

61A Lecture 23

Friday, October 24

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- No lecture next Monday, No lab next Tuesday & Wednesday, No office hours next Mon–Wed

Mutable Linked Lists

Recursive Lists Can Change

Attribute assignment statements can change first and rest attributes of a Link

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The rest of a linked list can contain the linked list as a sub-list

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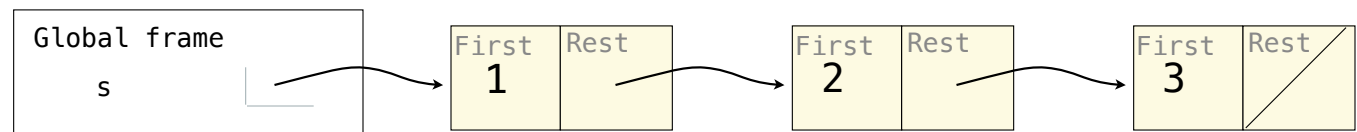
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>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
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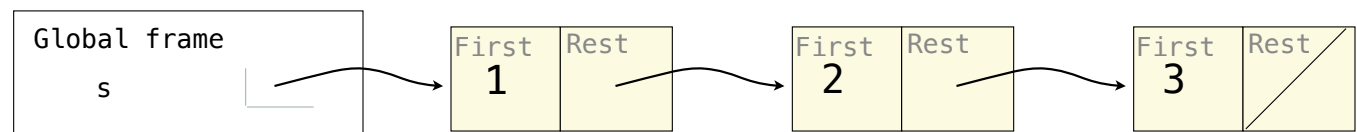


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Note: The actual environment diagram is much more complicated.

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>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))  
>>> s.first = 5
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>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
>>> s.first = 5
>>> t = s.rest
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>>> s.first = 5
>>> t = s.rest
>>> t.rest = s
>>> s.first
5
>>> s.rest.rest.rest.rest.rest.first
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```

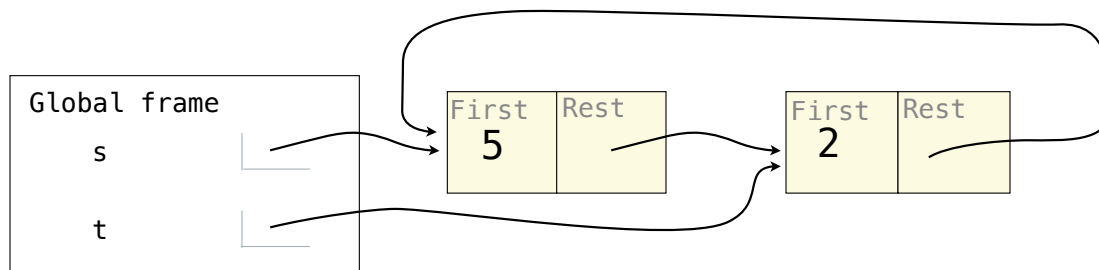
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Hailstone Trees

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Pick a positive integer n as the start

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If n is even, divide it by 2

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Continue this process until n is 1

Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start 1
If n is even, divide it by 2
If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1
Continue this process until n is 1

Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start 1

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Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
If n is even, divide it by 2	2
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Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
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Continue this process until n is 1	8

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	32

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Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
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Continue this process until n is 1	8
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	64

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|
2
|
4
|
8
|
16
|
32
|
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|
128

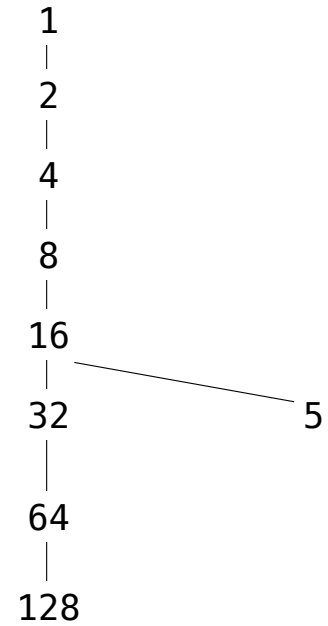
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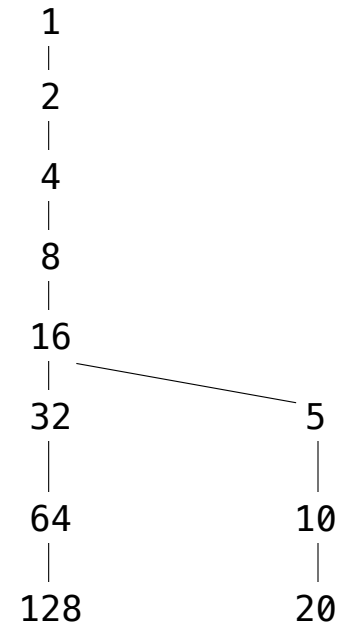
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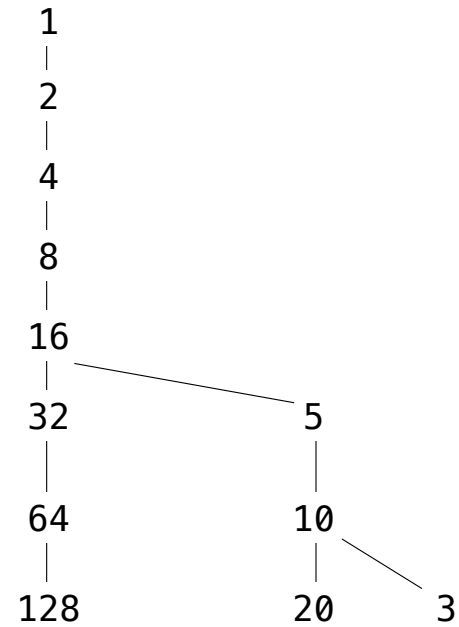
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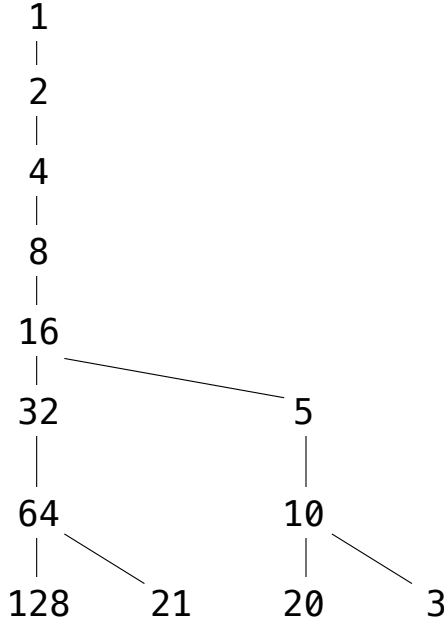
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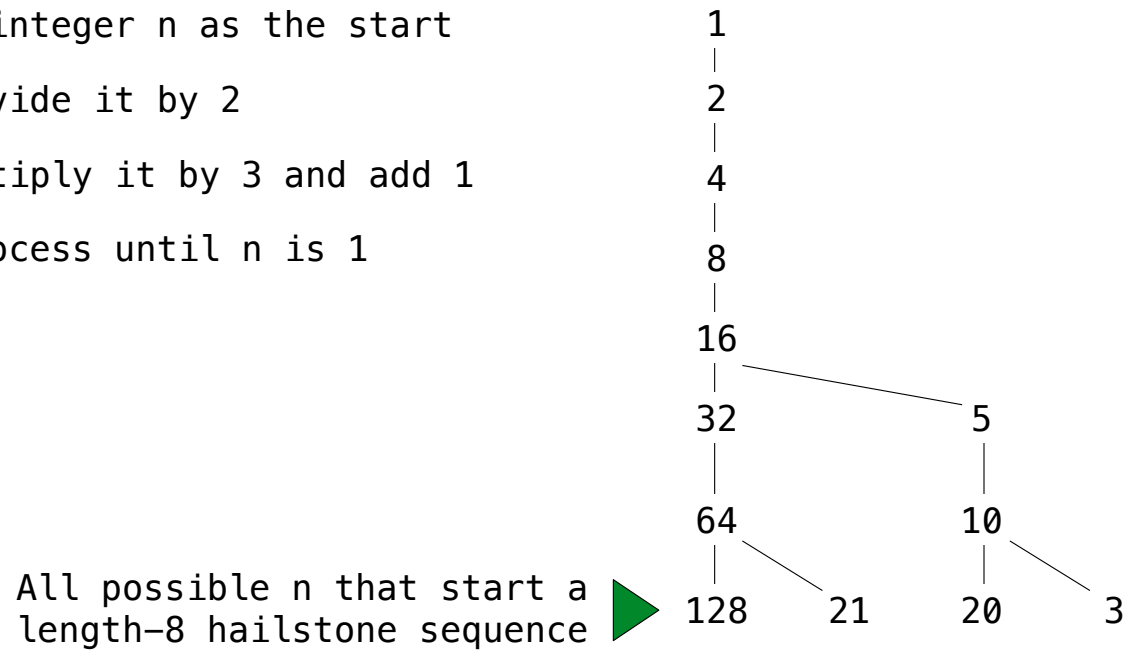
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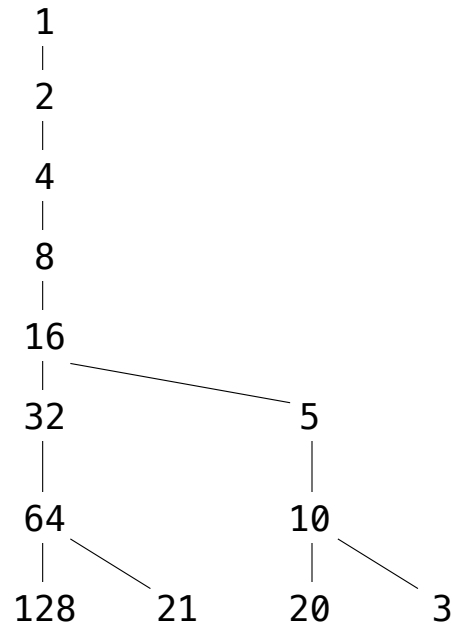
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Question: Write `hailstone_tree(k, n=1)`, which returns a Tree in which the paths from the leaves to the root are all possible hailstone sequences of length k ending in n .

All possible n that start a length-8 hailstone sequence



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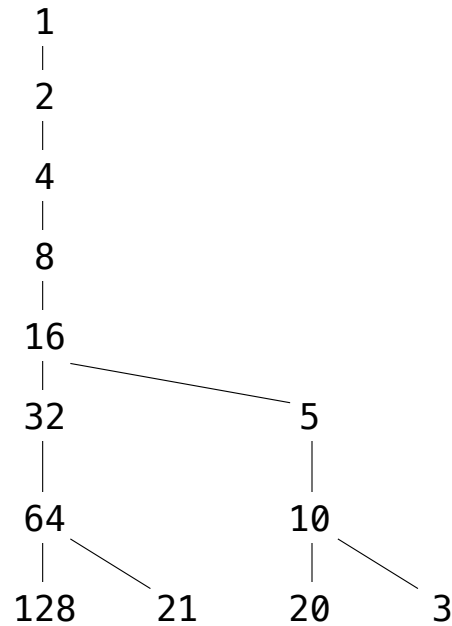
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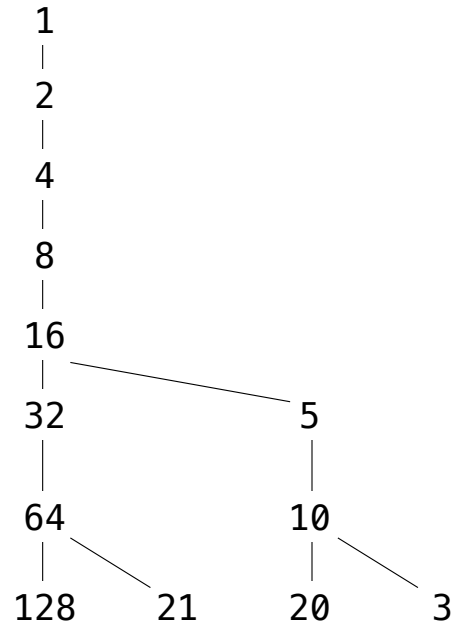
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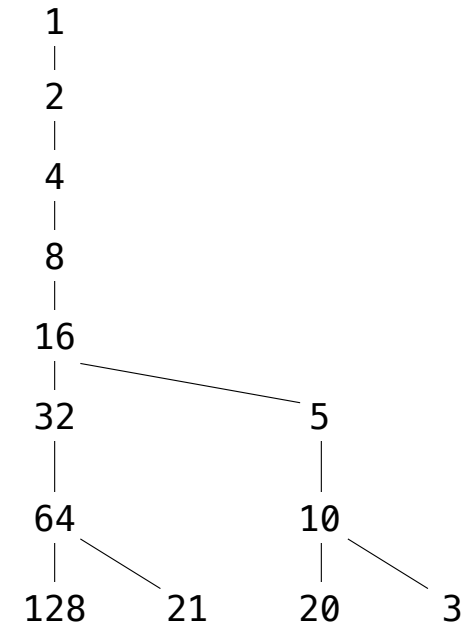


(Demo)

Question: List the leaves of a Tree instance

Binary Hailstone Trees

Hailstone Trees using BinaryTree



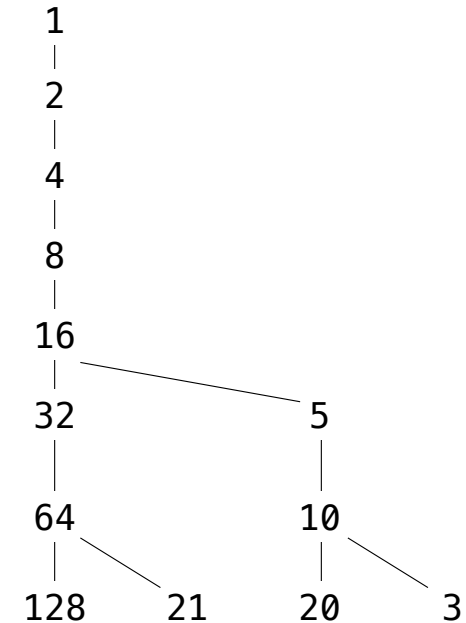
Hailstone Trees using BinaryTree

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class BinaryTree(Tree):
    empty = Tree(None)
    empty.is_empty = True

    def __init__(self, entry, left=empty, right=empty):
        Tree.__init__(self, entry, (left, right))
        self.is_empty = False

    @property
    def left(self):
        return self.branches[0]

