# Programare declarativă<sup>1</sup>

Funcții, liste, recursie

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14 octombrie 2016

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>bazat pe cursul <u>Informatics 1: Functional Programming</u> de la <u>University of Edinburgh</u>

# Funcții și recursie

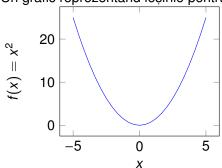
# Ce e o funcție?

# Ce e o funcție?

- DEX(online): Mărime variabilă care depinde de una sau de mai multe mărimi variabile independente
- O rețetă pentru a obține ieșiri din intrări: "Ridică un număr la pătrat"
- O relație între intrări și ieșiri{(1

$$\{(1,1),(2,4),(3,9),(4,16),\ldots\}$$
  
 $f(x)=x^2$ 

- O ecuație algebrică
- Un grafic reprezentând ieșirile pentru intrările posibile



# Tipuri de date

#### pentru intrări/ieșiri ale funcțiilor

- Integer: 4, 0, -5
- Float: 3.14
- Char: 'a'
- String: "abc"
- Bool: True, False

# Tipuri de date

pentru intrări/ieșiri ale funcțiilor

- Integer: 4, 0, -5
- Float: 3.14
- Char: 'a'
- String: "abc"
- Bool: True, False
- Picture:



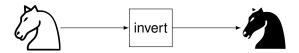


# Tipuri de funcții și aplicarea lor

invert :: Picture -> Picture

knight :: Picture

invert knight



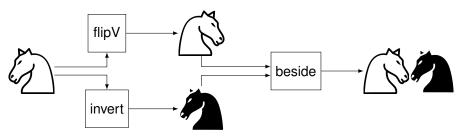
# Compunerea funcțiilor

beside :: Picture -> Picture -> Picture

flipV :: Picture -> Picture invert :: Picture -> Picture

knight :: Picture

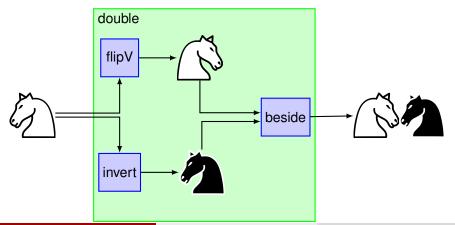
beside (flipV knight) (invert knight)



# Definirea unei funcții noi

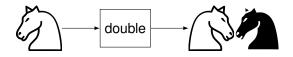
```
double :: Picture \rightarrow Picture double p = beside (flipV p) (invert p)
```

double knight



# Definirea unei funcții noi

```
double :: Picture -> Picture
double p = beside (flipV p) (invert p)
double knight
```



# **Terminologie**

#### Prototipul funcției

- Numele functiei
- Signatura funcției

#### Definitia functiei

double p = beside (flipV p) (invert p)

double :: Picture -> Picture

- numele functiei
- parametrul formal
- corpul funcției

#### Aplicarea funcției

double knight

- numele funcției
- parametrul actual (argumentul)

Liste

### Operatorii: si ++

#### Mod de folosire

```
Prelude> :t (:)
                                Prelude > :t (++)
(:) :: a -> [a] -> [a]
                                (++) :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
Prelude> 1 : [2,3]
                                Prelude> [1] ++ [2,3]
[1,2,3]
                                [1,2,3]
                                Prelude > [1,2] ++ [3]
                                [1,2,3]
Prelude > :t "bcd"
                                Prelude > "a" ++ "bcd"
"bc" :: [Char]
                                "abcd"
Prelude > 'a' : "bcd"
                                Prelude > "ab" ++ "cd"
"abcd"
                                "abcd"
```

- : (cons) Construiește o listă nouă având primul argument ca prim element si continuând cu al doilea argument ca restul listei.
- ++ (append) Construiește o listă nouă obținută prin alipirea celor două liste argument
- [Char] Şirurile de caractere (String) sunt liste de caractere (Char)

### Operatorii: si ++

Erori de începător

```
Prelude > : t (:)
(:) :: a -> [a] -> [a]
Prelude > : t (++)
(++) :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
```

```
Prelude> "ab" : 'c'
--- eroare de tipuri
Prelude> 'a' ++ "bc"
--- eroare de tipuri
Prelude> "a" : "bc"
--- eroare de tipuri
```

### Liste

#### Definitie

#### Observatie

Orice listă poate fi scrisă folosind doar constructorul (:) și lista vidă []

- [1,2,3] == 1 : (2 : (3 : [])) == 1 : 2 : 3 : []
- "abcd" == ['a','b','c','d'] == 'a' : ('b' : ('c' : ('d' : []))) == 'a' : 'b' : 'c' : 'd' : []

#### Definitie recursivă

#### O listă este

- vidă, notată []; sau
- compusă, notată x:xs, dintr-un un element x numit capul listei (head) și o listă xs numită coada listei (tail).

