

(Ej 5)

$zip :: [a] \rightarrow [b] \rightarrow [(a,b)]$

z0: $zip = foldr (\backslash x \text{ rec } ys \rightarrow \text{if null } ys \text{ then } [] \text{ else } (x, \text{head } ys) : \text{rec } (\text{tail } ys))$
 $\equiv f$
 $(\text{const } [])$

$zip' :: [a] \rightarrow [b] \rightarrow [(a,b)]$

z0' $zip' [] ys = []$

z1' $zip' (x:xs) ys = \text{if null } ys \text{ then } [] \text{ else } (x, \text{head } ys) : zip' xs (\text{tail } ys)$

$\forall y \quad zip = zip'$

Por el ppio de extensionalidad sabemos que $\forall y$
 $\forall x :: [a], y :: [b] \quad zip \ x \ y = zip' \ x \ y.$

Es decir, queremos ver que son iguales punto a punto.

Vay a hacer inducción sobre x .

Caso Base $P([])$, $\forall ys :: [b]$

¿O me conviene sobre ys ?

porque en zip tengo
en $\text{null } ys$.

$zip \ [] \ ys = foldr \ f \ [] \ ys$
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $z0 \quad \text{const } [] = []$

$= [] = zip' [] ys \quad \checkmark$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $f0 \quad z0'$
 izq

No te conviene,

lo que tenés que ver es
 $ys = \text{null}$ e $ys \neq \text{null}$

Caso inductivo $P(x:xs)$

H1 \equiv Para $|xs'| < |x:xs|$ $zip\ xs'\ ys' = zip'\ xs'\ ys'$

- $ys = null$

$$P(x:xs) = zip\ (x:xs)\ [] = [] = zip'\ (x:xs)\ []$$

$\downarrow \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $z0 \quad \quad z1'$
 $\quad \quad i39$

- $ys \neq null$

$$P(x:xs) = zip\ (x:xs)\ ys = (x, head\ ys) : rec\ (tail\ ys)\ foldr\ f\ ys$$

\downarrow
 $z1$

Me pedi ;)