C SCI 316: Lisp Assignment 4

To be submitted no later than: Tuesday, October 17.* See the submission instructions on page 5.

Program in a functional style, without using SETF / SETQ or DO. Use appropriate indentation to make your code more readable.

In these problems, the behavior of the functions you are asked to complete or write is specified only when the arguments have certain explicitly stated properties—e.g., in problem A the behavior of MY-SUM is specified only if its argument is a nonempty list of numbers, and in problem 1 the behavior of SUM is specified only if its argument is a (possibly empty) list of numbers. When functions' arguments do not have the stated properties (e.g., if the argument of MY-SUM is NIL, or if an argument of the function SET-UNION of problem 10 is a list in which some element occurs more than once), the arguments are invalid and the functions' behavior is unspecified—your functions may return any result or produce an evaluation error in such cases!

When evaluation of a function call has produced an infinite loop, you can often abort execution by typing Ctrl-C. At a Break> error prompt, typing backtrace will print, in reverse order, the sequence of all function calls that are in progress.

SECTION 1 (Nonrecursive Preliminary Problems)

The 7 problems in this section (A – G) do not carry direct credit, but are intended to help you solve problems 1 – 7 in Section 2. There may be exam questions of a similar nature to A – G.

Your solutions to problems A – G must not be recursive. You can test your solutions to these problems on venus† or euclid: Functions SUM, NEG-NUMS, INC-LIST-2, INSERT, ISORT, SPLIT-LIST, and PARTITION with the properties stated in A – G are predefined when you start clisp using cl on venus† or euclid. When a function has 2 cases, test your code in both cases!

A. SUM is a function that is already defined on venus and euclid; if L is any list of numbers then (SUM L) returns the sum of the elements of L. [Thus (SUM ( )) returns 0.] Complete the following definition of a function MY-SUM without making further calls of SUM and without calling MY-SUM recursively, in such a way that if L is any nonempty list of numbers then (MY-SUM L) is equal to (SUM L).

```
(defun my-sum (L)
  (let ((X (sum (cdr L))))
    __________________________________
  ))
```

B. NEG-NUMS is a function that is already defined on venus and euclid; if L is any list of real numbers then (NEG-NUMS L) returns a new list that consists of the negative elements of L. For example: (NEG-NUMS '(-1 0 –8 2 0 8 –1 –8 2 8 4 –3 0)) => (-1 8 –1 8 3). Complete the following definition of a function MY-NEG-NUMS without making further calls of NEG-NUMS and without calling MY-NEG-NUMS recursively, in such a way that if L is any nonempty list of numbers then (MY-NEG-NUMS L) is equal to (NEG-NUMS L).

```
(defun my-neg-nums (L)
  (let ((X (neg-nums (cdr L))))
    ____________________________________
  ))
```

There are two cases: (car L) may or may not be negative.

*If you have difficulty with these problems, you are encouraged to come to see me in my office, either during my office hours or (if you cannot come at that time) by appointment. Questions about these problems that are e-mailed to me will only be answered after the submission deadline.

†This assumes you executed the /home/faculty/ykong/316setup command on venus before you did Lisp Assignment 1 (in accordance with the instructions for Assignment 1).
C. INC-LIST-2 is a function that is already defined on venus and euclid; if \( L \) \textit{is any list of numbers} and \( N \) is a number then (INC-LIST-2 \( L \) \( N \)) returns a list of the same length as \( L \) in which each element is equal to \((N + \text{the corresponding element of } L)\). For example,

\[
\text{INC-LIST-2 } (\text{ }) \ 5 \Rightarrow \text{NIL} \quad \text{INC-LIST-2 } (3 \ 2.1 \ 7.9) \ 5 \Rightarrow (8 \ 7.1 \ 6 \ 12.9)
\]

Complete the following definition of a function MY-INC-LIST-2 \textit{without making further calls of} INC-LIST-2 and without calling MY-INC-LIST-2 recursively, in such a way that if \( L \) is any \textit{nonempty} list of numbers and \( N \) is any number then (MY-INC-LIST-2 \( L \) \( N \)) is equal to (INC-LIST-2 \( L \) \( N \)).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(defun my-inc-list-2} (L N) \\
\quad \text{(let ((X (inc-list-2} (cdr L) \( N \))))} \\
\end{align*}
\]

