Submit a zip file containing the two files primes.ml and exp.ml. Note that if your program does not build, you may not receive credit for it. Maximum score: 12

Consider the two different stream types - infinite streams and lazy streams - defined by

```
type 'a infstream = Cons of 'a * (unit -> 'a infstream)
type 'a lazystream = Cons of 'a * 'a lazystream Lazy.t
```

We have seen a number of functions to operate on such streams in class; functions like hd, tl, take, drop, map and from n. (from n returns the stream of integers starting from n.)

1. (a) Implement a function filter with signature

so that filter f s is the sub-stream of s whose elements satisfy the predicate f. It is the analog of List.filter for infinite streams. Note that if no element of s satisfies f, filter f s does not terminate. Note that we are using infstream in this part.

(b) Using filter with some of the functions we have seen in class, implement, based on the sieve of Eratosthenes, the stream primes that represents the infinite sequence of primes. Note that primes has type int infstream.

Apply take on primes to find the first 100 primes.

Put your code in a file named primes.ml. Include the implementation of any function from class that you need.

2. (a) The exponential function can be defined by the infinite series

$$\exp(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots$$

Implement a function exp\_terms with signature

that returns a lazy stream consisting of the terms in the above infinite series, i.e, the terms are  $1, x, \frac{x^2}{2!}, \frac{x^3}{3!}, \cdots$ . Note that we are using lazystream in this part.

(b) By summing the first 20 terms of the stream in (a), get an approximate value for exp(1.1). Put your code in a file named exp.ml. Again, include the implementation of any function from class that you need.