

let rec take  $n\ l$  =

match (n, l) with  
(0, \_) → []

| (n, []) when n > 0 → []

| (n, x::xs) when n > 0 → x :: take  $(n-1)\ xs$ ;;

precostruzione INDOTTA della  
definizione ricorsiva

$(n-1)\ xs < n\ x::xs$

take: int → 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

Minuscolo  $(n-1)\ xs < n\ x::xs$

$(0, l)$

$(n, [])$

Casi base

$P(n-1, xs)$  ⇒  $P(n, x::xs)$

Caso induttivo

let rec drop  $n\ l$  = match (M, l) with

$(\emptyset, l) \rightarrow l$

|  $(M, [])$  when  $M > 0 \rightarrow []$

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

drop : int  $\rightarrow$  'a list  $\rightarrow$  'a list = <fun>

precedere ruote e la stema delle  
def. di take

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, l \in \text{'a list.}$

$$(take\ m\ l) @ (drop\ m\ l) = l$$


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Casi base

- 1)  $copra\ \emptyset\ l$  (infinita copie)
- 2)  $copra\ m\ []$  ←

1)  $(take\ \emptyset\ l) @ (drop\ \emptyset\ l) = l$

$$(take\ \emptyset\ l) @ (drop\ \emptyset\ l)$$

$$= \{ \text{def. take, 1° pattern} \}$$

$$[] @ (drop\ \emptyset\ l)$$

$$= \{ \text{def. drop, 1° pattern} \}$$

$$[] @ l$$

$$= \{ \text{proprietà @ : } [] @ l = l @ [] = l \}$$

$l$

2)  $(take\ m\ []) @ (drop\ m\ []) = [] \quad m > \emptyset$

$$(take\ m\ []) @ (drop\ m\ [])$$

= { def. take, 2<sup>o</sup> p. }

$[] @ (\text{drop } n [])$

= { def. drop, 2<sup>o</sup> p. }

$[] @ []$

= { map. @ }

$[]$

Esso involutiva

$$\left( \text{take } (n-1) \ xs \right) @ \left( \text{drop } (n-1) \ xs \right) = xs$$

ip. involutiva

$$\Rightarrow \left( \text{take } n \ x :: xs \right) @ \left( \text{drop } n \ x :: xs \right) = x :: xs$$

$$\left( \text{take } n \ x :: xs \right) @ \left( \text{drop } n \ x :: xs \right)$$

$n > \emptyset$

= { def. take, 3° pattern }

$$\text{take } (n-1) \ xs @ \left( \text{drop } n \ x :: xs \right)$$

= { def. drop, 3° p. }

$$\left( x :: \text{take } (n-1) \ xs \right) @ \left( \text{drop } (n-1) \ xs \right)$$

= { proprietà @ :  $(x :: xs) @ l = x :: (xs @ l)$  }

$$x :: \left( \left( \text{take } (n-1) \ xs \right) @ \left( \text{drop } (n-1) \ xs \right) \right)$$

= { ip. involutiva }

$x :: xs$

# Valore Massimo di una lista di interi

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$$\text{mex} [-2; 3; 5; 7; -3] = 7$$

lit rec mex l = match l with

$$[x] \rightarrow x$$

è definito per tutti i diversi

non è definito in lista vuota

$$| x :: y :: ys \rightarrow$$

if  $x >$  mex (y :: ys) then x

else mex (y :: ys) ;;

uguaglia a liste di almeno due element

mex : 'a list  $\rightarrow$  'a = <fun>

let rec mex l = match l with

[x] -> x

| x :: y :: ys -> if x > mex (y :: ys) then x

else mex (y :: ys) ;;

dichiarazioni locali

let (legami  
nome  
valore) in expr ;;

questi legami sono conosciuti solamente durante la valutazione di questa espressione

es:

let x = 5 in x + 1;

-: int = 6

dichiarazione locale

let x = 5 ;;

x : int = 5

let rec max l = match l with  
 [] -> x

| x :: y :: ys -> let m = max (y :: ys)  
 in if x > m then x  
 else m;;

Definizione ricorsiva con "accumulatore".  
 L'accumulatore è un "argomento" in più  
 alle funzioni che "accumula" il  
 risultato parziale nelle chiamate  
 ricorsive.

