



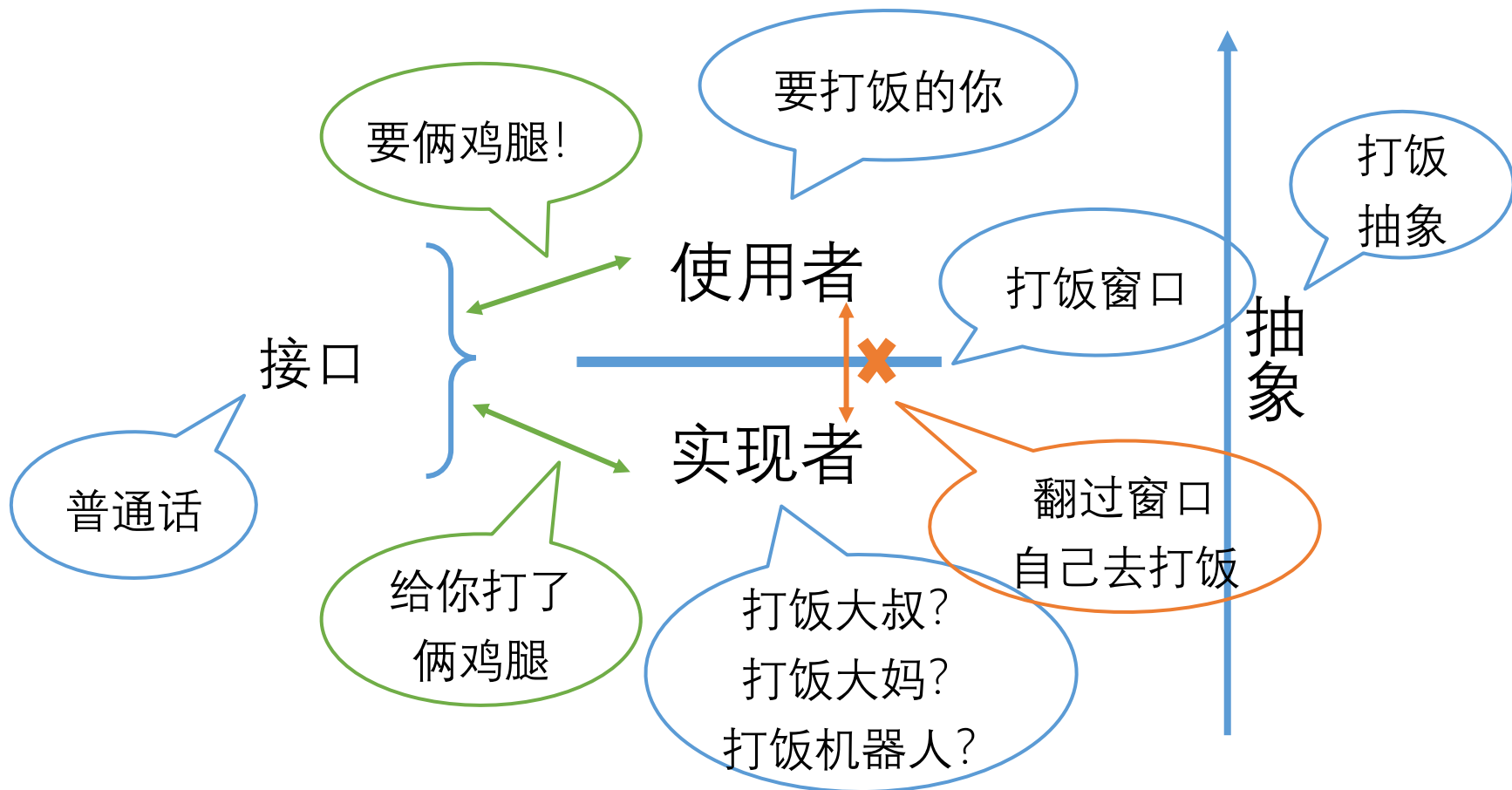
期中复习

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2020.11.19

主要内容

- 抽象！ 抽象！ 抽象！
- List拾遗
- 习题选讲

计算机世界里的抽象

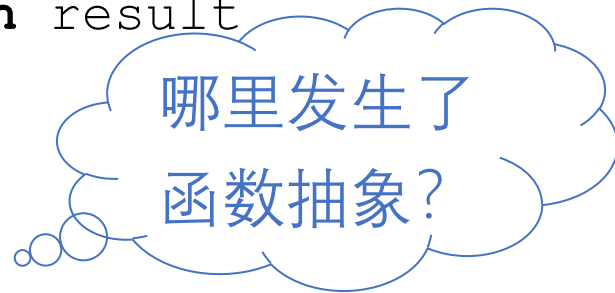


抽象在使用者和实现者之间建立了一堵墙，他们必须通过墙上的接口来沟通。

函数抽象

```
def sum(it):  
    result = 0  
    for x in it:  
        result = result + x  
    return result
```

