

Tutorial 5

Chapter 9: ex. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13

Chapter 11: ex. 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, and 35

Function definitions:

```
iter :: Int -> (a -> a) -> (a -> a)
```

```
iter n f
```

```
  | n > 0      = f . iter (n-1) f
```

```
  | otherwise = id
```

```
reverse :: [a] -> [a]
```

```
reverse [] = []
```

```
reverse (x:xs) = reverse xs ++ [x]
```

Tutorial 5

```
elem :: a → [a] → a
```

```
elem y [] = False
```

```
elem y (x:xs) = if y == x then True else elem y xs
```

```
length :: [a] → Int
```

```
length [] = 0
```

```
length (x:xs) = 1 + length xs
```

```
(++) :: [a] → [a] → [a]
```

```
(++) [] [] = []
```

```
(++) [] (y:ys) = y : ((++) [] ys)
```

```
(++) (x:xs) ys = x : ((++) xs ys)
```

Tutorial 5

```
map f [] = []
```

```
map f (x:xs) = f x : map f xs
```

```
abs x
```

```
  | x < 0 = abs (-x)
```

```
  | otherwise = x
```

```
signum x
```

```
  | x < 0 = -1
```

```
  | x == 0 = 0
```

```
  | otherwise = 1
```

Exercise 9.5

to prove for all finite lists xs and ys :

$$\text{sum } (xs ++ ys) = \text{sum } xs + \text{sum } ys$$

where

$$\text{sum } [] = 0$$

$$\text{sum } (x:xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$$

$$[] ++ ys = ys$$

$$(x:xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)$$

Exercise 9.5

Base:

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.5

Base:

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
```

```
= sum (ys)
```

Exercise 9.5

Base:

`sum ([] ++ ys)`

`= sum (ys)`

`= 0 + sum ys`

Exercise 9.5

Base:

`sum ([] ++ ys)`

`= sum (ys)`

`= 0 + sum ys`

`= sum [] + sum ys`

Exercise 9.5

Base:

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum (ys)
= 0 + sum ys
= sum [] + sum ys
```

Ind:

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.5

Base:

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum (ys)
= 0 + sum ys
= sum [] + sum ys
```

Ind:

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x:(xs+ys))
```

Exercise 9.5

Base:

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum (ys)
= 0 + sum ys
= sum [] + sum ys
```

Ind:

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x:(xs++ys))
= x + sum(xs++ys)
```

Exercise 9.5

Base:

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum (ys)
= 0 + sum ys
= sum [] + sum ys
```

Ind:

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x:(xs++ys))
= x + sum(xs++ys)
= x + sum xs + sum ys
```

Exercise 9.5

Base:

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum (ys)
= 0 + sum ys
= sum [] + sum ys
```

Ind:

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x:(xs++ys))
= x + sum(xs++ys)
= x + sum xs + sum ys
= sum(x:xs) + sum ys
```

Exercise 9.6

1. to prove for all finite lists $xs: xs ++ [] = xs$

2. to prove for all finite lists $xs: (xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $xs ++ [] = xs$

Base

$xs = []$: $[] ++ [] = []$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $xs ++ [] = xs$

Base

$xs = [] : [] ++ [] = []$

Ind.

$(x:xs) ++ []$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists $xs: xs ++ [] = xs$

Base

$xs = []: [] ++ [] = []$

Ind.

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

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists $xs: xs ++ [] = xs$

Base

$$xs = [] : [] ++ [] = []$$

Ind.

$$\begin{aligned} & (x:xs) ++ [] \\ &= x:(xs ++ []) \\ &= x:xs \end{aligned}$$

QED.

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$([] ++ ys) ++ zs$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$([] ++ ys) ++ zs$

$= ys ++ zs$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= ys ++ zs \\ &= [] ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= ys ++ zs \\ &= [] ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Ind:

$$((x:xs) ++ ys) ++ zs$$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= ys ++ zs \\ &= [] ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Ind:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((x:xs) ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= (x : \sim (xs ++ ys)) ++ zs \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= ys ++ zs \\ &= [] ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Ind:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((x:xs) ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= (x : \sim (xs ++ ys)) ++ zs \\ &= x : \sim ((xs ++ ys) ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= ys ++ zs \\ &= [] ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Ind:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((x:xs) ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= (x : \sim (xs ++ ys)) ++ zs \\ &= x : \sim ((xs ++ ys) ++ zs) \\ &= x : \sim (xs ++ (ys ++ zs)) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= ys ++ zs \\ &= [] ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Ind:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((x:xs) ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= (x : \sim (xs ++ ys)) ++ zs \\ &= x : \sim ((xs ++ ys) ++ zs) \\ &= x : \sim (xs ++ (ys ++ zs)) \\ &= (x:xs) ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 9.6

to prove for all finite lists xs : $(xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)$

