What the following code returns

(let ((a 3)) (let ((a 4) (b a)) (list a b))) The value returned by this expression:

((lambda (x f)
 (f (f x)))
3
 (lambda (y)
 (+ y y)))

What is (4 3)

it, returns 6.

What is 12

Lambda Calculus - 300

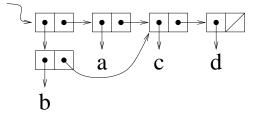
Given the following definition of f:
 (define f
 (lambda (x)
 (x (lambda (y) (* y 2)))))
It's the expression which, when f is applied to

Lambda Calculus - 400

A function, that when applied to itself, returns a function, that when applied to 17 returns 17.

What is: (lambda (z) (z 3))OR: (lambda (z) 6)

What is: (lambda (x) x)OR: (lambda (f) (lambda (y) 17)) The printed representation in Scheme of the following box and pointer diagram:



The expression returned by the following code:

```
(define x '(a b x))
(define y (list x x (list 'x x)))
(set-cdr! (cdr y) (list 'w))
y
```

What is ((b c d) a c d)

What is ((a b x) (a b x) w)

Lists - DAILY DOUBLE

If we were to implement cons, car, and cdr as procedures, by writing cons as a procedure of its two arguments, like so:

(define (cons x y)
 (lambda (m) (m x y)))
then this is how "cdr" would be defined.

Lists - 400

The missing expressions in this following definition

What are f and (car lst)

What is (define (cdr l) (l (lambda (x y) y)))

Environment Model - 100

The reason that the environmental model is useful:

(a) procedures may contain free variables

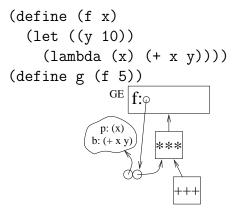
(b) environments use frames

(c) the substitution model is inadequate to deal with procedural side effects

(d) your TA likes to see you extremely confused (e) garbage collection takes a shorter amount of

time for environmental models

The expressions that should appear in place of the asteriks and the pluses in the environment diagram below, corresponding to the following code:



What is (*) y:10 and (+) x:5

What is C

Environment Model - 300

In a lexically scoped language like scheme, this is, by definition, where free variables in procedures passed as arguments are looked up:

(a) in the environment where the procedure is called

(b) in the environment where the lambda expression was evaluated

(c) in the global environment

(d) in the primitive list of the global environment

(e) in Billings, Montana

Environment Model - 400

These are the steps that result from applying a procedure in the environment model.

What are: (1) hang a frame, (2) bind formal paramaters, (3) point back to where environment pointer of proc. object points, (4) evaluate body.

What is **B**

It is the error in this statement: (assign lst (car (cdr (reg lst))))

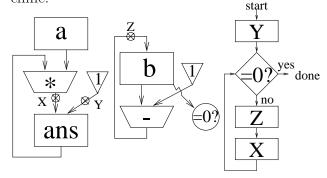
What is "nested operations are not allowed"

The definition of stack discipline.

owed" What is Last In, First Out

Register Machines - 300

The function computed by the following machine:



```
What is ans = a^b
```

Register Machines - 400

The function performed on registers **x** and **y** by the following register machine.

```
(define-machine mystery
(register x y aux val continue)
(controller
 (assign continue (label mystery-done))
mystery-loop
  (test (op null?) (reg x))
  (branch (label base-case))
  (assign aux (op car) (reg x))
  (save continue)
 (save aux)
  (assign x (op cdr) (reg x))
  (assign continue (label after-loop))
 (goto (label mystery-loop))
after-loop
 (restore x)
 (restore continue)
 (assign val (op cons) (reg x) (reg val))
  (goto \ (reg \ continue))
base-case
 (assign val (reg y))
  (goto (reg continue))
mystery-done))
```

What is (append x y)

Compilers - 100

Either of the two biggest advantages of a compiler over an interpreter. The Scheme fragment that created the following code:

(assign proc (op lookup-variable-value) (const lst) (reg env)) (assign val (op lookup-variable-value) (const null?) (reg env)) (assign argl (op list) (reg val)) (test (op primitive-procedure?) (reg proc)) (branch (label prim-branch11)) compound-branch12 (assign continue (label after-call71)) (assign val (op compiled-procedure-entry) (reg proc)) (goto (reg val)) prim-branch11 (assign val (op apply-primitive-procedure) (reg proc) (reg argl)) after-call71

What is (lst null?)

What are shorter code and object code (also faster run-time)

Compilers - 300

When interpreted code and compiled code are compared, these are the instructions eliminated most often.

What are save and restore

Compilers - 400

The missing line in the code, which is the result of compiling (f (+ 1 x) y):

```
(assign proc (op lookup-variable-value) (const f) (reg env))
(save proc)
(save env)
(assign proc (op lookup-variable-value) (const +) (reg env))
(assign val (op lookup-variable-value) (const x) (reg env))
(assign argl (op list) (reg val))
(assign argl (op cons) (reg val) (reg argl))
(asply-dispatch>
after-call21
```

```
(restore env)
(assign val (op lookup-variable-value) (const y) (reg env))
(assign argl (op cons) (reg val) (reg argl))
(restore proc)
<apply-dispatch>
```

What is

(assign argl (op list) (reg val))

Miscellaneous - 100

Carver Mead is now working on these; Alan Turing was working on the same when he died. Your recitation instructor's email address (spelled correctly)

What are Neural Networks

What is either leventon@ai.mit.edu or leventon@mit.edu

Miscellaneous - 300

This is commonly used to protect a disclosed invention from being used by others.