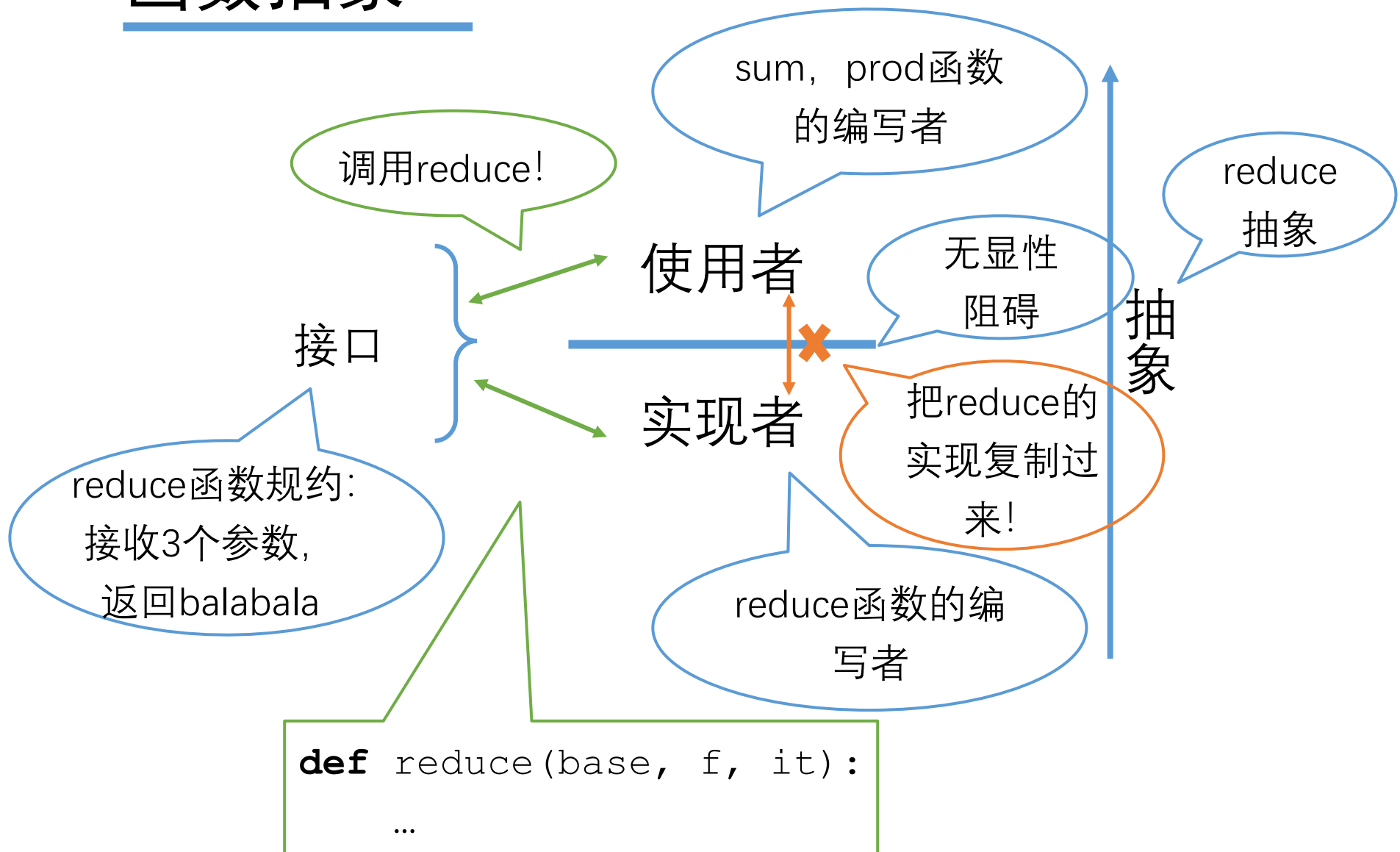
```
def prod(it):  
    result = 1  
    for x in it:  
        result = result * x  
    return result
```



```
def reduce(base, f, it):  
    result = base  
    for x in it:  
        result = f(result, x)  
    return result
```

```
def sum(it):  
    return reduce(0, add, it)  
  
def prod(it):  
    return reduce(1, mult, it)
```

