Notes for Lecture 12 (Fall 2022 week 6, part 1): Polymorphism, continued

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Code for this lecture is in lec11.hs (there is no lec12.hs).

```
-- takes two arguments, puts them in a pair
-- (reversed: first argument becomes second component,
-- second component becomes first argument)
pair :: a -> b -> (b, a)
pair x y = (y, x)
```

1 mymap and pair

This file explains the ignment Project Exam Help

As with the original integers-only mymap (lec11.hs mymap on an integer list to create a new integer list:

```
*Lec11> mymap (\x -> x + 1) [100,200,300] [101,201,301] 
*Lec11> mymap (\x -> 1) [100,200,300] [1,1,1]
```

We can also use mymap on an integer list, returning a Boolean list, by giving mymap the function $(x \rightarrow False)$:

```
*Lec11> mymap (\x -> False) [100,200,300] [False,False,False] 
*Lec11> :type mymap (\x -> False) [100,200,300] mymap (\x -> False) [100,200,300] :: [Bool]
```

Perhaps more usefully, we can give mymap the function ($x \rightarrow x > 150$), returning a list whose elements are True for integer elements are greater than 150:

```
*Lec11> mymap (\x -> x > 150) [100,200,300] [False,True,True]
```

```
*Lec11> :type pair
pair :: a -> b -> (b, a)
```

The pair function I defined takes two arguments and puts them in a pair, reversed:

```
*Lec11> (pair True 3)
(3,True)
```

The first argument to mymap needs to be a function that takes *one* argument. I wrote (pair True), which is a function that takes one argument: pair takes two, so (pair True) is "waiting" for its second argument.

```
*Lec11> mymap (pair True) [100,200,300] [(100,True),(200,True),(300,True)] *Lec11>
```

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The following codes equivalent:

```
*Lec11> mymap (\z -> pair Tr [(100,True),(200,Thttps://eduassistpro.github.io/*Lec11>
```

For the rest of this lecture, move back to 360-lec11.pdf, from "You m we've used various kinds of left". We Chat edu_assist_pro