    @property
    def right(self):
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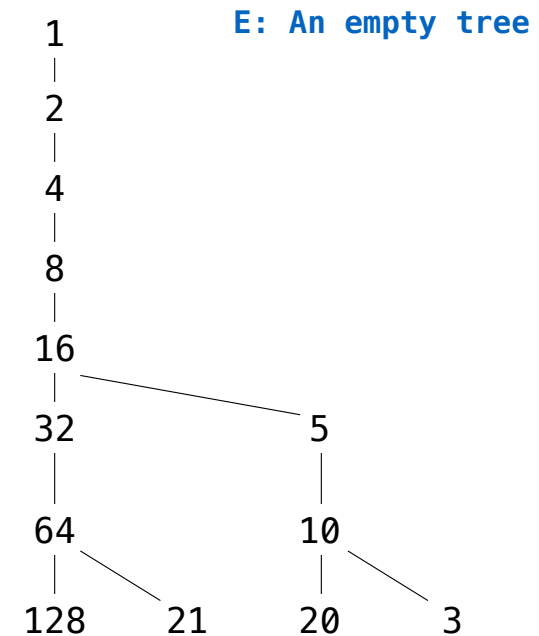
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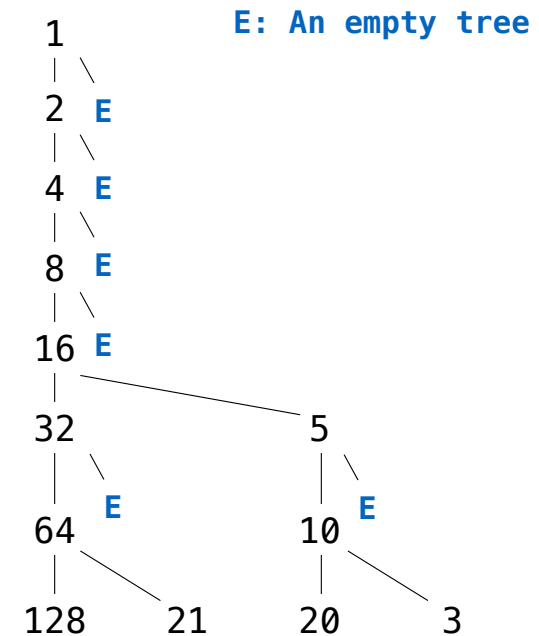
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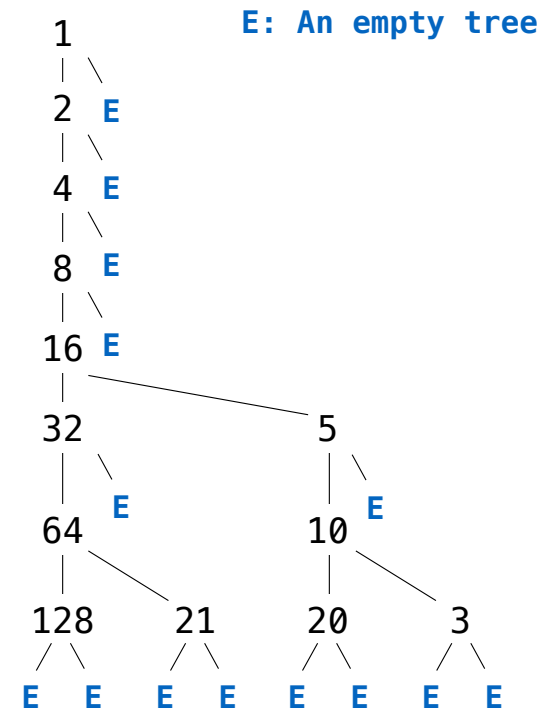
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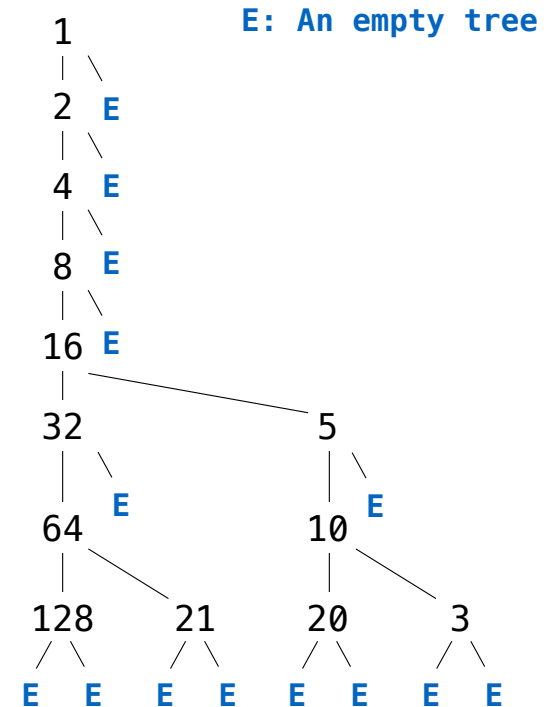
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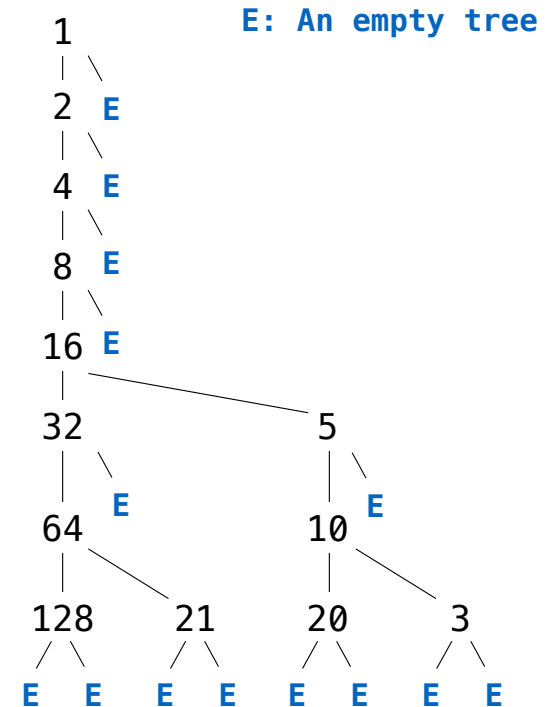
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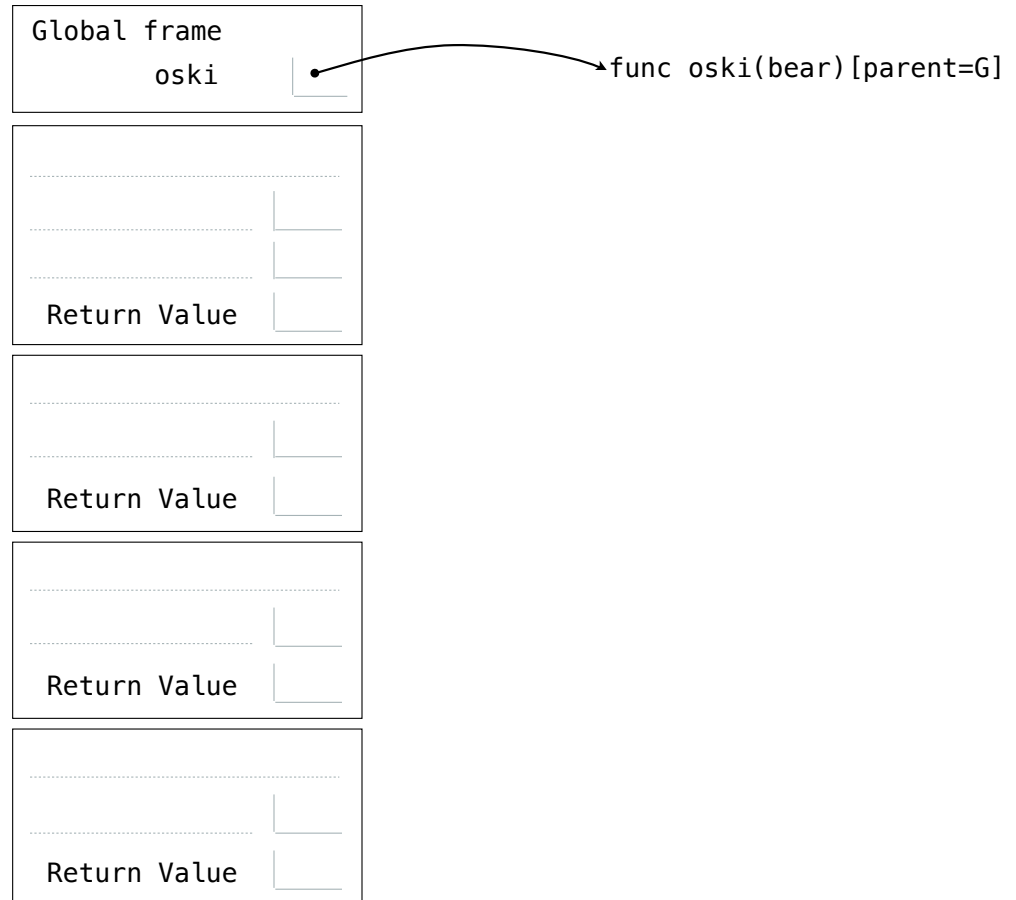
(Demo)

Question: List the entries in the longest path in a binary tree for which all elements are less than k

Environment Diagrams

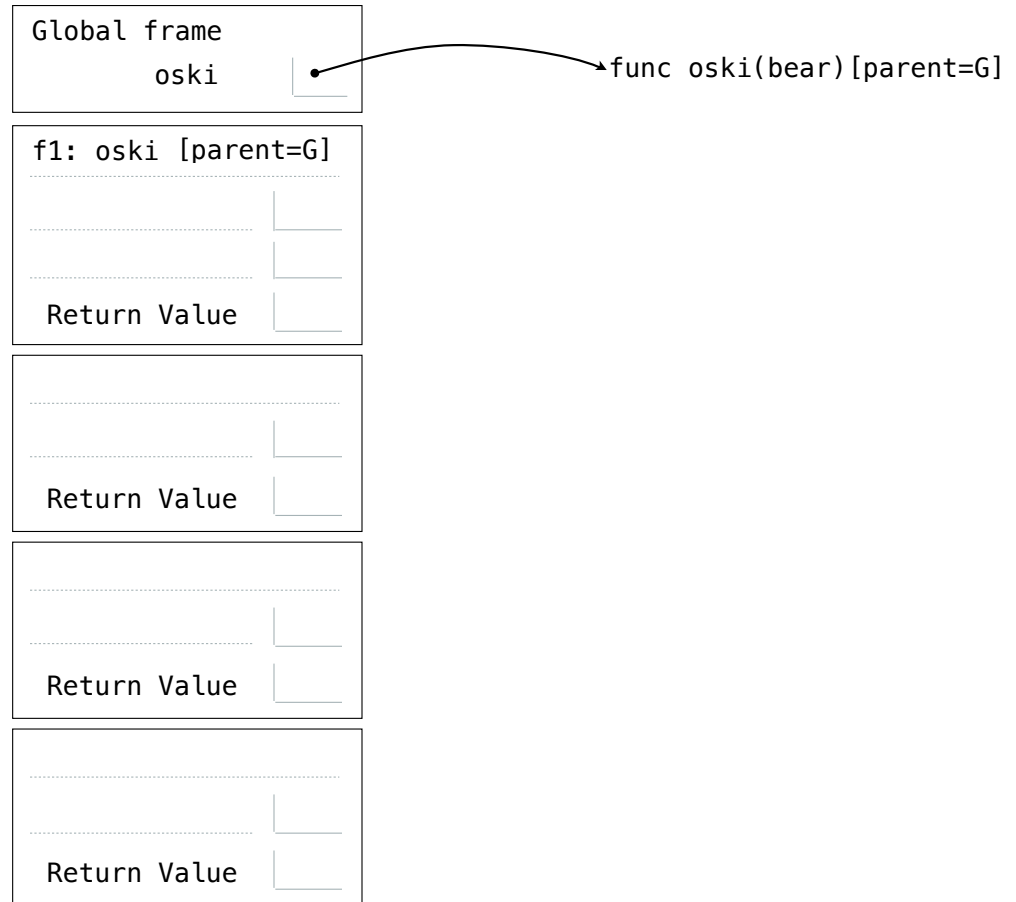
Go Bears!

