1 Tail-Call Optimization

Scheme implements tail-call optimization, which allows programmers to write recursive functions that use a constant amount of space. A tail call occurs when a function calls another function as its last action of the current frame. In this case, the frame is no longer needed, and we can remove it from memory. In other words, if this is the last thing you are going to do in a function call, we can reuse the current frame instead of making a new frame.

Consider this implementation of factorial.

\[
\text{\begin{verbatim}
(define (fact n)
  (if (= n 0)
    1
    (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
\end{verbatim}}
\]

The recursive call occurs in the last line, but it is not the last expression evaluated. After calling \(\text{fact} (- \ n \ 1)\), the function still needs to multiply that result with \(n\). The final expression that is evaluated is a call to the multiplication function, not \text{fact} itself. Therefore, the recursive call is not a tail call.

We can rewrite this function using a helper function that remembers the temporary product that we have calculated so far in each recursive step.

\[
\text{\begin{verbatim}
(define (fact n)
  (define (fact-tail n result)
    (if (= n 0)
      result
      (fact-tail (- n 1) (* n result))))
  (fact-tail n 1))
\end{verbatim}}
\]

fact-tail makes a single recursive call to fact-tail, and that recursive call is the last expression to be evaluated, so it is a tail call. Therefore, fact-tail is a tail recursive process. We say that a recursive function is tail recursive if all of its recursive calls are tail calls.

Using a constant number of frames

Tail recursive processes can use a constant amount of memory because each recursive call frame does not need to be saved.

Our original implementation of fact required the program to keep each frame open because the last expression multiplies the recursive result with \(n\). Therefore, at each frame, we need to remember the current value of \(n\).
In contrast, the tail recursive fact-tail does not require the interpreter to remember the values for \(n\) or \(\text{result}\) in each frame. Instead, we can just update the value of \(n\) and \(\text{result}\) of the current frame! Therefore, we can keep reusing a single frame to complete this calculation.

Tail context

When trying to identify whether a given function call within the body of a function is a tail call, we look for whether the call expression is in tail context.

Given that each of the following expressions is the last expression in the body of the function, the following expressions are tail contexts:

- the second or third operand in an \(\text{if}\) expression
- any of the non-predicate sub-expressions in a \(\text{cond}\) expression (i.e. the second expression of each clause)
- the last operand in an \(\text{and}\) or an \(\text{or}\) expression
- the last operand in a \(\text{begin}\) expression’s body
- the last operand in a \(\text{let}\) expression’s body

For example, in the expression \((\text{begin} (+ 2 3) (- 2 3) (* 2 3))\), \((* 2 3)\) is a tail call because it is the last operand expression to be evaluated.

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Questions

1.1 For each of the following functions, identify whether it contains a recursive call in a tail context. Also indicate if it uses a constant number of frames.

\[
\text{(define (question-b x y)}
\text{  (if (= x 0) y)}
\text{  (question-b (- x 1) (+ y x)))))
\]

The recursive call is the third operand in the \(\text{if}\) expression, so it is in tail context. This means that the last expression that will be evaluated in the body of this function is the recursive function call, so this function uses \(\Theta(1)\) frames.

\[
\text{(define (question-c x y)}
\text{  (if (> x y)}
\text{    (question-c (- y 1) x)}
\text{    (question-c (+ x 10) y))}}
\]

The recursive calls are the second and third operands of the \(\text{if}\) expression. Only one of these calls is actually evaluated, and whichever one it is will be the last expression evaluated in the body of the function. This function therefore uses \(\Theta(1)\) frames.

Note that if you actually try and evaluate this function, it will never terminate.
But at least it won’t crash from hitting max recursion depth!

\[
\text{(define (question-d n)}\nonumber \\
\text{ (if (question-d n)}\nonumber \\
\text{ (question-d (- n 1))}\nonumber \\
\text{ (question-d (+ n 10)))))\nonumber 
\]

The second and third recursive calls are in tail context, but the first is not. Since not all the recursive calls are tail calls, this function does not use a constant number of frames. Video walkthrough

\[
\text{(define (question-e n)}\nonumber \\
\text{ (cond ((= n 0) 1)}\nonumber \\
\text{ ((question-e (- n 1)) (question-e (- n 2)))}\nonumber \\
\text{ (else (begin (print 2) (question-e (- n 3))))))}\nonumber 
\]

The second and third recursive calls are the second expressions in a clause, so they are in tail context. However, the first recursive call is not in tail context. Since not all recursive calls are tail calls, this function is not tail recursive and does not use a constant number of frames.
1.2 Write a tail recursive function that takes in a Scheme list and returns the numerical sum of all values in the list. You can assume that the list contains only numbers (no nested lists).

```
(define (sum lst)
  (define (sum-sofar lst current-sum)
    (if (null? lst)
        current-sum
        (sum-sofar (cdr lst) (+ (car lst) current-sum))))
  (sum-sofar lst 0))
```

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1.3 Write a tail recursive function that returns the \( n \)th fibonacci number. We define \( \text{fib}(0) = 0 \) and \( \text{fib}(1) = 1 \).

```
(define (fib n)
  (define (fib-sofar i curr next)
    (if (= i n)
        curr
        (fib-sofar (+ i 1) next (+ curr next))))
  (fib-sofar 0 0 1))
```

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2 Extra Question

2.1 Write a tail recursive function that takes in a number and a sorted list. The function returns a sorted copy with the number inserted in the correct position.