(a) Copyright

(b) Patent

(c) Court Order

(d) Jesse "The Body" Ventura

(e) Trade Secret

Miscellaneous - 400

He developed LISP.

What is (b) a Patent

Who is John McCarthy

The simplest way the following expression can be written in big theta notation:

$$n\log(n^2) + (\log(n))^2$$

The orders of growth in time and space of:

)

What are $\Theta(n)$ time and $\Theta(1)$ space

What is $\Theta(n\log(n))$

Orders of Growth - 300

The orders of growth in time and space of:

(define (g n) (if (= n 0) 1 (+ (g (- n 1)) (g (- n 1)))))

Orders of Growth - 400

The orders of growth in time and space of:

What are $\Theta(2^n)$ time and $\Theta(n)$ space

What are $\Theta(n)$ time and $\Theta(\log(n))$ space

Streams - 100

It's the method streams use that prevents the need for repetitive calculations.

The missing expressions in the definition below, which produces the following stream: $(2,1,4,3,6,5,8,7,10,\ldots)$

(define s (cons-stream 2 (cons-stream 1 (stream-map + ______)))))

What is memoization

What are twos and s

Streams - 300

Lists are to streams as _____ order is to _____ order.

Streams - 400

What the following mystery stream calulates: (define foo (cons-stream 1 (cons-stream 2 (stream-map * (stream-cdr (stream-cdr integers)) (stream-cdr foo)))))

What is the factorial stream $(1 \ 2 \ 6 \ 24 \ 120 \ 720 \ \ldots)$

What are applicative and normal

Object Oriented Programming - 100

Object Oriented Programming - 200

In the following example, this class inherits from this (other) class:

 The value of inheritance in object oriented languages is that it makes it convenient to define new kinds of objects:

- (a) recursively
- (b) that send messages to other objects
- (c) that enable a student to pass 6.001
- (d) as variants of previously defined objects
- (e) without using applicative order

What is **dairy-product** inherits its traits from **food**

What is (d)

Object Oriented Programming - 300

By convention, we implement all methods in object- oriented code to accept an argument named "self" for this reason.

What is either (1) we need our objects to have access to "themselves" (as a variable that can be used in methods); or (2) we need a way to inherit (or gain use of) the structure and methods of a superclass.

Object Oriented Programming - 400

In an effort to better integrate the worlds of biology and computer science, Ben Bitdiddle sets out to write a Scheme program which could be used to determine the gender of a woman's imminent child, as an alternative to the more invasive clinical procedures:

```
(define (make-kid)
 (lambda (self msg)
    (cond ((eq? msg 'male?) (not (ask self 'female?)))
    ((eq? msg 'female?) (not (ask self 'male?))))))
(define (ask kid msg) (kid kid msg))
(define patients-kid (make-kid))
(ask patients-kid 'female?)
This would be the response:
 (a) true
 (b) false
 (c) no response (runs forever)
 (d) error response
 (e) none of the above
```

What is (d) Stack Overflow

This is how environments are represented in our meta-circular evaluator.

The value of the following expression in a *dynamic-binding* Scheme:

```
(let ((x 20))
  (let ((f (lambda (y) (- y x))))
      (let ((x 10))
        (f 30))))
```

What is

```
(((var1 var2 ...) .
(val1 val2 ...))
PARENT-ENV)
```

The number of times the eval procedure is invoked when the following expression is entered into the evaluator:

Meta Circular Evaluator - 300

((lambda (x) (* x 2)) 3)

What is 20

Meta Circular Evaluator - Daily Double

The one and only line needed to modify the evaluator to handle define statements of the form:

(<variable> := <binding>)

What is 7. (let f be the lambda expression: 1-(f 3), 2-f, 3-3, 4-(* x 2), 5-*, 6-x, 7-2) What LISP stands for

Any one of Professor Grimson's bad jokes from lecture

What is LISt Processing

What are any of: "You'll be Scrod", "You hoser, Canadian Bacon is an unbound variable, eh?", "LISP stands for 'Lots of Insidious Silly Parentheses'.", "The recitation instructors are all asleep in the back", etc. etc.

Potpourri - 300

The inventors of Scheme.

Potpourri - 400

The person(s) to whom there is a seat dedicated in the 10-250 lecture hall.

- (a) Hal Abelson
- (b) Eric Grimson
- (c) Gerry Sussman
- (d) Ben and Alyssa P. (Hacker) Bitdiddle
- (e) Louis Reasoner

Who are Hal Abelson and Gerry Sussman

What is (D) - Ben and Alyssa P. (Hacker) Bit-diddle

Final Jeopardy - Lists

The value of the following expression:

(apply map (cons list (quote ((good thanks have) (luck for a) (on a fun) (the great summer) (final semester break)))))

What is

((good luck on the final) (thanks for a great semester) (have a fun summer break))