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def oski(bear):  
    def cal(berk):  
        nonlocal bear  
        if bear(berk) == 0:  
            return [berk+1, berk-1]  
        bear = lambda ley: berk-ley  
        return [berk, cal(berk)]  
    return cal(2)  
oski(abs)
```



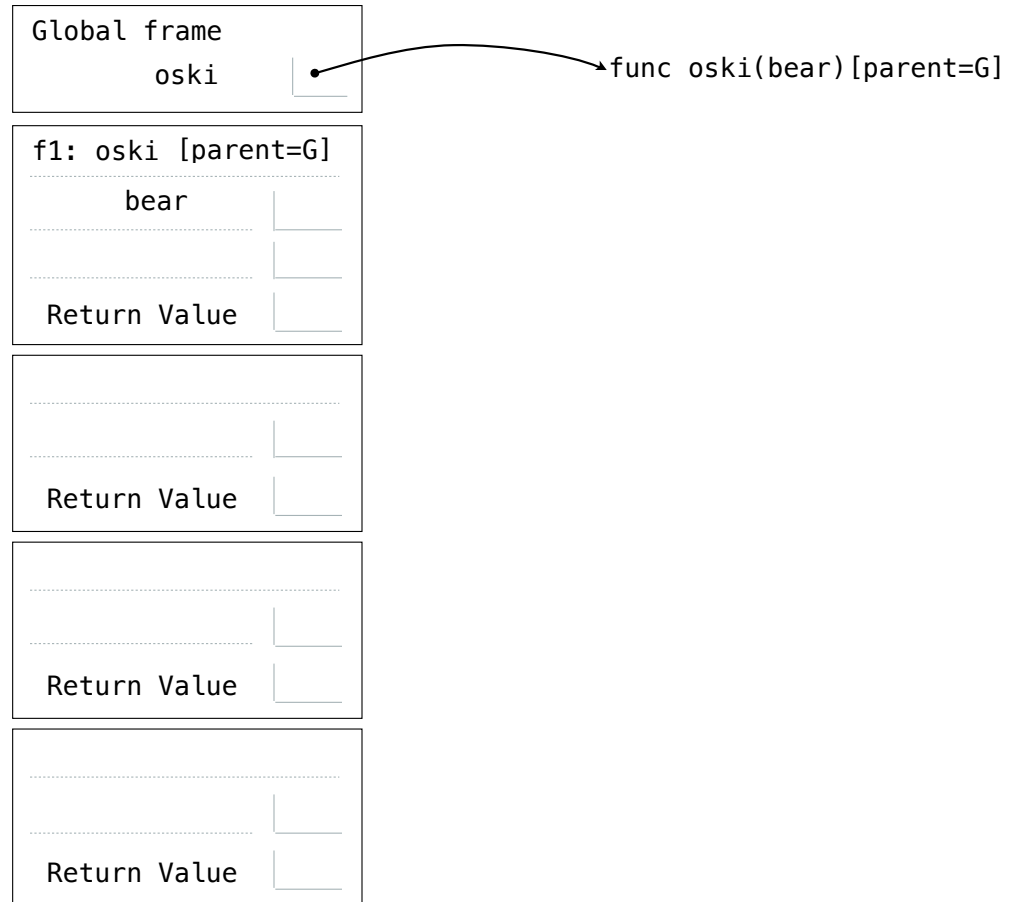
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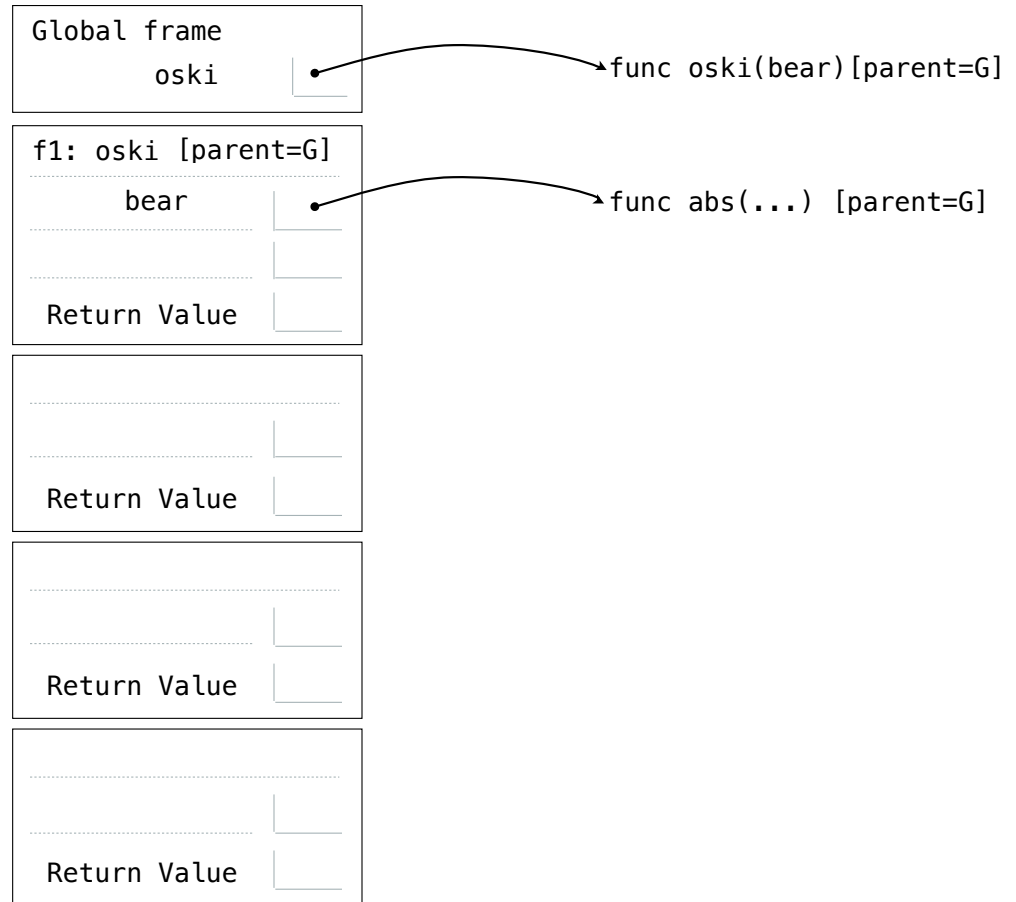
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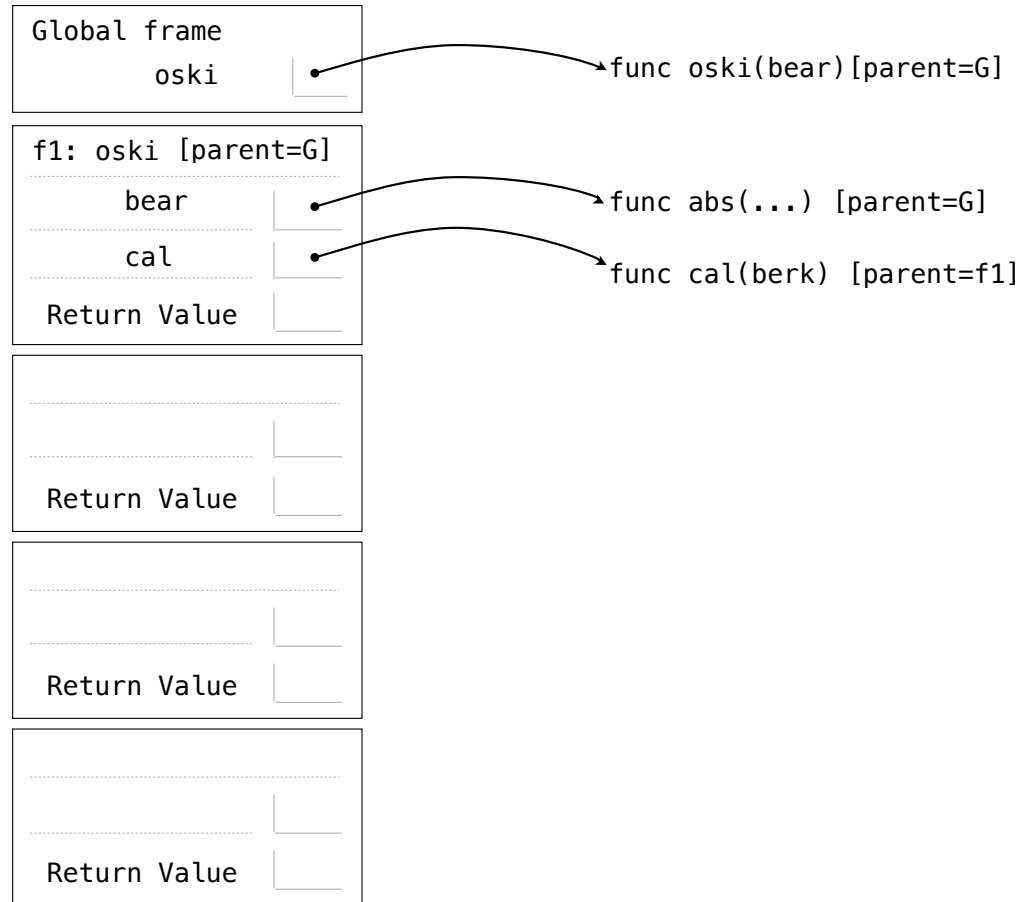
