

Local Procedures and Recursion

Summary: In this laboratory, we consider the various techniques for creating local recursive procedures, particularly `letrec` and named `let`. We also review related issues, such as husk-and-kernel programming.

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Exercises

Exercise 1: The Last Element

- a. Define a recursive procedure, `last-of-list`, a *recursive* procedure that returns the last element of a list.
- b. Using that procedure, compute the sum of the last elements of the lists `(3 8 2)`, `(7)`, and `(8 5 9 8)`.

Note that you will probably need to make three calls to `last-of-list`.

- c. Rewrite your solutions to the previous two problems using a `letrec`-expression in which
 - the identifier `last-of-list` is locally bound to a *recursive* procedure that finds and returns the last element of a given list, and
 - the body of the expression computes the sum of the last elements of the lists `(3 8 2)`, `(7)`, and `(8 5 9 8)`.

The body of your expression should invoke `last-of-list` three times.

Note that you are to write an expression and not a procedure (other than the local `last-of-list`) for part c of this exercise.

Exercise 2: Alternating Lists

A non-empty list is an *s-n-alternator* if its elements are alternately symbols and numbers, beginning with a symbol. It is an *n-s-alternator* if its elements are alternately numbers and symbols, beginning with a number.

Write a `letrec` expression in which

- the identifiers `s-n-alternator?` and `n-s-alternator?` are bound to *mutually recursive* predicates, each of which determines whether a given non-empty list has the indicated characteristic, and
- the body invokes each of these predicates to determine whether the list `(2 a 3 b 4 c 5)` fits either description.

Your `letrec` expression should have the form

```
(letrec
  ((s-n-alternator? ...)
   (n-s-alternator? ...))
  ...)
```

Note: By “mutually recursive”, we mean two procedures that call each other.

Exercise 3: Iota, Revisited

As you may recall, the `iota` procedure takes a natural number as a parameter and returns a list of all the lesser natural numbers in ascending order. For example,

```
> (iota 5)
(0 1 2 3 4)
```

a. Define and test a version of the `iota` procedure that uses `letrec` to pack an appropriate kernel inside a husk. The husk should do precondition testing and the kernel should build the list. This version of `iota` should look something like

```
(define iota
  (lambda (num)
    (letrec ((kernel (lambda (...) ...)))
      (cond
        ((fails-precondition) (error ...))
        ...
        (else (kernel num))))))
```

b. Define and test a version of the `iota` procedure that uses a named `let`. This version of `iota` should look something like

```
(define iota
  (lambda (num)
    (cond
      ((fails-precondition) (error ...))
      ...
      (else
       (let kernel (...)
         ...))))))
```

Exercise 4: Taking Some Elements

Define and test a procedure, `(take n lst)`, returns a list consisting of the first n elements of the list, `lst`, in their original order. You might also think of `take` as returning all the values that appear before index n .

For example,

```
> (take 3 (list 'a 'b 'c 'd 'e))
(a b c)
> (take 2 (list 2 3 5 7 9 11 13 17))
(2 3)
> (take 0 (list "here" "are" "some" "words"))
()
> (take 8 (string->list "triskadecaphobia"))
(#\t #\r #\i #\s #\k #\a #\d #\e)
> (take 2 (list null null))
(() ())
```

The procedure should signal an error if `lst` is not a list, if n is not an exact integer, if n is negative, or if n is greater than the length of `lst`.

Note that in order to signal such errors, you may want to take advantage of the husk-and-kernel programming style.

Exercise 5: Taking Some More Elements

Rewrite `take` to use whichever of named `let` and `letrec` you didn't use in the previous exercise.

Exercise 6: Reflection

You've now seen two examples in which you've written two different solutions, one using `letrec` and one use named `let`. Reflect on which of the two strategies you prefer and why.

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