### Procesarea listelor

```
Prelude> null [1,2,3]
False
Prelude> head [1,2,3]
Prelude> tail [1,2,3]
[2,3]
Prelude > null [2,3]
False
Prelude > head [2,3]
2
Prelude > tail [2,3]
[3]
```

```
Prelude> null [3]
False
Prelude> head [3]
3
Prelude> tail [3]
[]
Prelude> null []
True
```

## Problemă și abordare

Definiți o funcție care pentru o listă de numere întregi dată ridică la pătrat fiecare element din lista.

### Soluție descriptivă

```
squares :: [Int] \rightarrow [Int]
squares xs = [x * x | x < - xs]
```

#### Solutie recursivă

```
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
squaresRec [] = []
squaresRec (x:xs) = x*x : squaresRec xs
```

# variante recursive

```
Ecuațional (pattern matching)
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
squaresRec [] = []
```

```
squaresRec (x:xs) = x \cdot x : squaresRec xs
```

### Condițional (cu operatori de legare)

squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]

squaresRec [] = []

squaresRec(x:xs) = x\*x : squaresRec xs

squaresRec [1,2,3]

```
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
squaresRec [1,2,3]
=
squaresRec (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
```

```
squaresRec [] = []
squaresRec (x:xs) = x*x : squaresRec xs
```

```
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int] 

squaresRec [] = [] 

squaresRec (x:xs) = x*x : squaresRec xs 

squaresRec [1,2,3] = 

squaresRec (1 : (2 : (3 : []))) = 

\{x \mapsto 1, xs \mapsto 2 : (3 : [])\}

1 * 1 : squaresRec (2 : (3 : []))
```

```
squaresRec [] = []
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                                   squaresRec (x:xs) = x*x : squaresRec xs
squaresRec [1,2,3]
squaresRec (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
=
1 * 1 : squaresRec (2 : (3 : []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : squaresRec (3 : []))
                                                                \{x \mapsto 3, xs \mapsto []\}
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : ( 3 * 3 : squaresRec []))
```

```
squaresRec [] = []
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                                  squaresRec (x:xs) = x*x : squaresRec xs
squaresRec [1,2,3]
squaresRec (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
=
1 * 1 : squaresRec (2 : (3 : []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : squaresRec (3 : []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : ( 3 * 3 : squaresRec []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : (3 * 3 : []))
```

```
squaresRec [] = []
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                                 squaresRec (x:xs) = x*x : squaresRec xs
squaresRec [1,2,3]
squaresRec (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
=
1 * 1 : squaresRec (2 : (3 : []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : squaresRec (3 : []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : ( 3 * 3 : squaresRec []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : (3 * 3 : []))
1:(4:(9:[]))
```

```
squaresRec [] = []
squaresRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                                 squaresRec (x:xs) = x*x : squaresRec xs
squaresRec [1,2,3]
squaresRec (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
=
1 * 1 : squaresRec (2 : (3 : []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : squaresRec (3 : []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : ( 3 * 3 : squaresRec []))
1 * 1 : (2 * 2 : (3 * 3 : []))
1:(4:(9:[]))=[1,4,9]
```

# Problemă și abordare

Definiți o funcție care dată fiind o listă de numere întregi selectează doar elementele impare din listă.

### Soluție descriptivă

```
odds :: [Int] \rightarrow [Int]
odds xs = [x \mid x \leftarrow xs, odd x]
```

#### Solutie recursivă

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
oddsRec [] = []
oddsRec (x:xs) | odd x = x : oddsRec xs
| otherwise = oddsRec xs
```

### Variante recursive

```
Ecuational (pattern matching)
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
oddsRec [] = []
oddsRec (x:xs) | odd x = x : oddsRec xs
| otherwise = oddsRec xs
```