(a) Begin by writing a tail recursive function that reverses a list.

\[
\text{(define (reverse lst)}
\text{
  (define (reverse-sofar lst lst-sofar)}
\text{
    (if (null? lst) ______________________________________________________________________}
\text{
      ______________________________________________________________________________________))
\text{
      ______________________________________________________________________________________))}
\text{
      ______________________________________________________________________________________))}
\text{
  (define (reverse lst)}
\text{
    (define (reverse-sofar lst lst-sofar)}
\text{
      (if (null? lst)
        lst-sofar
        (reverse-sofar (cdr lst) (cons (car lst) lst-sofar))))
\text{
        (reverse-sofar lst nil))}
\text{
  (define (reverse lst)
    (define (reverse-sofar lst lst-sofar)
      (if (null? lst)
        lst-sofar
        (reverse-sofar (cdr lst) (cons (car lst) lst-sofar))))
    (reverse-sofar lst nil))}
\]

(b) Next, write a tail recursive function that concatenates two lists together. You may use reverse.

\[
\text{(define (append a b)}
\text{
  (define (rev-append-tail a b)}
\text{
    (if (null? a) ________________________________________________________________________}
\text{
      ______________________________________________________________________________________))
\text{
      ______________________________________________________________________________________))}
\text{
    (define (rev-append-tail a b)
      (if (null? a)
        b
        (rev-append-tail (cdr a) (cons (car a) b))))
    (rev-append-tail (reverse a) b))}
\text{
  (define (append a b)
    (define (rev-append-tail a b)
      (if (null? a)
        b
        (rev-append-tail (cdr a) (cons (car a) b))))
    (rev-append-tail (reverse a) b))}
\]

(c) Finally, implement insert. You may use reverse and append.

\[
\text{(define (insert n lst)}
\text{
  (define (rev-insert lst rev-lst)}
\text{
    (cond ((null? lst) ______________________________________________________________________)})
\text{
    (if (null? lst)
      n
      (rev-insert (cdr lst) (cons n (reverse lst))))
    (rev-insert lst (rev-insert (reverse lst) (rev-insert n (reverse lst))))}
\text{
    (cond ((null? lst) ______________________________________________________________________)})
\text{
    (if (null? lst)
      n
      (rev-insert (cdr lst) (rev-insert (reverse lst) (rev-insert n (reverse lst))))})}
\]
(define (insert n lst)
  (define (rev-insert lst rev-lst)
    (cond ((null? lst) (cons n rev-lst))
      ((> (car lst) n) (append (reverse lst)
                                (cons n rev-lst)))
      (else (rev-insert (cdr lst)
                        (cons (car lst) rev-lst))))
  (reverse (rev-insert lst nil)))

((> (car lst) n) _______________________________________________________________)
(else _________________________________________________________________))

________________________________________________________________________________________)

________________________________________________________________________________________)
3 Macros

So far we've been able to define our own procedures in Scheme using the define special form. When we call these procedures, we have to follow the rules for evaluating call expressions, which involve evaluating all the operands.

We know that special form expressions do not follow the evaluation rules of call expressions. Instead, each special form has its own rules of evaluation, which may include not evaluating all the operands. Wouldn't it be cool if we could define our own special forms where we decide which operands are evaluated? Consider the following example where we attempt to write a function that evaluates a given expression twice:

```
scm> (define (twice f) (begin f f))
twice
scm> (twice (print 'woof))
woof
```

Since twice is a regular procedure, a call to twice will follow the same rules of evaluation as regular call expressions; first we evaluate the operator and then we evaluate the operands. That means that woof was printed when we evaluated the operand (print 'woof). Inside the body of twice, the name f is bound to the value undefined, so the expression (begin f f) does nothing at all!

The problem here is clear: we need to prevent the given expression from evaluating until we're inside the body of the procedure. This is where the define-macro special form, which has identical syntax to the regular define form, comes in:

```
scm> (define-macro (twice f) (list 'begin f f))
twice
```

define-macro allows us to define what's known as a macro, which is simply a way for us to combine unevaluated input expressions together into another expression. When we call macros, the operands are not evaluated, but rather are treated as Scheme data. This means that any operands that are call expressions or special form expression are treated like lists.