Base:

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= ys ++ zs \\ &= [] ++ (ys ++ zs) \end{aligned}$$

Ind:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((x:xs) ++ ys) ++ zs \\ &= (x : \sim (xs ++ ys)) ++ zs \\ &= x : \sim ((xs ++ ys) ++ zs) \\ &= x : \sim (xs ++ (ys ++ zs)) \\ &= (x:xs) ++ (ys ++ zs) \\ &= x : \sim (xs ++ (ys ++ zs)) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$
2. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{length}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{length } xs$

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

$xs = [] : \text{sum}(\text{reverse } []) = \text{sum } []$

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

$xs = [] : \text{sum}(\text{reverse } []) = \text{sum } []$

Ind:

$\text{sum } (\text{reverse } (x:xs))$

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

$xs = [] : \text{sum}(\text{reverse } []) = \text{sum } []$

Ind:

$\text{sum } (\text{reverse } (x:xs))$

$= \text{sum } (\text{reverse } xs ++ [x]) \quad \text{-- def reverse}$

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

```
xs = []: sum(reverse []) = sum []
```

Ind:

```
sum (reverse (x:xs))
```

```
= sum (reverse xs ++ [x])      -- def reverse
```

```
= sum (reverse xs) + sum [x] -- sum lemma below
```

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

```
xs = []: sum(reverse []) = sum []
```

Ind:

```
sum (reverse (x:xs))  
= sum (reverse xs ++ [x])      -- def reverse  
= sum (reverse xs) + sum [x]   -- sum lemma below  
= sum (reverse xs) + x         -- def sum
```

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

```
xs = []: sum(reverse []) = sum []
```

Ind:

```
sum (reverse (x:xs))  
= sum (reverse xs ++ [x])      -- def reverse  
= sum (reverse xs) + sum [x]   -- sum lemma below  
= sum (reverse xs) + x         -- def sum  
= x + sum (reverse xs)         -- commutativity +
```

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

```
xs = []: sum(reverse []) = sum []
```

Ind:

```
sum (reverse (x:xs))  
= sum (reverse xs ++ [x])      -- def reverse  
= sum (reverse xs) + sum [x]   -- sum lemma below  
= sum (reverse xs) + x         -- def sum  
= x + sum (reverse xs)         -- commutativity +  
= x + sum xs                   -- inductive hypothesis
```

Exercise 9.7

1. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{sum}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{sum } xs$

Base:

```
xs = []: sum(reverse []) = sum []
```

Ind:

```
sum (reverse (x:xs))
= sum (reverse xs ++ [x])      -- def reverse
= sum (reverse xs) + sum [x]  -- sum lemma below
= sum (reverse xs) + x        -- def sum
= x + sum (reverse xs)        -- commutativity +
= x + sum xs                  -- inductive hypothesis
= sum (x:xs)                  -- definition of sum
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
```

```
= sum ys
```

```
-- def (++)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
```

```
= sum ys           -- def (++)
```

```
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
```


Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
= sum [] ++ sum ys -- def sum
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
= sum [] ++ sum ys -- def sum

sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
= sum [] ++ sum ys -- def sum
```

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
= sum [] ++ sum ys -- def sum
```

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= x + sum (xs ++ ys)    -- def sum
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
= sum [] ++ sum ys -- def sum

sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= x + sum (xs ++ ys)    -- def sum
= x + (sum xs + sum ys) -- inductive hypothesis
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
= sum [] ++ sum ys -- def sum
```

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= x + sum (xs ++ ys)   -- def sum
= x + (sum xs + sum ys) -- inductive hypothesis
= (x + sum xs) + sum ys -- associativity +
```

Exercise 9.7

```
sum ([] ++ ys)
= sum ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + sum ys       -- identity of addition
= sum [] ++ sum ys -- def sum
```

```
sum ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= sum (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= x + sum (xs ++ ys)    -- def sum
= x + (sum xs + sum ys) -- inductive hypothesis
= (x + sum xs) + sum ys -- associativity +
= sum(x:xs) + sum ys
```

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists `xs`: `length(reverse xs) = length xs`

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists `xs`: `length(reverse xs) = length xs`

Base

`xs`

`= []: length(reverse [])`

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists `xs`: `length(reverse xs) = length xs`

Base

`xs`

`= []: length(reverse [])`

`= length []`

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{length}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{length } xs$

