```
(triangle size "Solid"/voutline" color)
(beside iml im2...)
(above im1 im2...)
Complete the missing expressions below
(require picturing-programs)
; sierpinski triangle of depth 0
(define sierp_0 (an expression for a solid green triangle of size 10) )
; sierpinski triangle of depth 1
(define sierp_1 (an expression for sierp_0 above two sierp_0s beside each other) )
; sierpinski triangle of depth 2
(define sierp_2 (an expression for sierp_1 above two sierp_1s beside each other)
; sierpinski triangle of depth 3
(define sierp_3 (an expression for sierp_2 above two sierp_2s beside each other)
; sierpinski triangle of depth 4
(define sierp_4 (an expression for sierp_3 above two sierp_3s beside each other) )
```

define function invoke, use function

```
Complete the missing parts of the function sierp below.
(require picturing-programs)
; sierp : number -> image
; Sierpinski's triangle of depth d
(define (sierp d)
  (cond
    [(zero? d)
      (here you need an expression for a solid green triangle of size 10) ]

(+riangle 10 "Solid" "g(een")
    [(equal? d 1)
       (an expression for (sierp 0) above two (sierp 0)s beside each other) ]
    [(equal? d 2)
       (an expression for (sierp 1) above two (sierp 1)s beside each other) ]
    [(equal? d 3)
       (an expression for (sierp 2) above two (sierp 2)s beside each other) ]
    [(equal? d 4)
       (an expression for (sierp 3) above two (sierp 3)s beside each other) ]
    ))
```

The definition of sierp was a bit repetitive, and only went as far as allowing (sierp 4). Use the same ideas, but do some arithmetic with the placeholder d to define sierpinski below:

```
(require picturing-programs)

(define (sierpinski d)
  (cond
    [(zero? d) (triangle 10 "solid" "green")]
    [else
         (an expression to put a sierpinski of one smaller than d above
         two sierpinskis of one smaller than d) ]
```

))