MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Design and Implementation of Functional Programming Languages

DATE: 30th September 2003 **Maximum Marks: 120**

1. Consider the usual definition of ++:

```
(++) :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
[ ]    ++ ys = ys
(x:xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)
```

   (a) Assuming that as_1 and as_2 are already evaluated, what is complexity of evaluating as_1 ++ as_2 in terms of the lengths of as_1 and as_2.

   Answer: $O(length(as_1))$

   (b) Assume that there are a number of *evaluated* lists as_i, each of length n, and different instances of the following information presented in a tabular form.

   i. An *unevaluated* list valued expression e made of these lists

   ii. A position *pos* in e

   iii. An evaluation strategy *strat*.

   For each instance, write the complexity ($O(1)$, $O(n)$ etc.) of selecting the pos^{th} element from e, if the evaluation strategy is *strat*. (25 Marks)

e	*pos*	strat	*Complexity*
as_1 ++ as_2	first	eager	$O(1)$
as_1 ++ as_2	last	eager	$O(n)$
((..(((as_1 ++ as_2) ++ as_3) .. ++ as_k)	first	eager	$O(k)$
((..(((as_1 ++ as_2) ++ as_3) .. ++ as_k)	last	eager	$O(nk^2)$
as_1 ++ (as_2 ++ (as_3 .. ++ as_k)..)	first	eager	$O(1)$
as_1 ++ (as_2 ++ (as_3 .. ++ as_k)..)	last	eager	$O(nk)$
as_1 ++ as_2	first	eager	$O(n)$
as_1 ++ as_2	last	eager	$O(n)$
((..(((as_1 ++ as_2) ++ as_3) .. ++ as_k)	first	eager	$O(nk^2)$
((..(((as_1 ++ as_2) ++ as_3) .. ++ as_k)	last	eager	$O(nk^2)$
as_1 ++ (as_2 ++ (as_3 .. ++ as_k)..)	first	eager	$O(nk)$
as_1 ++ (as_2 ++ (as_3 .. ++ as_k)..)	last	eager	$O(nk)$

2. Fill in the blanks: (20 Marks)

   (a) `filter p = concat . map (\x -> if p x then [x] else [ ])`

(b)
```
zip ([ ], [ ]) = [ ]
zip ((x:xs), (y:ys)) = (x,y) : zip (xs,ys)

cross (f,g) (x,y) = (f x, g y)

map (cross(f,g)) . zip = zip . cross (map f, map g)
```

3. (a) Show that Y_{funny} defined below is a fixed point yielding function.

$T = \lambda abcdefghijklmnopqstuvwxyzr.r(thisisafixedpointcombinator)$
$Y_{funny} = TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT$

Answer: To show that Y_{funny} is a fixed point yielding function, we have to show that for any f, $Y_{funny}\ f = f(Y_{funny}\ f)$.

Now,
$Y_{funny}\ f$
{definition of Y_{funny}}
$= TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT\ f$ – 26 Ts
{definition of T}
$= (\lambda abcdefghijklmnopqstuvwxyzr.r(thisisafixedpointcombinator))\ TTTTT$
$TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT\ f$ – 25Ts
{β reduction}
$= f(TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT\ f)$ – 26 Ts
{definition of Y_{funny}}
$= Y_{funny}\ f$

(b) Write a function *max* in lambda calculus which takes two Church numerals and returns the greater numeral. Do not use the Y combinator. (25 Marks)

Answer:

$max\ m\ n = if\ sub(m-n)\ then\ n\ else\ m$
$if\ x\ \ z = x\ y\ z$
$iszero\ n = n\ (\lambda x.False)\ True$
$sub\ m\ n = n\ pred\ m$
$pred\ m = snd\ (m\ (succ\ (fst\ n), (fst\ n))(0,0))$

4. What is the type of the function `scan` shown below?

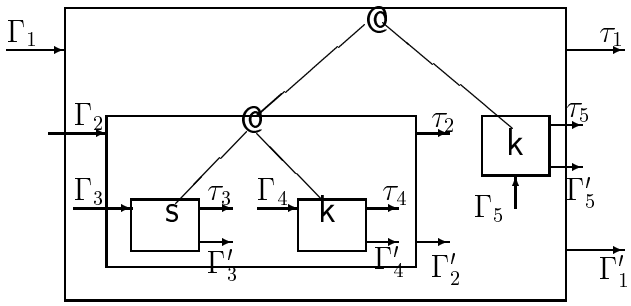
(a)
```
scan f q xs = q : case xs of
                    [ ] -> [ ]
                    x:xs -> scan f (f q x) xs
```

(b) Consider inferencing the type of the term shown below using the Hindley-Milner algorithm.

```
let
  s = \x \y \z -> x z (y z)
```

```
  k = \x \y -> x
in s k k
```

Show the type inferencing of the body of the let expression by specifying the type environments Γ_i and Γ'_i, and the types τ_i in the figure below. (30 Marks)



5. For the question below assume that the only numeric type is `Integer`. Find the types of `mylength`, `mylength'`, `a`, `b`, `c`, and `d` in the program shown below. Also rewrite the program to resolve overloading. (20 Marks)

```
mylength l = if l==[ ] then 0
             else 1 + (mylength (tail l))

mylength' [ ] = 0
mylength' (x:xs) = 1 + (mylength' xs)

a = mylength [1,2,3,4,5]
b = mylength [ ]

c = mylength' [1,2,3,4,5]
d = mylength' [ ]
```