

## Tail Calls

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## Announcements

## Dynamic Scope

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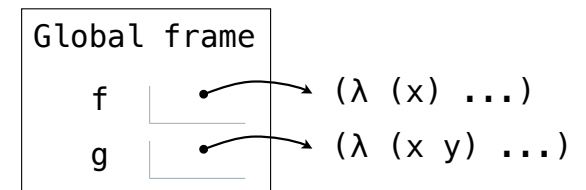
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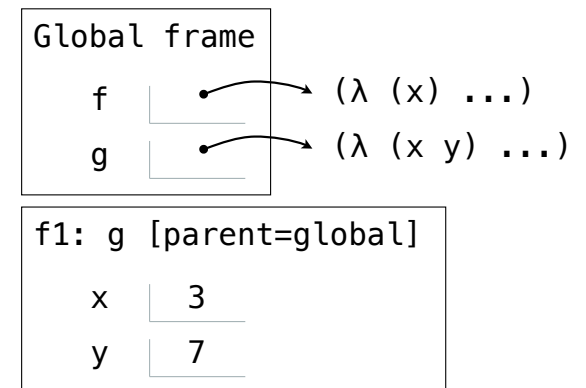
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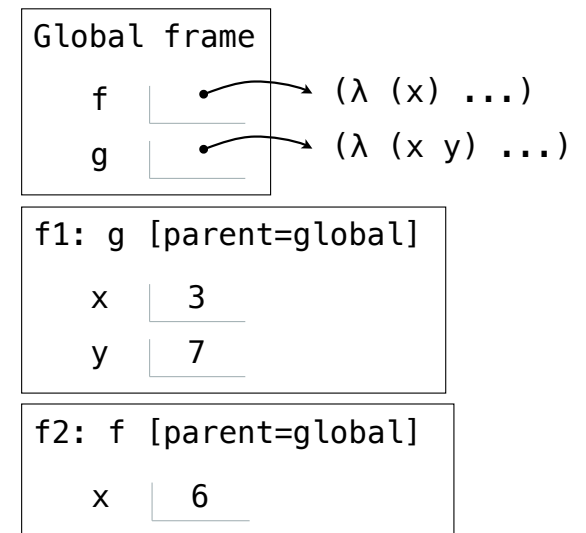
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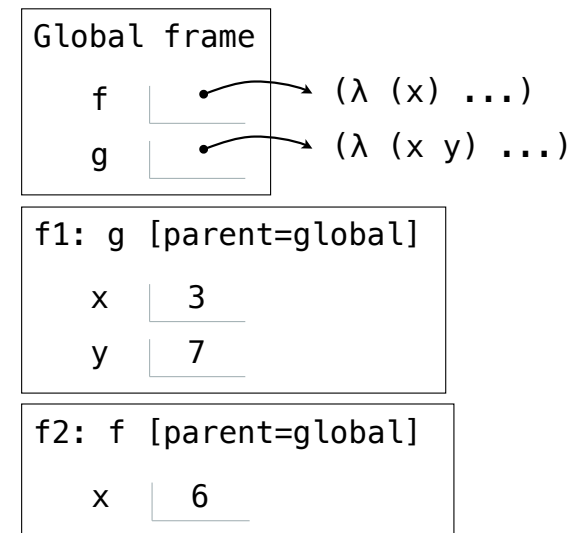
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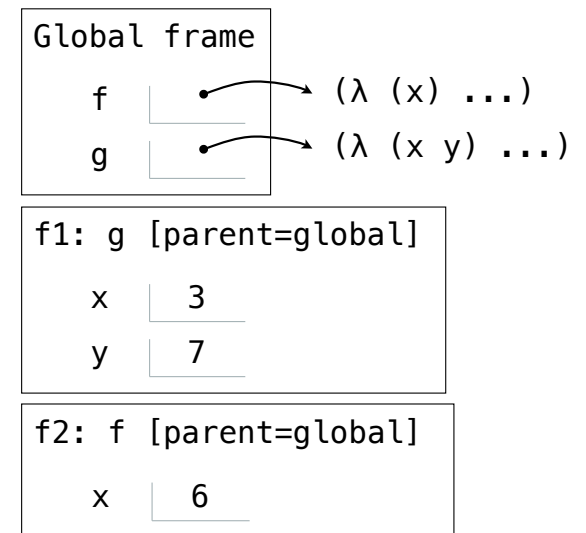
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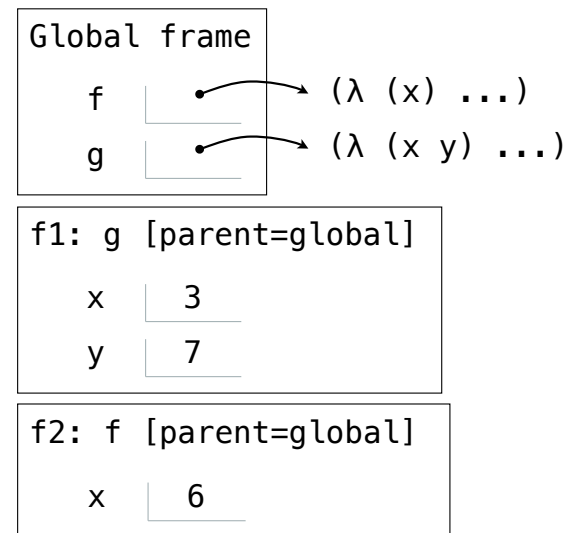
Special form to create dynamically scoped procedures (**mu** special form only exists in Project 4 Scheme)

