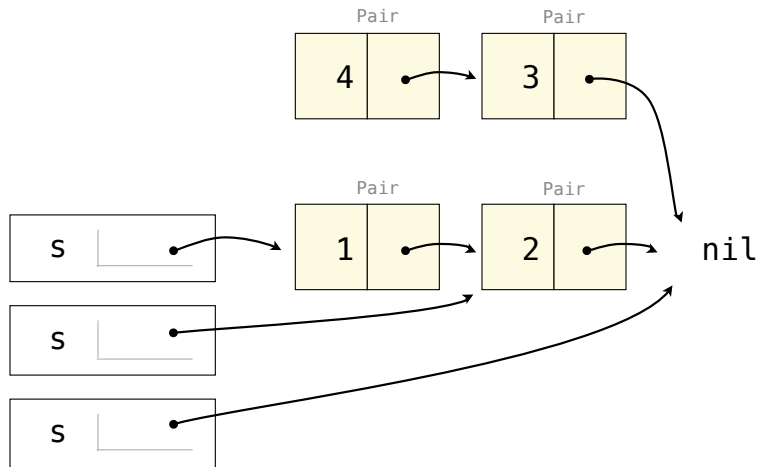
```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m)))
    )
  (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
```

```
(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))
```



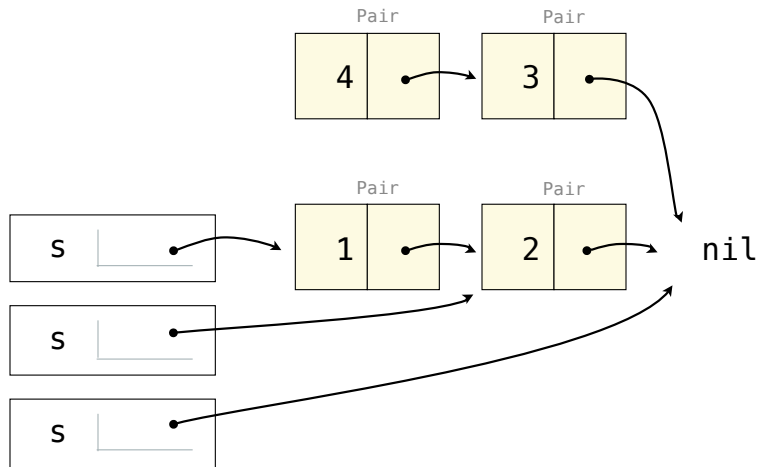
```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m)))
    )
  (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
```

```
(define (reverse s)
  (define (reverse-iter s r)
    (if (null? s)
        r
        (reverse-iter (cdr s) (cons (car s) r)))
    )
  (reverse-iter 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))
```



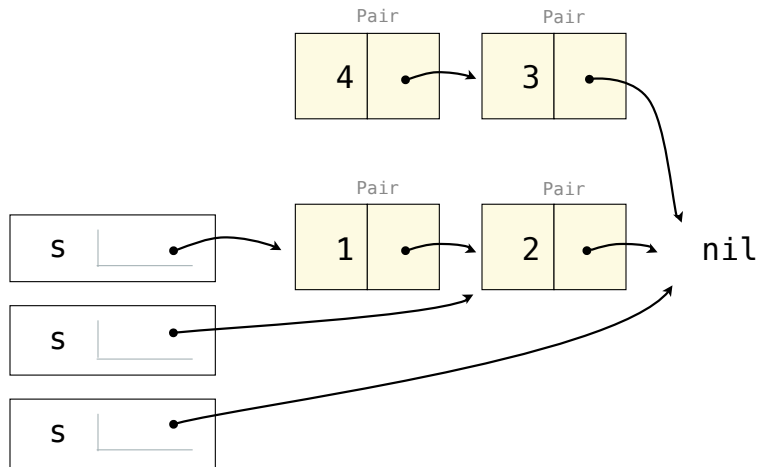
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(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m)))
    )
  (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
```

