嵌入式技术

函数式程序设计

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<EC.1>

1 函数式语言介绍

命令式语言 imperative language

- 结果与运算次序有关
- 副作用 side effect

```
int a;
int f(int x){
a=x;
return x;
}
int main(int argc, char ** argv){
f(0);
f(1);
return 0;
}
```

<EC.2>

函数式语言

- immutable data
- Pure function
- First class function
- Recursion

<EC.3>

Tail Recursion

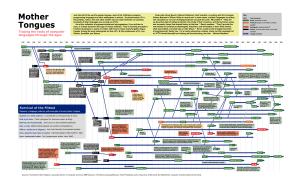
```
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

long long fib0(long long n, long long fib_n){
   if(n>2) return fib0(n-1)+fib0(n-2);
   else return 1;
}

long long fib(long long n, long long N,
```

<EC.4>

函数式语言列表



<EC.5>

- 2 Lisp
- 3 Scheme
- 4 Ocaml

curry

```
# let rec fact n = if n<2 then 1 else
    n*fact(n-1) ;;
val fact : int -> int = <fun>
# fact 8 ;;
- : int = 40320
# let next x = x+1;;
val next : int -> int = <fun>
```

```
# let compose f g x = f(g(x));;
       val compose : ('a -> 'b) -> ('c -> 'a
           ) -> c -> b = \sin x
       # let weird = compose fact next;;
       val weird : int \rightarrow int = \langle \text{fun} \rangle
       # weird 7;;
       -: int = 40320
       # compose fact next 7;;
       -: int = 40320
<EC.6>
       pattern matching
       $ ledit ocaml
                Objective Caml version 3.06
       # let rec sum lst =
            match 1st with
              [] -> 0
            | head :: tail -> head + sum tail
        val sum : int list \rightarrow int = \langle \text{fun} \rangle
       # sum [ 1; 2; 3 ] ;;
       - : int = 6
<EC.7>
       List
       # List.map ((+) 2) [1 ; 2 ; 3];;
       -: int list = [3; 4; 5]
       # List.fold_left (+) 0 [1 ;2; 3] /
           3;;
        -: int = 2
       # List.filter ((>) 5) [1;2;9;10];;
       -: int list = [1; 2]
        let rec fold_right f a lst = match
           1st with
          | [] -> a
          x :: xs -> f x (fold_right f a xs
            );;
        (* fold_right f 0 [1;2;3] = f 1 (f 2)
           (f \ 3 \ 0)) *)
        let rec fold_left f a lst = match lst
            with
          | [] -> a
          \mid x :: xs \rightarrow fold\_left f (f a x) xs
        (* fold_left f 0 [1;2;3] = f (f (f 0))
           1) 2) 3 *)
<EC.8>
            Haskell
       5
            思考
       6
```

思考

- 常见的函数式程序设计语言有哪些? 特点是什么?
- 如何利用函数式语言的优点更好地设计 C/C++ 程序?

<EC.9>