Base

xs

$= [] : \text{length}(\text{reverse } [])$

$= \text{length } []$

Ind:

$\text{length } (\text{reverse } (x:xs))$

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists `xs`: `length(reverse xs) = length xs`

Base

`xs`

`= []: length(reverse [])`

`= length []`

Ind:

`length (reverse (x:xs))`

`= length (reverse xs ++ [x])` `-- def reverse`

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists `xs`: `length(reverse xs) = length xs`

Base

```
xs
= []: length(reverse [])
= length []
```

Ind:

```
length (reverse (x:xs))
= length (reverse xs ++ [x])      -- def reverse
= length (reverse xs) + length [x] -- length lemma below
```

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{length}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{length } xs$

Base

```
xs
= []: length(reverse [])
= length []
```

Ind:

```
length (reverse (x:xs))
= length (reverse xs ++ [x])          -- def reverse
= length (reverse xs) + length [x]    -- length lemma below
= length (reverse xs) + 1              -- def length
```

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{length}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{length } xs$

Base

```
xs
= []: length(reverse [])
= length []
```

Ind:

```
length (reverse (x:xs))
= length (reverse xs ++ [x])          -- def reverse
= length (reverse xs) + length [x]    -- length lemma below
= length (reverse xs) + 1             -- def length
= 1 + length (reverse xs)             -- commutativity +
```

Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{length}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{length } xs$

Base

```
xs
= []: length(reverse [])
= length []
```

Ind:

```
length (reverse (x:xs))
= length (reverse xs ++ [x])           -- def reverse
= length (reverse xs) + length [x]    -- length lemma below
= length (reverse xs) + 1              -- def length
= 1 + length (reverse xs)              -- commutativity +
= 1 + length xs                        -- inductive hypothesis
```


Exercise 9.7

2. to prove for all finite lists xs : $\text{length}(\text{reverse } xs) = \text{length } xs$

Base

```
xs
= [] : length(reverse [])
= length []
```

Ind:

```
length (reverse (x:xs))
= length (reverse xs ++ [x])          -- def reverse
= length (reverse xs) + length [x]    -- length lemma below
= length (reverse xs) + 1             -- def length
= 1 + length (reverse xs)             -- commutativity +
= 1 + length xs                       -- inductive hypothesis
= length (x:xs)                       -- definition of length
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
```

```
= length ys
```

```
-- def (++)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
```

```
= length ys
```

```
= 0 + length ys
```

```
-- def (++)
```

```
-- identity of addition
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
```

```
= length ys                -- def (++)
```

```
= 0 + length ys           -- identity of addition
```

```
= length [] ++ length ys -- def length
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
```

```
= length ys           -- def (++)
```

```
= 0 + length ys      -- identity of addition
```

```
= length [] ++ length ys -- def length
```

```
length ((x:xs) ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
= length ys                -- def (++)
= 0 + length ys           -- identity of addition
= length [] ++ length ys  -- def length
```

```
length ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= length (x : (xs ++ ys))  -- def (++)
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
= length ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + length ys      -- identity of addition
= length [] ++ length ys -- def length
```

```
length ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= length (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= 1 + length (xs ++ ys)   -- def length
```


Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
= length ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + length ys      -- identity of addition
= length [] ++ length ys -- def length
```

```
length ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= length (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= 1 + length (xs ++ ys)   -- def length
= 1 + (length xs + length ys) -- inductive hypothesis
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
= length ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + length ys      -- identity of addition
= length [] ++ length ys -- def length
```

```
length ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= length (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= 1 + length (xs ++ ys)   -- def length
= 1 + (length xs + length ys) -- inductive hypothesis
= (1 + length xs) + length ys -- associativity +
```

Exercise 9.7

```
length ([] ++ ys)
= length ys           -- def (++)
= 0 + length ys      -- identity of addition
= length [] ++ length ys -- def length
```