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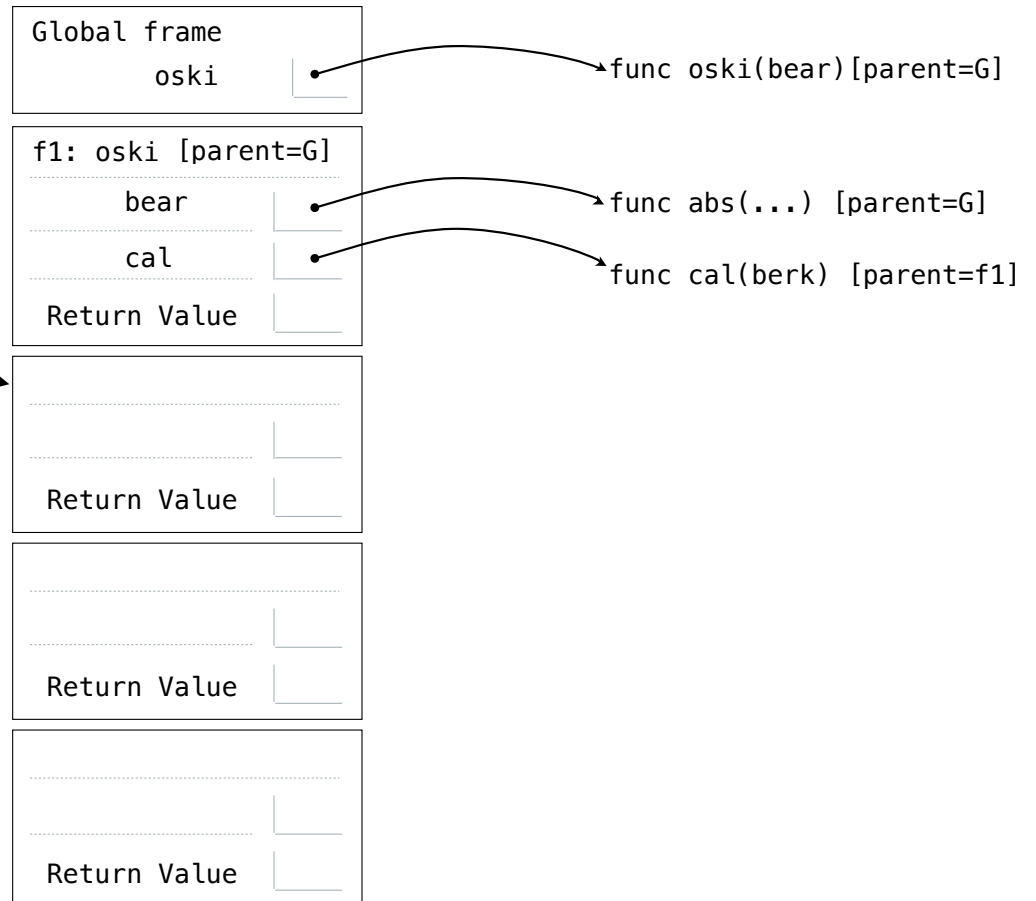
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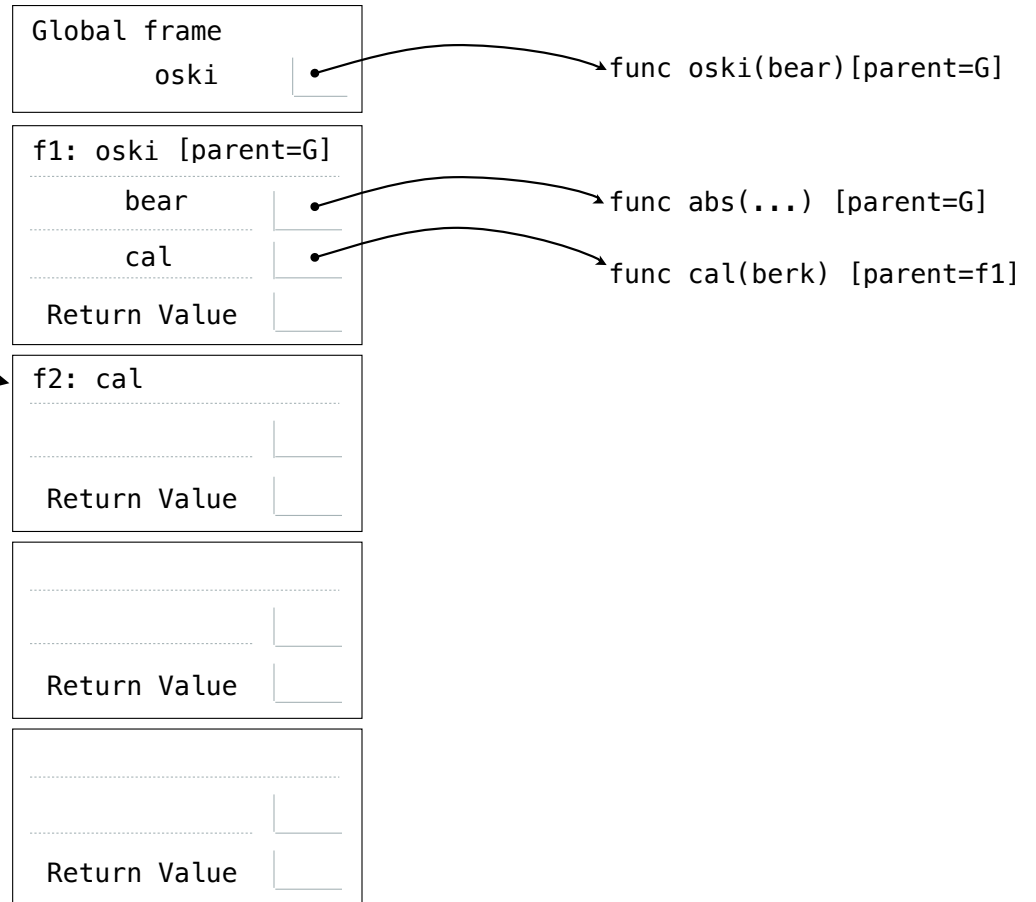
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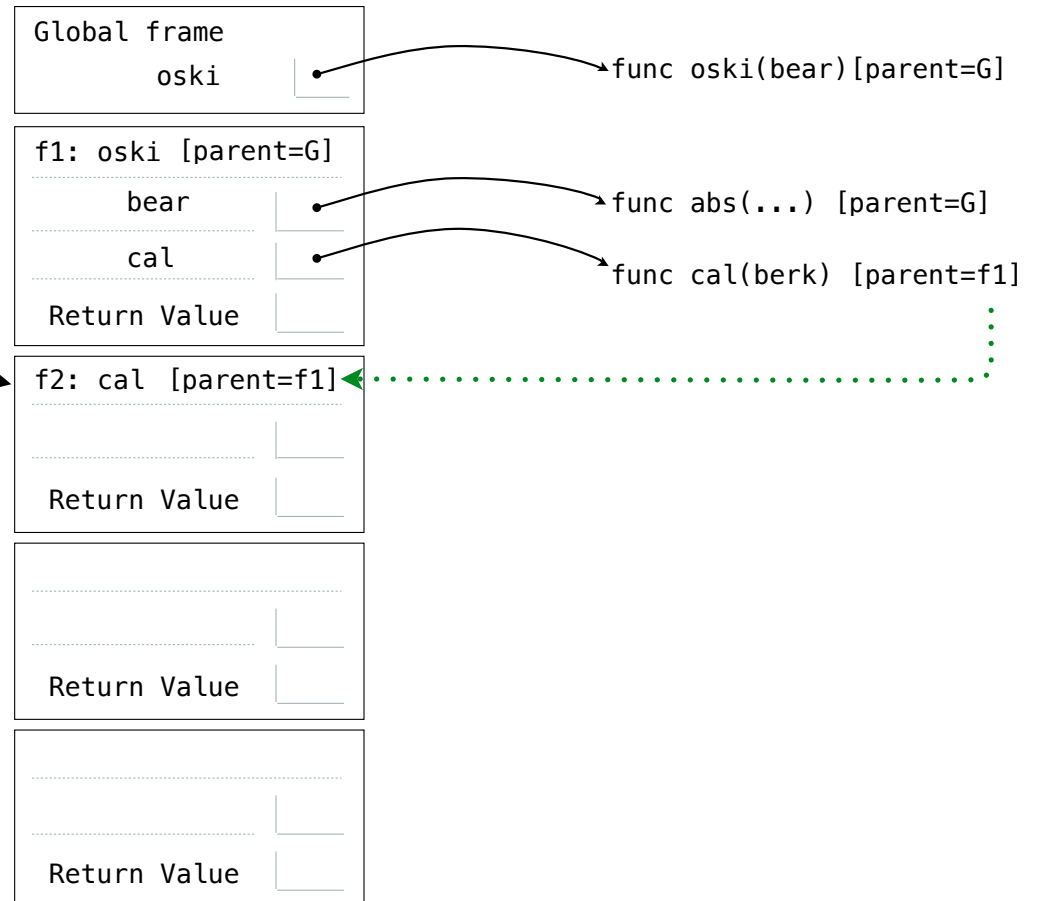
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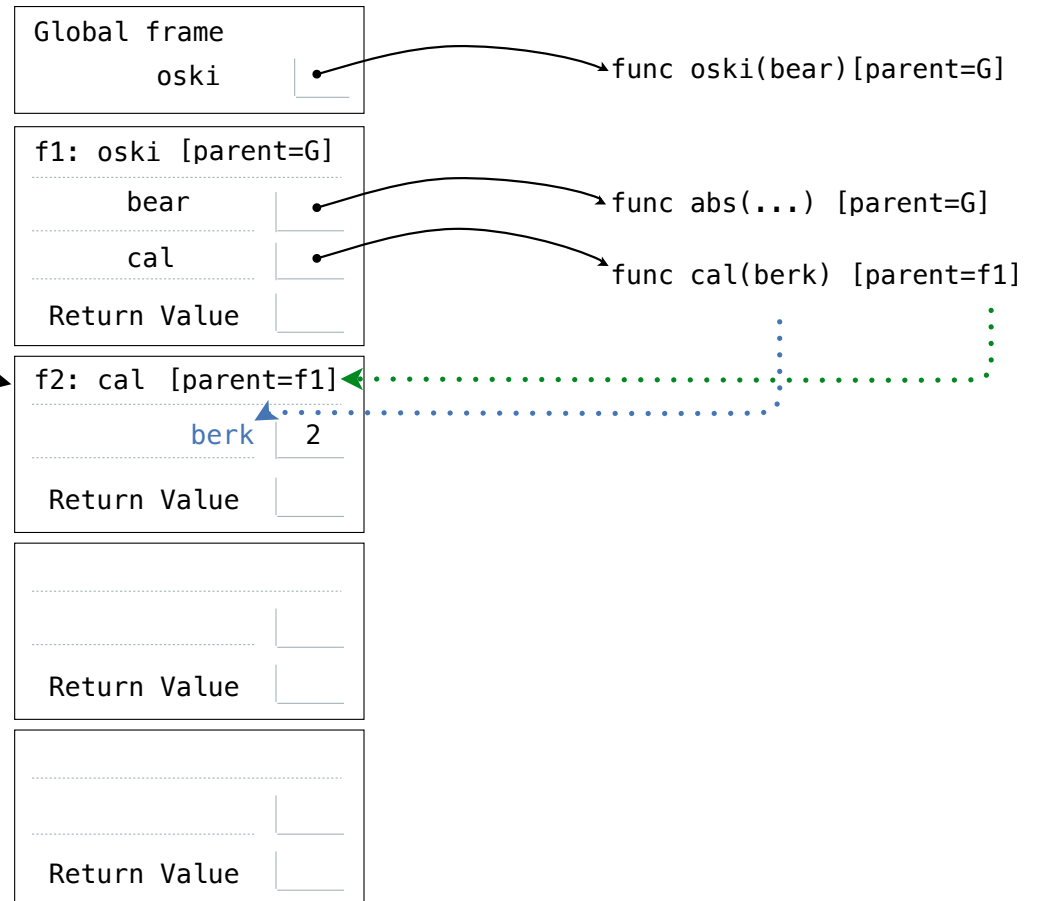
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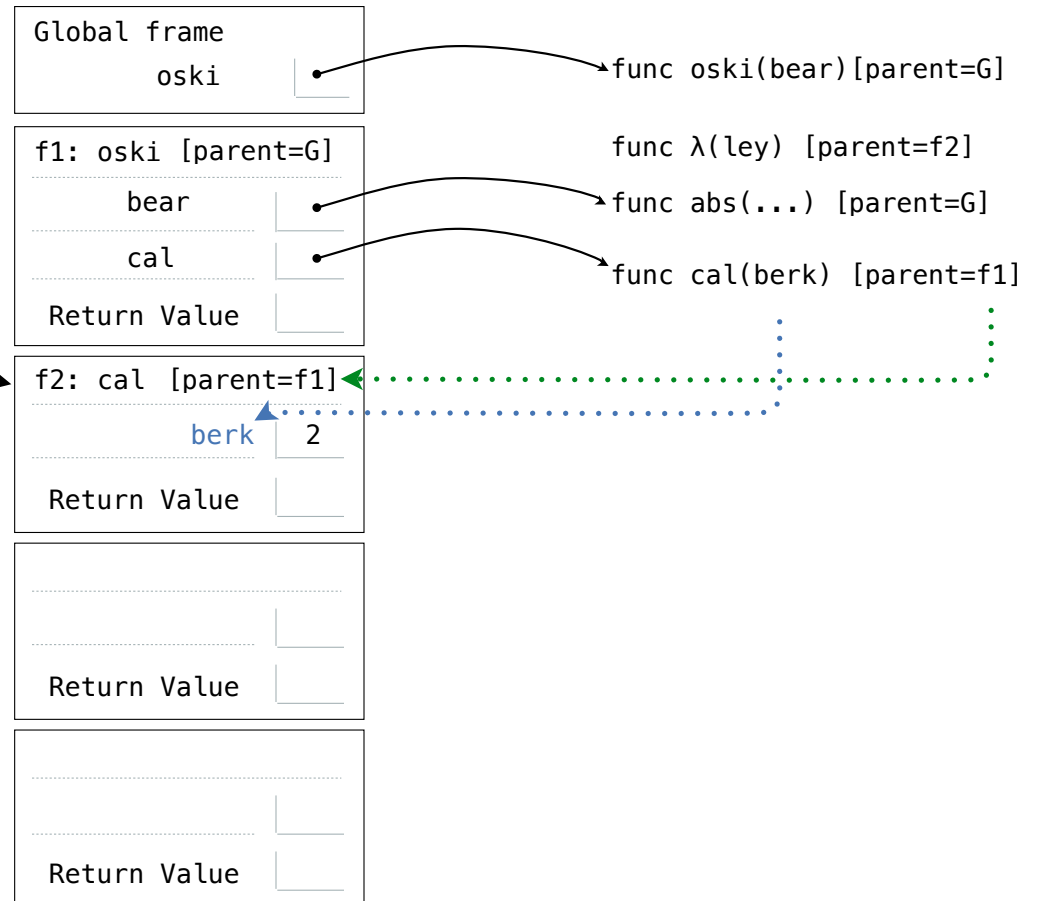
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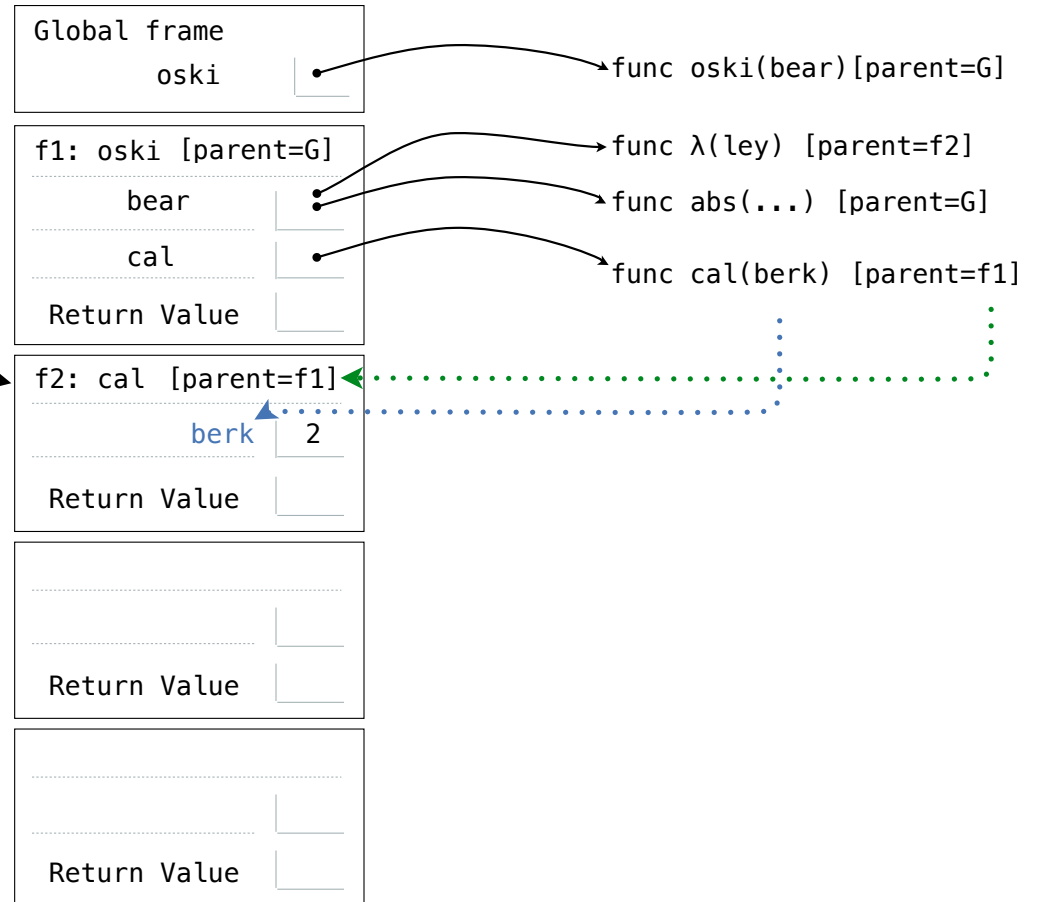