函数抽象



C语言视角

```
int main() {  
    printf("%d\n", factorial(10));  
}
```

factorial
抽象

接口

使用者

实现者

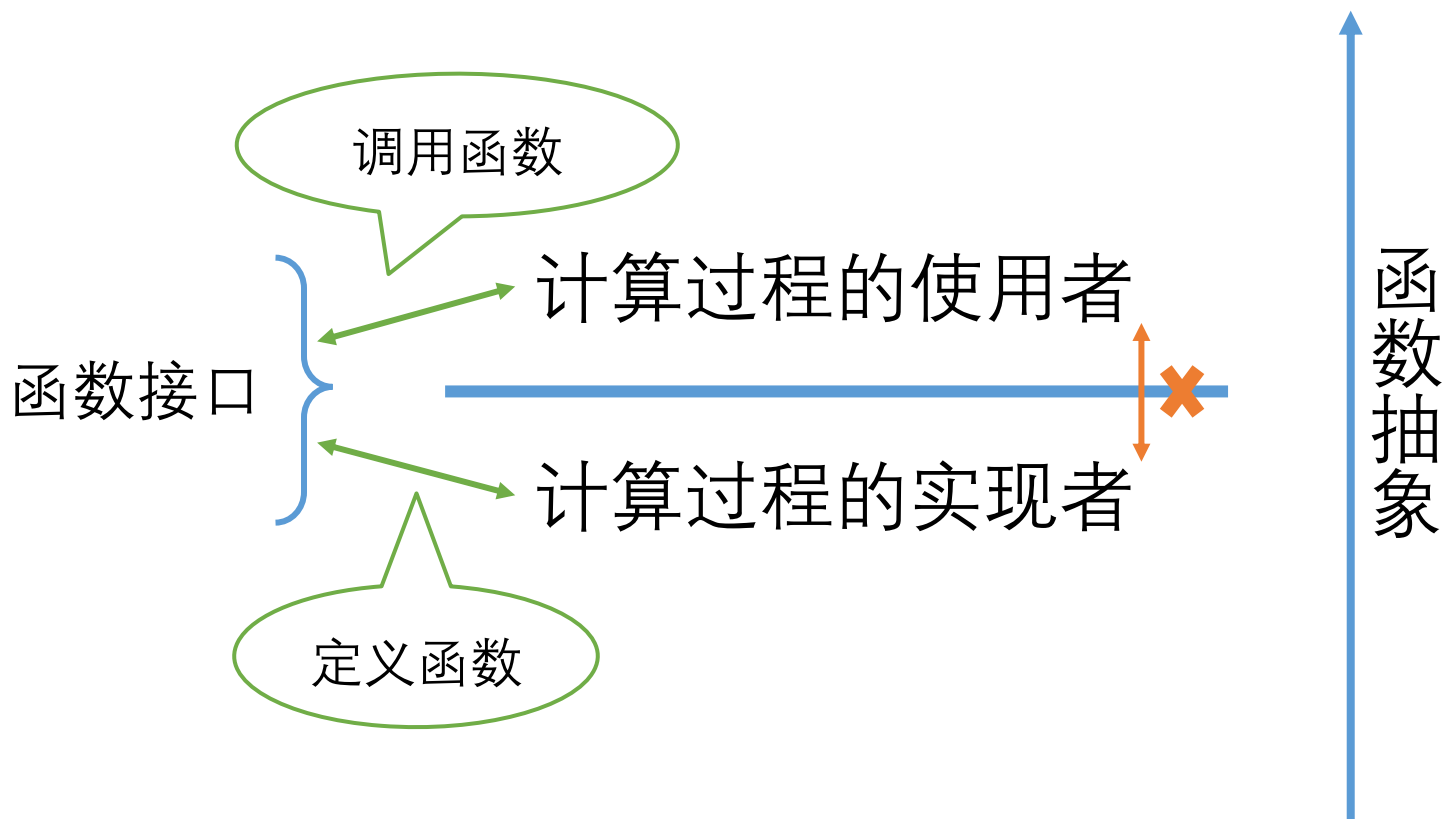
抽象

// 函数声明

```
int factorial(int n);
```

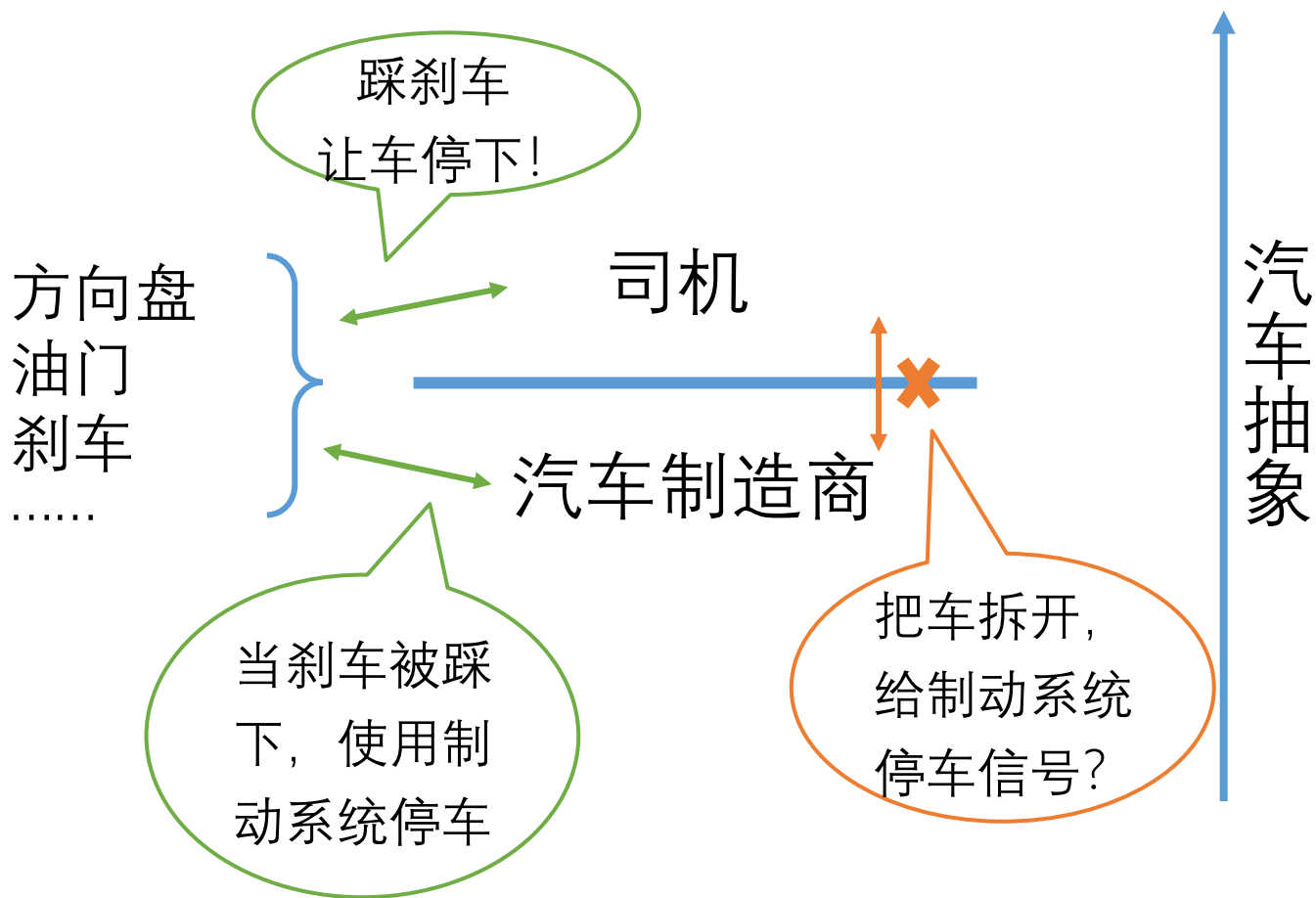
```
int factorial(int n) {  
    if (n == 0 || n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    return n * factorial(n - 1);  
}
```