```
length ((x:xs) ++ ys)
= length (x : (xs ++ ys)) -- def (++)
= 1 + length (xs ++ ys)   -- def length
= 1 + (length xs + length ys) -- inductive hypothesis
= (1 + length xs) + length ys -- associativity +
= length(x:xs) + length ys
```

Exercise 9.8

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and `ys`:

$$\text{elem } z \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{elem } z \text{ xs} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$

Exercise 9.8

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and `ys`:

$$\text{elem } z \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{elem } z \text{ xs} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$

Base

$$\text{xs} = [] : \text{elem } z \text{ ([] ++ ys)}$$

Exercise 9.8

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and `ys`:

$$\text{elem } z \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{elem } z \text{ xs} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$

Base

$$\text{xs} = [] : \text{elem } z \text{ ([] ++ ys)}$$
$$= \text{elem } z \text{ ys} = \text{False} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$

Exercise 9.8

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and `ys`:

$$\text{elem } z \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{elem } z \text{ xs} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$

Base

$$\text{xs} = [] : \text{elem } z \text{ (} [] \text{ ++ ys)}$$
$$= \text{elem } z \text{ ys} = \text{False} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$
$$= \text{False}$$

Exercise 9.8

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and `ys`:

$$\text{elem } z \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{elem } z \text{ xs} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$

Base

$$\text{xs} = [] : \text{elem } z \text{ (} [] \text{ ++ ys)}$$
$$= \text{elem } z \text{ ys} = \text{False} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$
$$= \text{False}$$
$$= \text{elem } z \text{ []} \mid\mid \text{elem } z \text{ ys}$$

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

```
elem z (x:xs ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

`elem z (x:xs ++ ys)`

`= elem z (x:(xs ++ ys))`

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

```
elem z (x:xs ++ ys)
```

```
= elem z (x:(xs ++ ys))
```

```
  case z==x:      = True
```

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

```
elem z (x:xs ++ ys)
```

```
= elem z (x:(xs ++ ys))
```

```
    case z==x:           = True
```

```
                        = True || elem z ys
```

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

```
elem z (x:xs ++ ys)
```

```
= elem z (x:(xs ++ ys))
```

```
  case z==x:      = True
```

```
                  = True || elem z ys
```

```
                  = elem z (x:xs) || elem z ys
```

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

```
elem z (x:xs ++ ys)
```

```
= elem z (x:(xs ++ ys))
```

```
  case z==x:      = True
```

```
                  = True || elem z ys
```

```
                  = elem z (x:xs) || elem z ys
```

```
  case z/=x:      = elem z (xs ++ ys)
```

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

```
elem z (x:xs ++ ys)
```

```
= elem z (x:(xs ++ ys))
```

```
  case z==x:      = True
```

```
                  = True || elem z ys
```

```
                  = elem z (x:xs) || elem z ys
```

```
  case z/=x:      = elem z (xs ++ ys)
```

```
                  = elem z xs || elem z ys
```

Exercise 9.8

Ind:

```
elem z (x:xs ++ ys)
```

```
= elem z (x:(xs ++ ys))
```

```
  case z==x:      = True
```

```
                  = True || elem z ys
```

```
                  = elem z (x:xs) || elem z ys
```

```
  case z/=x:      = elem z (xs ++ ys)
```

```
                  = elem z xs || elem z ys
```

```
                  = elem z (x:xs) || elem z ys
```


Exercise 9.10

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and defined `n`:

`take n xs ++ drop n xs = xs`

where

`take 0 _ = []`, `take _ [] = []`, `take n (x:xs) = x:take (n-1) xs`

`drop 0 xs = xs`, `drop n [] = []`, `drop n (x:xs) = drop (n-1) xs`

Exercise 9.10

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and defined `n`:

`take n xs ++ drop n xs = xs`

where

`take 0 _ = []`, `take _ [] = []`, `take n (x:xs) = x:take (n-1) xs`

`drop 0 xs = xs`, `drop n [] = []`, `drop n (x:xs) = drop (n-1) xs`

Base case for `n==0`: `take 0 xs ++ drop 0 xs = [] ++ xs = xs`

Exercise 9.10

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and defined `n`:

`take n xs ++ drop n xs = xs`

where

`take 0 _ = []`, `take _ [] = []`, `take n (x:xs) = x:take (n-1) xs`

`drop 0 xs = xs`, `drop n [] = []`, `drop n (x:xs) = drop (n-1) xs`

Base case for `n==0`: `take 0 xs ++ drop 0 xs = [] ++ xs = xs`

Base case for `xs==[]`: `take n [] ++ drop n [] = [] ++ [] = []`

Exercise 9.10

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and defined `n`:

`take n xs ++ drop n xs = xs`

where

`take 0 _ = []`, `take _ [] = []`, `take n (x:xs) = x:take (n-1) xs`

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Base case for `n==0`: `take 0 xs ++ drop 0 xs = [] ++ xs = xs`

Base case for `xs==[]`: `take n [] ++ drop n [] = [] ++ [] = []`

Ind.: for `n > 0`,

`take n (x:xs) ++ drop n (x:xs)`

Exercise 9.10

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and defined `n`:

