

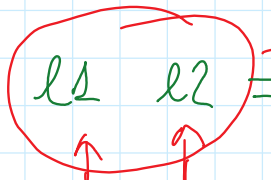
ⓐ

$$[3] \circ [3;4] = [3;3;4]$$

append

Curryed

let rec append



parametri

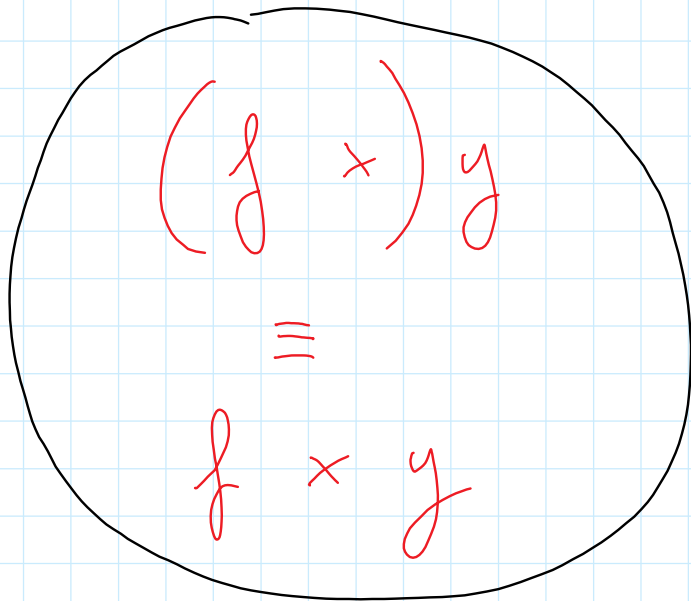
nome delle funzioni

parametri delle definizioni
argomenti delle chiamate

append [3] [3;4] ;)



argomenti



applicazione di funzione
anziché a sinistra

let rec append l1 l2 =

match l1 with

[] → l2

| x::xs → x::(append xs l2)

[] @ l
= l
non servono

uguaglia solamente liste non vuote

append: 'a list → 'a list → 'a list = (fun)

append ([3;4] ['c'; 'd']);

'a = int

append: int list → int list → int list

append [3;4] [5];;
= { def. append : 2° pattern }

3 :: append [4] [5]

= { def append, 2° p }

3 :: (4 :: append [] [5])

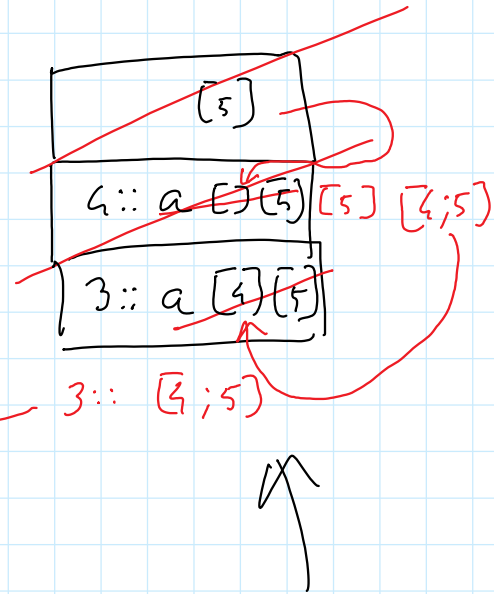
= { def append, 1° p }

3 :: (4 :: [5])

= { notation }

[3;4;5]

STACK (PILA)
di attivazione



let rec append l1 l2 = ... ;;

giovedì 23 novembre 2017 16:26

let a1 = append [3;4] ;;

a1 : int list → int list = <fun>

a1 [5;6] ;;

- : int list = [3;4;5;6]

let g(x,y) = append x y ;;

g : 'a list * 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

~~g [3;4] ;;~~ sbagliato

g ([3;4], [4;5]) ;;

- : int list = [3;4;4;5]

let somme (x, y) = x + y;;
somme : int * int → int = <fun>

let s1 x y = somme (x, y);;
s : int → int → int = <fun>
 Tipo x Tipo y Tipo res

let s2 = s1 3;;
s2 : int → int = <fun>

s2 5;;
- : int = 8

let rec append (l1, l2) = match l1 with

| [] -> l2

| x :: xs -> x :: append (xs, l2);;

append : 'a list * 'a list -> 'a list

$\forall l1, l2 \in 'a \text{ list.}$

$(xs, l2) < (x :: xs, l2)$

$$\text{append}(l1, l2) = l1 @ l2$$

- proprietà di @
- 1) $[] @ l \equiv l @ [] = l$
 - 2) $x :: (l1 @ l2) \equiv (x :: l1) @ l2$

precedenza indotta dalle definizioni ricorsiva.

