Higher-Order List Functions in Racket

CS251 Programming Languages
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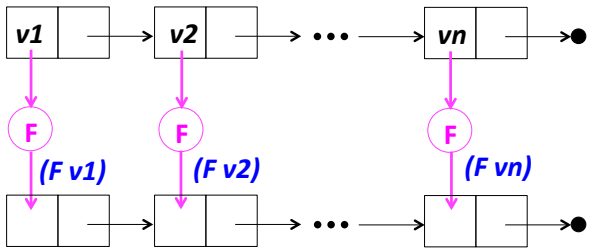
Higher-order List Functions

A function is **higher-order** if it takes another function as an input and/or returns another function as a result. E.g. `app-3-5`, `make-linear-function`, `flip2`.

We will now study **higher-order list functions** that capture the recursive list processing patterns we have seen.

Recall the List Mapping Pattern

`(mapF (list` ***v1 v2*** … ***vn****`))`




```
(define (mapF xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      null
      (cons (F (first xs))
            (mapF (rest xs)))))
```


Express Mapping via Higher-order `my-map`

```
(define (my-map f xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      null
      (cons (f (first xs))
            (my-map f (rest xs)))))
```

my-map Examples

```
> (my-map (λ (x) (* 2 x)) (list 7 2 4))

> (my-map first (list (list 2 3) (list 4) (list 5 6 7)))

> (my-map (make-linear-function 4 7) (list 0 1 2 3))

> (my-map app-3-5 (list sub2 + avg pow (flip pow)
                        make-linear-function))
```


Your turn

`(map-scale n nums)` returns a list that results from scaling each number in `nums` by `n`.

```
> (map-scale 3 (list 7 2 4))
'(21 6 12)

> (map-scale 6 (range 0 5))
'(0 6 12 18 24)
```


Currying

A curried binary function takes one argument at a time.

```
(define (curry2 binop)
   (λ (x) (λ (y) (binop x y))))

(define curried-mul (curry2 *))

> ((curried-mul 5) 4)

> (my-map (curried-mul 3) (list 1 2 3))

> (my-map ((curry2 pow) 4) (list 1 2 3))

> (my-map ((curry2 (flip2 pow)) 4) (list 1 2 3))

> (define lol (list (list 2 3) (list 4) (list 5 6 7)))

> (map ((curry2 cons) 8) lol)

> (map (??? 8) lol)
  '((2 3 8) (4 8) (5 6 7 8))
```

Haskell Curry

Mapping with binary functions

```
(define (my-map2 binop xs ys)
  (if (not (= (length xs) (length ys)))
      (error "my-map2 requires same-length lists")
      (if (or (null? xs) (null? ys))
          null
          (cons (binop (first xs) (first ys))
                (my-map2 binop (rest xs) (rest ys))))))
```

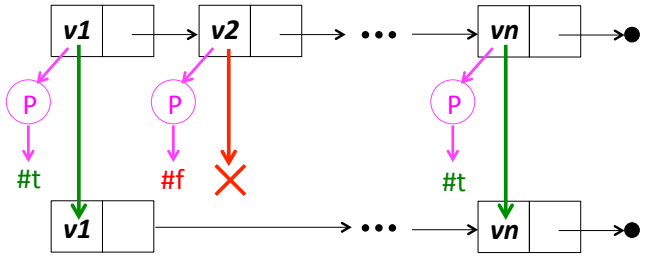
```
> (my-map2 pow (list 2 3 5) (list 6 4 2))
'(64 81 25)

> (my-map2 cons (list 2 3 5) (list 6 4 2))
'((2 . 6) (3 . 4) (5 . 2))

> (my-map2 cons (list 2 3 4 5) (list 6 4 2))
ERROR: my-map2 requires same-length lists
```