`take n xs ++ drop n xs = xs`

where

`take 0 _ = []`, `take _ [] = []`, `take n (x:xs) = x:take (n-1) xs`

`drop 0 xs = xs`, `drop n [] = []`, `drop n (x:xs) = drop (n-1) xs`

Base case for `n==0`: `take 0 xs ++ drop 0 xs = [] ++ xs = xs`

Base case for `xs==[]`: `take n [] ++ drop n [] = [] ++ [] = []`

Ind.: for `n > 0`,

`take n (x:xs) ++ drop n (x:xs)`

`= (x:take (n-1) xs) ++ drop (n-1) xs`

Exercise 9.10

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and defined `n`:

`take n xs ++ drop n xs = xs`

where

`take 0 _ = []`, `take _ [] = []`, `take n (x:xs) = x:take (n-1) xs`

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Base case for `n==0`: `take 0 xs ++ drop 0 xs = [] ++ xs = xs`

Base case for `xs==[]`: `take n [] ++ drop n [] = [] ++ [] = []`

Ind.: for `n > 0`,

`take n (x:xs) ++ drop n (x:xs)`

`= (x:take (n-1) xs) ++ drop (n-1) xs`

`= x:(take (n-1) xs ++ drop (n-1) xs)`

Exercise 9.10

to prove for all finite lists `xs` and defined `n`:

`take n xs ++ drop n xs = xs`

where

`take 0 _ = []`, `take _ [] = []`, `take n (x:xs) = x:take (n-1) xs`

`drop 0 xs = xs`, `drop n [] = []`, `drop n (x:xs) = drop (n-1) xs`

Base case for `n==0`: `take 0 xs ++ drop 0 xs = [] ++ xs = xs`

Base case for `xs==[]`: `take n [] ++ drop n [] = [] ++ [] = []`

Ind.: for `n > 0`,

`take n (x:xs) ++ drop n (x:xs)`

`= (x:take (n-1) xs) ++ drop (n-1) xs`

`= x:(take (n-1) xs ++ drop (n-1) xs)`

`= x:xs`

Exercise 9.13

to prove for all natural numbers n : $\text{fac2 } n = \text{fac } n$

where $\text{fac } 0 = 1$, $\text{fac } n = n * \text{fac } (n-1)$

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A direct inductive proof gets stuck. We need to generalize this to

$\text{facAux } n \ p = p * \text{fac } n$

This is easy to prove by induction on n :

Exercise 9.13

to prove for all natural numbers n : $\text{fac2 } n = \text{fac } n$

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Base:

$\text{facAux } 0 \ p$

Exercise 9.13

to prove for all natural numbers n : $\text{fac2 } n = \text{fac } n$

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This is easy to prove by induction on n :

Base:

$\text{facAux } 0 \ p$

$= p = p * 1$

Exercise 9.13

to prove for all natural numbers n : $\text{fac2 } n = \text{fac } n$

where $\text{fac } 0 = 1$, $\text{fac } n = n * \text{fac } (n-1)$

A direct inductive proof gets stuck. We need to generalize this to

$\text{facAux } n \ p = p * \text{fac } n$

This is easy to prove by induction on n :

Base:

$\text{facAux } 0 \ p$

$= p = p * 1$

$= p * \text{fac } 0$

Exercise 9.13

Ind:

$\text{facAux } (n+1) \text{ } p$

$= \text{facAux } n \text{ } ((n+1) * p)$

$= (n+1) * p * (\text{fac } n)$

$p * \text{fac } (n+1) = (n+1) * p * (\text{fac } n)$

Now, we can conclude:

$\text{fac2 } n$

$= \text{facAux } n \text{ } 1$

$= 1 * \text{fac } n$

$= \text{fac } n$

Exercise 11.25

for all x prove: $f . (g . h) \ x == (f . g) . h \ x$

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for all x prove: $f . (g . h) \ x == (f . g) . h \ x$

Proof:

$f . (g . h) \ x$

Exercise 11.25

for all x prove: $f . (g.h) \ x == (f.g) .h \ x$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & f . (g.h) \ x \\ &= f \ (g.h \ x) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.25

for all x prove: $f.(g.h) \ x == (f.g) .h \ x$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & f.(g.h) \ x \\ &= f \ (g.h \ x) \\ &= f \ (g \ (h \ x)) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.25

for all x prove: $f.(g.h) \ x == (f.g).h \ x$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & f.(g.h) \ x \\ &= f \ (g.h \ x) \\ &= f \ (g \ (h \ x)) \\ & (f.g).h \ x \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.25

for all x prove: $f.(g.h) \ x == (f.g) .h \ x$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & f.(g.h) \ x \\ &= f \ (g.h \ x) \\ &= f \ (g \ (h \ x)) \\ & (f.g) .h \ x \\ &= (f.g) \ (h \ x) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.25

for all x prove: $f.(g.h) \ x == (f.g) .h \ x$

Proof:

$$f.(g.h) \ x$$
$$= f \ (g.h \ x)$$
$$= f \ (g \ (h \ x))$$
$$(f.g) .h \ x$$
$$= (f.g) \ (h \ x)$$
$$= f \ (g \ (h \ x)) \quad \text{QED.}$$