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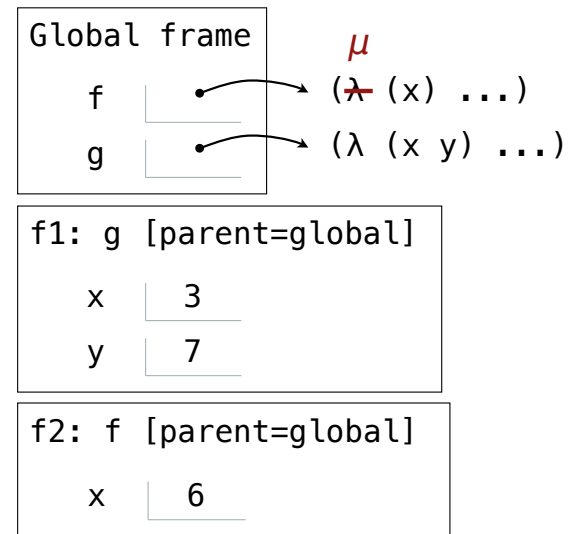
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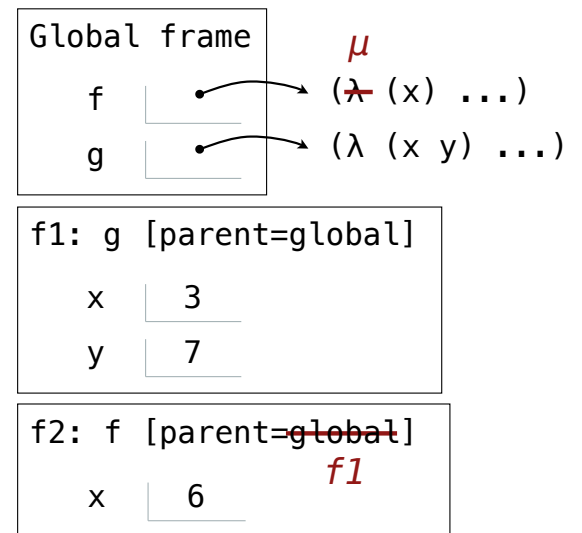
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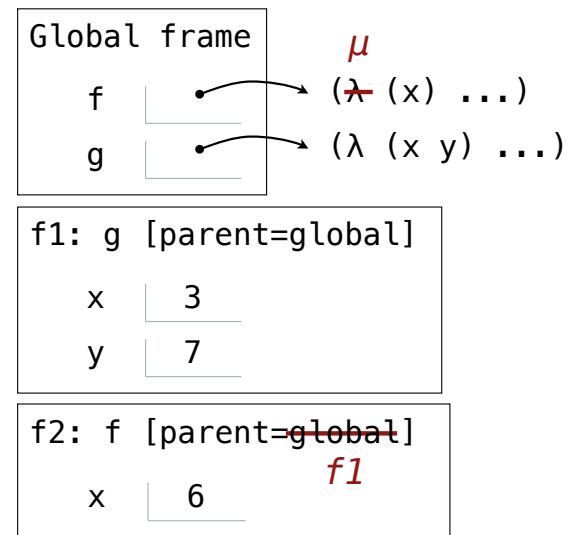
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## Tail Recursion

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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 snippet with annotations. A blue dashed box encloses the entire function body. A red solid box encloses the recursive call expression `(length (cdr s))`. A grey callout bubble with the text "Not a tail context" points to the recursive call, indicating that because it is an argument to the `+` operator, the function must complete its execution after the call returns, meaning more computation is required.

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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))`. 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.

A call expression is not a tail call if more computation is still required in the calling procedure

Linear recursive procedures can often be re-written to use tail calls

```
(define (length-tail s)
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## Example: Length of a List

---

```
(define (length s)
  (if (null? s) 0
      (+ 1 (length (cdr s)))))
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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 `(+ 1 ...)` expression. A grey speech bubble with the text "Not a tail context" points to the red box, indicating that because more computation (adding 1) is required after the recursive call, it is not a tail call.

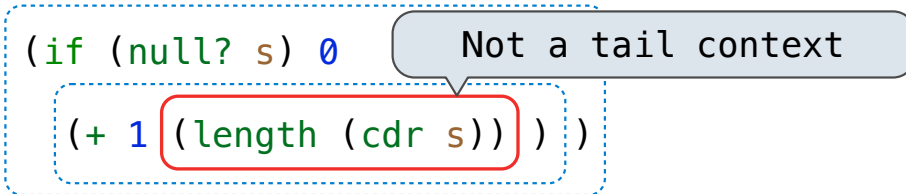
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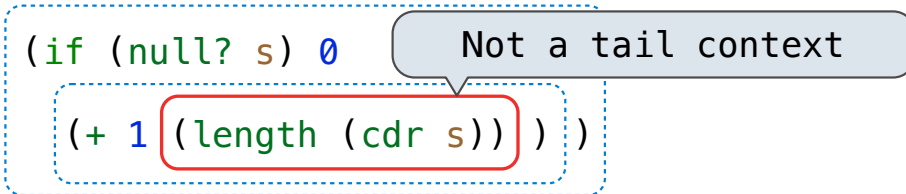
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A diagram illustrating why the recursive call in the 'length' function is not a tail call. A blue dashed box encloses the entire function body. A red box highlights the recursive call '(length (cdr s))'. A grey speech bubble with the text 'Not a tail context' points to the red box, indicating that because the result of the recursive call is used in an addition, more computation is required after the call returns.

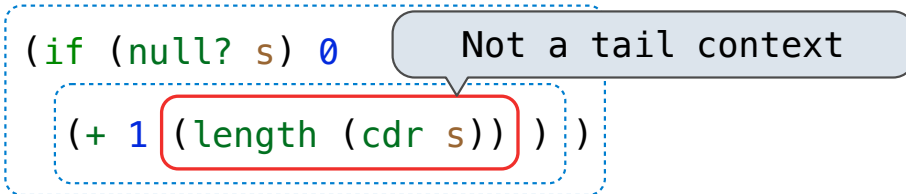
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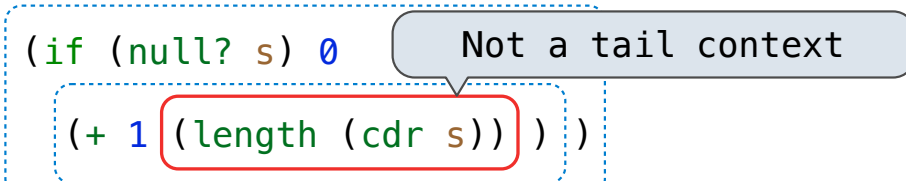
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## Eval with Tail Call Optimization

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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?

;; Compute the length of s.

```
(define (length s)
  (+ 1 (if (null? s)
           -1
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```

;; Return the nth Fibonacci number.

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

;; Return whether s contains v.

```
(define (contains s v)
  (if (null? s)
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## Map and Reduce

## Example: Reduce

---

## Example: Reduce

---

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

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---

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

## Example: Reduce

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(define (reduce procedure s start)
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Recursive call is a tail call

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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))) ) )

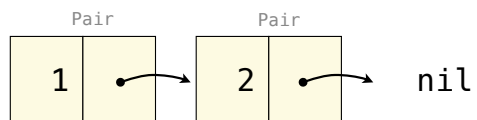
(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```

