

# アルゴリズムとデータ構造入門

## 2.データによる抽象の構築

### 2 Building Abstractions with Data



奥 乃 博

「具体から抽象へは行けるが、  
抽象から具体へは行けない」

(畑村洋太郎『直観でわかる数学』岩波書店) 1

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### 11月15日・本日のメニュー

- 2 Building Abstractions with Data
- 2.1 Introduction to Data Abstraction
  - 2.1.2 Abstraction Barriers
  - 2.1.3 What Is Meant by Data?
  - 2.1.4 Extended Exercise: Interval Arithmetic
- 2.2. Hierarchical Data and the Closure Property
  - 2.2.1 Representing Sequences
  - 2.2.2 Hierarchical Structures

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### Rational Number Representation

```
(define (make-rat n d) (cons n d))
```

n	d
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ペア(pair)で表現

```
(define (numer x) (car x)) ; numerator
```

```
(define (denom x) (cdr x)) ; denominator
```

```
(define (print-rat x)  
  (newline)  
  (display (numer x))  
  (display "/" )  
  (display (denom x))  
  x )
```

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TA開設質問掲示板から:  
Read-Eval-Print-Loop (REPL) での出力

<pre>(define (print-rat x)   (newline)   (display (number x))   (display "/" )   (display (denom x)))</pre>	<pre>(define (print-rat x)   (newline)   (display (number x))   (display "/" )   (display (denom x))   x )</pre>
<pre>(print-rat   (make-rat 1 2)) 1/2</pre>	<pre>(print-rat   (make-rat 1 2)) 1/2(1 . 2)</pre>
<pre>(print-rat   (add-rat    (print-rat (make-rat 1 2))    (print-rat (make-rat 2 3))   )) 1/2 2/3 error</pre>	<pre>(print-rat   (add-rat    (print-rat (make-rat 1 2))    (print-rat (make-rat 2 3))   )) 1/2 2/3 7/6(7 . 6)</pre>

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2.1.2 Abstraction barrier (抽象化の壁)

- **有理数を使ったプログラム** —  
プログラム領域での有理数
- **add-rat sub-rat mul-等** —  
分子と分母から構成される有理数
- **make-rat numer denom** —  
ペアとして構成される有理数
- **cons car cdr** —  
ペアの実装法

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抽象化の壁から考察すると

```
(define (make-rat n d) (cons n d))
(define (numer x) (car x))
(define (denom x) (cdr x))
```

と次の定義との違いは？

```
(define make-rat cons)
(define numer car)
(define denom cdr)
```

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**ペアの実装法を抽象化の壁から見ると**

— **有理数を使ったプログラム** —  
 プログラム領域での有理数

— **add-rat sub-rat mul-等** —  
 分子と分母から構成される有理数

**make-rat numer denom**

```
(define (make-rat n d) (cons n d))
(define (numer x) (car x))
(define (denom x) (cdr x))
```

**cons car cdr**

ペアの実装法

ペアとして構成される有理数

```
(define make-rat cons)
(define numer car)
(define denom cdr)
```

ペアの実装法の抽象化がない

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**Rational Number Reduction (既約化)**

小学校で分数は**既約化しなさい**と習った。

(既約化: *reducing rational numbers to the lowest terms*)

では、どの時点で既約化するか？

1. 構築子 (make-rat) で。
2. 選択子 (numer, denom) で。
3. 既約化は他のプログラムに影響を与えるか

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**Rational Number Reduction (簡約化)**

```
(define (make-rat n d)
  (let ((g (gcd n d)))
    (cons (/ n gcd) (/ d gcd))))
```

両者の長所・短所は？

```
(define (make-rat n d) (cond n d))
(define (numer x)
  (let ((g (gcd (car x) (cdr x))))
    (/ (car x) g)))
(define (denom x)
  (let ((g (gcd (car x) (cdr x))))
    (/ (cdr x) g)))
```

この違いは他のプログラムに影響を与えるか？

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## 既約化を抽象化の壁から見ると

有理数を使ったプログラム  
プログラム領域での有理数

add-rat sub-rat mul-等  
分子と分母から構成される有理数

make-rat numer denom  
ペアとして構成される有理数

cons car cdr  
ペアの実装法

```
(define (make-rat n d)
  (cons (/ n (gcd n d))
        (/ d (gcd n d))))

(define (make-rat n d)
  (cons n d))
(define (number x)
  (let ((g (gcd (car x) (cdr x))))
    (/ (car x) g)))
(define (denom x)
  (let ((g (gcd (car x) (cdr x))))
    (/ (cdr x) g)))
```

