

**CS 2500, Spring 2014**  
**Problem Set 11**

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**Due date: 7pm Tuesday April 1, 2014**

**Programming Language:** Intermediate Student Language with Lambda

**Purpose:** to practice designing functions that consume two complex inputs.

You **must** follow the design recipe. The graders will look for data definitions, signatures, purpose statements, examples/tests, and properly organized function definitions. For the latter, you **must** design templates. You do not need to include the templates however. If you do, make sure to comment them out.

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**Problem 1.** Exercise 318 from HtDP/2e

**Problem 2.** Exercise 319 from HtDP/2e

**Problem 3.** Exercise 320 from HtDP/2e

**Problem 4.** Exercise 326 from HtDP/2e

**Problem 5.** Exercise 327 from HtDP/2e

**Problem 6.** Exercise 329 from HtDP/2e

**Problem 7.** Exercise 326 from HtDP/2e

**Problem 8.** Here are two data definitions:

```
(define-struct leaf ())  
(define-struct growth (next))  
(define-struct fork (left right))
```

```
;; Tree is one of:  
;; -- (make-leaf)  
;; -- (make-growth Tree)  
;; -- (make-fork Tree Tree)
```

```
;; Direction is one of:  
;; -- 'left  
;; -- 'right
```

a) Develop the template for a function that consumes a Tree and a [List-of Direction].

- b) Design the function `navigate`. It consumes a `Tree` and a `[List-of Direction]`. It navigates the tree at the specified places, that is, for a 'growth', it goes straight (because there is no choice). For a 'fork', it follows the next direction. If there are no more directions, it returns the sub-tree at that point. Decide what should happen if a leaf is reached but the `[List-of Direction]` is not empty.

**Problem 9.** Recall that an `S-expression` is defined as:

```
; An S-expr (S-expression) is one of:  
; - Atom  
; - SL  
; An SL [List-of S-expr] is one of:  
; - empty  
; - (cons S-expr SL)  
; An Atom is one of:  
; - Number  
; - String  
; - Symbol
```

- a) Develop the templates for a function that consumes two `S-expressions`
- b) Design a program that will determine if two `S-expressions` contain the same atoms regardless of the ordering. For example:
- ```
(contains-same-atoms? '(1 2 3 () ("r" b))  
                      ("r" 1 (2) 3 b))
```
- would return true.

Do *not* solve this by flattening the `S-expressions` into `[List-of Atom]` first.