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0 questions

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Haskell Demo



What is the result of: head [] ?

18
[]

1
nil

3
error

0
The horror, the horror ...

How can you be sure a recursive function will terminate?

have a base case when they terminate

a base case that is achievable

it only terminates for finite lists though
But really: len xs is monotonically decreasing and there's a base case

reduce problem with each step

proof by induction

How would you re-write fibs so that (a+b) only appears once?

is this correct? fibs = 1 : 1 : fibsFollowing 1 1 where
fibsFollowing a b = ((a+b) = c) : fibsFollowing b c

```
fibonacciCont :: Integral a => a -> ((a, a) -> a) -> a
fibonacciCont 0 cont = cont (0, 0)
fibonacciCont 1 cont = cont (1, 0)
fibonacciCont n cont = fibonacciCont (n-1) (\(x, y) -> cont (x+y, x))
```

$$\text{fib } 0 = 0, \text{ fib } 1 = 1, \text{ fib } n = \text{fib } (n-1) + \text{fib } (n-2)$$

```
fibs' = fibsFrom 1 1
where fibsFrom a b =
      a : fibsFrom b (a+b)
```



How would you write a tail-recursive Fibonacci function?

```
fib s i n = if i == n then s else fib (s+i)
           (i+1) n
```

```
fibCont 0 cont = cont (0, 0) fibCont 1
cont = cont (1, 0) fibCont n cont =
fibCont (n-1) (\(x, y) -> cont (x+y, x))
```

```
fib 0 s = s fib 1 s = x+1 fib n s = n + fib (n-1)
scall: fib n 0
```

```
fib'' n = trFib (n-1) 1 1
```

```
  where
```

```
    trFib 0 _ j = j
```

```
    trFib n k j = trFib (n-1) (k+j) k
```

```
-- idea: trFib i (fib (j+1)) (fib j) == fib (i+j)
```


Last chance for questions