

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
 Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
 6.001—Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs
 Spring 2006

Recitation 9 — 3/10/2006
List Manipulations

List Functions

```
(define (length lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      0
      (+ 1 (length (cdr lst)))))

(define (map proc lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      '()
      (cons (proc (car lst))
            (map proc (cdr lst)))))

(define (filter pred lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      '()
      (if (pred (car lst))
          (cons (car lst) (filter pred (cdr lst)))
          (filter pred (cdr lst)))))

(define (fold-right op init lst)
  (if (null? lst)
      init
      (op (car lst)
          (fold-right op init (cdr lst)))))
;also known as accumulate, foldr
```

Problems

1. Write a function `occurrences` that takes a number and a list and counts the number of times the number appears in the list. Write two versions – one that uses `fold-right`, and one that uses `filter`. For example,

```
(occurrences 1 (list 1 2 1 1 3)) ==> 3
```

2. Define `length` using a higher order list procedure.

3. Define `ls` to be a list of *procedures*:

```
(define (square x) (* x x))
(define (double x) (* x 2))
(define (inc x) (+ x 1))
(define ls (list square double inc))
```

Now say we want a function `apply-procs` that behaves as follows:

```
(apply-procs ls 4)
=> ((square 4) (double 4) (inc 4)) = (16 8 5)
(apply-procs ls 3)
=> ((square 3) (double 3) (inc 3)) = (9 6 4)
```

Write a definition for `apply-procs` using `map`.

4. Suppose `x` is bound to the list `(1 2 3 4 5 6 7)`. Using `map`, `filter`, and/or `fold-right`, write an expression involving `x` that returns:

(a) `(1 4 9 16 25 36 49)`

(b) `(1 3 5 7)`

(c) ((1 1) (2 2) (3 3) (4 4) (5 5) (6 6) (7 7))

(d) ((2) ((4) ((6) ())))

(e) The maximum element of \mathbf{x} : 7

(f) The last pair of \mathbf{x} : (7)