D. INSERT is a function that is already defined on venus and euclid; if \( N \) \textit{is any real number} and \( L \) \textit{is any list of real numbers in ascending order} then (INSERT \( N \) \( L \)) returns a list of numbers in ascending order obtained by inserting \( N \) in an appropriate position in \( L \). Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{INSERT} (8 \ text{ (})) \Rightarrow (8) \quad \text{INSERT} (4 \ (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 4)) \Rightarrow (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 4 \ 4) \quad \text{INSERT} (4 \ (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 7 \ 8 \ 8)) \Rightarrow (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 7 \ 8 \ 8)
\end{align*}
\]

Complete the following definition of a function MY-INSERT \textit{without making further calls of} INSERT and without calling MY-INSERT recursively, in such a way that if \( N \) is any real number and \( L \) is any \textit{nonempty} list of real numbers in ascending order then (MY-INSERT \( N \) \( L \)) is equal to (INSERT \( N \) \( L \)).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(defun my-insert} (N L) \\
\quad \text{(let ((X (insert} N \ (cdr L))))} \\
\end{align*}
\]

[There are two cases: \( N \) may or may not be \( \leq \) (car \( L \)). In the former case you do not need to use \( X \), so if you move that case outside the LET the function will be more efficient.]

E. ISORT is a function that is already defined on venus and euclid; if \( L \) \textit{is any list of real numbers} then (ISORT \( L \)) is a list consisting of the elements of \( L \) in ascending order. Complete the following definition of a function MY-ISORT \textit{without making further calls of} ISORT and without calling MY-ISORT recursively, in such a way that if \( L \) is any \textit{nonempty} list of real numbers then (MY-ISORT \( L \)) is equal to (ISORT \( L \)).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(defun my-isort} (L) \\
\quad \text{(let ((X (isort} (cdr L))))} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\textbf{Hint:} You should not have to call any function other than INSERT and CAR.

**IMPORTANT:** If you have not yet done problems 15 – 20 of Lisp Assignment 2, do those six problems before you work on the next two problems!

F. SPLIT-LIST is a function that is already defined on venus and euclid; if \( L \) is any list then (SPLIT-LIST \( L \)) returns a list of two lists, in which the first list consists of the \( 1^{\text{st}}, 3^{\text{rd}}, 5^{\text{th}}, \ldots \) elements of \( L \), and the second list consists of the \( 2^{\text{nd}}, 4^{\text{th}}, 6^{\text{th}}, \ldots \) elements of \( L \). Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SPLIT-LIST } (\text{ }) & \Rightarrow (\text{NIL} \ \text{NIL}) \quad \text{SPLIT-LIST } (A \ B \ C \ D \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5) & \Rightarrow ((A \ C \ 1 \ 3 \ 5) \ (B \ D \ 2 \ 4)) \\
\text{SPLIT-LIST } (B \ C \ D \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5) & \Rightarrow ((B \ D \ 2 \ 4) \ (C \ 1 \ 3 \ 5)) \quad \text{SPLIT-LIST } (A) & \Rightarrow ((A) \ \text{NIL})
\end{align*}
\]

Complete the following definition of a function MY-SPLIT-LIST \textit{without making further calls of} SPLIT-LIST and without calling MY-SPLIT-LIST recursively, in such a way that if \( L \) is any \textit{nonempty} list then (MY-SPLIT-LIST \( L \)) is equal to (SPLIT-LIST \( L \)).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(defun my-split-list} (L) \\
\quad \text{(let ((X (split-list} (cdr L))))} \\
\end{align*}
\]

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G. PARTITION is a function that is already defined on venus and euclid; if \textit{L is a list of real numbers and P is a real number} then \textsc{(partition L P)} returns a list whose CAR is a list of the elements of \textit{L} that are strictly less than \textit{P}, and whose CADR is a list of the other elements of \textit{L}. Each element of \textit{L} must appear in the CAR or CADR of \textsc{(partition L P)}, and should appear there just as many times as in \textit{L}. Examples: \textsc{(partition '(7 5 3 2 1 5) 1)} \Rightarrow \text{(NIL (7 5 3 2 1 5))} \quad \textsc{(partition '(4 0 5 3 1 2 4 1 4) 4)} \Rightarrow \text{((0 3 1 2 1) (4 5 4 4))} \quad \textsc{(partition ( ) 9)} \Rightarrow \text{(NIL NIL)}

Complete the following definition of a function \textsc{my-partition} \textit{without making further calls of \textsc{partition}} and without calling \textsc{my-partition} recursively, in such a way that if \textit{L} is any nonempty list of real numbers and \textit{P} is a real number then \textsc{(my-partition L P)} is equal to \textsc{(partition L P)}.

\begin{verbatim}
(defun my-partition (L P)
  (let ((X (partition (cdr L) P)))
    __________________________________________________________
  ))
\end{verbatim}

There are two cases: (car \textit{L}) may or may not be less than \textit{P}.