```
Condițional (cu operatori de legare)

oddsCond :: [Int] -> [Int]

oddsCond ys =

if null ys then []

else let

x = head ys

xs = tail ys

in

if odd x then x : oddsCond xs

else oddsCond xs
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int] oddsRec [] = [] oddsRec (x:xs) | odd x = x : oddsRec xs | otherwise = oddsRec xs oddsRec xs oddsRec xs |
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int] oddsRec [] = [] oddsRec xs | oddsRec xs | otherwise = oddsRec xs oddsRec [1,2,3] = oddsRec (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int] oddsRec [] = [] oddsRec xs oddsRec (x:xs) | odd x = x : oddsRec xs | otherwise = oddsRec xs oddsRec [1,2,3] = oddsRec (1 : (2 : (3 : []))) =  \{x \mapsto 1, xs \mapsto 2 : (3 : [])\}; \text{ odd } 1 = \text{True} 1 : oddsRec (2 : (3 : []))
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                          oddsRec []
                                                          = 11
                          oddsRec (x:xs) | odd x = x : oddsRec xs
                                                otherwise = oddsRec xs
oddsRec [1,2,3]
oddsRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 : oddsRec (2 : (3 : []))
                                         \{x \mapsto 2, xs \mapsto 3 : []\}; odd 2 = False
1: oddsRec (3:[])
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                          oddsRec []
                                                         = 11
                          oddsRec (x:xs) | odd x = x : oddsRec xs
                                               otherwise = oddsRec xs
oddsRec [1,2,3]
oddsRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 : oddsRec (2 : (3 : []))
1: oddsRec (3:[])
                                            \{x \mapsto 3, xs \mapsto []\}; odd 3 = True
1:(3:oddsRec[])
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                        oddsRec[]
                                                     = \Pi
                        oddsRec (x:xs) | odd x = x : oddsRec xs
                                           otherwise = oddsRec xs
oddsRec [1,2,3]
oddsRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 : oddsRec (2 : (3 : []))
1: oddsRec (3:[])
1:(3:oddsRec[])
```

1:(3:[])

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                        oddsRec []
                                                      = 11
                        oddsRec (x:xs) \mid odd x = x : oddsRec xs
                                            otherwise = oddsRec xs
oddsRec [1,2,3]
oddsRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 : oddsRec (2 : (3 : []))
1: oddsRec (3:[])
1:(3:oddsRec[])
```

1:(3:[])=[1,3]

# Agregarea elementelor dintr-o listă

# Problemă și abordare

Definiți o funcție care dată fiind o listă de numere întregi calculează suma elementelor din listă.

### Soluție recursivă

```
suma :: [Int] \rightarrow Int
suma [] = 0
suma (x:xs) = x + suma xs
```

```
suma :: [Int] -> Int

suma [1,2,3]

=

suma (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
```

```
suma :: [Int] -> Int

suma [1,2,3]

=

suma (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))

=

1 + suma (2 : (3 : []))
```

```
suma [] = 0

suma (x:xs) = x + suma xs

\{x \mapsto 1, xs \mapsto 2 : (3 : [])\}
```

```
suma :: [Int] -> Int

suma [1,2,3]

=

suma (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))

=

1 + suma (2 : (3 : []))

=

1 + (2 + suma (3 : []))
```

suma [] = 0  
suma (x:xs) = 
$$x + suma xs$$

$$\{x \mapsto 2, xs \mapsto 3 : []\}$$

```
suma :: [Int] -> Int
suma [1,2,3]
=
suma (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
1 + suma (2 : (3 : []))
1 + (2 + suma (3 : []))
1 + (2 + (3 + suma []))
```

$$\{x \mapsto 3, xs \mapsto []\}$$

```
suma :: [Int] -> Int
suma [1,2,3]
=
suma (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
1 + suma (2 : (3 : []))
1 + (2 + suma (3 : []))
1 + (2 + (3 + suma []))
1 + (2 + (3 + 0))
```

```
suma :: [Int] -> Int
suma [1,2,3]
=
suma (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
1 + suma (2 : (3 : []))
1 + (2 + suma (3 : []))
1 + (2 + (3 + suma []))
1 + (2 + (3 + 0)) = 6
```

# Problemă și abordare

Definiți o funcție care dată fiind o listă de numere întregi calculează produsul elementelor din listă.

### Solutie recursivă

```
produs :: [Int] \rightarrow Int
produs [] = 1
produs (x:xs) = x * produs xs
```

produs :: [Int] -> Int

produs [1,2,3]

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{produs []} &= 1 \\ \text{produs (x:xs)} &= x \text{ * produs xs} \end{array}$ 

```
produs :: [Int] -> Int

produs [1,2,3]
=
produs (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
```

```
produs [] = 1
produs (x:xs) = x * produs xs
```

```
produs :: [Int] -> Int

produs [1,2,3]
=
produs (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
=
1 * produs (2 : (3 : []))
```

```
produs [] = 1
produs (x:xs) = x * produs xs
\{x \mapsto 1, xs \mapsto 2 : (3 : [])\}
```

```
produs :: [Int] -> Int

produs [1,2,3] =

produs (1 : (2 : (3 : []))) =

1 * produs (2 : (3 : []))

=

1 * (2 * produs (3 : []))
```

```
produs [] = 1
produs (x:xs) = x * produs xs
\{x \mapsto 2, xs \mapsto 3 : []\}
```

```
produs :: [Int] -> Int
produs [1,2,3]
=
produs (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
1 * produs (2 : (3 : []))
1 * (2 * produs (3 : []))
1 * (2 * ( 3 * produs []))
```

```
produs [] = 1
produs (x:xs) = x * produs xs
```