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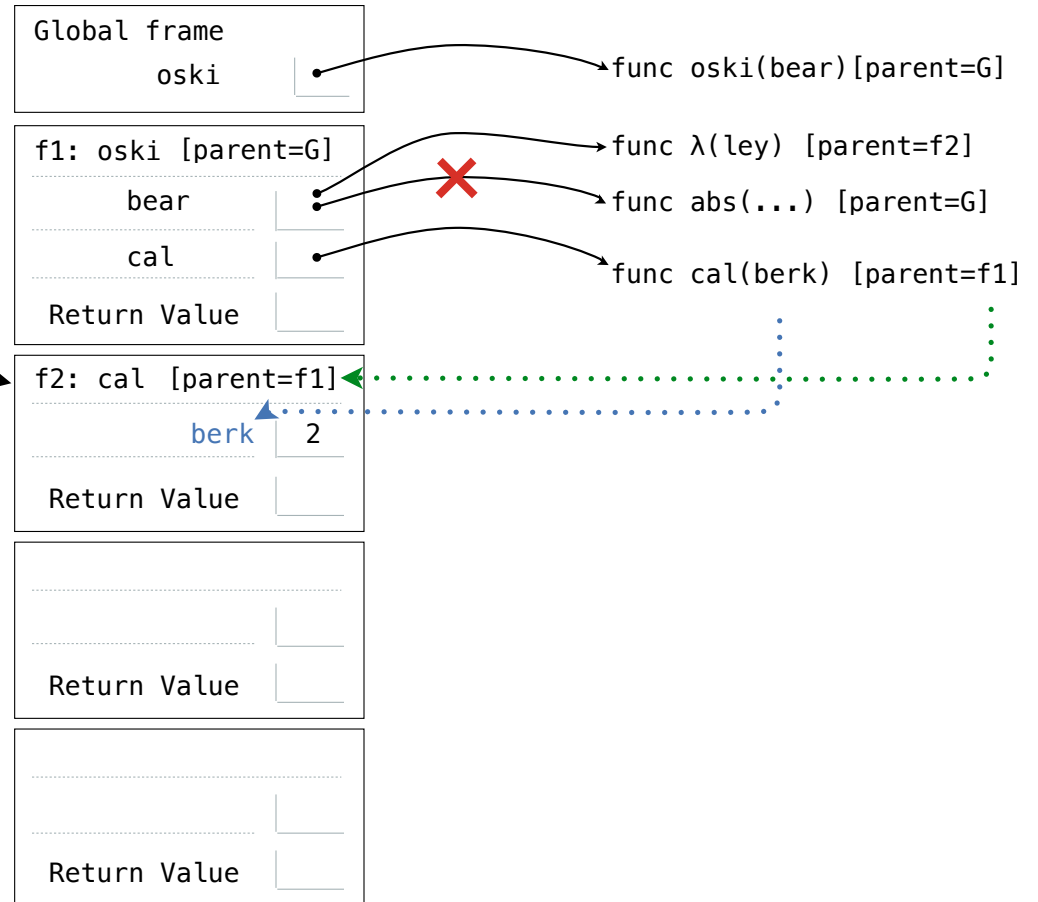
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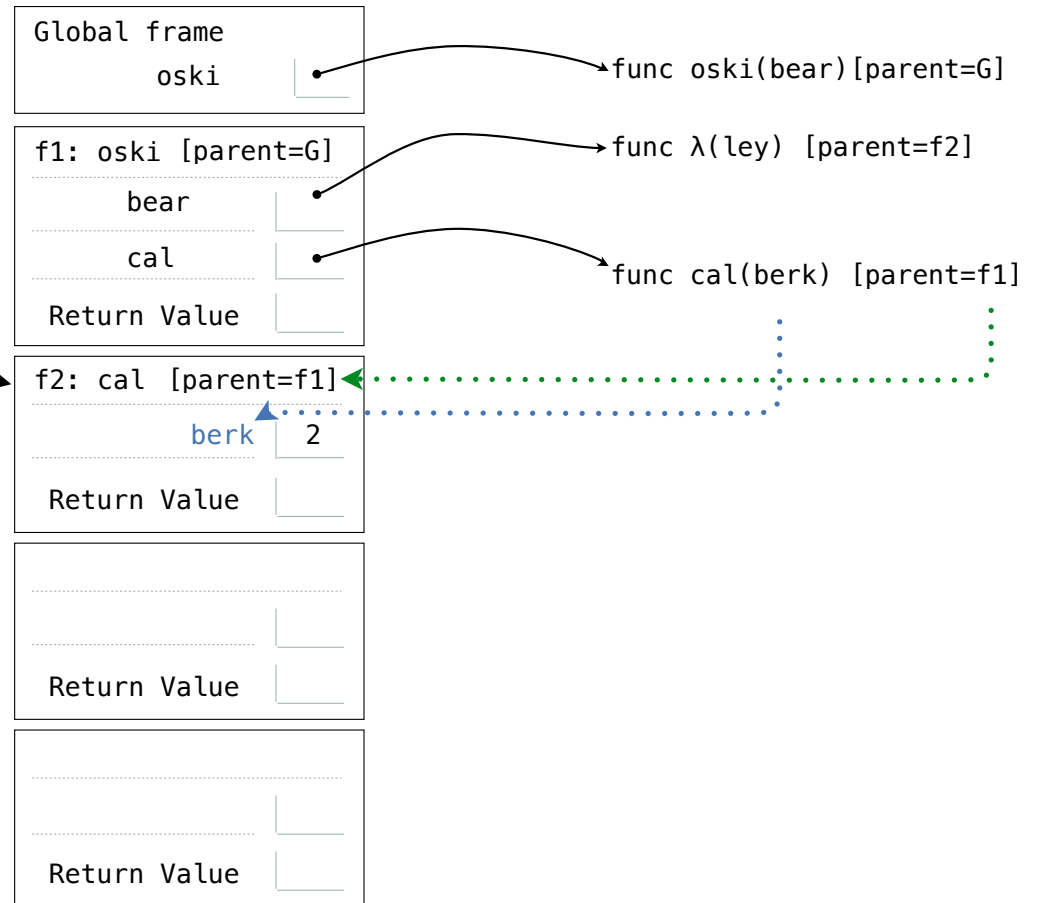
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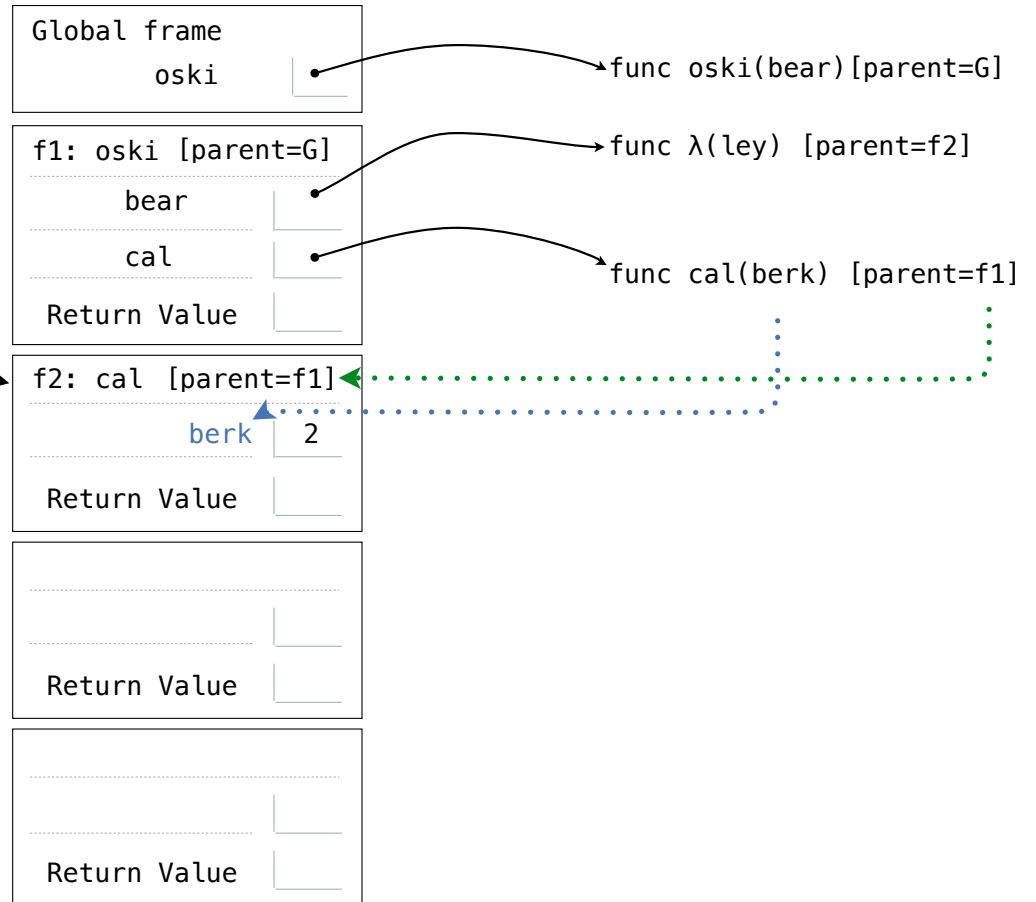
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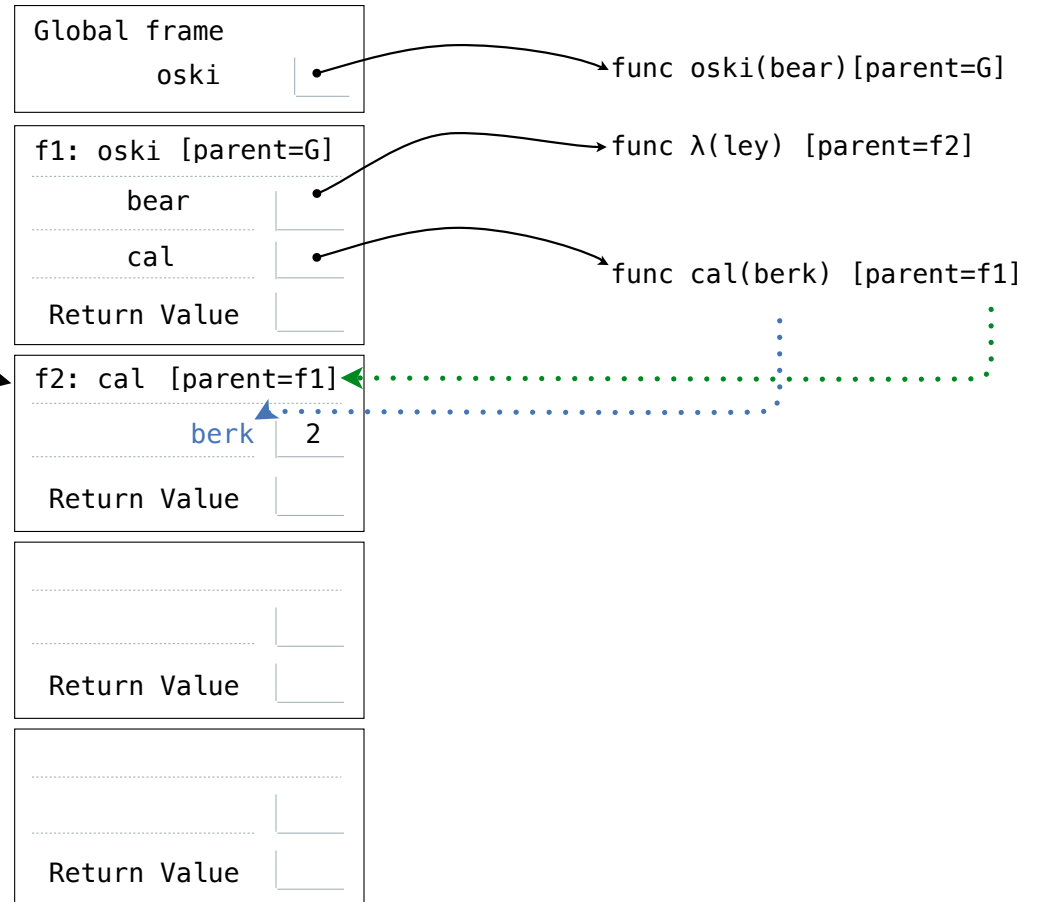
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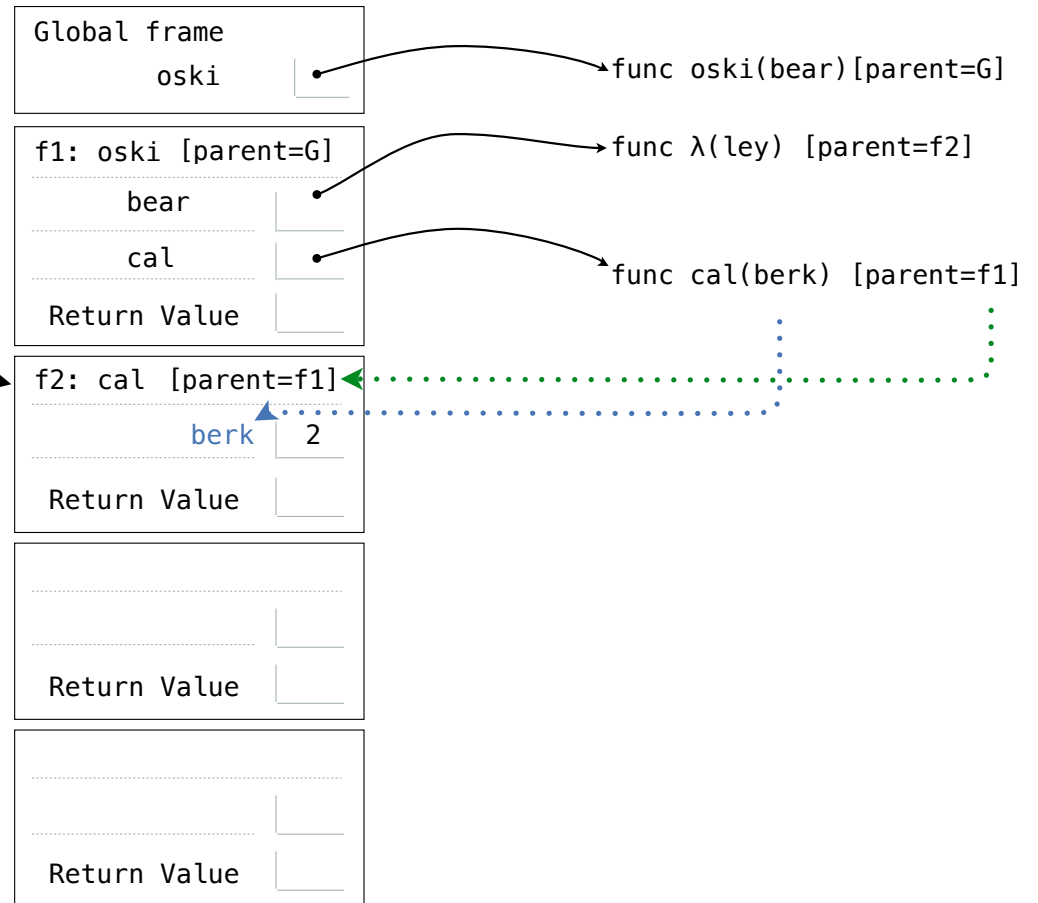
