

## User-Defined Procedures

**Summary:** This lab provides practice with simple user-defined procedures.

You may want to glance over the corresponding reading before beginning this lab.

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## Exercises

### Exercise 0: Preparation

Start DrScheme and make sure that you're in full Scheme mode.

### Exercise 1: Values as Fractions

Copy the `frac` procedure from the reading on procedures and make sure that it works as advertised.

### Exercise 2: Adding 2

Write a Scheme procedure (`addtwo a`) that returns the sum  $a+2$ .

### Exercise 3: Converting Feet to Meters

a. Define a procedure named `feet->meters` that takes one argument, a real number representing a length measured in feet, and returns the number that represents the same length as measured in meters. Note that one foot is equal to exactly  $761/2500$  meters.

b. Use this procedure to determine the number of meters in one mile (5280 feet).

## Exercise 4: A Quadratic Polynomial

- Define a procedure, `poly1`, that corresponds to the polynomial  $5x^2 - 8x + 2$ .
- Test your procedure on the values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

## Exercise 5: Quadratic Roots

a. Write a procedure (`quadratic-root a b c`) that finds one root of a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  using the quadratic formula. Use it to find a root of the above equation. (I don't care which root you find.)

b. Test your procedure by computing

```
(quadratic-root 1 -5 6)
(quadratic-root 2 -10 12)
(quadratic-root 1 4 4).
```

c. Use algebra to check these answers.

d. What are (`quadratic-root 1 0 1`) and (`quadratic-root 1 0 2`)?

## Exercise 6: Swapping List Elements

Write a procedure, `swap-first-two`, that, given a list as an argument, creates a new list that interchanges the first two elements of the original list, leaving the rest of the list unchanged. Thus,

```
> (swap-first-two (list 'a 'b 'c 'd 'e))
(b a c d e)
```

In this problem, assume that the list given to `swap-first-two` has at least two elements; do not worry about the possibility that `swap-first-two` might be applied to numbers, empty lists, or lists with only one element.

## Exercise 7: Spherical Volumes

The volume of a sphere of radius  $r$  is  $\frac{4}{3}$  times  $\pi$  times  $r^3$ .

- Write a procedure named `sphere-volume` that takes as its argument the radius of a sphere (in, say, centimeters) and returns its volume (in, say, cubic centimeters).
- Use this procedure to compute the volume of a softball (radius: eight centimeters).

## Exercise 8: `snoc`

Define a procedure `snoc` (“cons backwards”) that takes two arguments, of which the second should be a list. `snoc` should return a list just like its second argument, except that the first argument has been added at the right end:

```
> (snoc 'alpha (list 'beta 'gamma 'delta))
(beta gamma delta alpha)
> (snoc 1 (list 2 3 4 5 6))
(2 3 4 5 6 1)
> (snoc 'first null)
(first)
```

Hint: There are at least two ways to define this procedure. One uses calls to `reverse` and `cons`; the other uses calls to `append` and `list`.

## Exercise 9: Rotate

Given a nonempty list of elements (e.g., `(a b c)`), write a procedure, `rotate`, that creates a new list with the original first element moved to the end.

For example,

```
> (rotate (list 'a 'b 'c))
(b c a)
> (rotate (list 1 2))
(2 1)
> (rotate (rotate '(first second third fourth)))
(third fourth first second)
```

## Exercise 10: Scoring Figure Skating

In a figure-skating competition, judges have observed the competitors' performances and awarded three separate scores to each competitor: one for accuracy, one for style, and one for the difficulty of the chosen routine. Each score is in the range from 0 to 10. The rules of the competition specify that a competitor's three scores are to be combined into a weighted average, in which accuracy counts three times as much as difficulty and style counts twice as much as difficulty. The overall result should be a single number in the range from 0 to 10.

- Write a comment in which you describe the nature and purpose of a procedure that takes three arguments -- a competitor's accuracy, style, and difficulty scores -- and returns their weighted average.
- Define the procedure that you have described.
- Test your procedure, looking for cases in which the weighted average is computed incorrectly. (If you find any, make corrections in your definition.)