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

---

```
(define (map procedure s)
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      nil
      (cons (procedure (car s))
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```

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



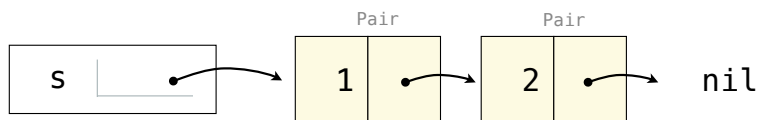


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

---

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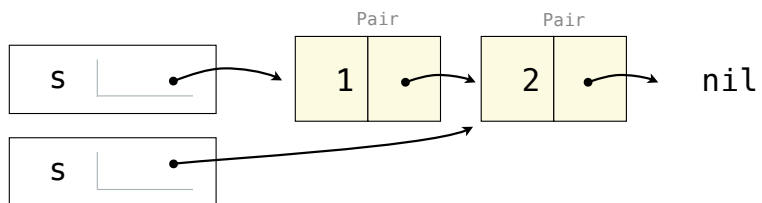
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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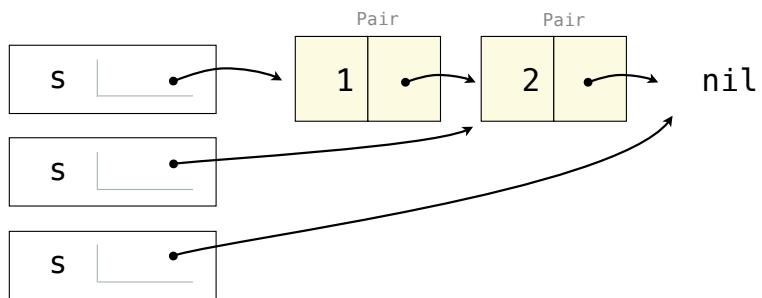
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
```



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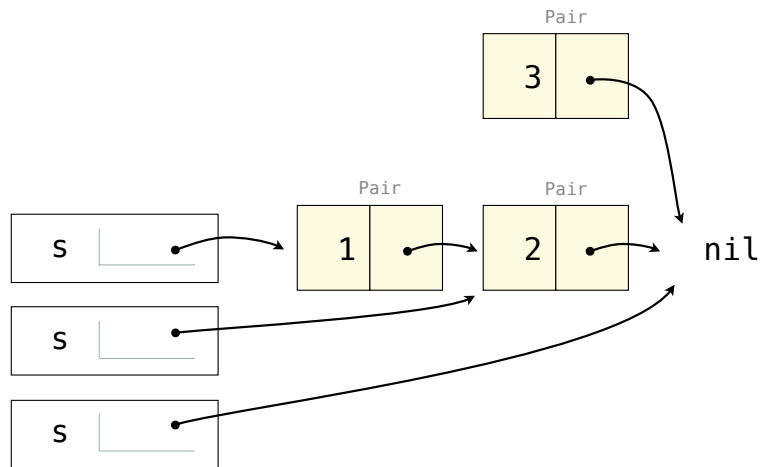
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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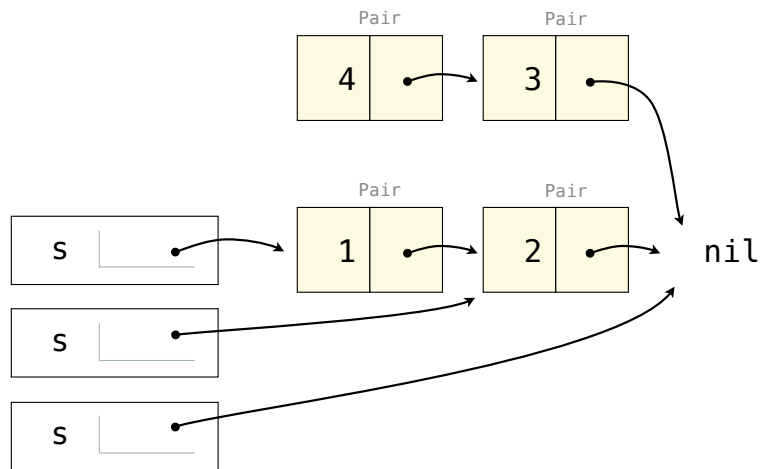
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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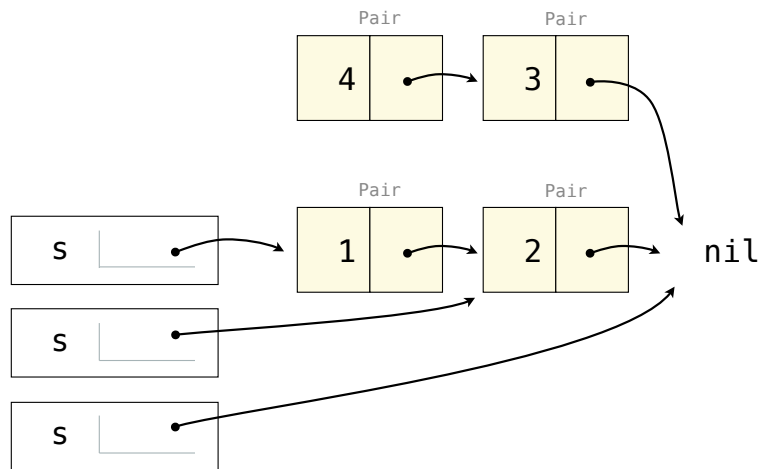
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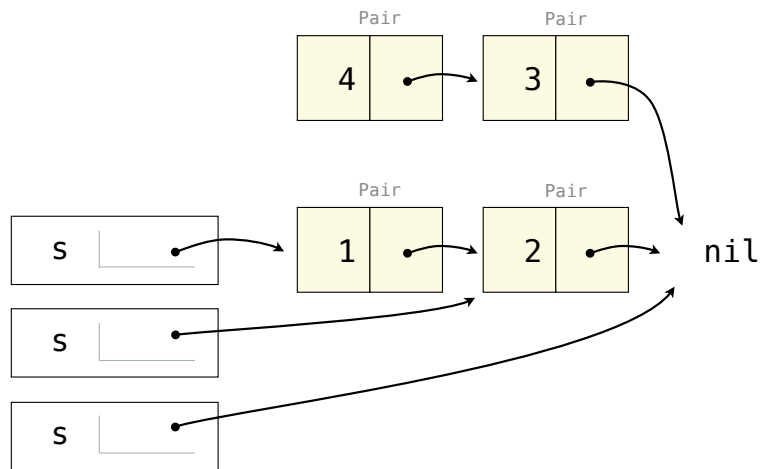
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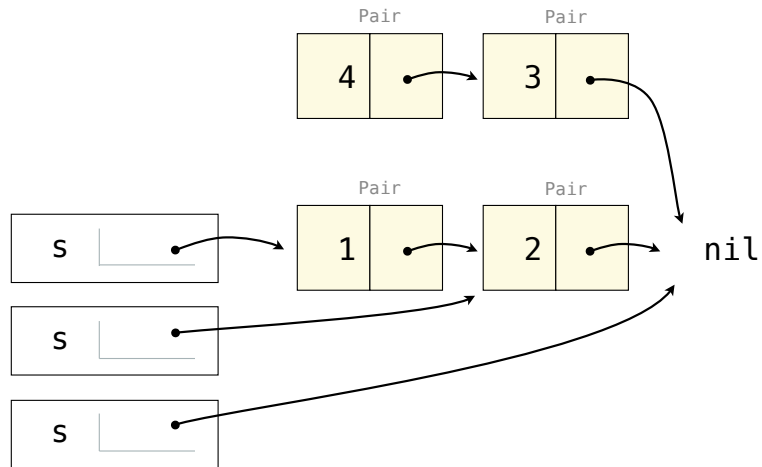