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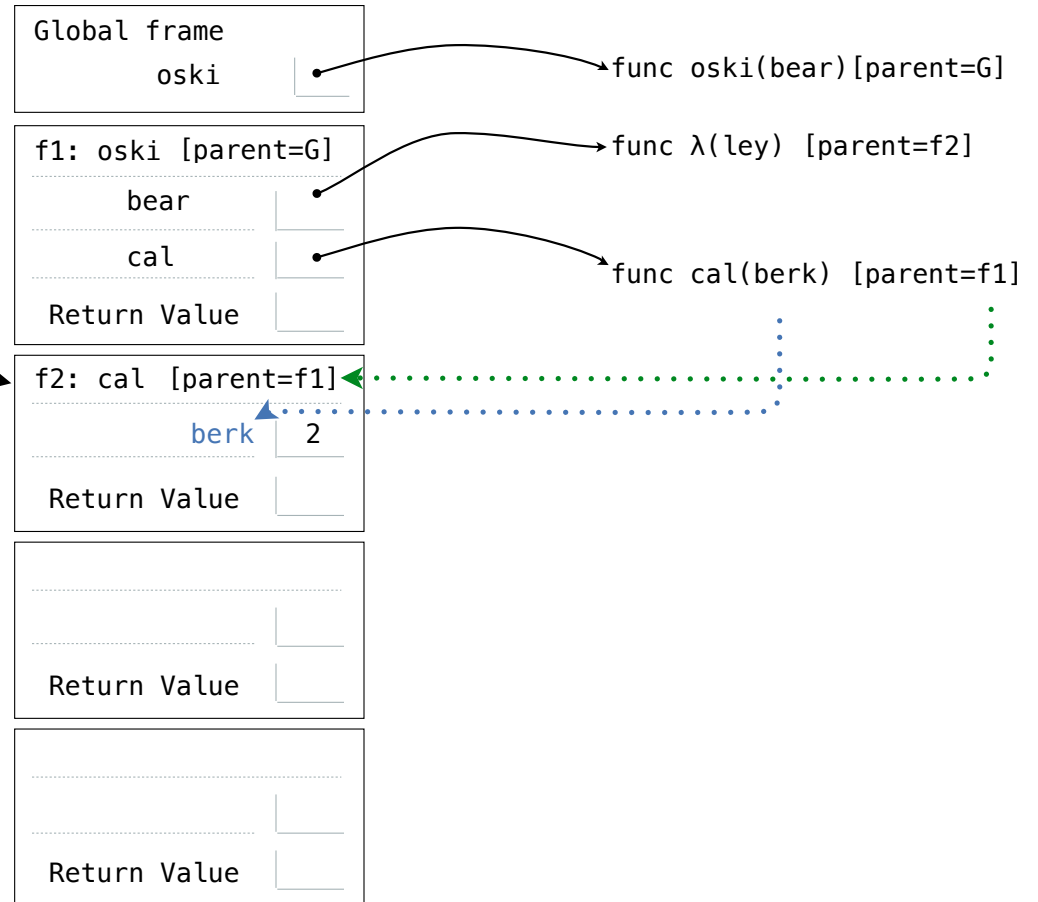
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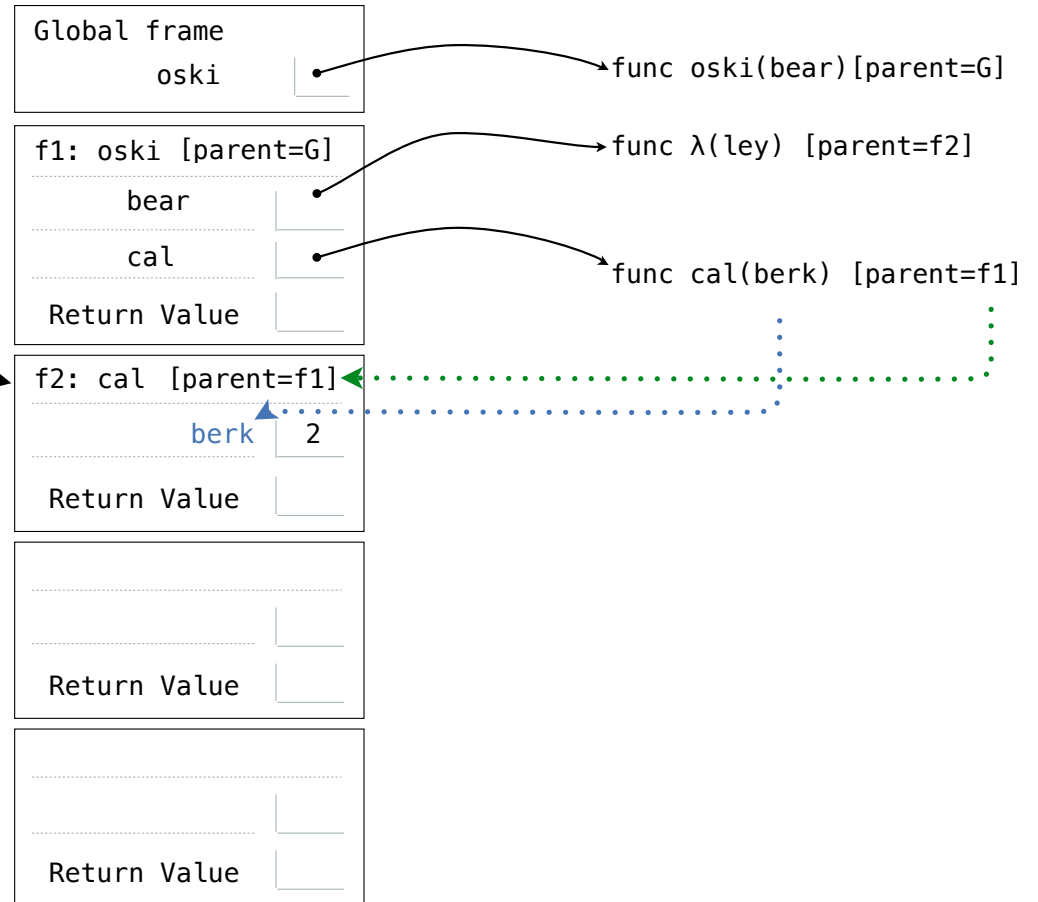
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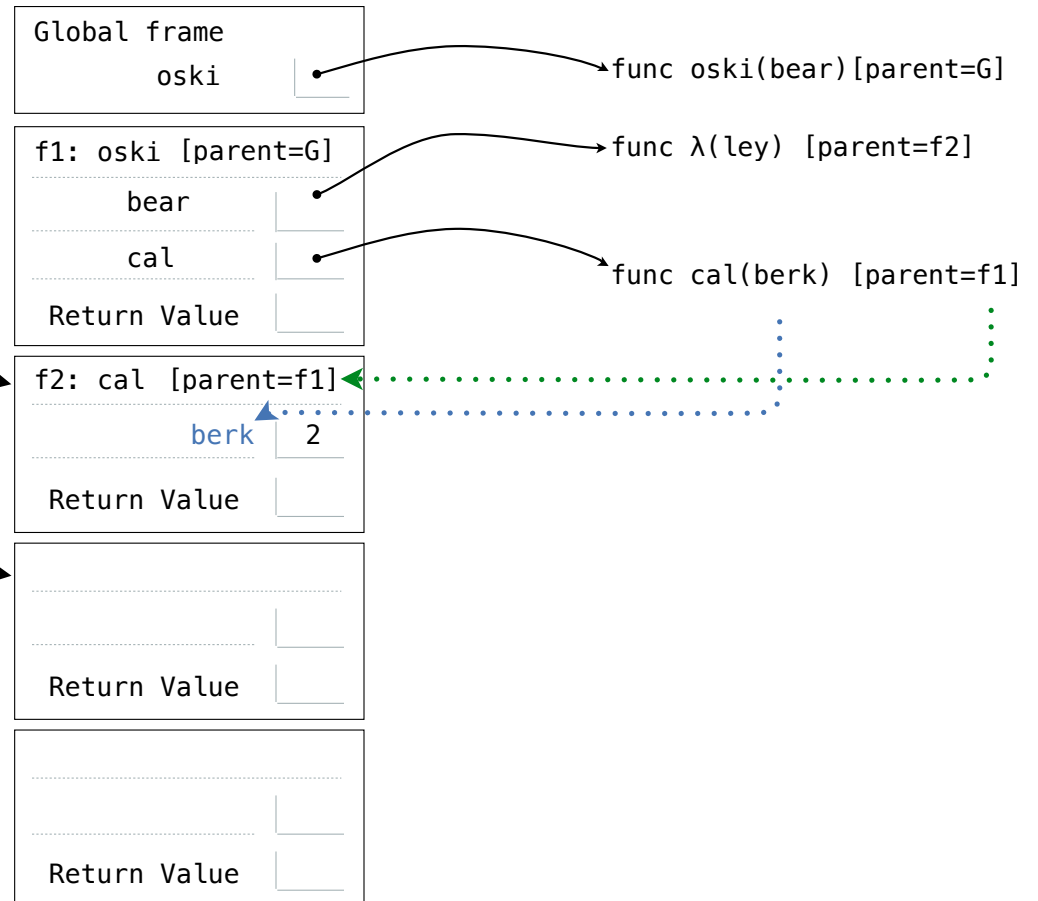
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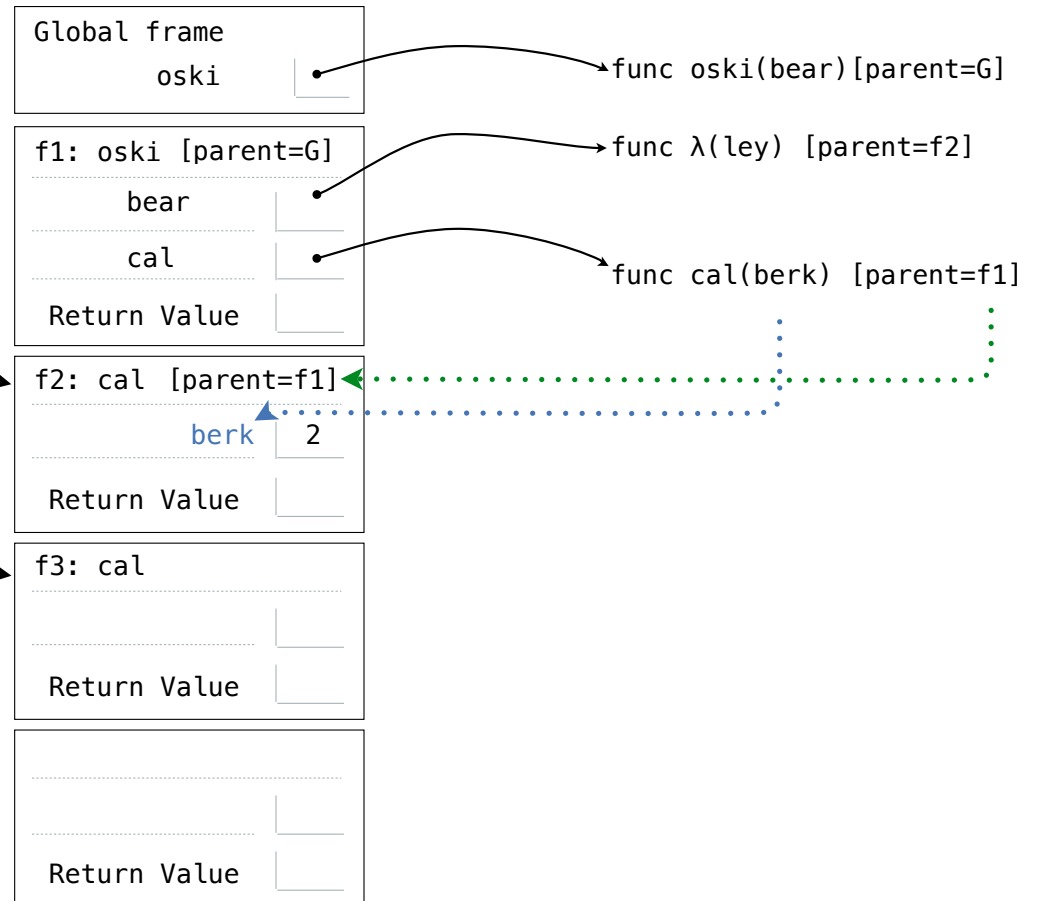
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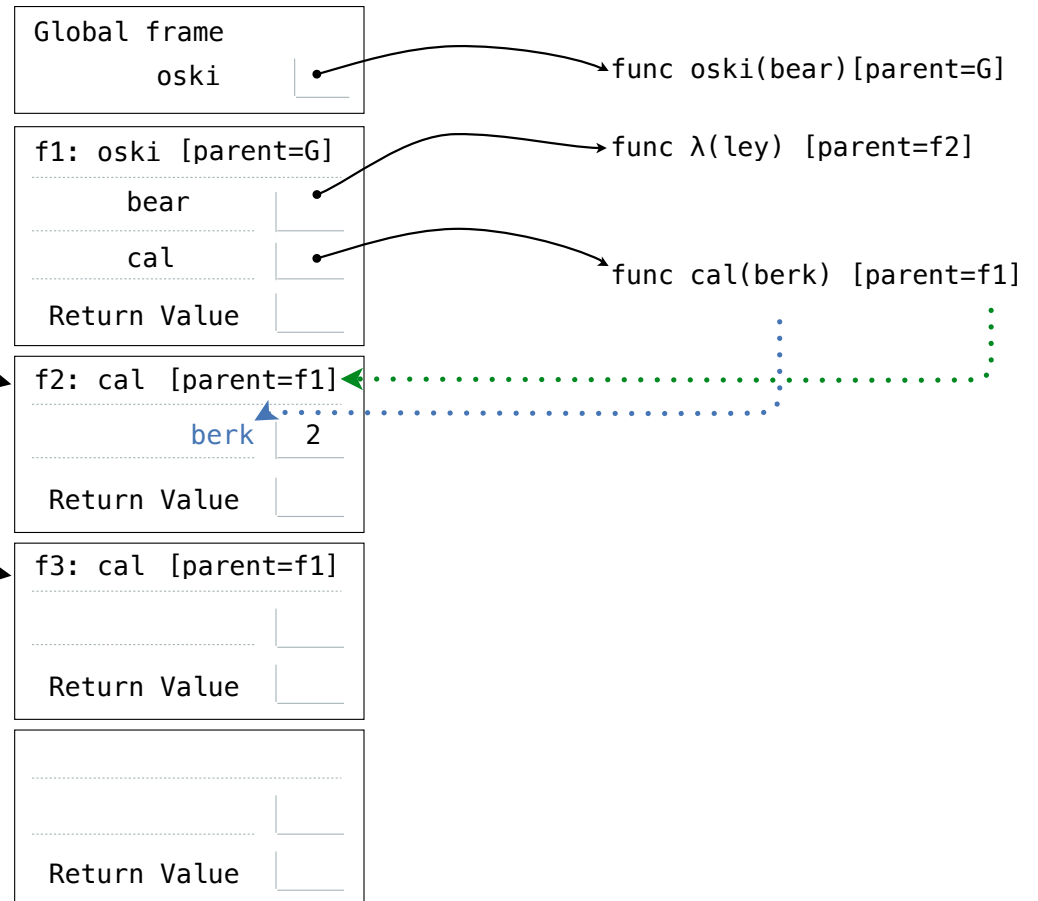
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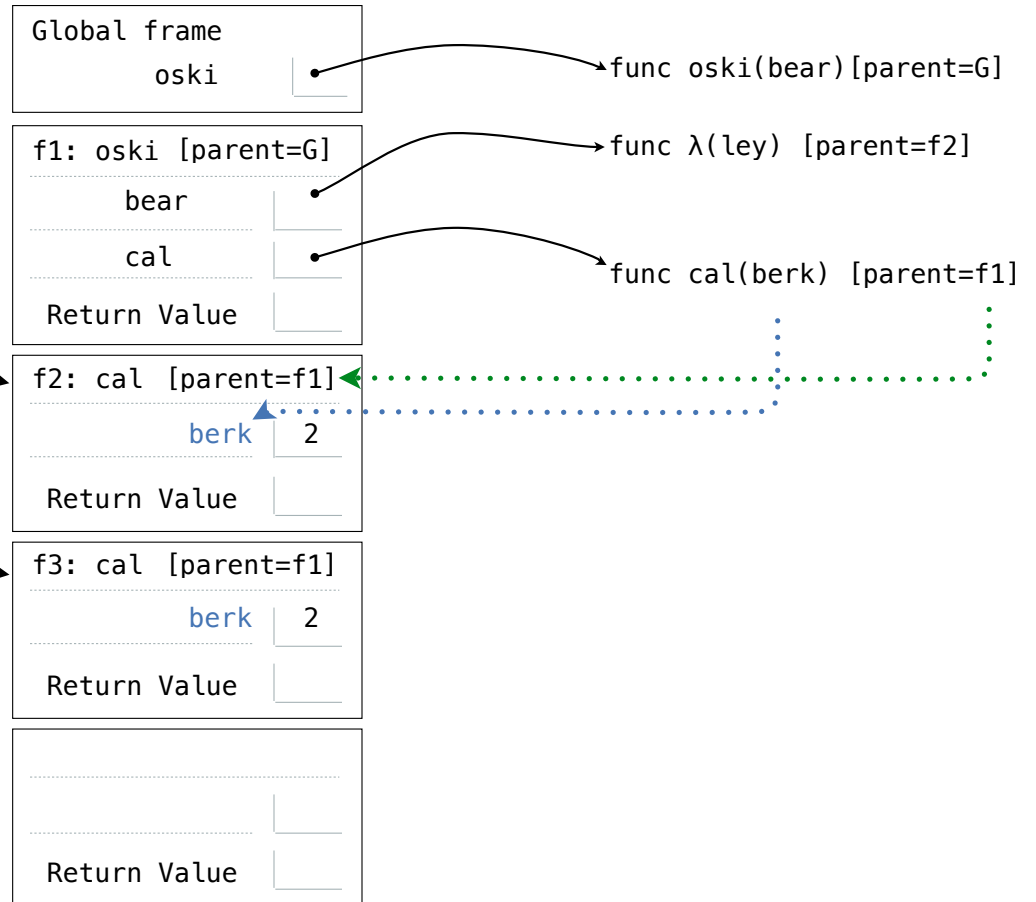
