

```
;; max-of-list : list-of-number → number  
;; Purpose: return the largest number in the argument list  
(define (max-of-list a-lon) ... )
```

With a lower bound:

```
;; bigger: number number → number
;; Purpose: return the larger of its input numbers
(define (bigger n1 n2)
  (cond
    [(<= n1 n2) n2]
    [else      n1]
  ))
```

```
;; max-of-list: list-of-number → number
;; Purpose: return the largest number in the list
(define (max-of-list a-lon)
  (cond
    [(empty? a-lon) 0]
    [(cons? a-lon)
     (biggest (first a-lon) (max-of-list (rest a-lon)))]
  ))
```

;; a **nelon** (non-empty-list-of-numbers) is either
;; -- (cons f empty), where f is a number, or
;; -- (cons f r), where f is a number and r is **nelon**

The template for a program that consumes a **nelon**:

```
(define (f a-nelon)
  (cond
    [(empty? (rest a-nelon)) ... (first a-nelon)]
    [(cons? (rest a-nelon))
     ... (first a-nelon) ... (f (rest a-nelon))]
  ))
```

And, **max-of-list** over **nelons**

```
;; max-of-list : nelon -> number
;; Purpose: returns the largest number in the input nelon
(define (max-of-list a-nelon)
  (cond
    [(empty? (rest a-nelon)) (first a-nelon)]
    [(cons? (rest a-nelon))
     (cond
       [(> (first a-nelon) (max-of-list (rest a-nelon)))
        (first a-nelon)]
       [else (max-of-list (rest a-nelon))])])])
```

max-of-list over **nelons**, using **local**

;; max-of-list : nelon -> number

;; Purpose: returns the largest number in the input nelon

(define (max-of-list a-nelon)

(cond

[(empty? (rest a-nelon)) (first a-nelon)]

[(cons? (rest a-nelon))

(local

((define maxrest (max-of-list (rest a-nelon))))

(cond

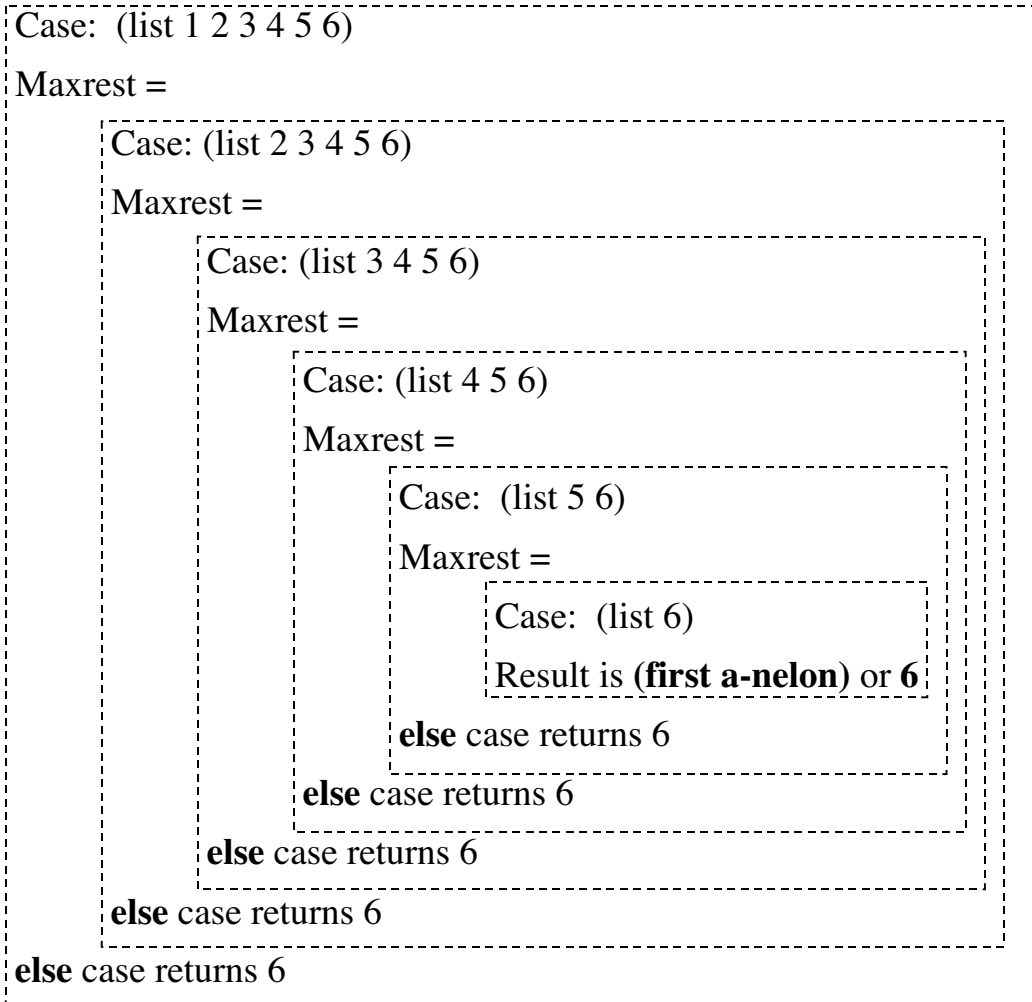
[(> (first a-nelon) (maxrest)) (first a-nelon)]

[else maxrest])

)

]

))



outer **cond** in the original instance of **max-of-list** returns 6 from the evaluation of the **local** in the **cons?** case