函数抽象

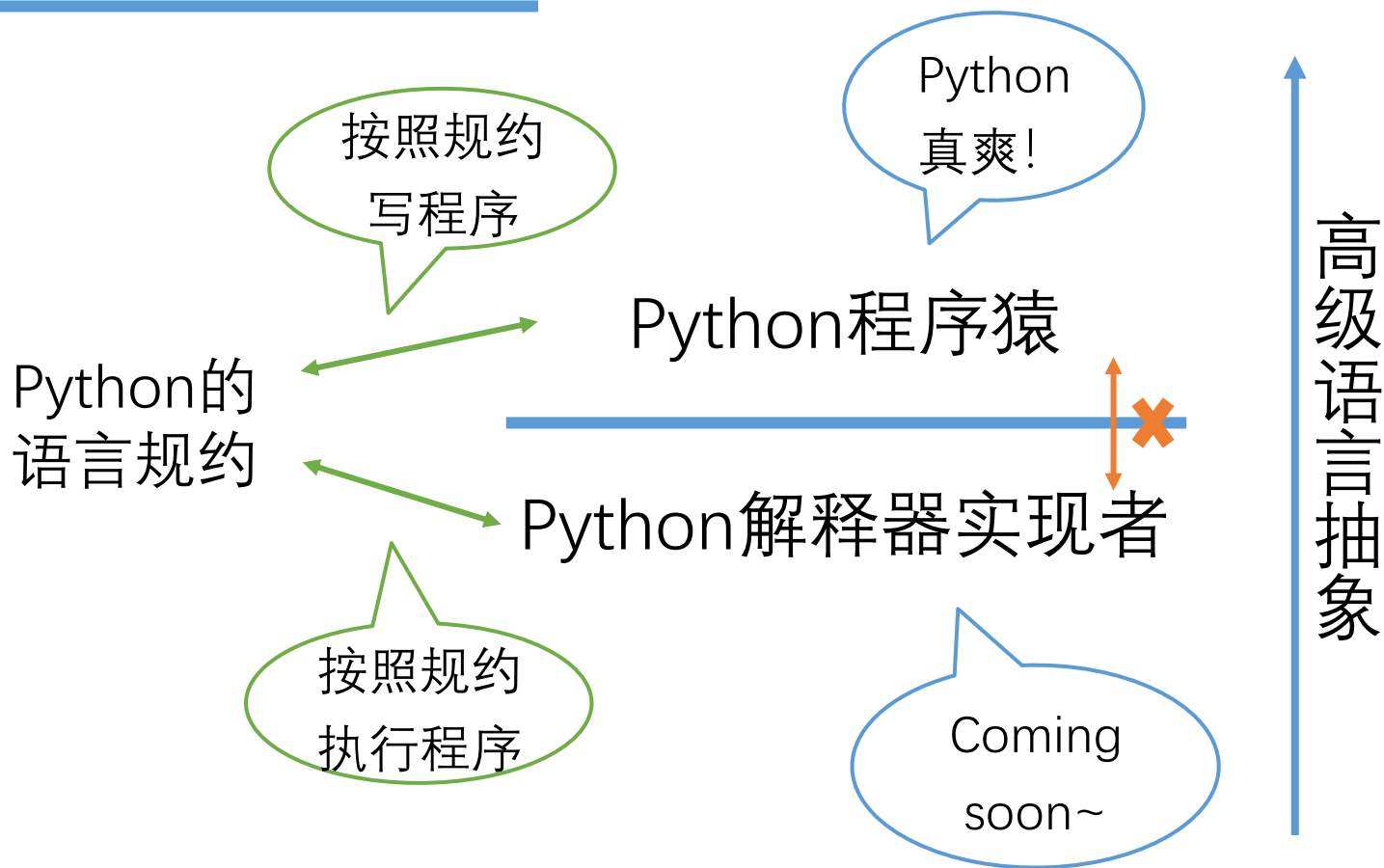


把计算过程提炼为函数的过程为函数抽象

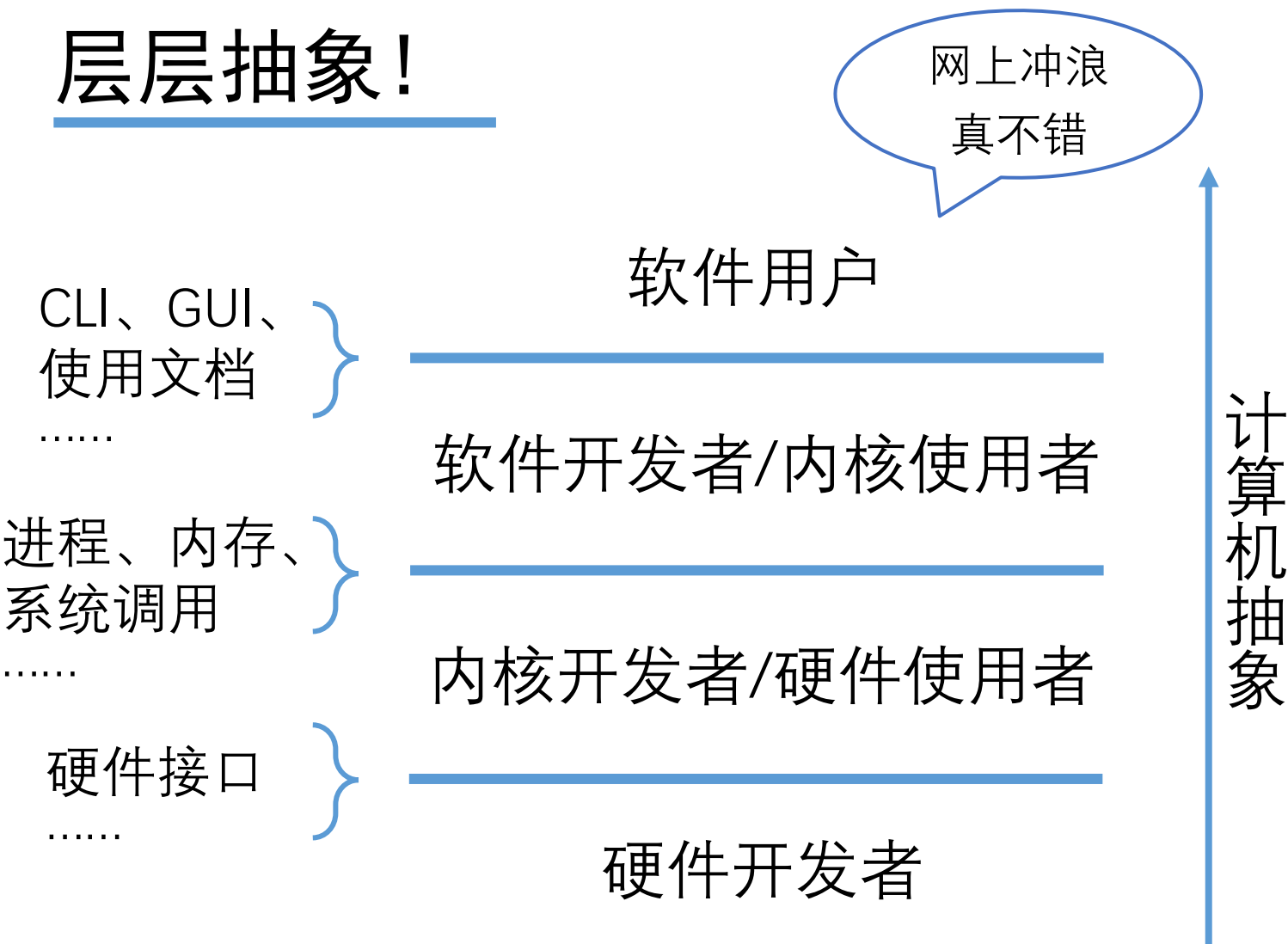
这是抽象