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## 2.1.3 データって何？ ペア(対、pair)再考

(make-rat n d) の満足すべき条件は

$$\frac{(\text{number } x)}{(\text{denom } x)} = \frac{n}{d}$$

- cons, car, cdr を通常のセルで構築
- 次の手続きで構築

```
(define (dispatch m)
  (cond ((= m 0) x)
        ((= m 1) y)
        (else (error "Argument not 0 or 1
                      -- CONS" m))))
(dispatch)
(define (car z) (z 0))
(define (cdr z) (z 1))
```

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## ペア(対、pair)を手続きで実現

```
(define (cons x y)
  (define (dispatch m)
    (cond ((= m 0) x)
          ((= m 1) y)
          (else (error "Argument not 0
                        or 1 -- CONS" m))))
  dispatch)
(define (car z) (z 0))
(define (cdr z) (z 1))
```

- (define foo (cons 10 25))
- (car foo)
- (cdr foo)

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## もっとかつこよくペア(pair)を手続きで実現

```
(define (cons x y)
  (lambda (m) (m x y)))
(define (car z)
  (z (lambda (p q) p)))
(define (cdr z)
```

観測したらデータが得られる⇒量子コンピュータ風の計算

■ (define foo (cons 10 25))

■ (car foo) ⇒

■ (cdr foo) ⇒

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## ペアの実装法を抽象化の壁から見ると

有理数を使ったプログラム

プログラム領域での有理数

add-rat sub-rat mul-等

分子と分母から構成される有理数

make-rat numer denom

ペアとして構成される有理数

cons car cdr

```
(define (make-rat n d) (cons n d))
(define (numer x) (car x))
(define (denom x) (cdr x))
```

ペアの実装法

```
(define (cons x y)
  (define (dispatch m)
    (cond ((= m 'car) x)
          ((= m 'cdr) y)
          (else (error "Argument not 0 or 1 -> CONS" m))))
  dispatch)
(define (car x) (x 0))
(define (cdr x) (x 1))
```

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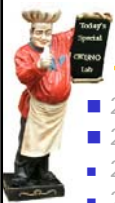
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## 11月15日・本日のメニュー

- 2 Building Abstractions with Data
- 2.1 Introduction to Data Abstraction
  - 2.1.2 Abstraction Barriers
  - 2.1.3 What Is Meant by Data?
  - **Intermission (Church Numerals)**
  - 2.1.4 Extended Exercise: Interval Arithmetic
- 2.2. Hierarchical Data and the Closure Property
  - 2.2.1 Representing Sequences
  - 2.2.2 Hierarchical Structures
  - 2.2.3 Sequences as Conventional Interfaces

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## 2.1.4 Interval Arithmetic

```
(define (add-interval x y)
  (make-interval
    (+ (lower-bound x) (lower-bound y))
    (+ (upper-bound x) (upper-bound y)) ))
(define (mul-interval x y)
  (let ((p1 (* (lower-bound x) (lower-bound y)))
        (p2 (* (lower-bound x) (upper-bound y)))
        (p3 (* (upper-bound x) (lower-bound y)))
        (p4 (* (upper-bound x) (upper-bound y))))
    (make-interval (min p1 p2 p3 p4)
                    (max p1 p2 p3 p4))))
(define (div-interval x y)
  (mul-interval x
    (make-interval (/ 1.0 (upper-bound y))
                    (/ 1.0 (lower-bound y)) )))
```

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## 2.1.4 Interval Arithmetic (宿題)

- Constructor  
(define (make-interval a b) (cons a b))
- Selectors 等  
(define (upper-bound x))  
(define (lower-bound x))  
(define (equal-interval? x y))  
(define (sub-interval x y))
- Interval arithmetic は単位系変換で重要。  
  - $1in \approx 2.54cm$ ,  $1ft \approx 30.48cm$ ,  $1yd \approx 0.914m$ ,  $1mile \approx 1.609km$ ,  
 $1nautical\ mile \approx 1.852km$ ,  $1acre \approx 4047m^2$ ,  $1\ UKgal \approx 4.54l$ ,  
 $1USgal \approx 3.79l$ ,  $1bbl \approx 159l$ ,  $1\ \pi\ sec \approx 1\ nano-century\ (10^{-7}\ year)$ ,  
 $1\ light\ year \approx 9.461 \times 10^{12}km\ (10^{13}km=10Tkm)$
  - $1oz \approx 28.3g$ ,  $1lb \approx 0.454Kg$ ,  $1ct \approx 0.2g$