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(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))
```



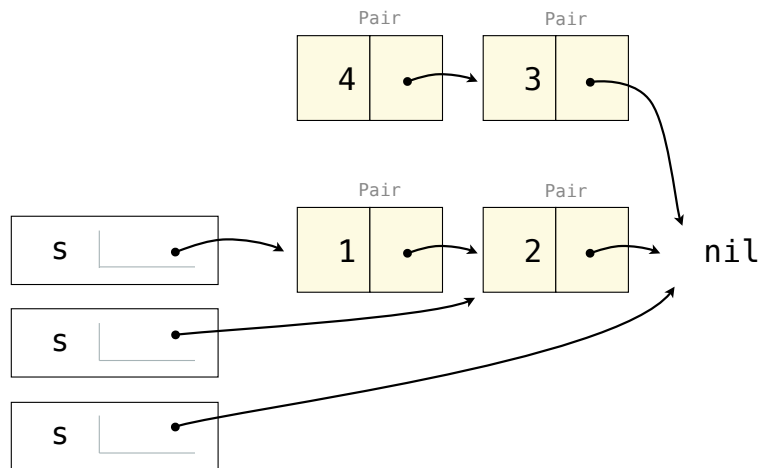


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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

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

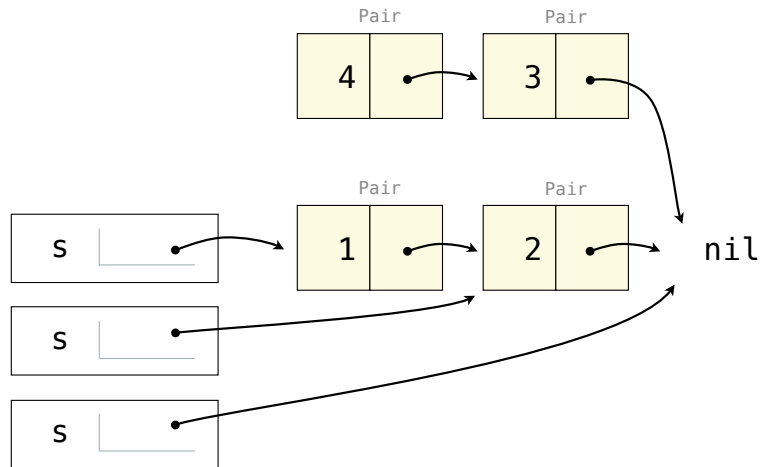


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

```
(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))
```

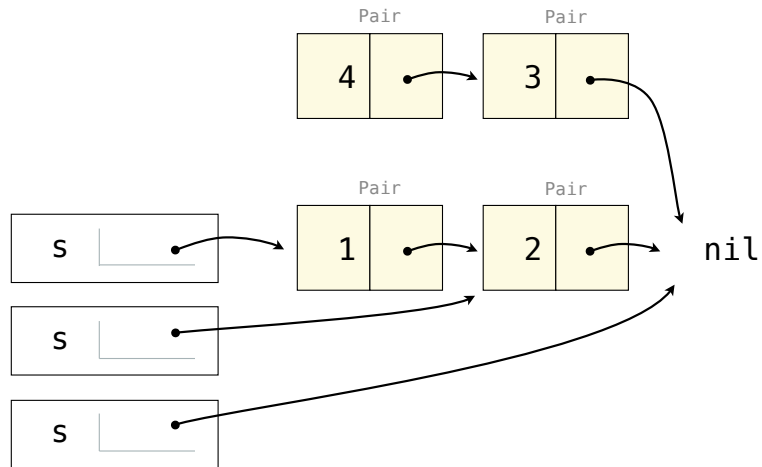


## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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

```
(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))
```

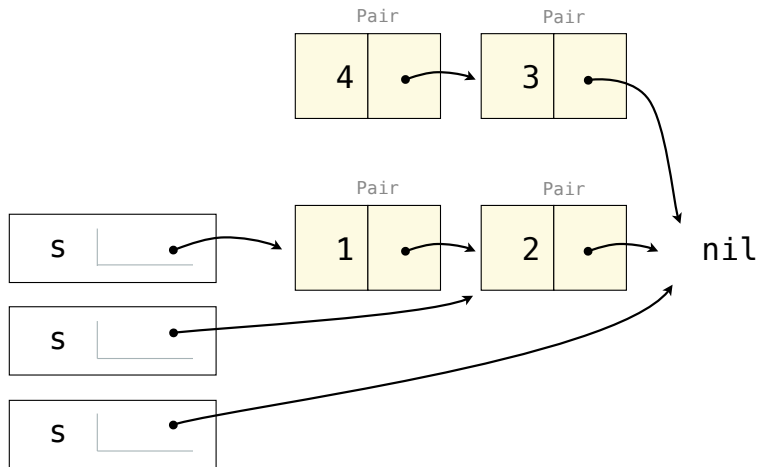
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
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## Example: Map with Only a Constant Number of Frames

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

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



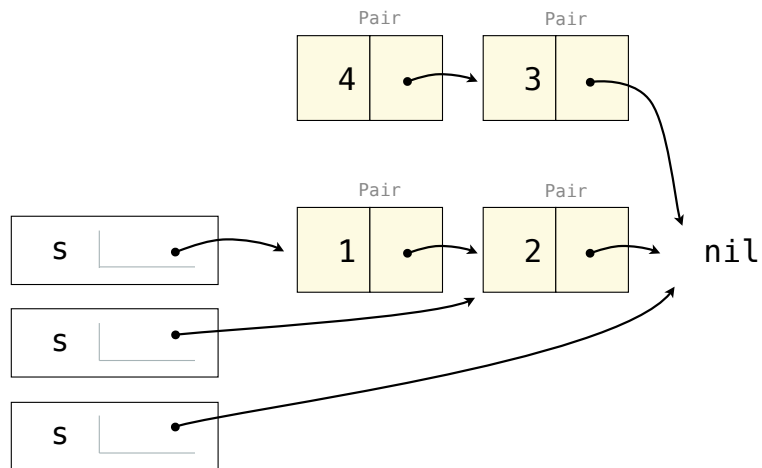
```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
```

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

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

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

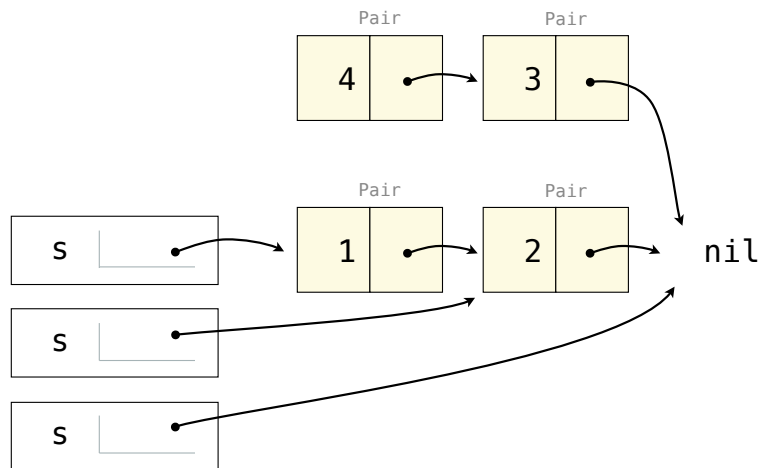
```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m))))
  (map-reverse (cdr s)
               (cons (procedure (car s))
                     m)))
```



## 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))
```

