INSTRUCTIONS

- You have 2 hours to complete the exam.
- The exam is open book, open notes, closed computer, closed calculator.
- Mark your answers on the exam itself. We will not grade answers written on scratch paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First name</td>
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* I pledge my honor that during this examination I have neither given nor received assistance.
  (please sign)
Reference Material.

# Linked Lists (implementations not shown)

```python
empty = ...  # The empty list

def link(first, rest):
    """A linked list whose first element is FIRST and the linked list
    REST is the rest of the list."

def first(lnklst):
    """The first item in linked list LNKLST."

def rest(lnklst):
    """The list following the first item in linked list LNKLST."

def isempty(lnklst):
    """True if LNKLST is empty."

def print_link(lnklst):
    """Prints the linked list LNKLST in the format (v0, v1, ...)."
```
1. (12 points) Evaluate These!

For each of the expressions in the table below, write the output displayed by the interactive Python interpreter when the expression is evaluated. The output may have multiple lines. If an error occurs, write “Error”. If an expression yields (or prints) a function, write “<Function>”. No answer requires more than 3 lines. (It’s possible that all of them require even fewer.) The first two rows have been provided as examples.

The interactive interpreter displays the value of a successfully evaluated expression, unless it is None, plus all values passed to print.

Assume that python3 has executed the statements on the left:

```python
def w(L):
    if len(L) == 0:
        return L
    elif L[0] in L[1:]
        return w(L[1:])
    else:
        return [L[0]] + w(L[1:])

def reduce(f, L, init):
    if len(L) == 0:
        return init
    else:
        return reduce(f, L[1:], f(init, L[0]))
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Interactive Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>pow(2, 3)</code></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>print(4, 5) + 1</code></td>
<td>Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>1 + (4 and 6) + (5 or 0) + (0 and 8)</code></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>f = lambda x: x</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>g = lambda y: f(g)</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>g(2)(2)</code></td>
<td>&lt;Function&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>0 and print(2)</code></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>range(1,20)[-2]</code></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>w([[1, 2, 3, 1, 8, 2]])</code></td>
<td>[3,1,8,2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| `f = lambda x: lambda y: \`
lambda z: x+y+z
reduce(lambda g, x: g(x),
[1, 2, 3], f)` | 6 |
2. (12 points)  Environmental Policy

(a) (6 pt) Fill in the environment diagram that results from executing the code below until the entire program is finished, an error occurs, or all frames are filled. **You may not need to use all of the spaces, frames, or blank lambda function values.**

A complete answer will:

- Add all missing names and parent annotations to all local frames.
- Add all missing values created or referenced during execution.
- Show the return value for each local frame.

```python
1 def h(y):
2     return g(lambda: y)
3 def g(f):
4     return f()()
5 h(lambda: 3)
```

```
Global frame

f1: h [parent=Global]
    func h(y) [parent=Global]
    func g(f) [parent=Global]
    func λ () <line 5> [parent=Global]
    func λ () <line 2> [parent=f1]
    Return value 3

f2: g [parent=Global]
    func λ () <line 2> [parent=f1]
    Return value 3

f3: λ <line 2> [parent=f1]
    Return value

f4: λ <line 5> [parent=Global]
    Return value 3
```
Write solution here.

def a():
    def g():
        return 3
    return k(g)

def k(b):
    return b()

z = a()
3. (4 points) Sequence Checking

Fill in the following function so that it fulfills its comment.

```python
def make_checker(relation, start, end):
    """Assumes that START and END are integers and RELATION is a two-argument function that returns true/false values. Returns a function that, given a function f as input, returns True if RELATION returns true for all adjacent values in the sequence f(START), f(START+1), ... f(END-1). For example, eq_chk, below, checks that the values returned by its argument function for values 0-4 are all equal, while up_chk checks that the values returned by the argument function are in strictly increasing order.

>>> eq_chk = make_checker(lambda x, y: x == y, 0, 5) # Check all equal
>>> eq_chk(lambda x: 3)
True
>>> eq_chk(lambda x: x)
False
>>> up_chk = make_checker(lambda x, y: x < y, 0, 5) # Check increasing
>>> up_chk(lambda x: x)
True
>>> up_chk(lambda x: 3)
False
""

def checker(f):
    for k in range(start + 1, end):
        if not relation(f(k-1), f(k)):
            return False
    return True

return checker
```
4. (1 points) Extra
In the formula \( a = 0.4 + 0.3 \cdot 2^m \) \((m = -\text{inf}, 0, 1, 2, \ldots)\), what does \( a \) refer to?
The approximate positions of planets (in AU). This is known as Bode's Law.

5. (4 points) Insert
Fill in the following function to fulfill its comment. The linked-list interface that you should use is given on page ??.

**Warning:** this problem deals with linked lists, *NOT* Python lists or tuples. You cannot use +, len(), indexing (L[k]), or list construction ([...]).

```python
def link_insert(lnklst, value, before):
    """Return a linked list identical to LNKLIST, but with VALUE inserted just before the first occurrence of BEFORE in the list, if any. The returned list is identical to LNKLIST if BEFORE does not occur in LNKLIST.
    The operation is non-destructive."
    if isempty(lnklst):
        return lnklst
    elif first(lnklst) == before:
        return link(value, lnklst)
    else:
        return link(first(lnklst), link_insert(rest(lnklst), value, before))
```
6. (4 points) Longest Nondecreasing Suffix

Consider a function `up_suffix` that is supposed to return the longest suffix of a Python list of integers such that the suffix consists of nondecreasing values. For example, when applied to

\[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 3, 3, 4\]

it should yield \[1, 3, 3, 4\].

Fill in the following function to do this:

```python
def up_suffix(L):
    """Returns the longest non-descending suffix of Python list L. """
    def longest_suffix_start(L):
        """The index in L of the beginning of the longest nondecreasing suffix of L. For the empty list, returns 0."
        k = len(L) - 1
        while k > 0 and L[k-1] <= L[k]:
            k -= 1
        return max(k, 0)
    return L[longest_suffix_start(L):]
```

7. (4 points) Post’s Problem

Consider two Python lists of strings, where the two lists have equal length, \( N \):

\[
A = [ "a", "ab", "bba"]
\]
\[
B = [ "baa", "aa", "bb" ]
\]

Is there a sequence of integers—\( i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_m \)—where \( m > 0 \) and \( 0 \leq i_k < N \) for all \( k \), such that

\[
\]

This is called the Post Correspondence Problem. For this \( A \) and \( B \), the answer is yes for \( m = 4 \): \((2, 1, 2, 0)\), because

\[
\]
\[
\]

On the other hand, the answer is no if we limit \( m \) to 3 (so we cannot add more than three strings), or if we shorten the lists by removing \( A[0] \) and \( B[0] \). Fill in the following function to determine whether there is a solution.

```python
def correspond(A, B, M):
    """Assuming A and B are lists of strings with len(A) == len(B), and M
    is an integer, returns true iff there is a sequence of indices into A
    and B, (i1, i2, ..., im), where 1 <= m <= M, such that
    """
    N = len(A)
    def can_correspond(sa, sb, M):
        """Return true iff there is some sequence of indices into A and
        B, (i1, i2, ..., im), where 1 <= m <= M, such that
        Assumes M is a non-negative integer.
        """
        if M <= 0:
            return False
        else:
            for i in range(N):
                ta = sa + A[i]
                tb = sb + B[i]
                if ta == tb:
                    return True
                elif can_correspond(ta, tb, M - 1):
                    return True
            return False
    return can_correspond("", ",", M)
```