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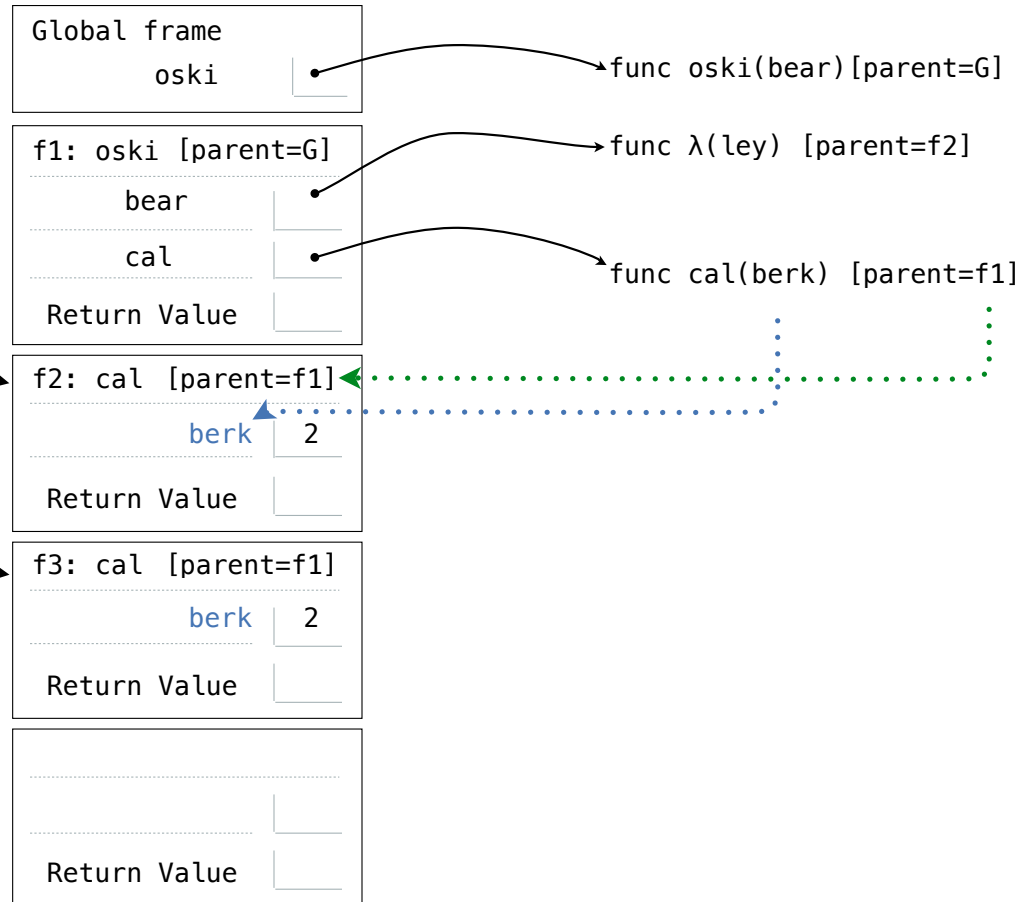
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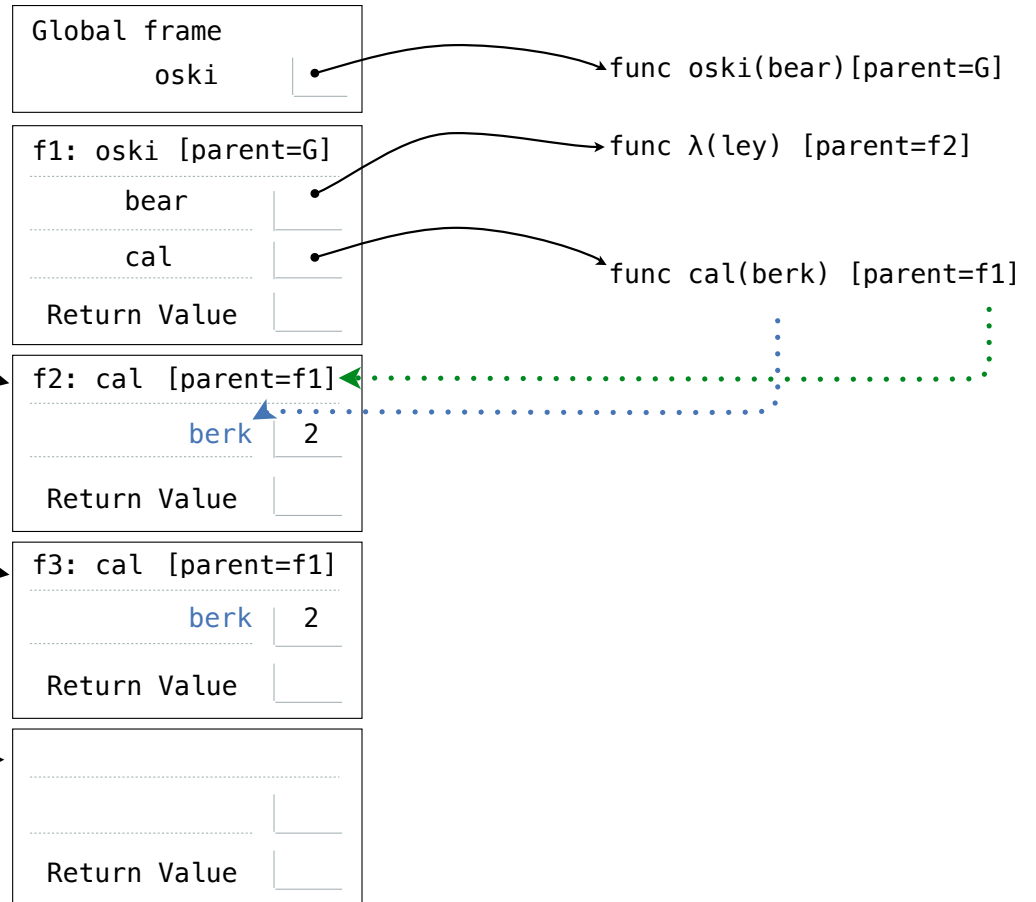
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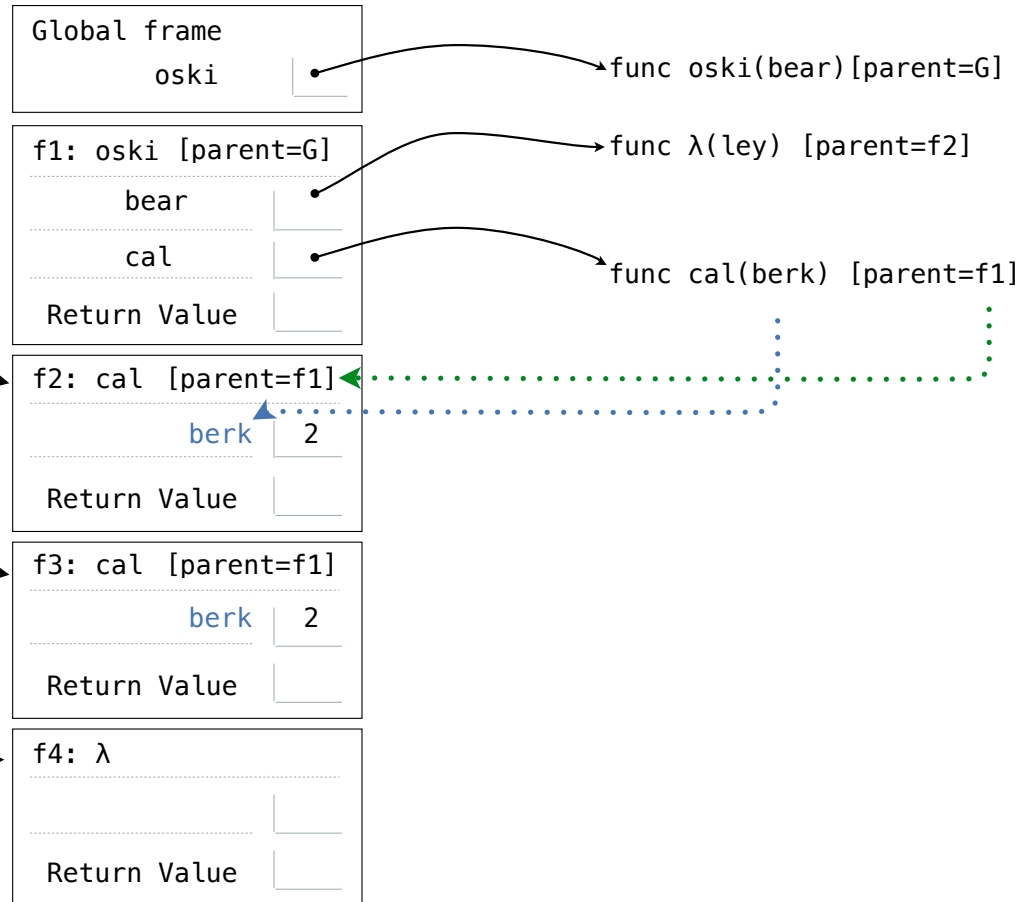
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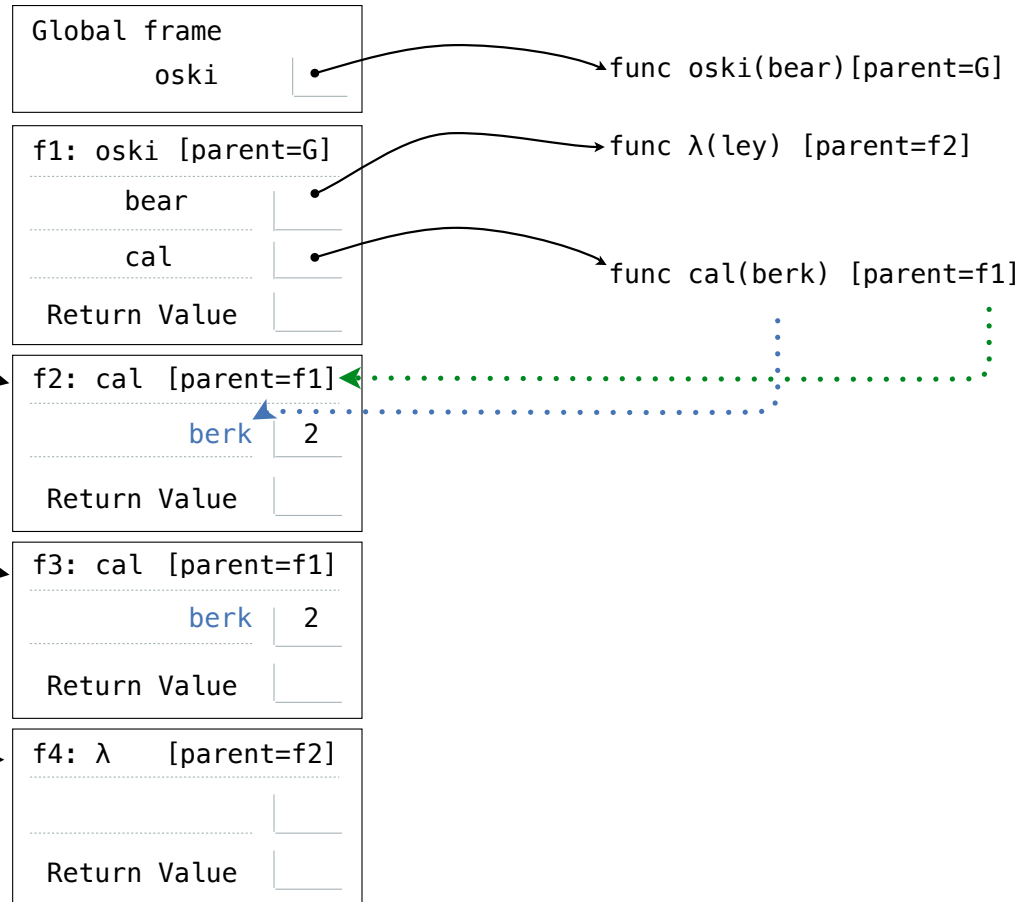
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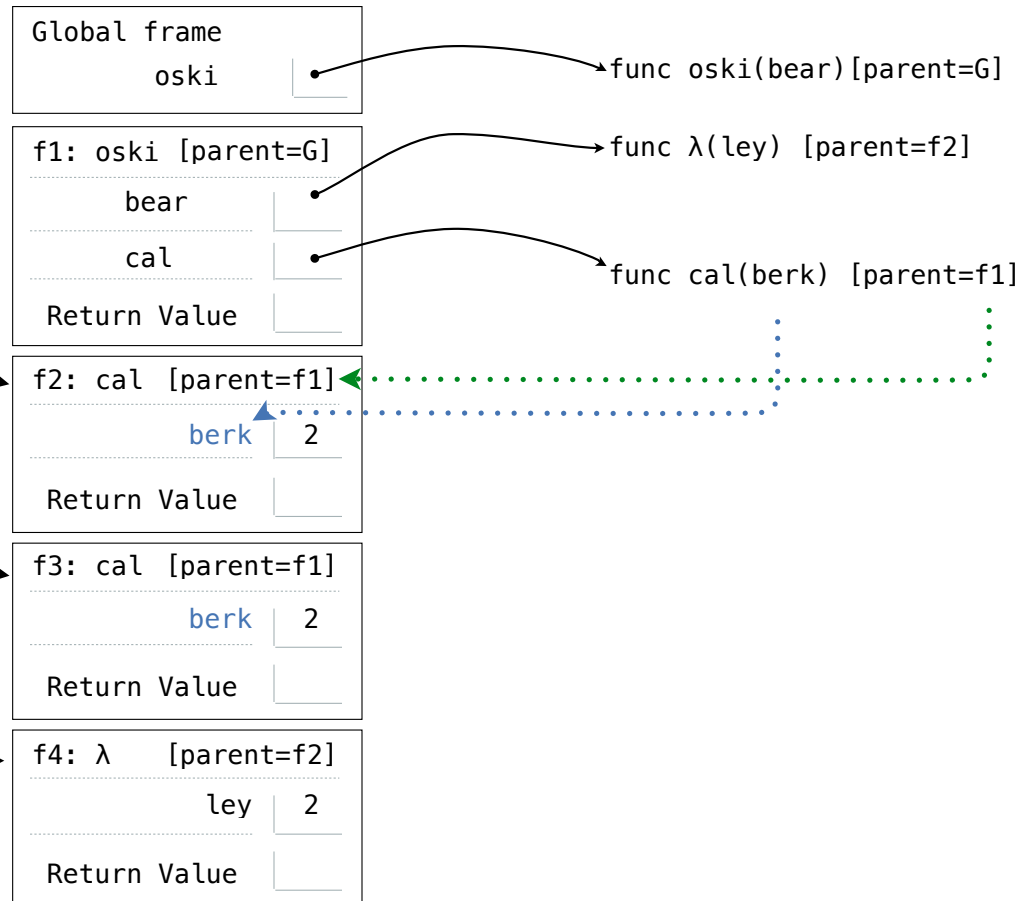
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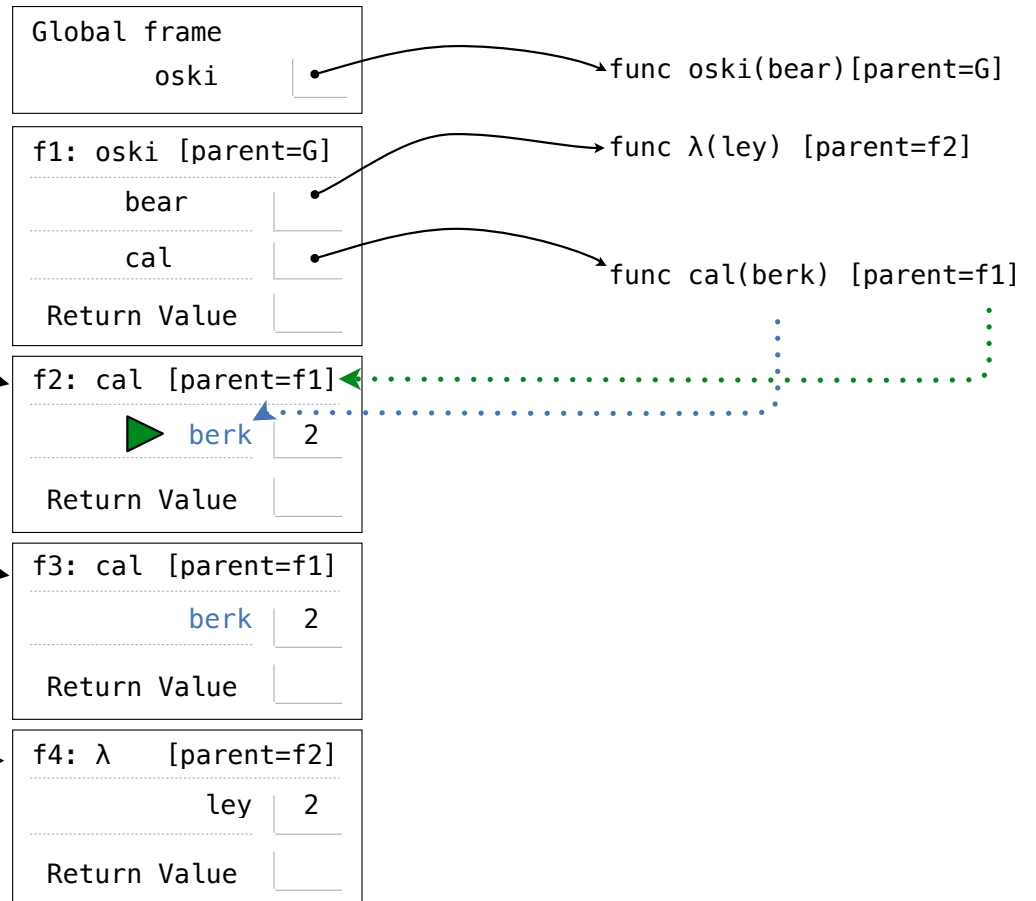