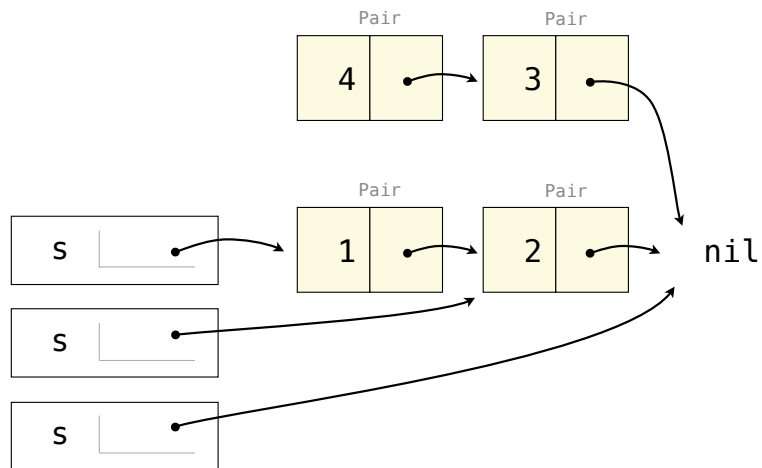


```
(define (map procedure s)
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```

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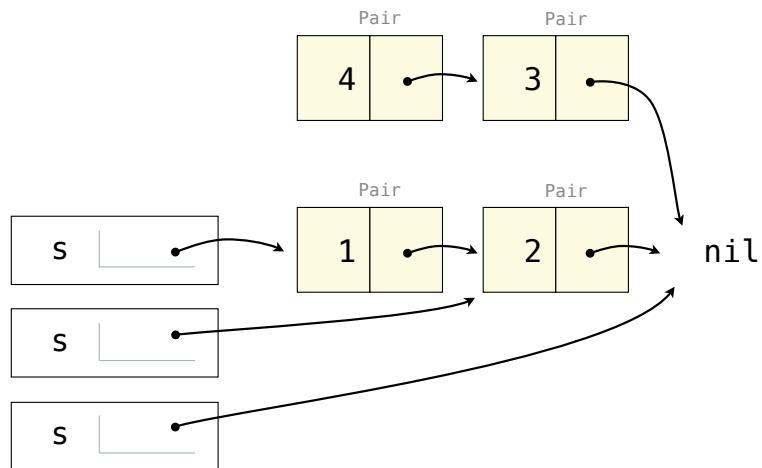


```
(define (map procedure s)
  (define (map-reverse s m)
    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m))) )
  (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
```

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(define (map procedure s)
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```
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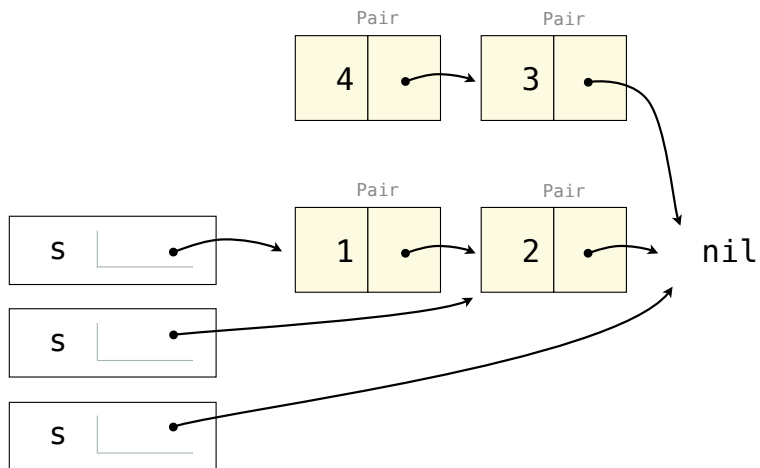
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```
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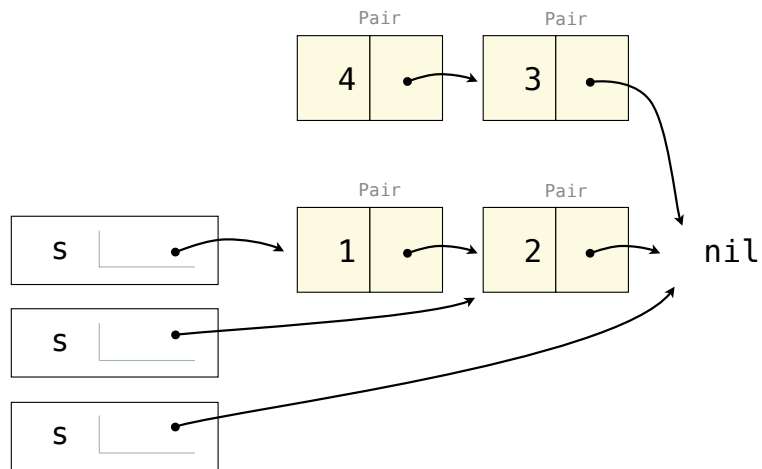
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        (map-reverse (cdr s)
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                            m)))
    )
  (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
```

```
(define (reverse s)
```

