# План лекций

#### Введение

```
Компилятор ghc, ghci, Haskell Platform.
   Haskell – чисто функциональный, типизированный язык программирования.
   Чистые функции.
   Типы Int, Integrer, Float, Double, Bool = True | False, Char.
    Арифметические операции.
   Тип функции:
and :: Bool -> Bool -> Bool
and False _{-} = False
and True x = x
   Кортежи (a,b). fst, snd.
   Списки
[a] = [] | a : [a]
1:2:[]
[1, 2]
[1..3] = [1,2,3]
[1, 1.5..3] = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]
   Конструктор списков (list comprehensions)
[x \mid x < -[1..3]] = [1,2,3]
\left[\left(\,x\,,y\,\right) \ \mid \ x\,<-\,\,\left[\,1\,\,,2\,\right]\,,\ y\,<-\,\,\left[\,1\,\,,2\,\right]\,\right] \,\,=\,\, \left[\left(\,1\,\,,1\,\right)\,,\,\,\,\left(\,1\,\,,2\,\right)\,,\,\,\,\left(\,2\,\,,1\,\right)\,,\,\,\,\left(\,2\,\,,2\,\right)\,\right]
[(x,y) \mid x \leftarrow [1..3], y \leftarrow [1..4], x = y] = [(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)]
```

### Базовые функции со списками

```
head :: [a] -> [a]
head (x:xs) = x
tail :: [a] -> [a]
tail (x:xs) = xs

(++) :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
(++) [] ys = ys
(++) (x:xs) ys = x : (xs ++ ys)

(x:_) !! 0 = x
(_:xs) !! n = xs !! (n-1)

reverse :: [a] -> [a]
reverse [] = []
reverse (x:xs) = reverse xs ++ [x]
```

### Функции высших порядков

dropWhile

## Свёртка

```
sum [] = 0
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs

product [] = 1
product (x:xs) = x * product xs

concat [] = []
concat (xs:xss) = xs ++ concat xss

foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
foldr f e [] = e
foldr f e (x:xs) = f x foldr f e xs

foldl :: (b -> a -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
foldl f e [] = e
```