```
(define (reverse s)
  (define (reverse-iter s r)
    (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))
```



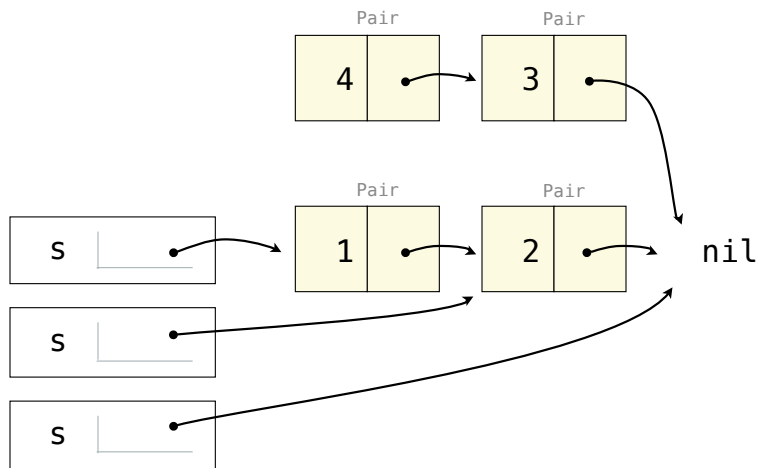
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  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
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```

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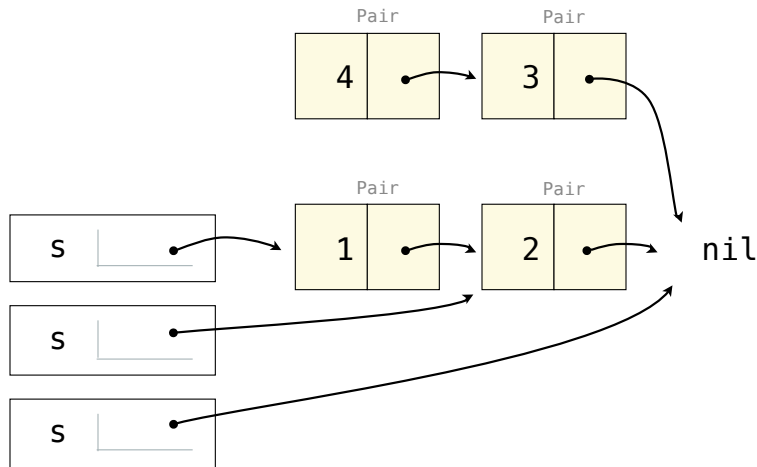
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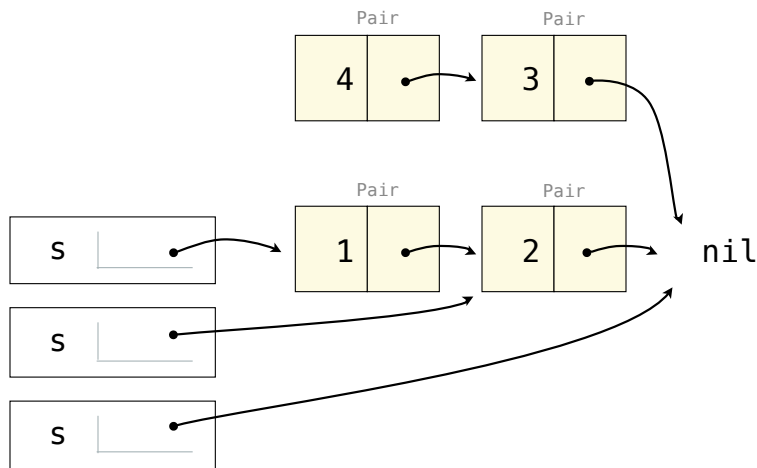
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        m
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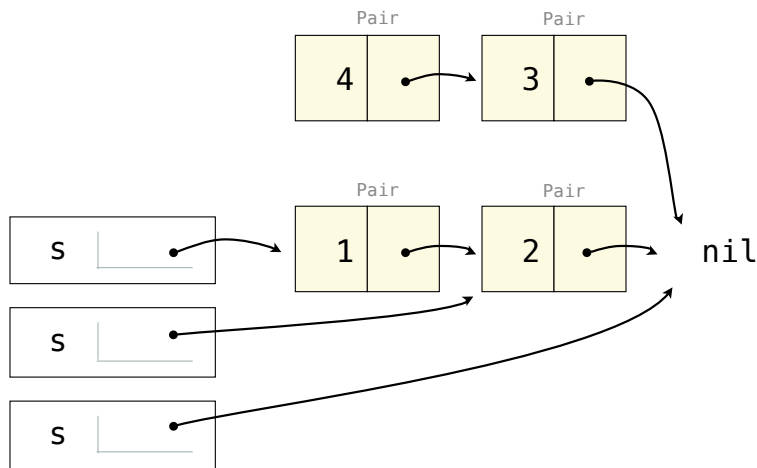
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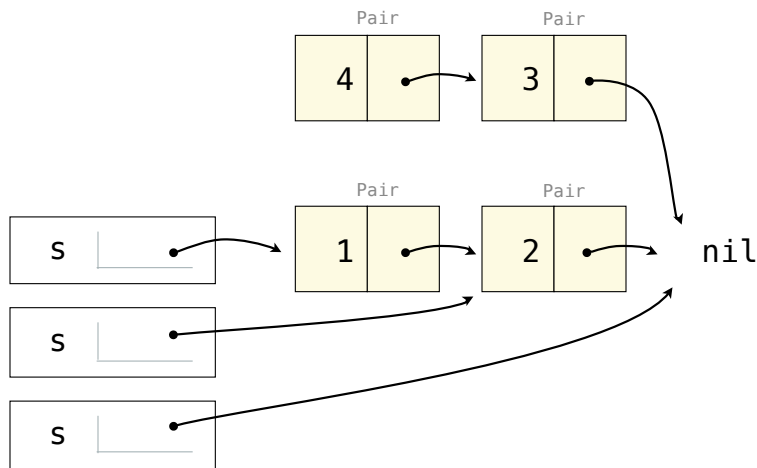
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```



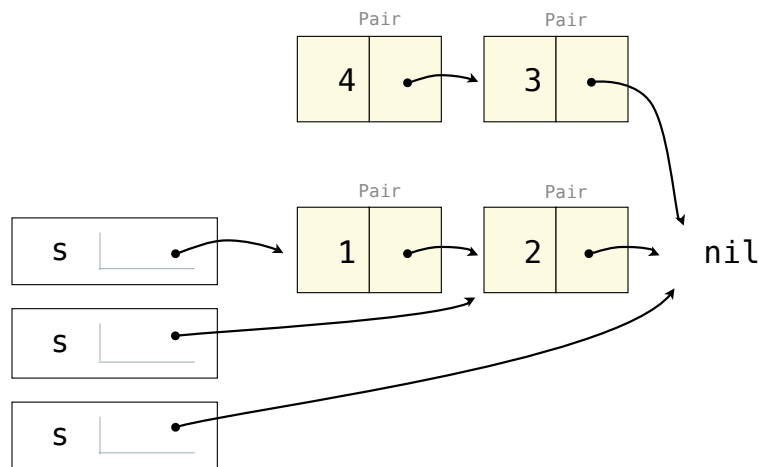
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  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
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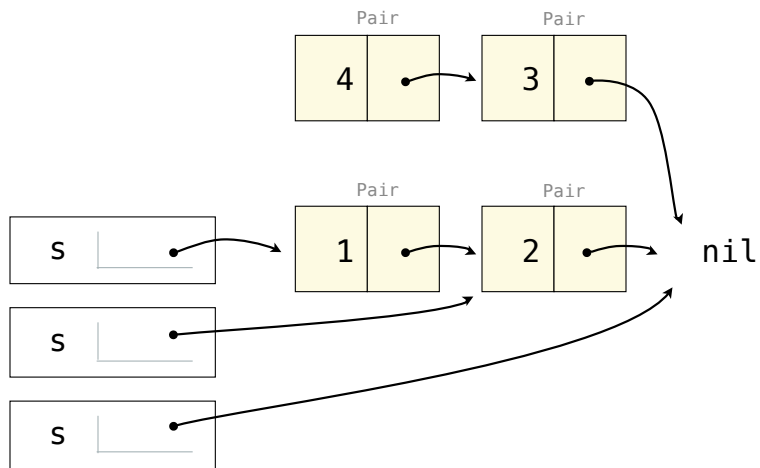
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```



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