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

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



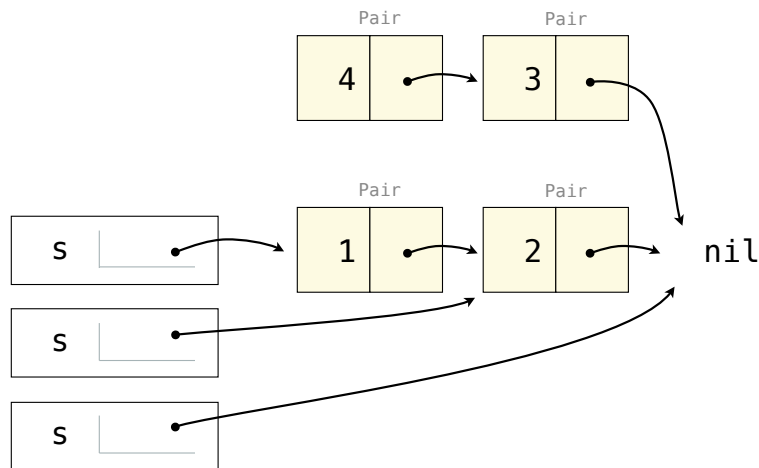
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    (if (null? s)
        m
        (map-reverse (cdr s)
                      (cons (procedure (car s))
                            m)))
    (reverse (map-reverse s nil)))
```

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

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

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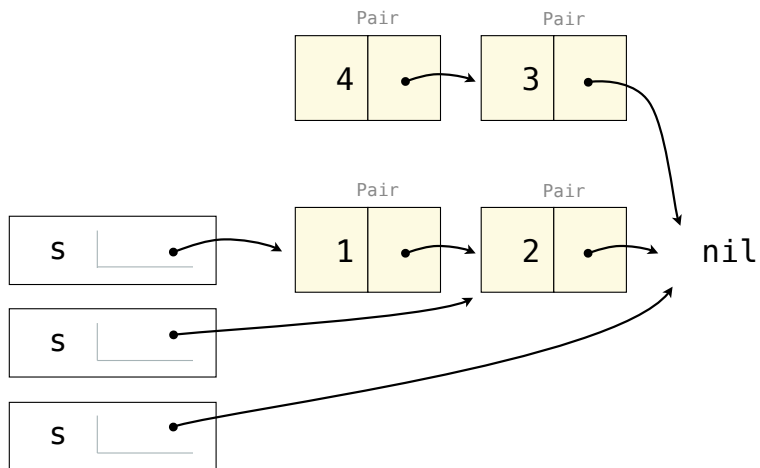
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    (if (null? s)
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    )
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```

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

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(define (map procedure s)
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```

```
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```



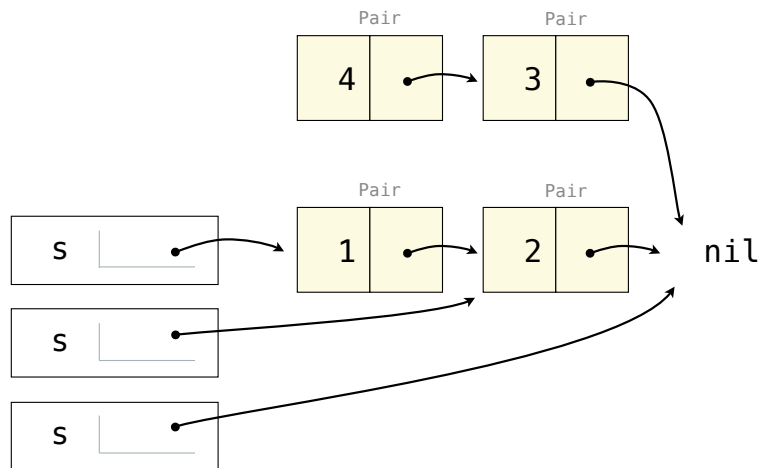
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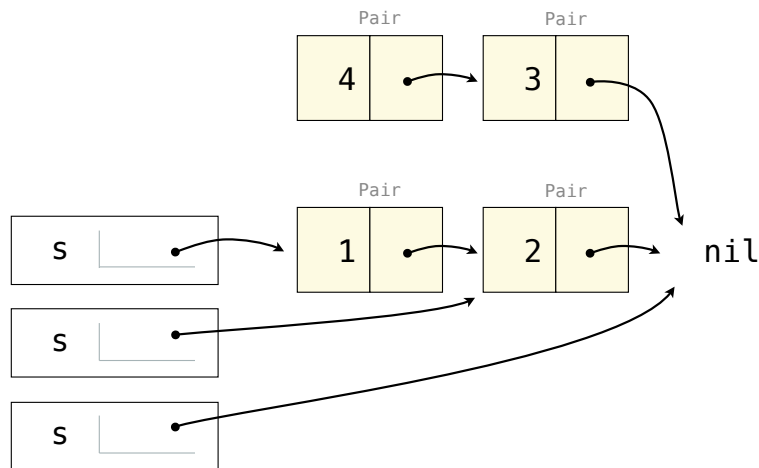
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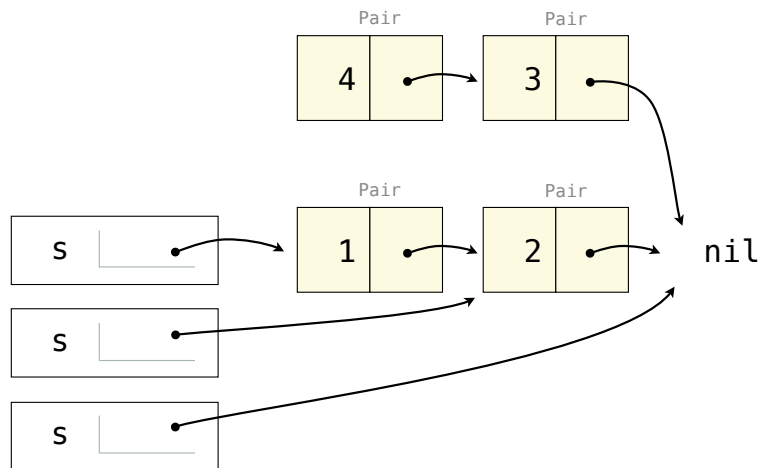
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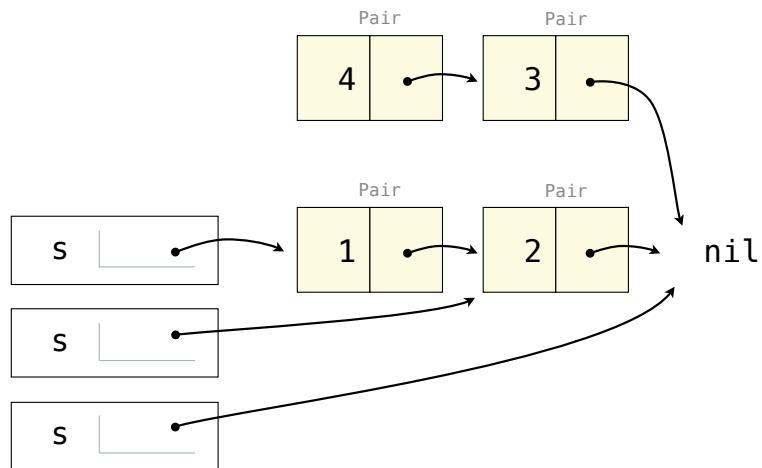
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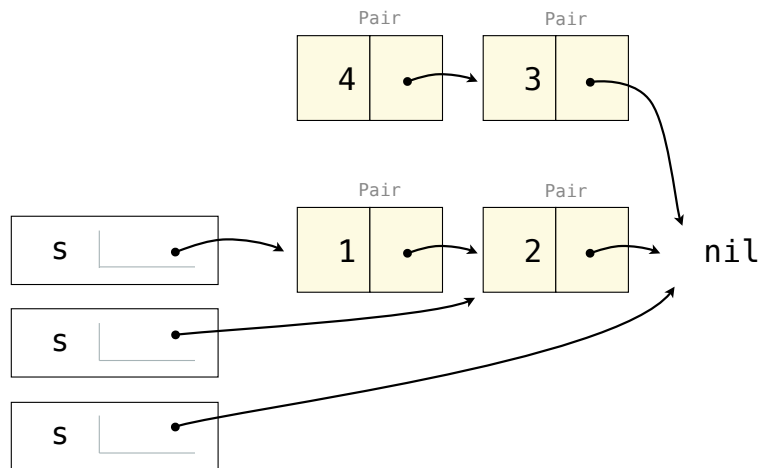
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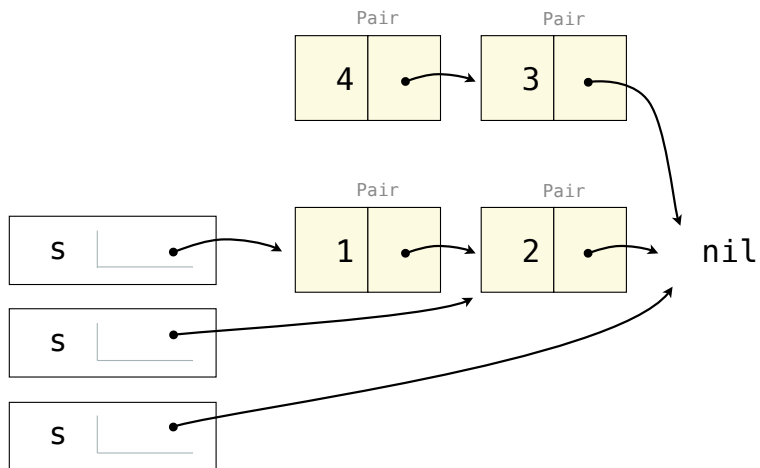
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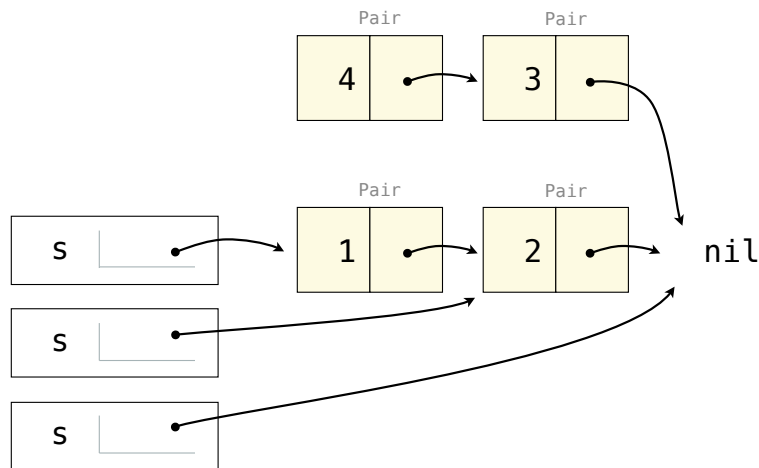
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(map (lambda (x) (- 5 x)) (list 1 2))
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  (define (map-reverse s m)
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        (map-reverse (cdr s)
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    )
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```

