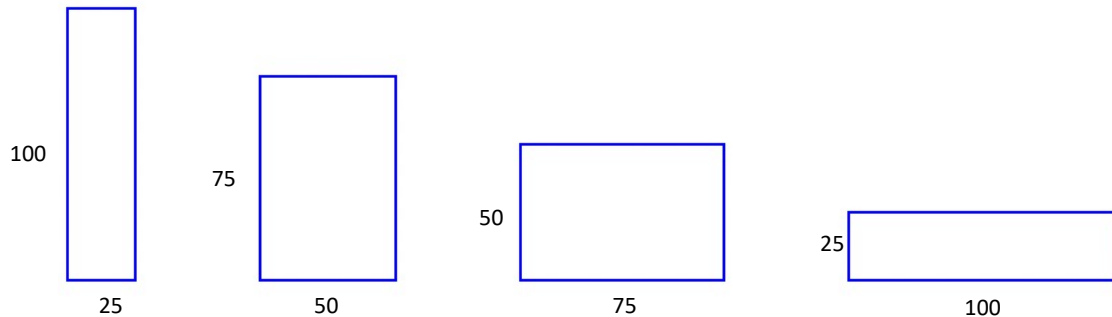


This is a use built-in-abstract functions problem. At first glance the result may look “fractal-y” but it is not. Your solution MUST NOT BE RECURSIVE and it MUST CALL ONE OR MORE BUILT-IN ABSTRACT FUNCTIONS.

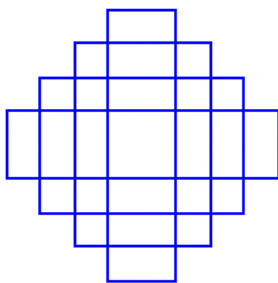
Consider these 4 rectangles, for the first the widthxheight is 25x100, for the last it is 100x25. Since there are n=4 rectangles, there are n-1 = 3 jumps between them. Then, at each jump:

the width changes by $(100-25)/3 = 25$
the height changes by $(25-100)/3 = -25$

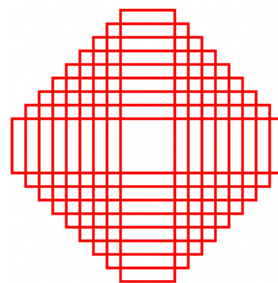


You must design a function called rectangles that consumes 4 arguments: the number of rectangles to produce, the starting width (which is the ending height), the starting height (which is the ending width), and a color. It should produce n rectangles varying in size as described above, and then overlay those rectangles. You may assume that the number of rectangles is greater than or equal to 2.

Here are two examples of what your function must produce:



(rectangles 4 25 100 "blue")



(rectangles 9 20 100 "red")