这也是抽象

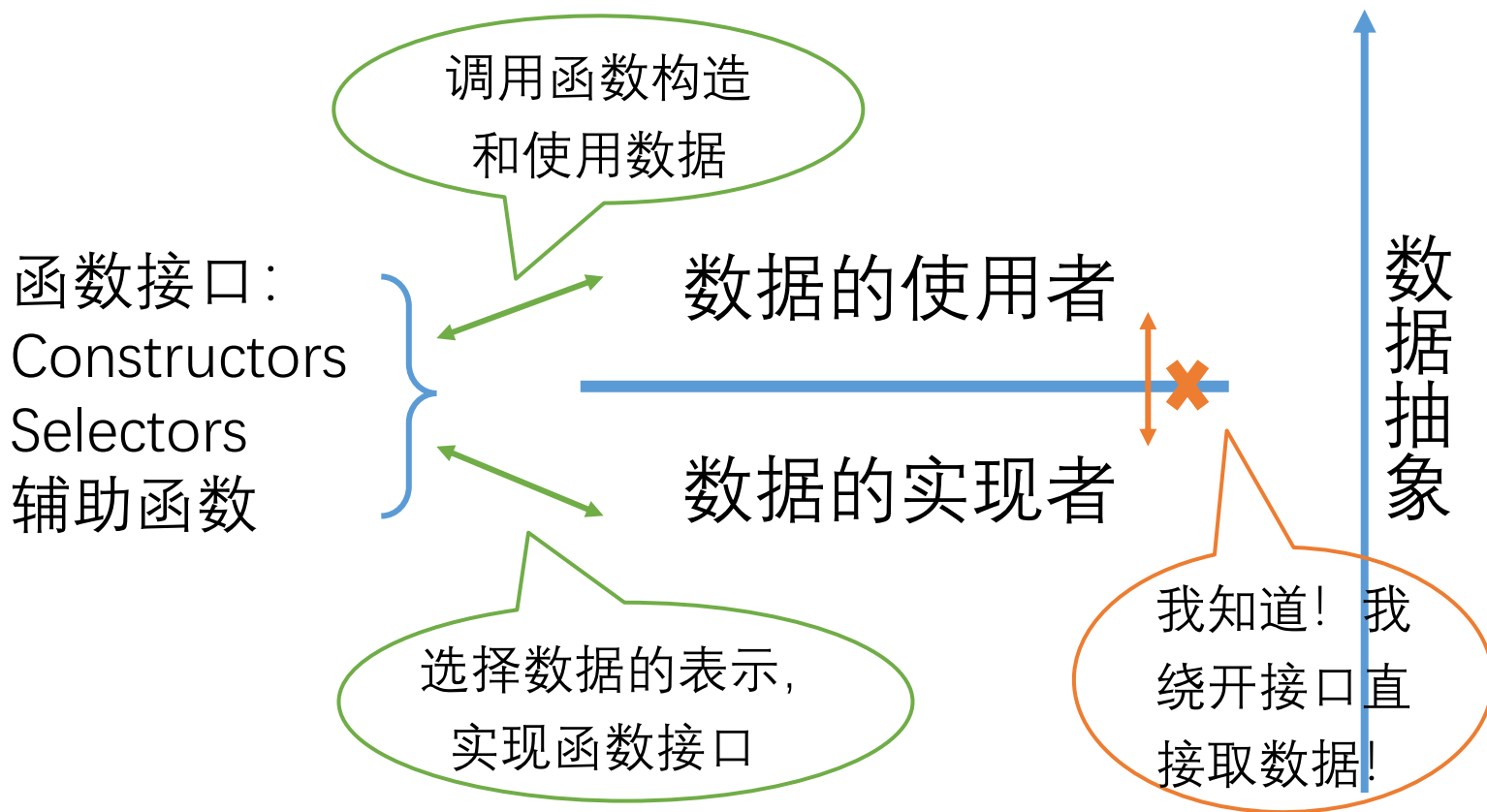


层层抽象!

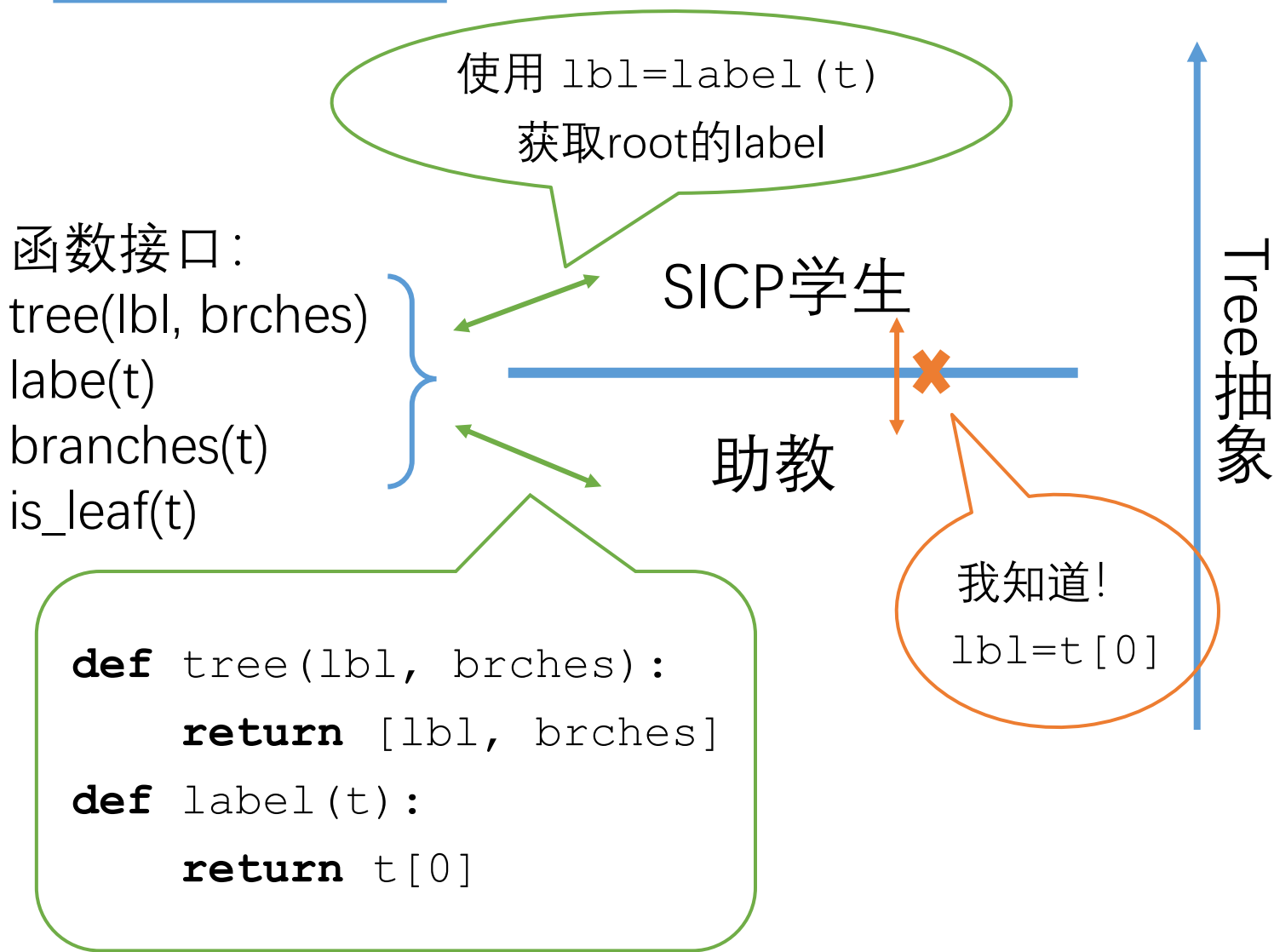


未来四年都会学到.....