Exercise 11.26

for all f prove: $\text{id}.f = f$

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for all f prove: $\text{id}.f = f$

Proof:

$(\text{id}.f) \ x$

Exercise 11.26

for all f prove: $\text{id}.f = f$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{id}.f) \ x \\ &= \text{id} \ (f \ x) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.26

for all f prove: $\text{id}.f = f$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{id}.f) \ x \\ &= \text{id} \ (f \ x) \\ &= f \ x \end{aligned}$$

QED.

Exercise 11.29

to prove for all natural n : `iter n id = id`

Exercise 11.29

to prove for all natural n : $\text{iter } n \text{ id} = \text{id}$

Base:

$\text{iter } 0 \text{ id} = \text{id}$ (by def.)

Exercise 11.29

to prove for all natural n : $\text{iter } n \text{ id} = \text{id}$

Base:

$\text{iter } 0 \text{ id} = \text{id}$ (by def.)

Ind.:

$\text{iter } (n+1) \text{ id } x$

Exercise 11.29

to prove for all natural n : $\text{iter } n \text{ id} = \text{id}$

Base:

$\text{iter } 0 \text{ id} = \text{id}$ (by def.)

Ind.:

$\text{iter } (n+1) \text{ id } x$
 $= \text{id} . \text{iter } n \text{ id } x$

Exercise 11.29

to prove for all natural n : $\text{iter } n \text{ id} = \text{id}$

Base:

$\text{iter } 0 \text{ id} = \text{id}$ (by def.)

Ind.:

$\text{iter } (n+1) \text{ id } x$
 $= \text{id} . \text{iter } n \text{ id } x$
 $= \text{id.id } x$

Exercise 11.29

to prove for all natural n : $\text{iter } n \text{ id} = \text{id}$

Base:

$\text{iter } 0 \text{ id} = \text{id}$ (by def.)

Ind.:

$\text{iter } (n+1) \text{ id } x$
 $= \text{id} . \text{iter } n \text{ id } x$
 $= \text{id} . \text{id } x$
 $= \text{id } (\text{id } x)$

Exercise 11.29

to prove for all natural n : $\text{iter } n \text{ id} = \text{id}$

Base:

$\text{iter } 0 \text{ id} = \text{id}$ (by def.)

Ind.:

$\text{iter } (n+1) \text{ id } x$
 $= \text{id} . \text{iter } n \text{ id } x$
 $= \text{id} . \text{id } x$
 $= \text{id } (\text{id } x)$
 $= \text{id } x$

QED.

Exercise 11.30

to prove: `abs.abs x = abs x`

to prove: `signum.signum x = signum x`

Exercise 11.30

to prove: $\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs } x$

Exercise 11.30

to prove: $\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs } x$

$\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs}(\text{abs } x)$

Exercise 11.30

to prove: $\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs } x$

$\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs}(\text{abs } x)$

1) case $x < 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } (-x)$

Exercise 11.30

to prove: $\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs } x$

$\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs}(\text{abs } x)$

1) case $x < 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } (-x)$

2) case $x \geq 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } x$ Q.E.D.

Exercise 11.30

to prove: $\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs } x$

$\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs}(\text{abs } x)$

1) case $x < 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } (-x)$

2) case $x \geq 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } x$ Q.E.D.

to prove: $\text{signum}.\text{signum } x = \text{signum } x$

Exercise 11.30

to prove: $\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs } x$

$\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs}(\text{abs } x)$

1) case $x < 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } (-x)$

2) case $x \geq 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } x$ Q.E.D.

to prove: $\text{signum}.\text{signum } x = \text{signum } x$

1) case $x == 0$: $\text{signum}.\text{signum } 0 = \text{signum } (\text{signum } 0) = \text{signum } 0$

Exercise 11.30

to prove: $\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs } x$

$\text{abs}.\text{abs } x = \text{abs}(\text{abs } x)$

1) case $x < 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } (-x)$

2) case $x \geq 0$: $\text{abs}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } x$ Q.E.D.

to prove: $\text{signum}.\text{signum } x = \text{signum } x$

1) case $x == 0$: $\text{signum}.\text{signum } 0 = \text{signum } (\text{signum } 0) = \text{signum } 0$