```
(define (reverse s)
  (define (reverse-iter s r)
    (if (null? s)
        r
        (reverse-iter (cdr s)
                      (cons (car s) r))) )
  (reverse-iter s nil))
```

# General Computing Machines

## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

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Programs specify the logic of a computational device

## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

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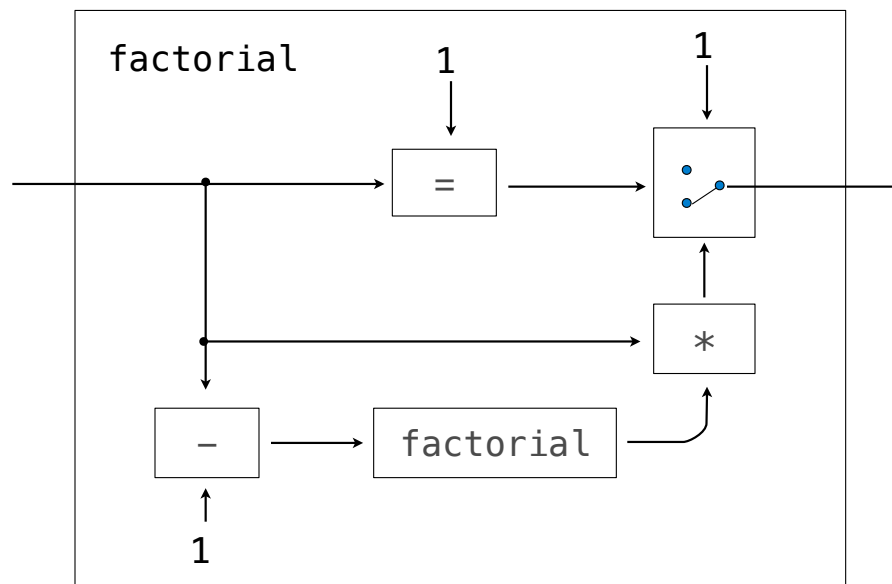
Programs specify the logic of a computational device

