Lab 2

This lab will practice higher order procedures, especially procedures that return other procedures.

- 1. Procedures returning numbers.
 - (a) Write a procedure named double parameter: a number result: the argument multiplied by 2.
 (double 4) --> 8
 - (b) Write a procedure named triple parameter: a number result: the argument multiplied by 3. (triple 4) --> 12
 - (c) Write a procedure named mul parameters: two numbers result: multiplies the first argument by the second. (mul 4 2) --> 8 (mul 4 3) --> 12
- 2. Procedures returning procedures.
 - (a) Write a procedure make-double No parameters. Result: a procedure of one parameter, that multiplies its argument by 2. ((make-double) 4) --> 8 (define double (make-double)) (double 4) --> 8
 (b) Write a procedure make-triple
 - No parameters. Result: a procedure of one parameter, that multiplies its argument by 3. ((make-triple) 4) --> 12 (define triple (make-triple)) (triple 4) --> 12
 - (c) Write a procedure make-mul, generalizing make-double and make-triple One parameter, a number. Result: a procedure of one parameter, that multiplies its argument by the given number. (define double (make-mul 2)) (double 4) --> 8 ((make-mul 3) 4) --> 12

3. Define a procedure doublefn that takes a procedure of one argument as an argument and returns a procedure that applies the original procedure twice. That is, if passed the function f, the (doublefn f) returns a procedure that computes f(f(x)).

For example, if inc is a procedure that adds one to its single argument, then (double inc) should itself be a procedure that adds 2.

- (a) Define doublefn.
- (b) What is the value returned by ((doublefn (doublefn inc))) 5)
- (c) What is the value returned by(((doublefn (doublefn doublefn)) inc) 5)Make sure you understand why (i.e. you could do this on a test without the scheme interpreter at your side)

Submit all 3 parts and well-chosen test cases on paper to the TA (or by the start of class Tuesday) to receive full credit.