Built-in Racket `map` Function Maps over Any Number of Lists

```
> (map (λ (x) (* x 2)) (range 1 5))
'(2 4 6 8)

> (map pow (list 2 3 5) (list 6 4 2))
'(64 81 25)

> (map (λ (a b x) (+ (* a x) b))
       (list 2 3 5) (list 6 4 2) (list 0 1 2))
'(6 7 12)

> (map pow (list 2 3 4 5) (list 6 4 2))
ERROR: map: all lists must have same size;
arguments were: #<procedure:pow> '(2 3 4 5) '(6 4 2)
```


Recall the List Filtering Pattern

`(filterP (list` ***v1 v2 … vn***`))`




```
(define (filterP xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      null
      (if (P (first xs))
          (cons (first xs) (filterP (rest xs)))
          (filterP (rest xs)))))
```


Express Filtering via Higher-order `my-filter`

```
(define (my-filter pred xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      null
      (if (pred (first xs))
          (cons (first xs)
                (my-filter pred (rest xs)))
          (my-filter pred (rest xs)))))
```

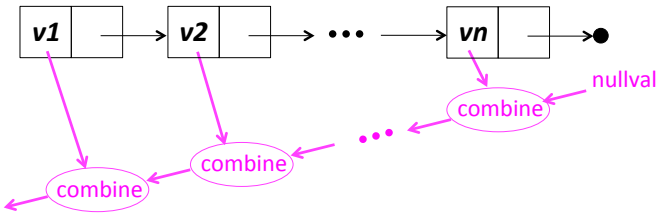
Built-in Racket `filter` function acts just like `my-filter`

`filter` Examples

```
> (filter (λ (x) (> x 0)) (list 7 -2 -4 8 5))

> (filter (λ (n) (= 0 (remainder n 2)))
          (list 7 -2 -4 8 5))

> (filter (λ (xs) (>= (len xs) 2))
          (list (list 2 3) (list 4) (list 5 6 7))

> (filter number?
          (list 17 #t 3.141 "a" (list 1 2) 3/4 5+6i))

> (filter (lambda (binop) (>= (app-3-5 binop)
                              (app-3-5 (flip2 binop))))
          (list sub2 + * avg pow (flip2 pow)))
```

Recall the Recursive List Accumulation Pattern

(recf (list *v1 v2 … vn*))




```
(define (rec-accum xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      nullval
      (combine (first xs)
               (rec-accum (rest xs)))))
```


Express Recursive List Accumulation via Higher-order `my-foldr`

```
(define (my-foldr combine nullval xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      nullval
      (combine (first xs)
               (my-foldr combine
                         nullval
                         (rest xs)))))
```


`my-foldr` Examples

```
> (my-foldr + 0 (list 7 2 4))

> (my-foldr * 1 (list 7 2 4))

> (my-foldr - 0 (list 7 2 4))

> (my-foldr min +inf.0 (list 7 2 4))

> (my-foldr max -inf.0 (list 7 2 4))

> (my-foldr cons (list 8) (list 7 2 4))

> (my-foldr append null
            (list (list 2 3) (list 4)(list 5 6 7)))
```


More `my-foldr` Examples

```
> (my-foldr (λ (a b) (and a b)) #t (list #t #t #t))

> (my-foldr (λ (a b) (and a b)) #t (list #t #f #t))

> (my-foldr (λ (a b) (or a b)) #f (list #t #f #t))

> (my-foldr (λ (a b) (or a b)) #f (list #f #f #f))

;; This doesn't work. Why not?
> (my-foldr and #t (list #t #t #t))
```

Mapping & Filtering in terms of `my-foldr`

```
(define (my-map f xs)
  (my-foldr ???

            ???
            xs))

(define (my-filter pred xs)
  (my-foldr ???

            ???
            xs))
```


Built-in Racket `foldr` Function Folds over Any Number of Lists

```
> (foldr + 0 (list 7 2 4))
13
> (foldr (lambda (a b sum) (+ (* a b) sum))
         0
         (list 2 3 4)
         (list 5 6 7))
56
> (foldr (lambda (a b sum) (+ (* a b) sum))
         0
         (list 1 2 3 4)
         (list 5 6 7))
ERROR: foldr: given list does not have the same size
as the first list: '(5 6 7)
```