2) case $x > 0$: $\text{signum}.\text{signum } x = \text{signum } 1 = 1 = \text{signum } x$

Exercise 11.30

to prove: `abs.abs x = abs x`

`abs.abs x = abs (abs x)`

1) case `x < 0`: `abs (abs x) = abs (-x)`

2) case `x >= 0`: `abs (abs x) = abs x` Q.E.D.

to prove: `signum.signum x = signum x`

1) case `x==0`: `signum.signum 0 = signum (signum 0) = signum 0`

2) case `x>0`: `signum.signum x = signum 1 = 1 = signum x`

3) case `x<0`: `signum.signum x = signum (-1) = -1 = signum x`

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ (ys++zs)} = \text{map } f \text{ ys ++ map } f \text{ zs}$

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ (ys ++ zs)} = \text{map } f \text{ ys ++ map } f \text{ zs}$

Base:

$\text{map } f \text{ ([] ++ zs)}$

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ (ys++zs)} = \text{map } f \text{ ys ++ map } f \text{ zs}$

Base:

$\text{map } f \text{ ([]++zs)}$

$= \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ (ys ++ zs)} = \text{map } f \text{ ys} ++ \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

Base:

$\text{map } f \text{ ([] ++ zs)}$

$= \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

$= [] ++ \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ (ys} ++ \text{zs)} = \text{map } f \text{ ys} ++ \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

Base:

$\text{map } f \text{ ([]} ++ \text{zs)}$

$= \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

$= [] ++ \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

$= \text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ (ys++zs)} = \text{map } f \text{ ys ++ map } f \text{ zs}$

Base:

$\text{map } f \text{ ([]++zs)}$

$= \text{map } f \text{ zs}$

$= [] \text{ ++ map } f \text{ zs}$

$= \text{map } f \text{ [] ++ map } f \text{ zs}$

Ind.:

$\text{map } f \text{ ((y:ys)++zs)}$

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ (ys++zs)} = \text{map } f \text{ ys ++ map } f \text{ zs}$

Base:

```
map f ([]++zs)
= map f zs
= [] ++ map f zs
= map f [] ++ map f zs
```

Ind.:

```
map f ((y:ys)++zs)
= f (y:(ys++zs))
```

Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ } (ys ++ zs) = \text{map } f \text{ } ys ++ \text{map } f \text{ } zs$

Base:

```
map f ([] ++ zs)
= map f zs
= [] ++ map f zs
= map f [] ++ map f zs
```

Ind.:

```
map f ((y:ys) ++ zs)
= f (y:(ys ++ zs))
= f y: map f (ys ++ zs)
```


Exercise 11.31

to prove: $\text{map } f \text{ } (ys ++ zs) = \text{map } f \text{ } ys ++ \text{map } f \text{ } zs$

Base:

```
map f ([] ++ zs)
= map f zs
= [] ++ map f zs
= map f [] ++ map f zs
```

Ind.:

```
map f ((y:ys) ++ zs)
= f (y:(ys ++ zs))
= f y: map f (ys ++ zs)
= f y: (map f ys ++ map f zs)
```

Exercise 11.31

```
map f (y:ys) ++ map f zs
```

Exercise 11.31

```
map f (y:ys) ++ map f zs  
= (f y: (map f ys)) ++ map f zs
```

Exercise 11.31

```
map f (y:ys) ++ map f zs  
= (f y : (map f ys)) ++ map f zs  
= f y : (map f ys ++ map f zs)
```

QED.

Exercise 11.34

to prove: `concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

Exercise 11.34

to prove: $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ xs}) = \text{map } f (\text{concat xs})$

Base:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) []) = \text{concat } [] = []$

Exercise 11.34

to prove: $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ xs}) = \text{map } f (\text{concat } \text{xs})$

Base:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) []) = \text{concat } [] = []$

$\text{map } f (\text{concat } []) = \text{map } f [] = []$

Exercise 11.34

to prove: $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ xs}) = \text{map } f (\text{concat xs})$

Base:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) []) = \text{concat } [] = []$

$\text{map } f (\text{concat } []) = \text{map } f [] = []$

Ind.:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) (x:xs))$

Exercise 11.34

to prove: $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ } xs) = \text{map } f \text{ } (\text{concat } xs)$

Base:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) []) = \text{concat } [] = []$

$\text{map } f \text{ } (\text{concat } []) = \text{map } f \text{ } [] = []$

Ind.:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) (x:xs))$

$= \text{concat } ((\text{map } f) x) : \text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ } xs)$

Exercise 11.34

to prove: $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ } xs) = \text{map } f \text{ } (\text{concat } xs)$