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

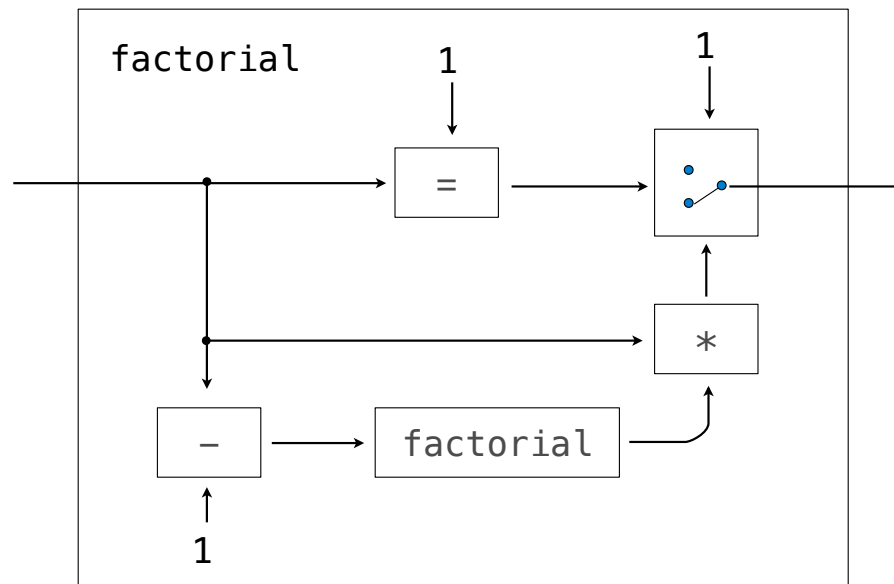
---

Programs specify the logic of a computational device

```
factorial
```

## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

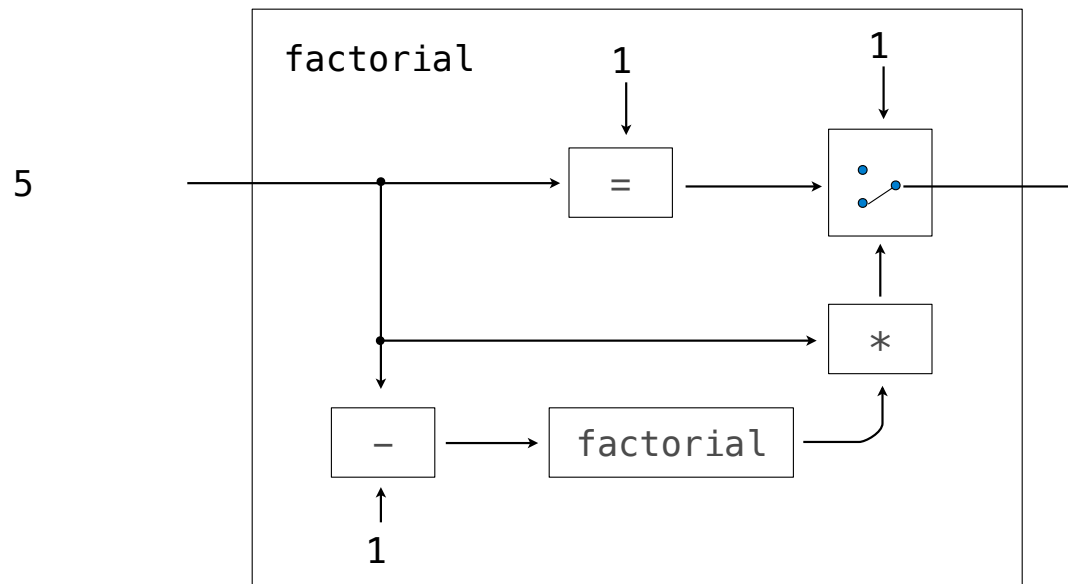
Programs specify the logic of a computational device