```
factorial
```



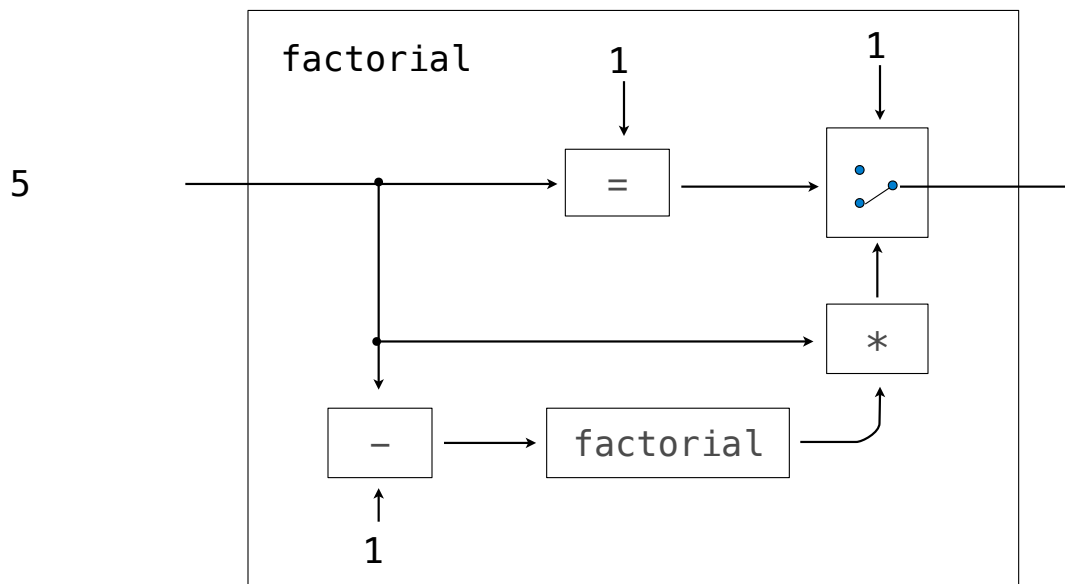
## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

Programs specify the logic of a computational device



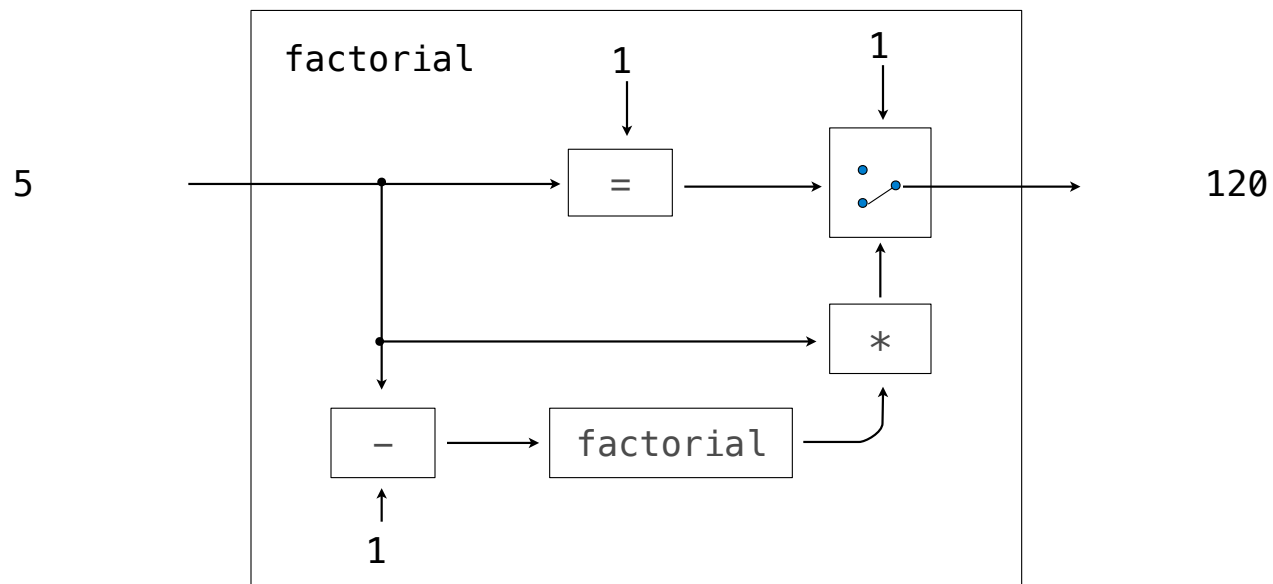
## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

Programs specify the logic of a computational device



## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

Programs specify the logic of a computational device



## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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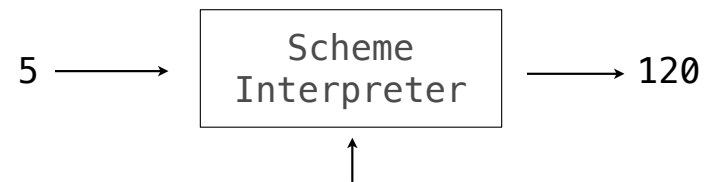
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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine

## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine

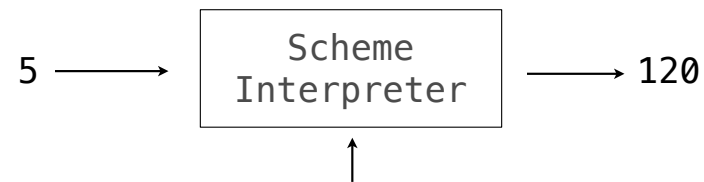