Base:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) []) = \text{concat } [] = []$

$\text{map } f \text{ } (\text{concat } []) = \text{map } f \text{ } [] = []$

Ind.:

$\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{map } f) (x:xs))$

$= \text{concat } ((\text{map } f) x) : \text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ } xs)$

$= \text{concat } ((\text{map } f \text{ } x) : \text{map } (\text{map } f) \text{ } xs)$

Exercise 11.34

to prove: `concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

Base:

`concat (map (map f) []) = concat [] = []`

`map f (concat []) = map f [] = []`

Ind.:

`concat (map (map f) (x:xs))`

`= concat ((map f) x):map (map f) xs)`

`= concat ((map f x):map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ concat (map (map f) xs)`

Exercise 11.34

to prove: `concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

Base:

`concat (map (map f) []) = concat [] = []`

`map f (concat []) = map f [] = []`

Ind.:

`concat (map (map f) (x:xs))`

`= concat ((map f) x):map (map f) xs)`

`= concat ((map f x):map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ concat (map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ map f (concat xs)`

Exercise 11.34

to prove: `concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

Base:

`concat (map (map f) []) = concat [] = []`

`map f (concat []) = map f [] = []`

Ind.:

`concat (map (map f) (x:xs))`

`= concat ((map f) x):map (map f) xs)`

`= concat ((map f x):map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ concat (map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ map f (concat xs)`

`map f (concat (x:xs))`

Exercise 11.34

to prove: `concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

Base:

`concat (map (map f) []) = concat [] = []`

`map f (concat []) = map f [] = []`

Ind.:

`concat (map (map f) (x:xs))`

`= concat ((map f) x):map (map f) xs)`

`= concat ((map f x):map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ concat (map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ map f (concat xs)`

`map f (concat (x:xs))`

`= map f (x ++ concat xs)`

Exercise 11.34

to prove: `concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

Base:

`concat (map (map f) []) = concat [] = []`

`map f (concat []) = map f [] = []`

Ind.:

`concat (map (map f) (x:xs))`

`= concat ((map f) x):map (map f) xs)`

`= concat ((map f x):map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ concat (map (map f) xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ map f (concat xs)`

`map f (concat (x:xs))`

`= map f (x ++ concat xs)`

`= (map f x) ++ map f (concat xs)`

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 <) \cdot (+1) = (0 \leq)$

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 < x) \cdot (+1) = (0 \leq x)$

Proof:

$$((0 < x) \cdot (+1)) \cdot x = (0 < x) \cdot ((+1) \cdot x)$$

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 <) . (+1) = (0 \leq)$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} ((0 <) . (+1)) x &= (0 <) ((+1) x) \\ &= (0 <) ((\lambda a \rightarrow a+1) x) = (0 <) (x+1) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 <) \cdot (+1) = (0 \leq)$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} ((0 <) \cdot (+1)) x &= (0 <) ((+1) x) \\ &= (0 <) ((\lambda a \rightarrow a+1) x) = (0 <) (x+1) \\ &= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 < a) (x+1) = 0 < x+1 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 <) . (+1) = (0 \leq)$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} ((0 <) . (+1)) x &= (0 <) ((+1) x) \\ &= (0 <) ((\lambda a \rightarrow a+1) x) = (0 <) (x+1) \\ &= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 < a) (x+1) = 0 < x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$(0 \leq) x$

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 <) \cdot (+1) = (0 \leq)$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} ((0 <) \cdot (+1)) x &= (0 <) ((+1) x) \\ &= (0 <) ((\lambda a \rightarrow a+1) x) = (0 <) (x+1) \\ &= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 < a) (x+1) = 0 < x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(0 \leq) x$$

$$= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 \leq a) x$$

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 <) . (+1) = (0 \leq)$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} ((0 <) . (+1)) x &= (0 <) ((+1) x) \\ &= (0 <) ((\lambda a \rightarrow a+1) x) = (0 <) (x+1) \\ &= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 < a) (x+1) = 0 < x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0 \leq) x &= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 \leq a) x \\ &= 0 \leq x \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 11.35

to prove: $(0 <) \cdot (+1) = (0 \leq)$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} ((0 <) \cdot (+1)) x &= (0 <) ((+1) x) \\ &= (0 <) ((\lambda a \rightarrow a+1) x) = (0 <) (x+1) \\ &= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 < a) (x+1) = 0 < x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0 \leq) x &= (\lambda a \rightarrow 0 \leq a) x \\ &= 0 \leq x \\ &= 0 < x+1 \end{aligned}$$