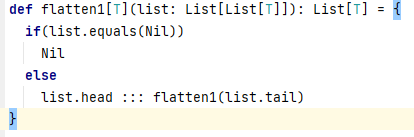
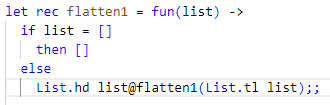
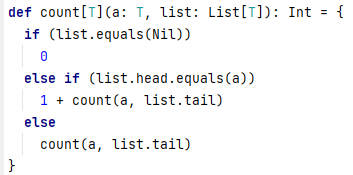
**Lista1**

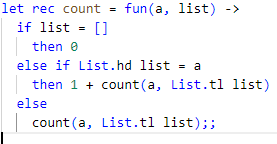
Zad1



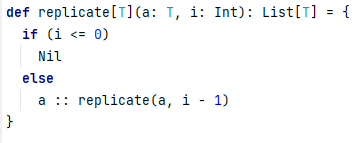


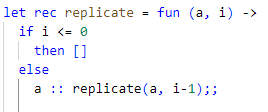
Zad2



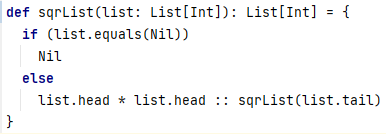


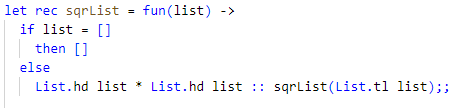
Zad3



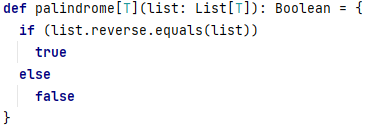


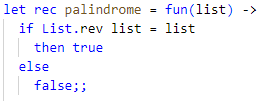
Zad4



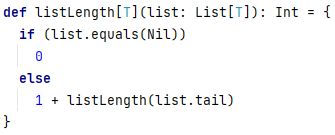


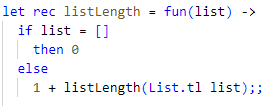
Zad5





Zad6



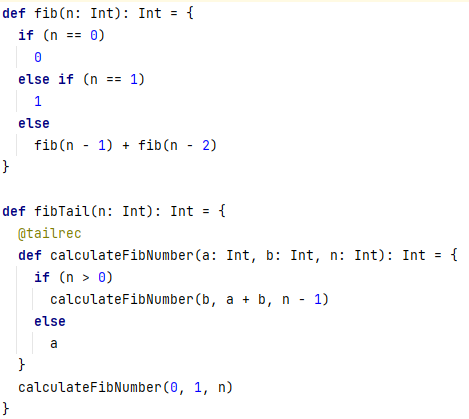


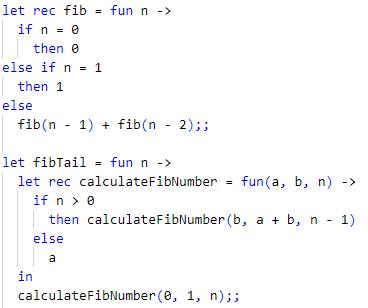
**Lista2**

Zad1

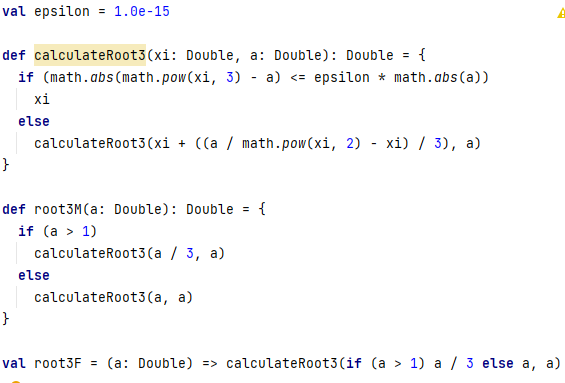
W Scali głębokość stosu będzie wynosić 4 bo funkcja wywoła się 4 razy. Natomiast w Ocamlu głębokość stosu będzie wynosić tylko 1, gdyż Ocaml zapamięta tam funkcję jaką ma wywołać i kolejne argumenty z jakimi ma ją wywoływać. W Ocamlu występuje optymalizacja funkcji wzajemnych.

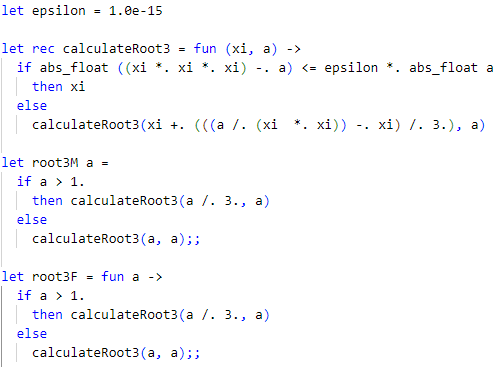
Zad2





Zad3





Zad5

