Sorting a List

- Multiple Complex Inputs
- Natural Numbers
Sorting Lists

Implement `sort-list`, which takes a list of numbers and returns a sorted list of the same numbers.
➤ Sorting a List

➤ Multiple Complex Inputs

➤ Natural Numbers
Multiple Complex Arguments

Implement `append-lists`, which takes two lists of numbers and returns a list with all of the numbers from the first list followed by all of the numbers from the second list.

Implement `parallel-sum`, which takes two lists of numbers (of the same length) and returns a list of sums.

Implement `merge-lists`, which takes two `sorted` lists of numbers and returns a sorted list with all of the numbers.
Multiple Complex Arguments

Implement **append-lists**, which takes two lists of numbers and returns a list with all of the numbers from the first list followed by all of the numbers from the second list.

Implement **parallel-sum**, which takes two lists of numbers (of the same length) and returns a list of sums.

Implement **merge-lists**, which takes two sorted lists of numbers and returns a sorted list with all of the numbers.

; append-lists : list-of-num list-of-num -> list-of-num

(check-expect (append-lists empty empty) empty)

(check-expect (append-lists (list 1 3 5) (list 0 4 6)) (list 1 3 5 0 4 6))
Multiple Complex Arguments

Implement **append-lists**, which takes two lists of numbers and returns a list with all of the numbers from the first list followed by all of the numbers from the second list.

Implement **parallel-sum**, which takes two lists of numbers (of the same length) and returns a list of sums.

Implement **merge-lists**, which takes two sorted lists of numbers and returns a sorted list with all of the numbers.

```scheme
; parallel-sum : list-of-num list-of-num -> list-of-num
(check-expect (parallel-sum empty empty empty) empty)
(check-expect (parallel-sum (list 1 3 5) (list 0 4 6)) (list 1 7 11))
```
Multiple Complex Arguments

Implement \texttt{append-lists}, which takes two lists of numbers and returns a list with all of the numbers from the first list followed by all of the numbers from the second list.

Implement \texttt{parallel-sum}, which takes two lists of numbers (of the same length) and returns a list of sums.

Implement \texttt{merge-lists}, which takes two \texttt{sorted} lists of numbers and returns a sorted list with all of the numbers.

; merge-lists : list-of-num list-of-num -> list-of-num
(check-expect (merge-lists empty empty) empty)

(check-expect (merge-lists (list 1 3 5) (list 0 4 6))
(list 0 1 3 4 5 6))
Multiple Complex Arguments

Implement \texttt{append-lists}, which takes two lists of numbers and returns a list with all of the numbers from the first list followed by all of the numbers from the second list

Implement \texttt{parallel-sum}, which takes two lists of numbers (of the same length) and returns a list of sums

Implement \texttt{merge-lists}, which takes two \texttt{sorted} lists of numbers and returns a sorted list with all of the numbers

\quad ; \texttt{func : list-of-num list-of-num \rightarrow list-of-num}

What template do we use for a function for two lists?
Multiple Complex Arguments

Sometimes a complex argument is “along for the ride,” so use the template for the other argument

```
(check-expect (append-lists (list 1 3 5) (list 0 4 6))
  (list 1 3 5 0 4 6))
```

```
(define (append-lists al bl)
  (cond
    [(empty? al) ...]
    [(cons? al)
      ... (first al)
      ... (append-lists (rest al) bl) ...]))
```
Multiple Complex Arguments

Sometimes the arguments are exactly the same shape, so use essentially the one-argument template

```
(check-expect (parallel-sum (list 1 3 5) (list 0 4 6))
             (list 1 7 11))
```

```
(define (parallel-sum al bl)
  (cond
    [(empty? al) ...]
    [(cons? al)
      ... (first al) ...
      ... (parallel-sum (rest al) (rest bl)) ...]]))
```
Multiple Complex Arguments

Sometimes you have to consider all possible combinations, so use a template that considers all combinations

```
(check-expect (merge-lists (list 1 3 5) (list 0 4 6))
  (list 0 1 3 4 5 6))
```

```
(define (merge-lists al bl)
  (cond
   [(and (empty? al) (empty? bl)) ...]
   [(and (empty? al) (cons? bl))
     ... (first bl) ... (merge-lists al (rest bl)) ...]
   [(and (cons? al) (empty? bl))
     ... (first al) ... (merge-lists (rest al) bl) ...]
   [(and (cons? al) (cons? bl))
     ... (first al) ... (first bl)
     ... (merge-lists (rest al) bl)
     ... (merge-lists al (rest bl))
     ... (merge-lists (rest al) (rest bl)) ...]])
```
Sorting a List

Multiple Complex Inputs

Natural Numbers
Numbers to Generate Lists

Implement `create-list`, which takes a non-negative integer \( n \) and produces a list of numbers from \( n \) to 0, inclusive

\[
; \text{create-list} : \text{num} \rightarrow \text{list-of-num}
\]

(check-expect (create-list 3) (list 3 2 1 0))

(check-expect (create-list 0) (list 0))

The template for \texttt{num} isn’t much help:

\[
\text{(define} \ (\text{func-for-num} \ n) \\
\ldots\)
\]

But \texttt{create-list} actually takes a \texttt{natural number}
Natural Numbers

; A nat is either
;  - 0
;  - (add1 nat)

Examples:

0

(add1 0)

(add1 (add1 (add1 0)))

These examples have shortcuts

0, 1, and 3

but the long forms correspond to the template
Template for Natural Numbers

; A nat is either
; - 0
; - (add1 nat)

(define (func-for-nat n)
  (cond
   [(zero? n) ...]
   [else ... (func-for-nat (sub1 n)) ...])))

(define (create-list n)
  (cond
   [(zero? n) (list 0)]
   [else (cons n (create-list (sub1 n)))]))
Generating the List the Other Way

Implement `create-up-list`, which takes a non-negative integer \( n \) and produces a list of numbers from 0 to \( n \) inclusive

```scheme
; create-up-list : num -> list-of-num

(check-expect (create-list 3) (list 0 1 2 3))
(check-expect (create-list 0) (list 0))

(define (create-up-list n)
  (cond
   [(zero? n) (list 0)]
   [else
    ... n
    ... (create-up-list (sub1 n)) ...]))
; uh oh... can't cons onto recur result
```
Using Subtraction to Count Up

(define (create-up-list n)
  (create-up-to-n-list n n))

; Creates a list with d elements before n
(define (create-up-to-n-list d n)
  (cond
    [(zero? d) (list n)]
    [else
      (cons (- n d)
        (create-up-to-m-list (sub1 d) n))])))

... or replace d with m = (+ d n)

As d goes down, m goes up...
Counting Up Directly

\[
(\text{define } (\text{create-up-list } n) \\
(\text{create-m-to-n-list } 0 \ n))
\]

; Creates a list from m to n
(\text{define } (\text{create-m-to-n-list } m \ n) \\
(\text{cond} \\
[ (= m n) (\text{list } n)] \\
[\text{else} \\
\text{ (cons } m \\
\text{ (create-m-to-n-list } (\text{add1 } m) \ n))]])

\text{Use the stepper to see how it works}

Similar ideas work for counting by fives, counting down to 20, etc.