## Comp105-HW4 - M

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## 1 M

```
(o((currymap)f)((currymap)g)) == ((currymap)(ofg))
```

```
(o((currymap)f)((currymap)g)xs) == where xs is some list ((currymap)(f)(currymap)gxs)) == by the definition of "o" ((currymap)(f)(cons(g(carx)((currymap)g(cdrxs))))) == by the definition of map ((currymap)(f)xs')) == where xs' is a new list whose values are the values of xs when function g is applied to them. (cons(f(carxs))((currymap)(f)(cdrxs'))) == by the definition of map (xs'') where xs" is a new list whose values are the values as xs' when the function f is applied to them.
```

xs" is thus a list whos values are those of xs after function g then f are applied to them.

```
\begin{array}{l} ((currymap)(ofg))\\ ((currymap)(ofg))xs ==\\ (map(ofg)xs) == \text{ by the definition of curry}\\ (cons((ofg)(carxs))(map(ofg))(cdrxs)) \text{ by the definition of map}\\ (consf(g(carxs))(map(ofg))(cdrxs)) \text{ by definition of 'o'}\\ (xs') \text{ where xs' is a new list whose values are those of xs after the functions g then f are applied to them.} \end{array}
```

As the functions both produce a new list whose are those of the original after the functions g then f are applied to them, they are equivalent.