$$\{x \mapsto 3, xs \mapsto []\}$$

```
produs :: [Int] -> Int
produs [1,2,3]
=
produs (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
1 * produs (2 : (3 : []))
1 * (2 * produs (3 : []))
1 * (2 * ( 3 * produs []))
1 * (2 * (3 * 1))
```

```
produs :: [Int] -> Int
produs [1,2,3]
=
produs (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
1 * produs (2 : (3 : []))
1 * (2 * produs (3 : []))
1 * (2 * ( 3 * produs []))
1 * (2 * ( 3 * 1)) = 6
```

```
produs [] = 1
produs (x:xs) = x * produs xs
```

# Mapare, filtrare și agregare deodată

# Problemă si abordare

Definiți o funcție care dată fiind o listă de numere întregi calculează suma pătratelor elementelor impare din listă.

### Soluție descriptivă

```
sumSqOdd :: [Int] -> Int \\ sumSqOdd xs = sum [ x * x | x <- xs, odd x ]
```

### Solutie recursivă

```
 \begin{aligned} & sumSqOddRec & :: & [\textbf{Int}] & -> & \textbf{Int} \\ & sumSqOddRec & [] & = & 0 \\ & sumSqOddRec & (x:xs) & | & \textbf{odd} & x & = & x & x & + & sumSqOddRec & xs \\ & & & | & \textbf{otherwise} & = & sumSqOddRec & xs \end{aligned}
```

#### Solutie combinatorială

sumSqOdd = **sum** . squares . odds

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int] sumSqOddRec [] = 0 sumSqOddRec (x:xs) | odd x = x^*x + sumSqOddRec xs | otherwise = sumSqOddRec xs sumSqOddRec [1,2,3]
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int] sumSqOddRec [] = 0 sumSqOddRec (x:xs) | odd x = x*x + sumSqOddRec xs | otherwise = sumSqOddRec xs sumSqOddRec [1,2,3] = sumSqOddRec (1 : (2 : (3 : [])))
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]  sumSqOddRec [] = 0 \\ sumSqOddRec (x:xs) \mid odd x = x*x + sumSqOddRec xs \\ \mid otherwise = sumSqOddRec xs \\ sumSqOddRec [1,2,3] = \\ sumSqOddRec (1 : (2 : (3 : []))) \\ = \{x \mapsto 1, xs \mapsto 2 : (3 : [])\}; odd 1 = True \\ 1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (2 : (3 : []))
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                                    = 0
sumSqOddRec []
sumSqOddRec(x:xs) | odd x = x*x + sumSqOddRec xs
                          otherwise = sumSqOddRec xs
sumSqOddRec [1,2,3] =
sumSqOddRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (2 : (3 : []))
                                      \{x \mapsto 2, xs \mapsto 3 : []\}; odd 2 = False
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (3 : [])
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
sumSqOddRec []
                                    = 0
sumSqOddRec(x:xs) \mid odd x = x*x + sumSqOddRec xs
                          otherwise = sumSqOddRec xs
sumSqOddRec[1,2,3] =
sumSqOddRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (2 : (3 : []))
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (3 : [])
                                          \{x \mapsto 3, xs \mapsto []\}; odd 3 = True
1 * 1 + ( 3 * 3 + sumSqOddRec [])
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                                  = 0
sumSqOddRec []
sumSqOddRec(x:xs) \mid odd x = x*x + sumSqOddRec xs
                        otherwise = sumSqOddRec xs
sumSqOddRec [1,2,3] =
sumSqOddRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (2 : (3 : []))
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (3 : [])
1 * 1 + ( 3 * 3 + sumSqOddRec [])
1*1+(3*3+0)
```

```
oddsRec :: [Int] -> [Int]
                                 = 0
sumSqOddRec []
sumSqOddRec(x:xs) \mid odd x = x*x + sumSqOddRec xs
                        otherwise = sumSqOddRec xs
sumSqOddRec [1,2,3] =
sumSqOddRec (1: (2: (3:[])))
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (2 : (3 : []))
1 * 1 + sumSqOddRec (3 : [])
1 * 1 + ( 3 * 3 + sumSqOddRec [])
1*1+(3*3+0)=10
```