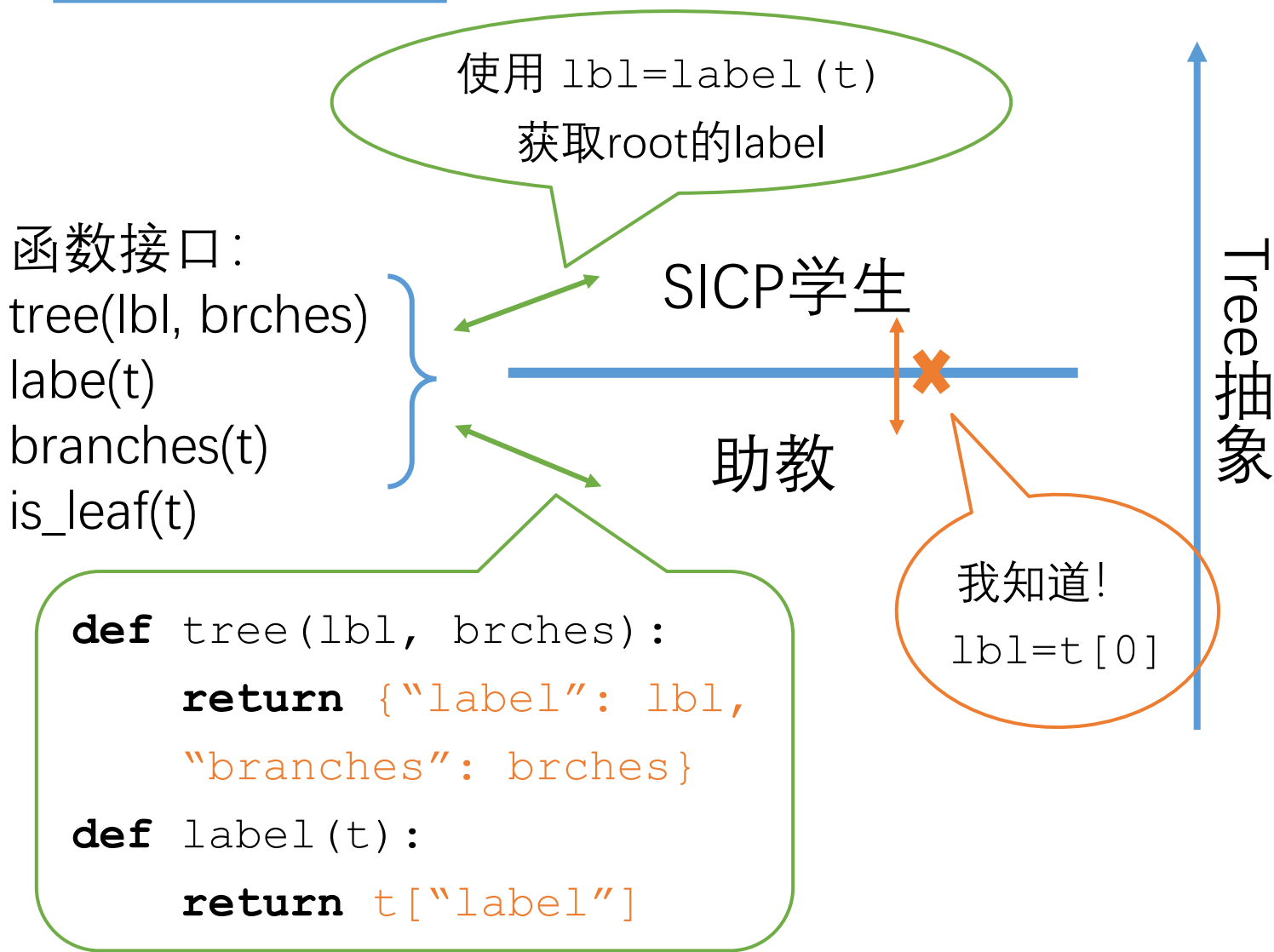
数据抽象



数据抽象



数据抽象



List拾遗

- Index中的负数
- Slice中的负数

Demo

没能消化的自己课后查资料自学。

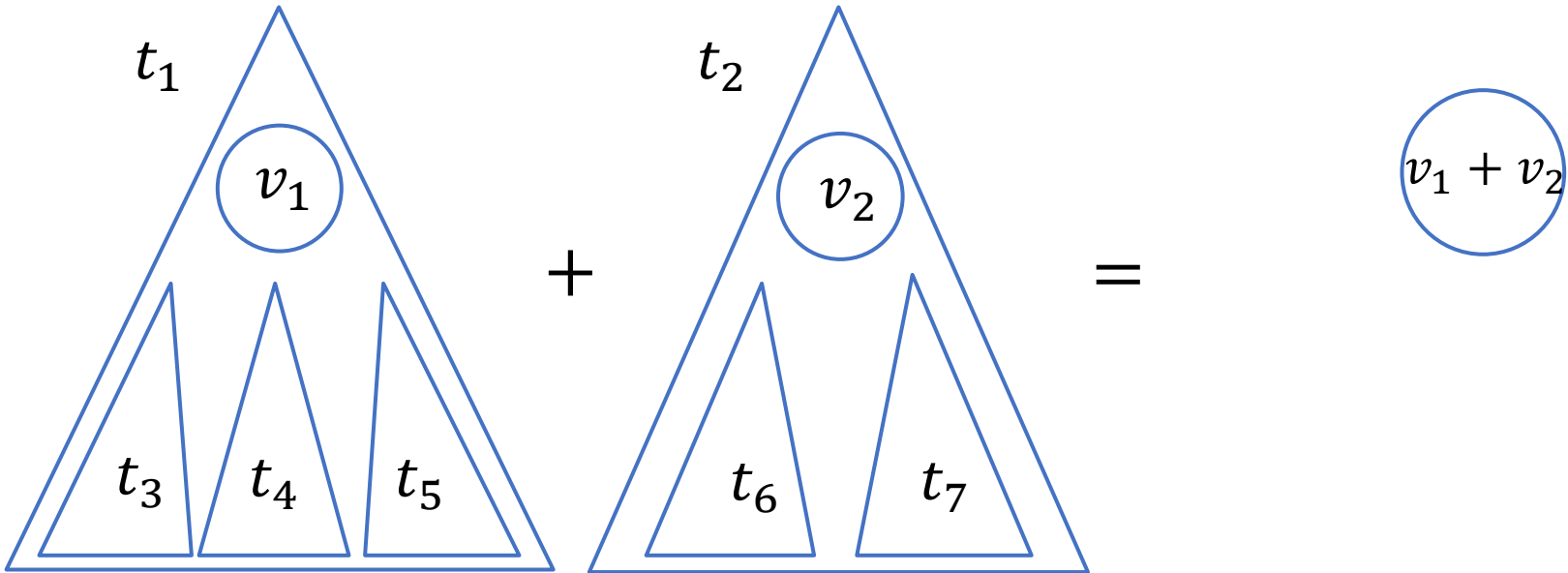
习题选讲

- Tree
 - hw04-03-3: Add Trees
 - lab04-02-01: Preorder
- Cats