If we call (twice (print 'woof)), f will actually be bound to the list (print 'woof) instead of the value undefined. Inside the body of define-macro, we can insert these expressions into a larger Scheme expression. In our case, we would want a begin expression that looks like the following:

```
(begin (print 'woof) (print 'woof))
```

As Scheme data, this expression is really just a list containing three elements: begin and (print 'woof) twice, which is exactly what (list 'begin f f) returns. Now, when we call twice, this list is evaluated as an expression and (print 'woof) is evaluated twice.

```
scm> (twice (print 'woof))
woof
```

woof
To recap, macros are called similarly to regular procedures, but the rules for evaluating them are different. We evaluated lambda procedures in the following way:

1. Evaluate operator
2. Evaluate operands
3. Apply operator to operands, evaluating the body of the procedure

However, the rules for evaluating calls to macro procedures are:

1. Evaluate operator
2. Apply operator to unevaluated operands
3. Evaluate the expression returned by the macro in the frame it was called in.

**Quasiquote**

Recall that the `quote` special form prevents the Scheme interpreter from executing a following expression. We saw that this helps us create complex lists more easily than repeatedly calling `cons` or trying to get the structure right with `list`. It seems like this form would come in handy if we are trying to construct complex Scheme expressions with many nested lists.

Consider that we rewrite the `twice` macro as follows:

```scheme
(define-macro (twice f)
  `(begin f f))
```

This seems like it would have the same effect, but since the `quote` form prevents any evaluation, the resulting expression we create would actually be `(begin f f)`, which is not what we want.

The `quasiquote` allows us to construct literal lists in a similar way as `quote`, but also lets us specify if any sub-expression within the list should be evaluated.

At first glance, the quasiquote (which can be invoked with the backtick ` or the `quasiquote` special form) behaves exactly the same as `quote` or `quote`. However, using quasiquote gives you the ability to `unquote` (which can be invoked with the comma `,` or the `unquote` special form). This removes an expression from the quoted context, evaluates it, and places it back in.

By combining quasiquote and unquoting, we can often save ourselves a lot of trouble when building macro expressions.

Here is how we could use quasiquote to rewrite our previous example:

```scheme
(define-macro (twice f)
  `(begin ,f ,f))
```
Questions

3.1 Write a macro that takes an expression and returns a parameter-less lambda procedure with the expression as its body

\[
\text{(define-macro (make-lambda expr)}
\]

With quasiquotes:

\[
\text{(define-macro (make-lambda expr)}}
\]

\[
\text{\textquote{\textbackslash \text{lambda} () ,expr}}
\]

With the list constructor:

\[
\text{(define-macro (make-lambda expr)}}
\]

\[
\text{(\text{list} \textquote{\textbackslash \text{lambda} (\text{list}) expr)}}
\]

scm> (make-lambda (print 'hi))
(lambda () (print (quote hi)))
scm> (make-lambda (/ 1 0))
(lambda () (/ 1 0))
scm> (define print-3 (make-lambda (print 3)))
print-3
scm> (print-3)
3

3.2 Write a macro that takes an expression and a number \(n\) and repeats the expression \(n\) times. For example, \(\text{(repeat-n expr 2)}\) should behave the same as \(\text{(twice expr)}\). Note that it’s possible to pass in a combination as the second argument (e.g. \(\text{(+ 1 2)}\)) as long as it evaluates to a number. Be sure that you evaluate this expression in your macro so that you don’t treat it as a list.

Complete the implementation below, making use of the replicate function given below. The replicate function takes in a value \(x\) and a number \(n\) and returns a list with \(x\) repeated \(n\) times.

\[
\text{(define (replicate x n)}
\]

\[
\text{\textquote{\text{if} (= n 0) nil}
\]

\[
\text{\textquote{\text{cons} x (\text{replicate} x (- n 1)))}}
\]

\[
\text{(define-macro (repeat-n expr n)}
\]

\[
\text{(define-macro (repeat-n expr n)}
\]

\[
\text{\textquote{\text{cons} \textquote{\text{\textbackslash \text{begin} (\text{replicate} expr (\text{eval} n)))}}}}
\]

scm> (repeat-n (print '(resistance is futile)) 3)
(resistance is futile)
(resistance is futile)
(resistance is futile)
scm> (repeat-n (print (+ 3 3)) (+ 1 1)) ; Pass a call expression in as \(n\)
3.3 Write a macro that takes in two expressions and or’s them together (applying short-circuiting rules). However, do this without using the or special form. You may also assume the name v1 doesn’t appear anywhere outside of our macro. Fill in the implementation below.

```
(define-macro (or-macro expr1 expr2)
  `(let ((v1 ,expr1))
      (if v1 v1 ,expr2)))
```

`scm> (or-macro (print 'bork) (/ 1 0))`
```
bork
```
`scm> (or-macro (= 1 0) (+ 1 2))`
```
3
```