\section*{SECTION 2 (Main Problems)}

Your solutions to the following problems will count a total of 2\% towards your grade if the grade is computed using rule \textit{A}. Note that a working solution to each of problems 1 – 7 can be obtained from a solution to the corresponding one of problems A – G by changing the name of the function \textsc{MY-FUNC} to \textsc{FUNC} and adding appropriate base case code, without changing the LET block. [If the resulting definition of \textsc{FUNC} does not work, then either your base case code is incorrect, or your definition of \textsc{MY-FUNC} was incorrect—indeed, a \textit{minimal} argument for which \textsc{FUNC} fails to work must either be a base case or be an argument for which \textsc{MY-FUNC} would also have failed to work.] But if you solve a problem this way then you are expected to move out of the LET any cases that do not need to use the LET's local variable, and to entirely eliminate the LET if the value of its local variable is never used more than once.

Warning: On \textit{euclid} and \textit{venus}, when you LOAD a function definition for any of problems 1 – 7, your function will \textit{replace} the predefined function that has the same name. So if, for example, your definition of \textsc{SUM} for problem 1 is wrong then, after you LOAD your definition of \textsc{SUM}, your definition of \textsc{MY-SUM} for problem A (which calls \textsc{SUM}) may stop working until you restart Clisp, even if it is correct.

1. Define a recursive function \textsc{SUM} with the properties stated in problem A. Note that whereas \textsc{NIL} is not a valid argument of \textsc{MY-SUM}, \textsc{NIL} is a valid argument of \textsc{SUM}.

2. Define a recursive function \textsc{NEG-NUMS} with the properties stated in problem B. Note that \textsc{NIL} is a valid argument of \textsc{NEG-NUMS}.

3. Define a recursive function \textsc{INC-LIST-2} with the properties stated in problem C. Note that the first argument of \textsc{INC-LIST-2} may be \textsc{NIL}.

4. Define a recursive function \textsc{INSERT} with the properties stated in problem D. Note that the second argument of \textsc{INSERT} may be \textsc{NIL}.

5. Define a recursive function \textsc{ISORT} with the properties stated in problem E. \textbf{Hint:} In your definition of \textsc{ISORT} you should not have to call any function other than \textsc{ISORT} itself, \textsc{INSERT}, \textsc{CAR}, \textsc{CDR}, and \textsc{ENDP}. (A special form such as \textsc{IF} or \textsc{COND} is not considered to be a function, and will be needed.)
6. Define a recursive function SPLIT-LIST with the properties stated in problem F.

7. Define a recursive function PARTITION with the properties stated in problem G.

8. Without using MEMBER, complete the following definition of a recursive function POS such that if L is a list and E is an element of L then (POS E L) returns the position of the first occurrence of E in L, and such that if E is not an element of L then (POS E L) returns 0.

   (DEFUN POS (E L)
     (COND ((ENDP L) ... )
           ((EQUAL E (CAR L)) ... )
           (T (LET  ((X (POS E (CDR L)))) ... ))))

   Examples: (POS '5 '(1 2 5 3 5 1 5)) => 3    (POS 'A '(3 2 1)) => 0    (POS '(B C) '(3 B) 'B)) => 0    (POS '(A B) '(K) (3 R C) A (A B) (K L L) (A B))) => 4    (POS '(B C) 'B) => 1

9. Define a recursive function SPLIT-NUMS such that if N is a non-negative integer then (SPLIT-NUMS N) returns a list of two lists: The first of the two lists consists of the even integers between 0 and N in descending order, and the other list consists of the odd integers between 0 and N in descending order. Examples: (SPLIT-NUMS 0) => ((0) NIL)    (SPLIT-NUMS 7) => ((6 4 2 0) (7 5 3 1))    (SPLIT-NUMS 8) => ((8 6 4 2 0) (7 5 3 1))

   IMPORTANT: In problems 10 – 13 the term set is used to mean a proper list of numbers and/or symbols in which no atom occurs more than once. You may use MEMBER but not the functions UNION, NUNION, REMOVE, DELETE, SET-DIFFERENCE, and SET-EXCLUSIVE-OR.