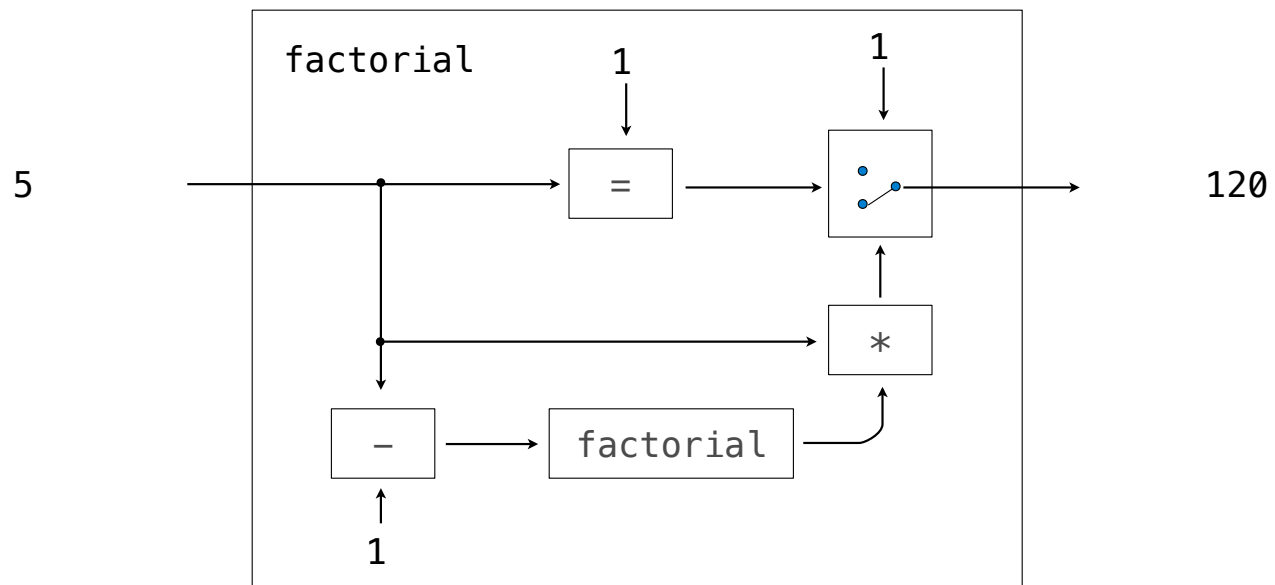
## An Analogy: Programs Define Machines

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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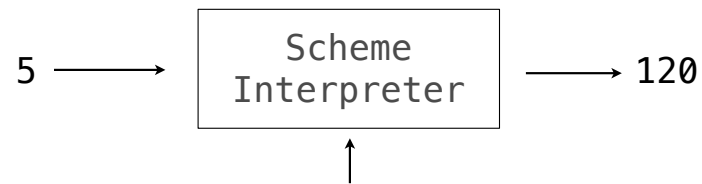
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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine

## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

---

An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine

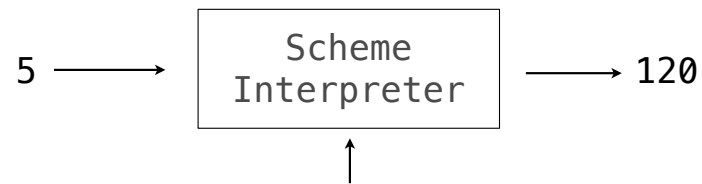


```
(define (factorial n)
  (if (zero? n) 1 (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

---

An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine



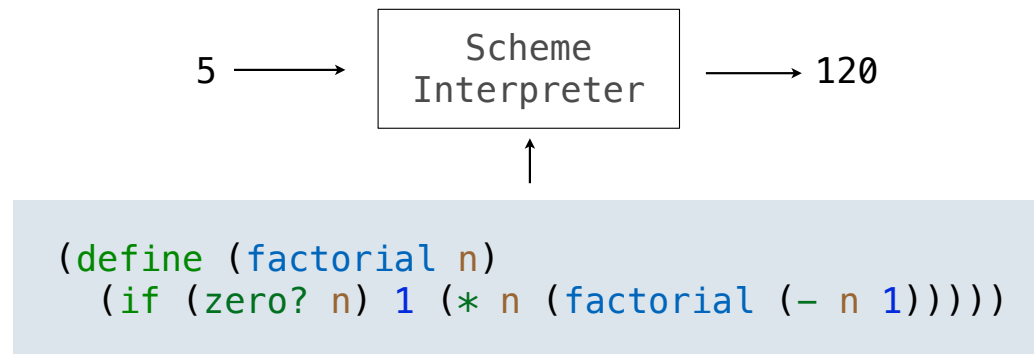
```
(define (factorial n)
  (if (zero? n) 1 (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

## Interpreters are General Computing Machine

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An interpreter can be parameterized to simulate any machine



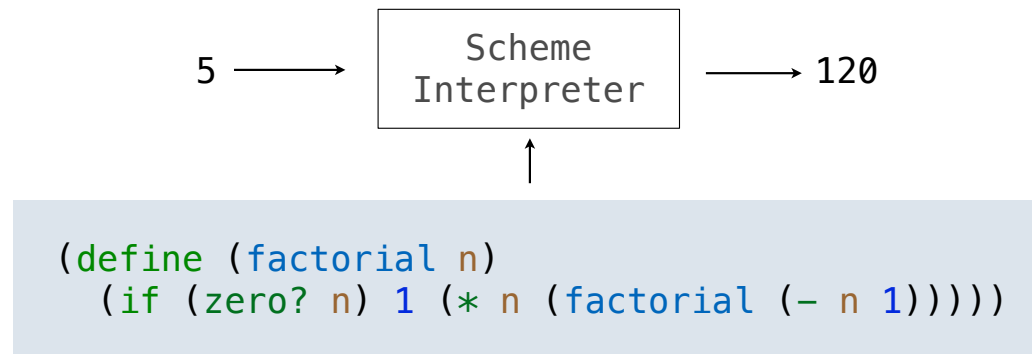
Our Scheme interpreter is a universal machine

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



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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