```
(define (factorial n)
  (if (zero? n) 1 (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine



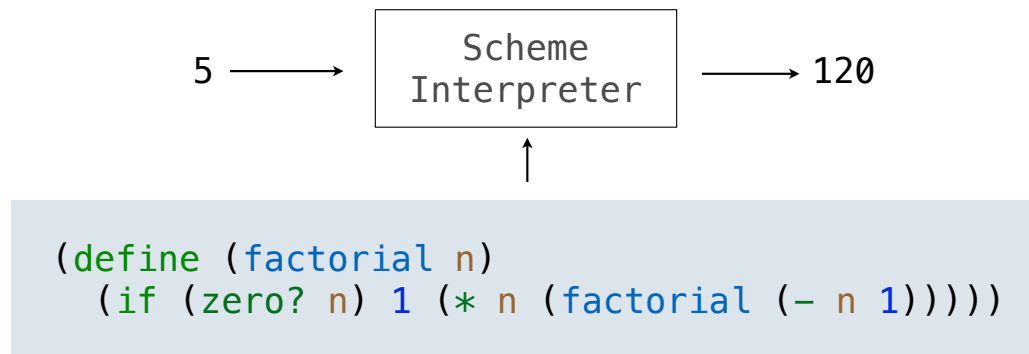
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(define (factorial n)
  (if (zero? n) 1 (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine



Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

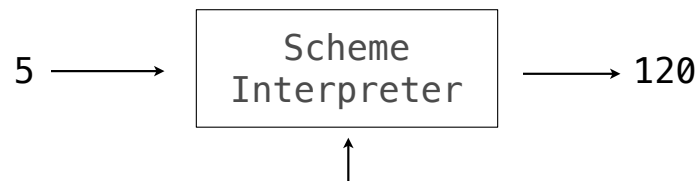
A bridge between the data objects that are manipulated by our programming language and the programming language itself



## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine



```
(define (factorial n)
  (if (zero? n) 1 (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

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

Internally, it is just a set of evaluation rules