gli argomenti delle chiamate ricorsive precedono gli argomenti delle funzioni

$$(xs, l2) < (l1, l2)$$

$$(xs, l2) < (x :: xs, l2) \text{ ben fondate?}$$

$\forall l_1, l_2 \in \text{'a list.}$

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16:41

$$\text{append}(l_1, l_2) = l_1 @ l_2$$

Involuzione

$$(x, l_2) < (x :: xs, l_2)$$

Caso base

$$\text{append}([], l_2) = [] @ l_2$$

Caso induttivo

$$\text{append}(xs, l_2) = xs @ l_2$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{append}(x :: xs, l_2) = (x :: xs) @ l_2$$

Caso base

$$\text{append}([], l_2)$$

$$= \{ \text{def. append, 1}^\circ \}$$

l_2

$$= \{ \text{date le prop. } [] @ l_2 = l_2 \}$$

$$[] @ l_2$$

Caso induttivo

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$$\text{append}(xs, l2) = xs @ l2 \Rightarrow \text{append}(x :: xs, l2) = (x :: xs) @ l2$$

ip. induttiva

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{append}(x :: xs, l2) \\ &= \{ \text{def. append, 2° p.} \} \\ & \quad x :: \text{append}(xs, l2) \\ &= \{ \text{ip. induttiva} \} \\ & \quad x :: (xs @ l2) \\ &= \{ \text{prop @ : } x :: (l1 @ l2) = (x :: l1) @ l2 \} \\ & \quad (x :: xs) @ l2 \end{aligned}$$

take m l generalizzazione di hd

take 3 [3;4;5;6] = [3;4;5]

take 7 [3;4;5;6] = [3;4;5;6]

take 0 [3;4;5;6] = []

let rec take m l = match (m, l) with

	(0, l) → []
	(m, []) → []

Sono diverse
parametro
variabile del pattern

Sono mutuamente
esclusivi ??

clause when

x :: xs when condizione →

Questo pattern si applica se
è possibile uguagliare il pattern
al valore che consideriamo e
la condizione è vera == !!

let rec take m l = match (m, l) with

Some (0, l) → []

esclusivi | (m, []) when m > 0 → []

| (m, x :: xs) when m > 0 → x :: take (m-1) xs;;

take : int → 'a list → 'a list = ⟨fun⟩
 tipo m tipo l tipo ns

take 2 ([3;4;5])

= { def take, 3° p }

3 :: take 1 [4;5]

= { def take, 3° p }

3 :: (4 :: take 0 [5])

= { def take, 1° p }

3 :: (4 :: [])

= { no termine }

[3;4]

x = 3

xs = [4;5]

x :: xs = [3;4;5]

drop generalizzazione di tl

giovedì 23 novembre 2017 17:13

drop n l restituisce la lista l senza i primi n elementi.

$$\text{drop } 2 \ [3; 4; 5; 6] = [5; 6]$$

$$\text{drop } 7 \ [\quad] = []$$

$$\text{drop } 0 \ [\quad] = [3; 4; 5; 6]$$

$$\text{drop } 5 \ [] = []$$

let rec drop n l = match (n, l) with

$$(\emptyset, l) \rightarrow l$$

$$| (n, []) \text{ when } n > 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{l} = \textcircled{[]} \text{ equivalent.}$$

$$| (n, x :: xs) \text{ when } n > 0 \rightarrow \text{drop } (n-1) \ xs ; ;$$

$$\text{drop} : \underbrace{\text{int}}_{\text{tipo } n} \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{'a list}}_{\text{tipo } l} \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{'a list}}_{\text{tipo } ns} = \langle \text{fun} \rangle$$

n th l'ennesimo elemento di una lista

n th n l

n th \emptyset l

indefinito

n th 3 $[]$

indefinito

n th 2 $[3;4;5] = 4$

n th 4 $[3;2]$

indefinito

let rec nth n l = match (n, l) with

~~$(\emptyset, l) \rightarrow$
| $(n, [])$ when $n > \emptyset \rightarrow$~~

non ci sono

~~$(1, x::xs) \rightarrow x$~~

~~$(n, x::xs)$ when $n > 1 \rightarrow$ nth $(n-1)$ $x::xs$;;~~

n th: $\underbrace{\text{int}}_n \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{'a list}}_{\text{t: 'a} \text{ } l} \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{'a}}_{\text{t: 'a} \text{ } xs} = \langle \text{fun} \rangle$

Somme di tutti gli element d.
 una liste di interi.

Let rec sum l = match l with

$[] \rightarrow 0$
 $| x :: xs \rightarrow x + \text{sum } xs ;;$

$\text{sum} : \underbrace{\text{int list}}_{\text{tipo l}} \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{int}}_{\text{tipo ns}} = \langle \text{fun} \rangle$