 - cats-07, 10, 06

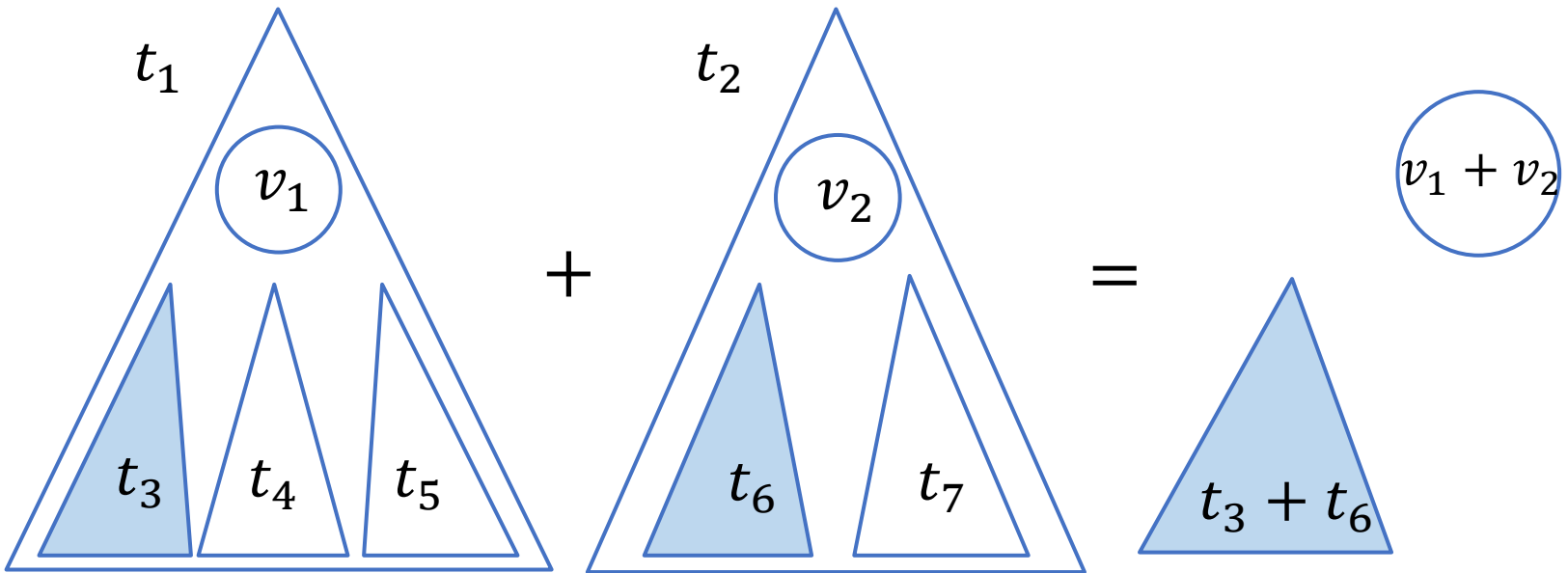
Tree的技巧

- Tree是递归定义的:
 - Base case: leaf (没有branches) 是Tree
 - Inductive: branches都是Tree的也是Tree
- 做题:
 - Base case: `is_leaf(t) == True`
 - Otherwise: 对branches做递归