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## 2.2 Hierarchical Data and the Closure Property

- Pair (cell)  
(cons a b)
- Box-and-pointer notation



- List structure

:= は定義

| は代替

- >  $\langle list \rangle := \langle null \rangle \mid (\langle element \rangle . \langle element \rangle)$
- >  $\langle element \rangle := \langle name \rangle \mid \langle number \rangle \mid \langle list \rangle$

- Closure property of cons

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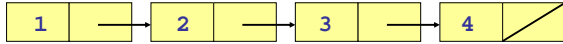
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## 2.2.1 Representing Sequences

- Sequence (列・並び) 1, 2, 3, 4  
(1 2 3 4)



- (cons 1  
  (cons 2  
    (cons 3  
      (cons 4 nil)  
    ))  
  ))
- (1 . (2 . (3 . (4 . nil))))
- (list 1 2 3 4)

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## Sequences表現の簡略化

- Sequence (列・並び) の表現の簡略化  
(1 2 3 4)



1. (xxx . nil) ⇒ (xxx)
  2. (xxx . (yyy ...)) ⇒ (xxx yyy ...)
- (1 . (2 . (3 . (4 . 5))))  
⇒ (1 2 . (3 . (4 . 5)))  
⇒ (1 2 3 . (4 . 5))  
⇒ (1 2 3 4 . 5)

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## 2.2.1 List operations

- (list-ref items n)  
  if n=0, list-ref is car  
  otherwise, (n-1)st item
- (define (list-ref items n)  
  (if (= n 0)  
      (car items)  
      (list-ref (cdr items) (- n 1)) ))
- (define (length items)  
  (if (null? items)  
      0  
      (+ 1 (length (cdr items)))))
- **cdring down the list (cdr down)**
- **Tail recursion に注意**

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### length: recursion and iteration versions

- `(define (length items)`  
`(if (null? items)`  
`0`  
`(+ 1 (length (cdr items)) ) )`
- `(define (length items)`  
`(define (iter a count)`  
`(if (null? a)`  
`count`  
`(iter (cdr a) (+ 1 count)) ) )`  
`(iter items 0) )`

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### cons up while cdring down

- `(define (append list1 list2)`  
`(if (null? list1)`  
`list2`  
`(cons (car list1)`  
`(append (cdr list1) list2)`  
`)))`
- `(define (reverse items)`  
`(if (null? items)`  
`nil`  
`(append (reverse (cdr items))`  
`(list (car items)) ) ) )`

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### Formal parameterの指定

- `(define (f x y . z) <body>)`
- 例 `(f 1 2 3 4 5 6)`
- `x ← 1, y ← 2, z ← (3 4 5 6)`
- `(define (g . w) <body>)`
- 例 `(g 1 2 3 4 5 6)`
- `w ← (1 2 3 4 5 6)`
- `(define f (lambda (x y . z)`  
`<body> ) )`
- `(define g (lambda w <body>))`

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## Arguments with dotted-tail notation

- `(define (f x y . z) <body> )`
- `(define (sum . items) (define (iter items result) (if (null? items) result (iter (cdr items) (+ result (car items)))) (iter items 0) )`
- `(define (sum . items) (define (recur items) (if (null? items) 0 (+ (car items) (recur (cdr items)))) (recur items) )`

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## Apply transformation to each element

- `(define (scale-list items factor) (if (null? items) nil (cons (* (car items) factor) (scale-list (cdr items) factor) )))`  
↓
- `(define (map proc items) (if (null? items) result (cons (proc (car items)) (map proc (cdr items) )))`
- `(map abs (list -10 2.5 -11.6 17))`  
⇒ `(10 2.5 11.6 17)`
- `(define (scale-list items factor) (map (lambda (x) (* x factor)) items) )`
- `(map (lambda (x y) (+ x (* 2 y))) (list 1 2 3) (list 4 5 6) )`  
⇒ `(9 12 15)`

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## 宿題: 11月21日午後5時締切

- 宿題は、次の10問:
- Ex.2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.17, 2.20
- 下線は本日の講義の単なる復習

# DON'T PANIC!



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