

PRIMA PARTE ALLA LAVAGNA

let rec new l =

metd l with

$[\] \rightarrow [\]$

$| x :: xs \rightarrow new\ xs\ @\ [x] ;;$

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

let rec new_a l a =

metd l with

$[\] \rightarrow a$

$| x :: xs \rightarrow new_a\ xs\ (x :: a) ;;$

$new_a : \underbrace{'a\ list}_{\text{tipo } l} \rightarrow \underbrace{'a\ list}_{\text{tipo } a} \rightarrow \underbrace{'a\ list}_{\text{Tipo } ns} = \langle fun \rangle$

let new l =

let rec new_a l a = ...

in new_a l $[\] ;;$

$new : 'a\ list \rightarrow 'a\ list = \langle fun \rangle$

rev: 'a list \rightarrow 'a list = (fun)

Ricerca del massimo e minimo di
 una lista.

risultato potrebbe essere una coppia
 (min, max)

let rec minmax l =
 match l with

[x] → (x, x)

| x :: y :: ys → let (m1, m2) = minmax (y :: ys)

in

if x < m1 then (x, m2)

else if x > m2 then (m1, x)

else (m1, m2) ;;

minmax : 'a list → 'a * 'a = (fun)

let rec minmax_a l (m1, m2) =
 [x] → if x < m1 then (x, m2)
 else if x > m2 then (m1, x)
 else (m1, m2)

| x :: y :: ys → if x < m1
 then
 minmax_a (y :: ys) (x, m2)
 else
 if x > m2
 then
 minmax_a (y :: ys) (m1, x)
 else
 minmax_a (y :: ys) (m1, m2)
 ;

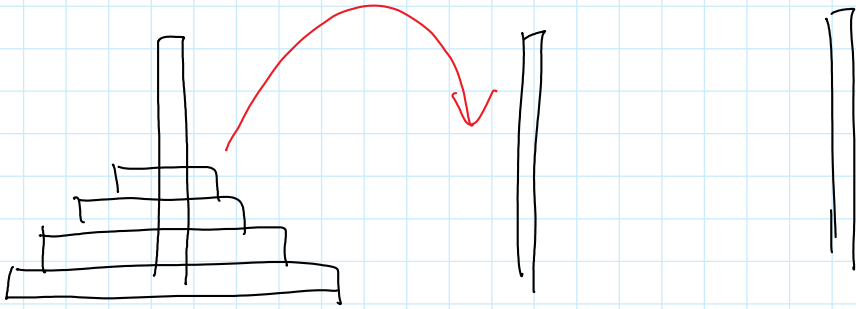
minmax : 'a list → 'a * 'a → 'a * 'a = (fun

let minmax l =

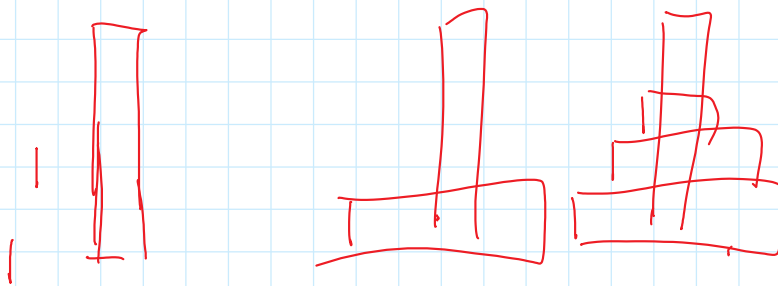
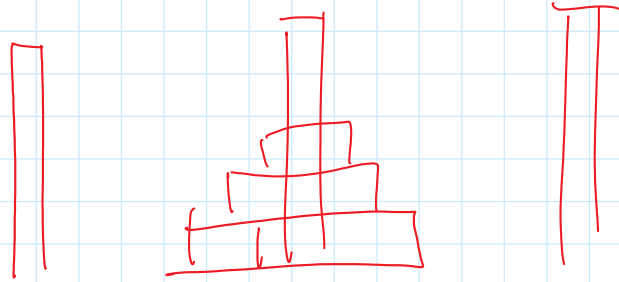
let rec minmax_a l (m1, m2) = ...

in minmax l (hd l, hd l);;

torre di Hanoi



Un disco più grande NON può stare su uno più piccolo



$n - 1$

$n - 1$

let rec hanoi n (p1, p2, p3) =

deve spostare n dischi da p1 a p2
utilizzando p3 come ausiliario

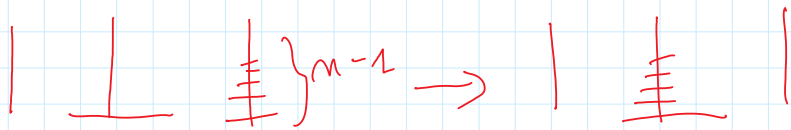
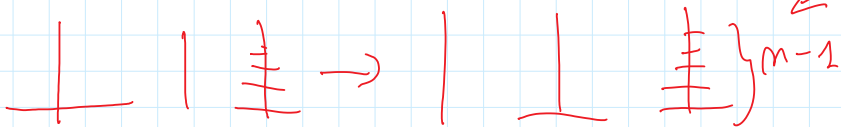
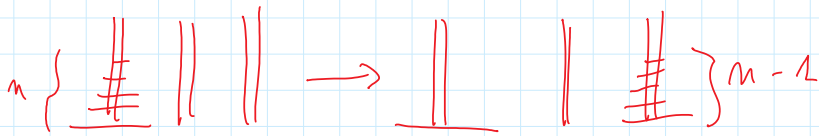
match n with

1 -> [(p1, p2)]

| n when n > 1 ->

hanoi (n-1) (p1, p3, p2) @ [(p1, p2)] @

hanoi (n-1) (p3, p2, p1);;



hanoi 3 (1, 2, 3);;

member

let rec member el l =
 match l with

[] → false

| x :: xs →

if el = x then true

else member el xs ;;

| x :: xs when x = el → true

| x :: xs when x <> el → member el xs ;;

member : 'a → 'a list → bool = <fun>
 tipo el tipo l tipo r's

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;;

take : int → 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

let rec take_a n l a =
 match (n, l) with

| (0, _) → a

| (n, []) when n > 0 → a

| (n, x::xs) when n > 0 →

take_a (n-1) xs

~~(x::a)~~

(a @ [x]) ; ;

inefficiente.