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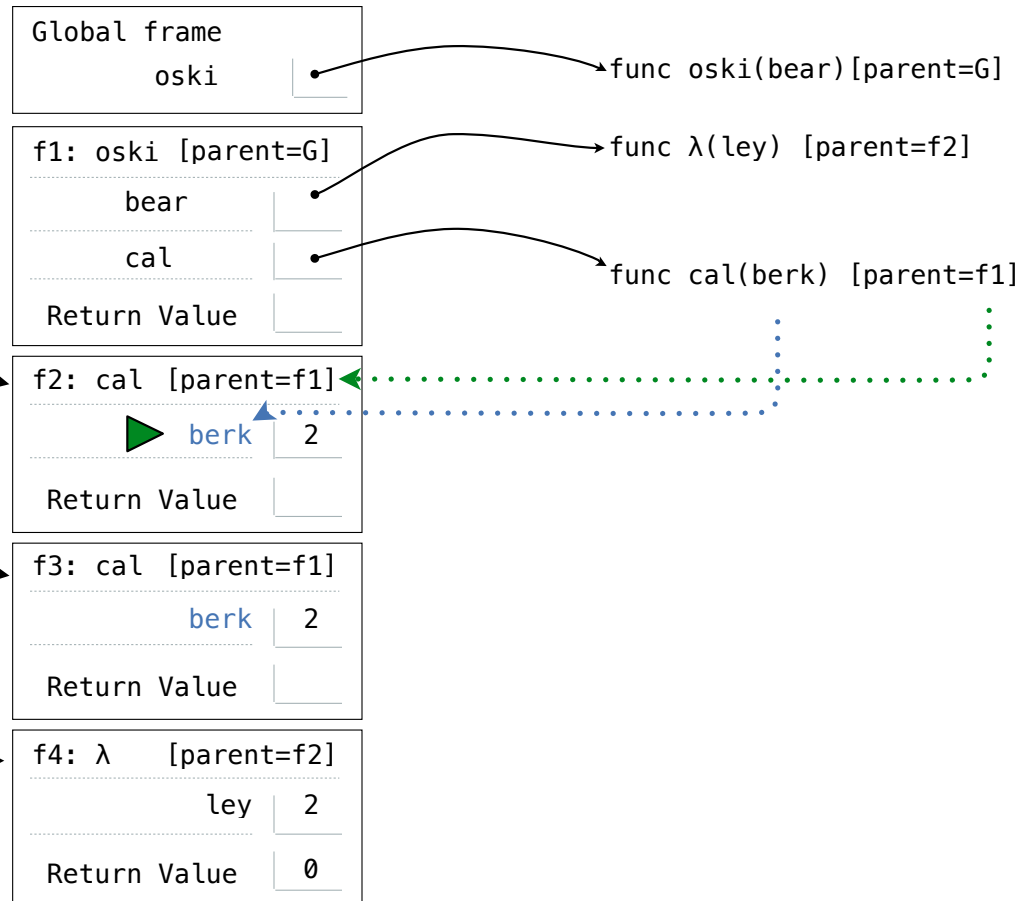
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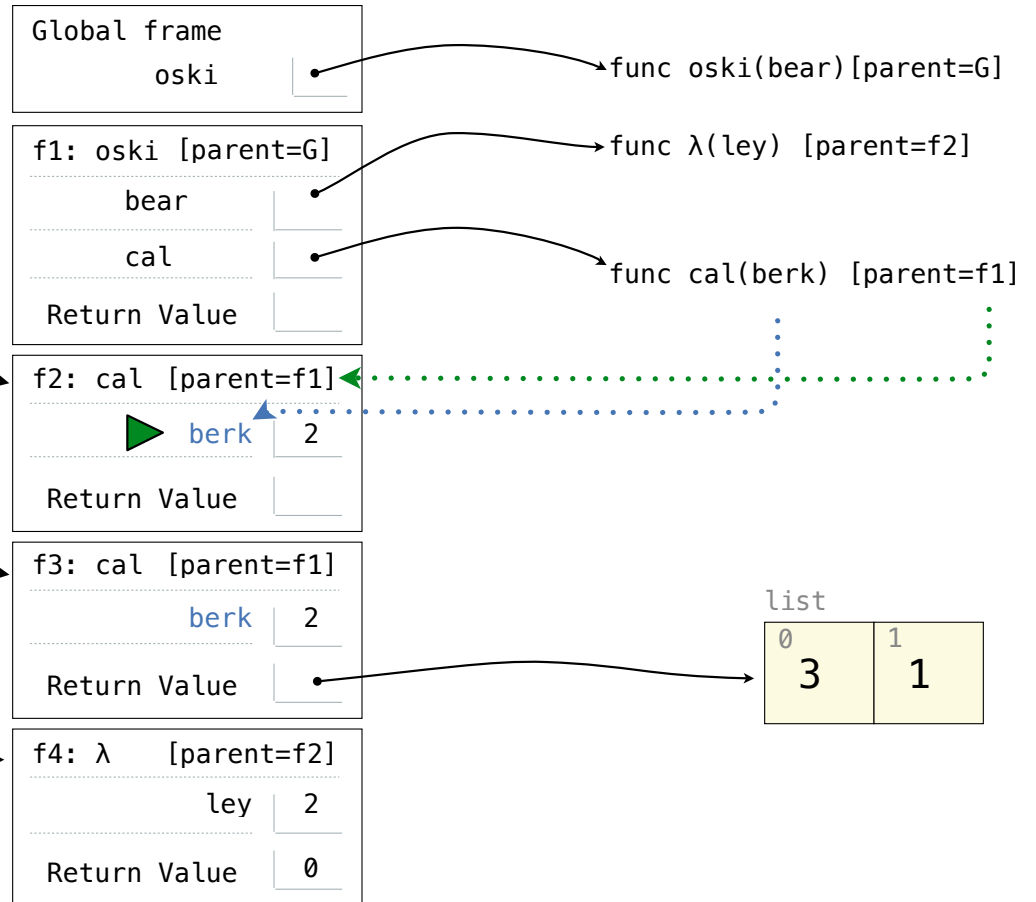
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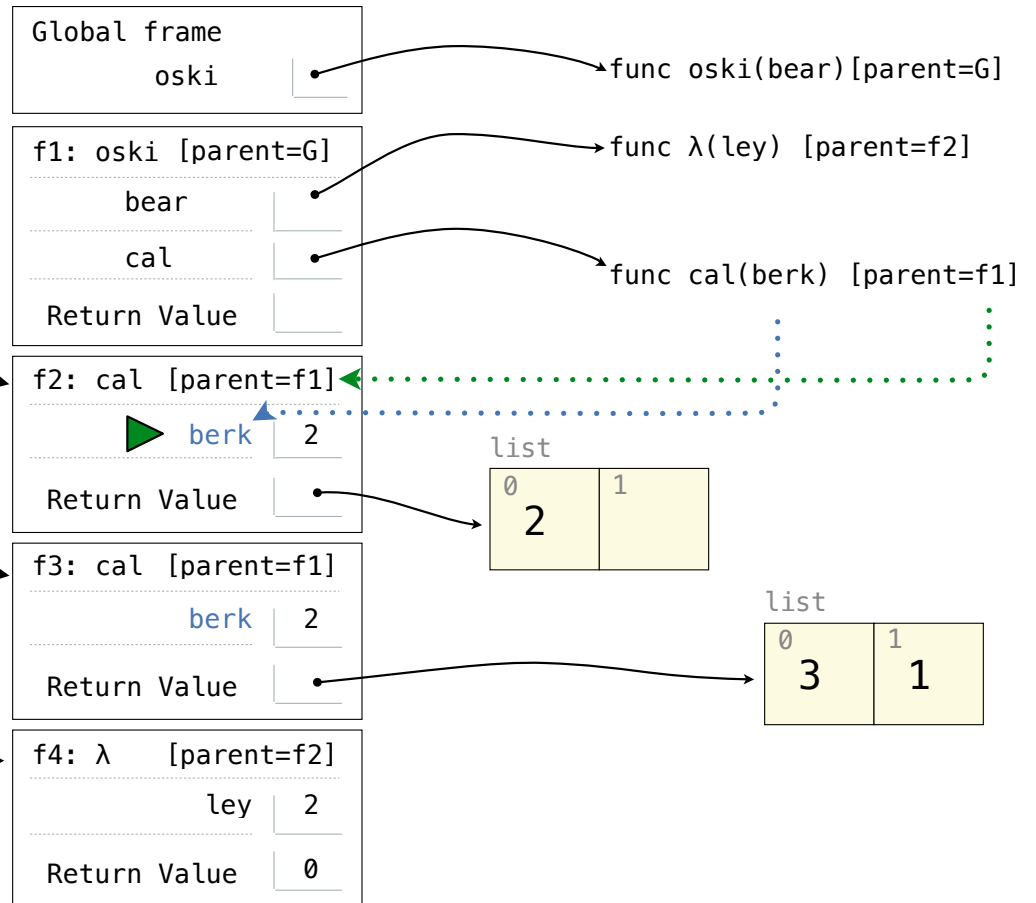
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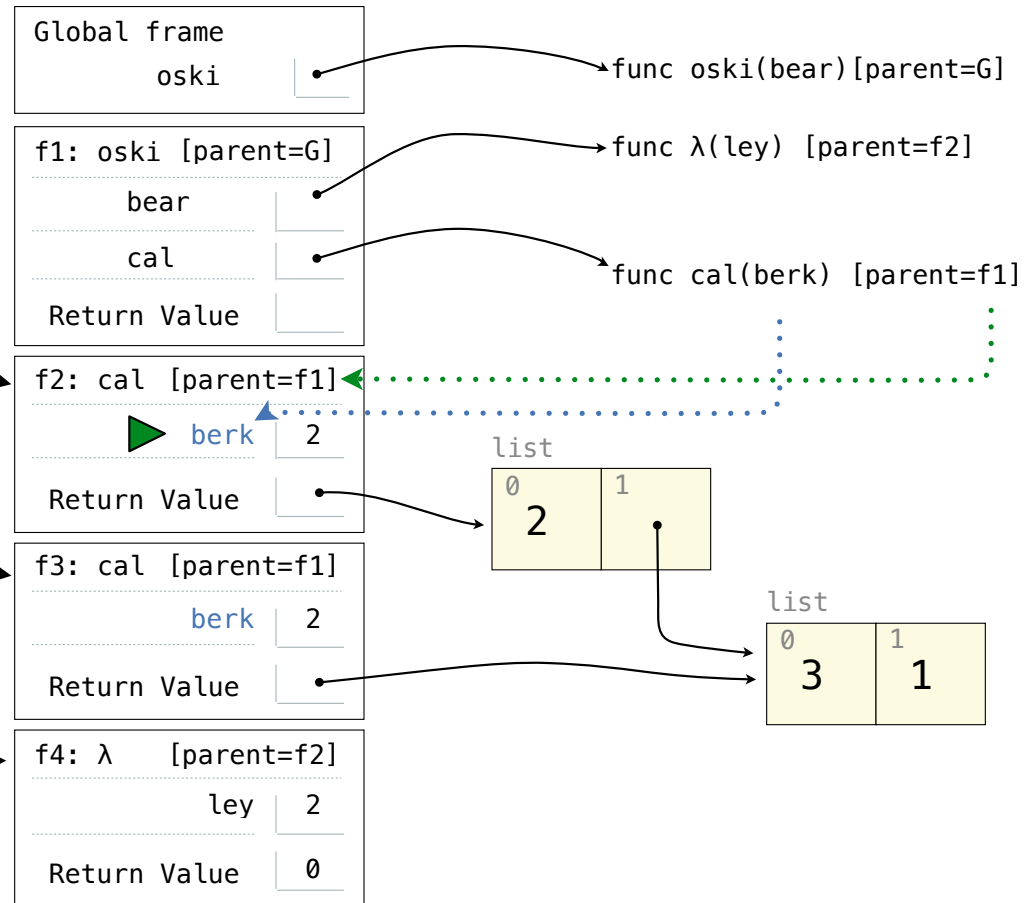
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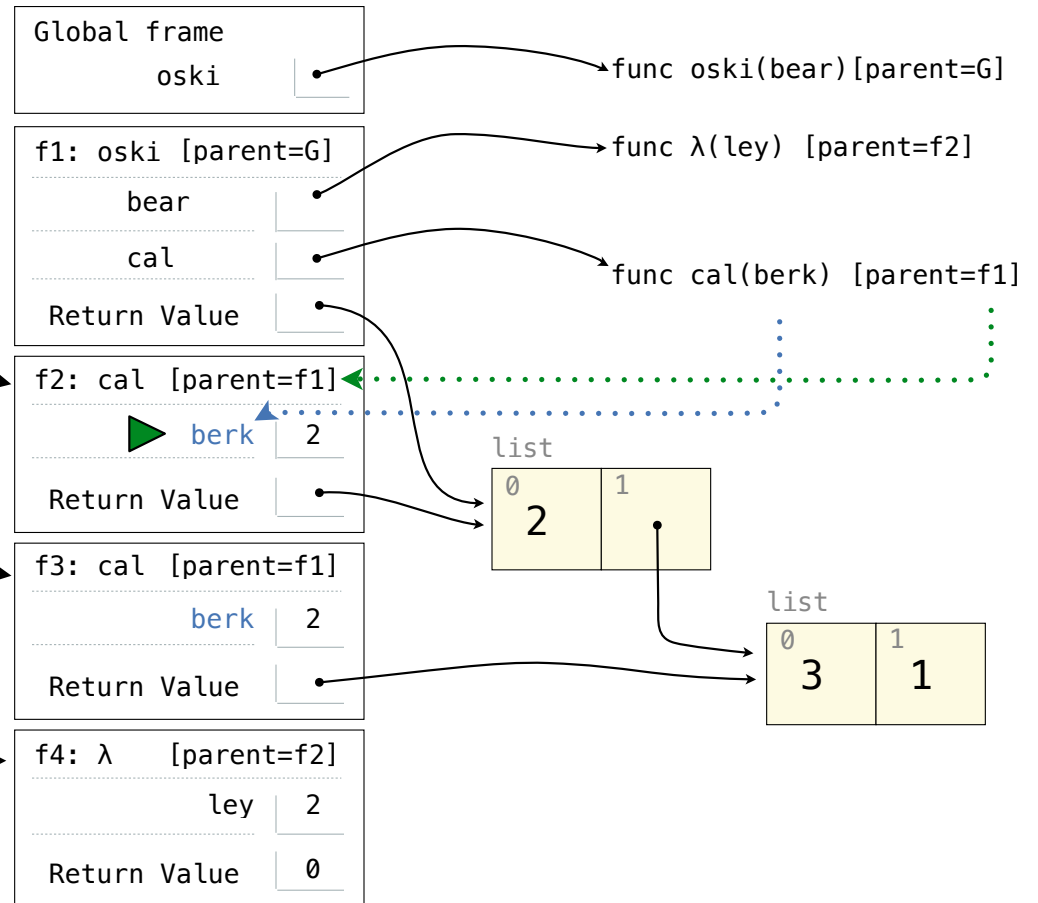
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