10. Define a recursive function SET-UNION such that if s1 and s2 are sets then (SET-UNION s1 s2) is a set that contains the elements of s1 and the elements of s2, but no other elements. Thus (SET-UNION '(A B C D) '(C E F)) should return a list consisting of the atoms A, B, C, D, and F in any order in which no atom occurs more than once.

11. Define a recursive function SET-REMOVE such that if s is a set and x is an atom in s then (SET-REMOVE x s) is a set that consists of all the elements of s except x, but if s is a set and x is an atom which is not in s then (SET-REMOVE x s) returns a set that is equal to s.

   In problems 12 and 13 you may use the function SET-REMOVE from problem 11.

12. Define a recursive function SET-EXCL-UNION such that if s1 and s2 are sets then (SET-EXCL-UNION s1 s2) is a set that contains all those atoms that are elements of exactly one of s1 and s2, but no other atoms. (SET-EXCL-UNION s1 s2) does not contain any atoms that are neither in s1 nor in s2, and also does not contain the atoms that are in both of s1 and s2. For example, (SET-EXCL-UNION '(A B C D) '(E C F G A)) should return a list consisting of the atoms B, D, E, F, and G in any order in which no atom occurs more than once.

13. Define a recursive function SINGLETONS such that if e is any list of numbers and/or symbols then (SINGLETONS e) is a set that consists of all the atoms that occur just once in e.

   Examples: (SINGLETONS ()) => NIL    (SINGLETONS '(G A B C B)) => (G A C)    (SINGLETONS '(H G A B C B)) => (H G A C)    (SINGLETONS '(A G A B C B)) => (G C)    (SINGLETONS '(B G A B C B)) => (G A C)    [Hint: When e is nonempty, consider the case in which (car e) is a member of (cdr e), and the case in which (car e) is not a member of (cdr e).]

See the next page for instructions on how to submit your solutions.
How to Submit

You may work with up to two other students on these problems, but each student must write up his or her solutions **individually; no two students should submit identical files.**

Put the function definitions you wrote for problems 1 – 13 in a single file named

```
your last name in lowercase-4.lsp
```

This file must include definitions of any helping functions that are used. If you are working with others, include the name(s) of your partners in comment(s) at the beginning of the file.

Functions that are incorrectly named may receive no credit (e.g., if your solution to problem 3 is named INCLIST-2 or INC-LIST2, you might get no credit for that problem). If Clisp cannot LOAD your file without error then you may well receive no credit for your submission, even if the only error is a single missing parenthesis!

Within the file, your solution to each problem should be preceded by a comment of the following form, where N is the problem number:

```
; Solution to Problem N
```

Your solutions should appear **in the same order as the problems.** If you cannot solve a problem, put a comment of the form

```
; No Solution to Problem N Submitted
```

Where a solution to that problem would have appeared.

To submit your solutions for grading, leave a copy of

```
your last name in lowercase-4.lsp
```

in your home directory on euclid **no later than the due date**. (If you are working on venus or your PC and have forgotten how to transfer files to euclid, see p. 3 of the Lisp Assignment 3 document.)

After leaving the file `your last name in lowercase-4.lsp` on euclid as explained above, you should login to your euclid account and **test your Lisp functions on euclid:** Start Clisp by entering `cl` at the `euclid.cs.qc.cuny.edu>` prompt, enter `(load "your last name in lowercase-4")` at Clisp's > prompt, and then call each of your functions with test arguments.

**Do NOT open your submitted file in any editor on euclid after the due date, unless you are (re)submitting a corrected version of your solutions as a late submission!**

As mentioned on page 3 of the first-day handout, you are required to keep a backup copy of your submitted file on venus, and another copy elsewhere.

**Important Note:** If euclid unexpectedly goes down after 6 p.m. on the due date, the deadline will **not** be extended. Try to submit no later than noon on the due date, and sooner if possible.