

Menu

- Any Questions from Last Week?
- Exam 1
- Practice Analyzing Procedures
- Finest Fractalists



Exam 1

- Handed out at end of Friday's class, due at the beginning of Wednesday's class
- Open non-human resources except for Scheme interpreters but no help from other people
- Covers everything through this Wednesday including:
 - Lectures 1-16, Course Book Chapters 1-8, PS 1-4
- Sample exams from previous years: if you can do well on Spring 2009 Exam 1, you should do well on our Exam 1 (of course, questions will be different!)
- Review Session, Wednesday 6:30 in Olsson 001

Running Time Practice

From ps3:

(define (flatten-commands II) (if (null? II) II (if (is-lsystem-command? (car II)) (cons (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))) (flat-append (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II)))))))

What is the asymptotic running time of **flatten-commands**?

First: determine running times of all the procedures applied in flatten-commands.

Flatten Running Time

From ps3:

(define (flatten-commands II) (if (null? II) II (if (is-lsystem-command? (car II)) (cons (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))) (flat-append (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))))))

First: determine running times of all the procedures applied in flatten-commands.

null?, car, cons, cdr - we already know there are constant time

What about is-lsystem-command?

is-lsystem-command?

(define (is-lsystem-command? lcommand) (or (is-forward? lcommand) (is-rotate? lcommand) (is-offshoot? lcommand)))

or is a special form:

OrExpression ::= (or MoreExpressions)

- To evaluate (or *Expr*₁ *MoreExpressions*):
- 1. Evaluate Expr₁.
- If it evaluates to a non-false value, that is the value of the or expression. None of the other sub-expressions are evaluated. Otherwise, the value of the or-expression is the value of (or MoreExpressions)

The value of (or) is false.

is-lsystem-command?

(define (is-lsystem-command? lcommand)

(or (is-forward? lcommand) (is-rotate? lcommand) (is-offshoot? lcommand)))

(define (is-forward? lcommand) (eq? (car lcommand) 'f))

(define (is-rotate? lcommand) (eq? (car lcommand) 'r))

(define (is-offshoot? lcommand) (eq? (car lcommand) 'o)) is-lsystem-command? has constant running time: it involves applications of at most three constant time procedures.

Each of these procedures has constant running time: they involve only applications of constant time procedures eq? and car.

Flatten Running Time

From ps3:

(define (flatten-commands II) (if (null? II) II (if (is-Isystem-command? (car II)) (cons (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))) (flat-append (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))))))

First: determine running times of all the procedures applied in flatten-commands.

null?, car, cons, cdr, and is-lsystem-command? are constant time

Running Time Practice

(define (flat-append lst II) (if (null? lst) II Remember: we care about the size of the input. Introduce variables: N_1 = number of elements in first input list (lst)

 $\begin{array}{ll} \\ II \end{array} \qquad \qquad N_1 = number of elements in first input list (ist) \\ N_2 = number of elements in second input list (II) \\ \end{array}$

(cons (car lst) (flat-append (cdr lst) II)))) What is the asymptotic running time of flat-append?

Other than the recursive call, each execution is constant time: **null?**, car, cons, cdr, are constant time How many recursive calls are there?

 N_1 (the number of elements in the first input list)

What is the running time?

The asymptotic running time of flat-append is in $\theta(N_1)$ where N_1 is the number of elements in the first input.

Note: **flat-append** is the same as **list-append**! (Stupid to define this as a separate procedure and name it **flat-append**.)

Flatten Running Time

(define (flatten-commands II) (if (null? II) II (if (is-lsystem-command? (car II))

(cons (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))) (flat-append (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))))))

First: determine running times of all the procedures applied in flatten-commands.

null?, car, cons, cdr, and is-lsystem-command? are constant time flat-append has running time in $\theta(N_1)$ where N_1 is the number of elements in the first input.

Second: determine running time for each application **except** for recursive call.

Need to consider both paths: (if (is-Isystem-command? (car II)) (cons (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))) (flat-append (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))))))

Paths to Flattening

(if (is-Isystem-command? (car II)) (cons (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II))) (flat-append (car II) (flatten-commands (cdr II)))))

Each recursive call involves $\theta(P)$ work where P is the number of elements in (car II). Each recursive call reduces the number of elements in II by one.

For input list that is all lists of length *P*: flatten-commands has running time in $\theta(QP)$ where *Q* is the number of sub-lists (of length *P*) in the input list.



Teamwork by Rose Cunnion and Lucy Raper

to be continued Wednesday ...

Fractal Finalists





Charge

- PS4 is due Wednesday
- Exam 1 is out Friday, due next Wednesday
- Exam Review, Wednesday 6:30 in Olsson 001