Es. max con "accumulatore"

let rec max l a = match l with

[] -> if x > a then x else a

| x :: y :: ys -> if x > a then max (y :: ys) x  
 else max (y :: ys) a;;

In questo caso l'accumulatore mi tiene



el valore massimo incontrato fue a quel momento.

TAIL RECURSION

let us  $\max l a = \text{match } l \text{ with}$

$\bar{x}) \rightarrow \text{if } x > a \text{ then } x \text{ else } a$

$| x :: y :: ys \rightarrow \text{if } x > a \text{ then } \max(y :: ys) \times$   
 $\text{else } \max(y :: ys) a ; ;$

$\max : 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'a = (\text{fun})$

$\max [3; 4; 1] \emptyset$   
 $= \{ \text{def } \max, 2^{\circ} p \}$   
 $x=3 \quad a=\emptyset$

$\max [4; 1] 3$

$= \{ \text{def } \max, 2^{\circ} p \}$   
 $x=4 \quad a=3$

$\max [1] 4$

$= \{ \text{def } \max, 1^{\circ} p \}$   
 $4$

$\max [-2; -10; -3] \emptyset$

$=$   
 $\vdots$   
 $;$

$\emptyset$

$\max [-2; -10; -1] -2$

$=$   
 $\vdots$

$-1$

Anche se definite con accumulatore, si  
 Useri poter chiamare le funzioni  $\text{max}$   
 dovendogli come unico argomento le  
 liste di cui trovare il massimo.

$\text{max } [-2; -10; -1]$

let  $\text{max } l =$

let rec  $\text{maxa } l a = \text{match } l \text{ with}$

$[x] \rightarrow \text{if } x > a \text{ then } x \text{ else } a$   
 $| x :: y :: ys \rightarrow \text{if } x > a \text{ then } \text{maxa } (y :: ys) x$   
 $\text{else } \text{maxa } (y :: ys) a$

in  $\text{maxa } l (\text{hd } l);;$

$\text{max} : 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow 'a = \langle \text{fun} \rangle$

Vogliamo definire una funzione che restituisca il massimo e il minimo di una lista (non vuota)

$(\text{max}, \text{min})$        $(\text{int} * \text{int})$

let rec maxmin l = match l with  
 [x] → (x, x)

| x::y::ys → let (m, n) = maxmin (y::ys)  
 in if x > m then (x, n)  
 else if x < n then (m, x)  
 else (m, n);;

maxmin : 'a list → 'a \* 'a = <fun>

let (m, n) = (3, 4);;

m : int = 3

n : int = 4

Invertire l'ordine degli element di una liste

lunedì 27 novembre 2017 reverse

reverse [3;4;5] = [5;4;3]

let rec reverse l = match l with

[ ] → [ ]  
| x :: xs → (reverse xs) :: x ;;

*(Diagram: A circle encloses the expression (reverse xs) :: x ;;. An arrow points from the text 'lista' below to 'reverse xs'. Another arrow points from the text 'elemento' below to 'x'. A handwritten 'NO' is written and crossed out to the right of the circle.)*

3 :: [5;6];;  
-: mut list = [3;5;6]

[5;6] :: 3 ;;  
reverse di l pro

let rec reverse l = match l with

[ ] → [ ]

| x :: xs → (reverse xs) @ [x];

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reverse : 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

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

- : (int \* int) list = [(4,5);(3,4)]

Reverse con accumulatore reva

let rec reva l a = match l with

[ ] → a

| x :: xs → reva xs (x :: a)

reza  $[3; 4]$   $[10; 11]$

=

⋮

$[4; 3; 10; 11]$

let reverse l =

let rec reva l a =  
 0  
 0  
 0

in reva l [];;

reverse : 'a list → 'a list = <fun>



let rec take m l a =

match (m, l) with

- | (0, \_) → a
- | (m, []) when m > 0 → a
- | (m, x::xs) when m > 0 →

take (m-1) xs (a @ [x]);;

↳ dans ce que est une operation  
contra mm consigne scriver le take  
con accumulator.