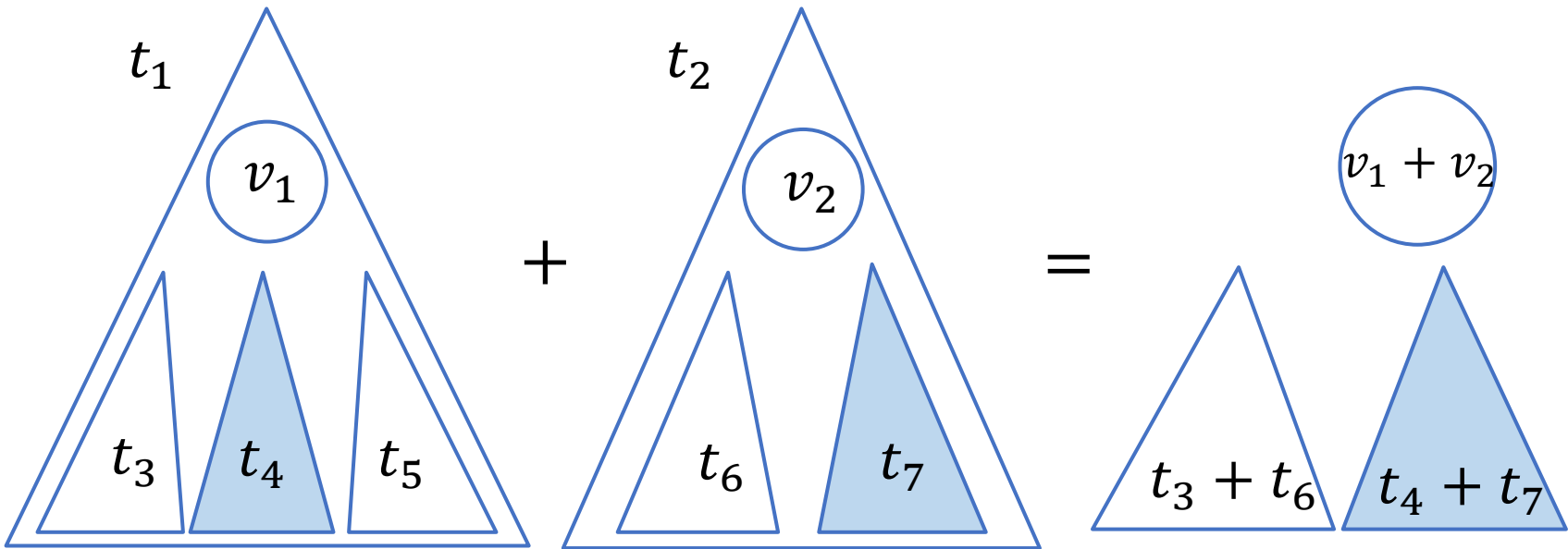
Add Tree



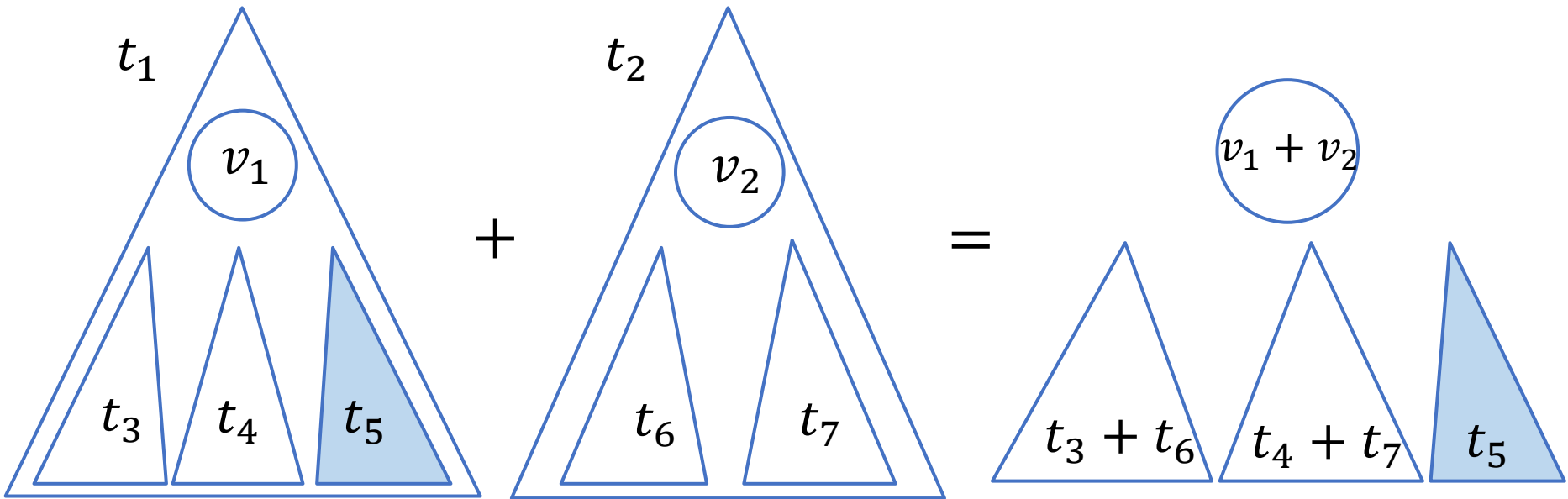
Add Tree



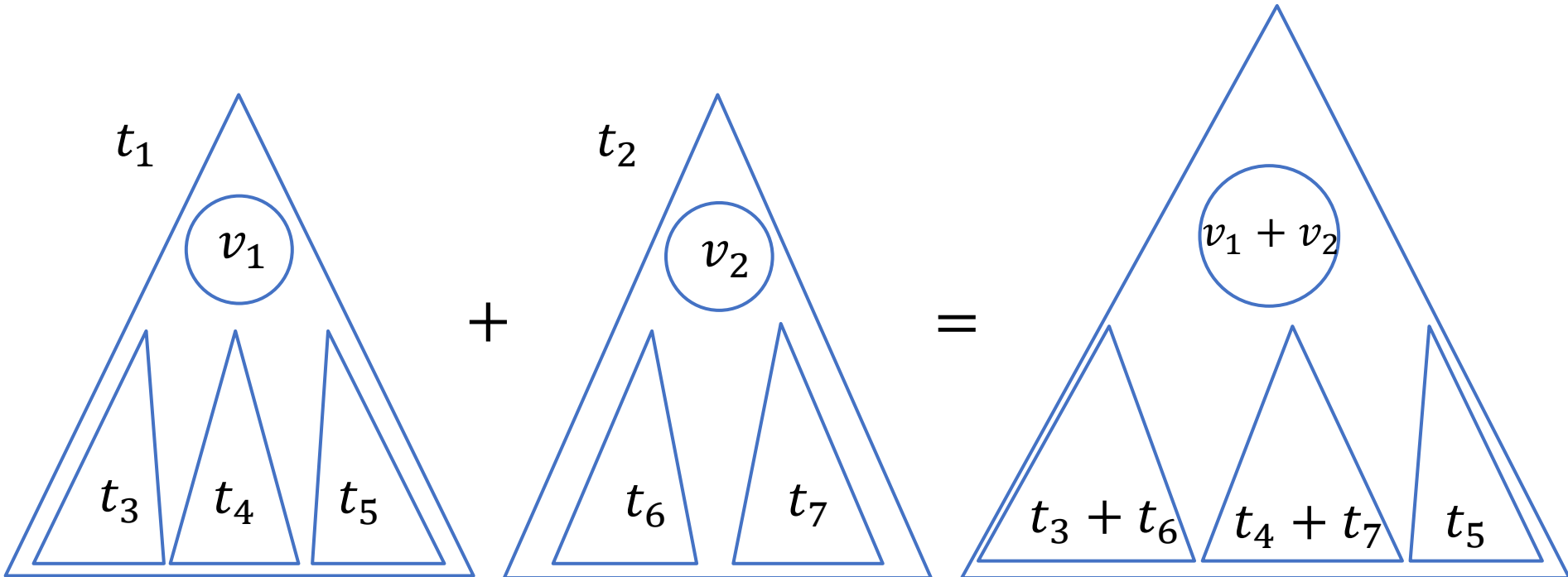
Add Tree



Add Tree



Add Tree



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Q&A