

Programming Paradigms Fall 2022 — Problem Sets

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1 Problem set №5

1. Implement the following functions over a list of binary digits in Haskell using **explicit recursion**. Each function should be implemented independently.

- (a) Convert into a decimal number:

```
binaryToDecimal [1,0,1,1,0]    -- 22
```

- (b) Count zeros in a binary string (not counting leading zeros):

```
countZeros [0,0,0,1,0,1,1,0]  -- 2
```

- (c) Encode a binary string by removing leading zeros and replacing each consecutive substring of digits with its length. For example, `[0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,0]` has some leading zeros, then 2 ones, then 1 zero, then 3 ones, then 2 zeros, so it should be encoded as `[2,1,3,2]`:

```
encodeWithLengths [0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,0]  -- [2,1,3,2]
```

- (d) Check whether a given binary string represents an odd number:

```
binaryOdd [1,0,1,1,0]    -- False
```

```
binaryOdd [1,0,1,1,1]    -- True
```

- (e) Decrement a binary number. Decrementing zero should produce zero:

```
decrement [1,0,1,1,0]    -- [1,0,1,0,1]
```

```
decrement [1,0,0,0,0]    -- [1,1,1,1]
```

```
decrement [0]            -- [0]
```

- (f) Implement function `propagate :: (Bool, [Int]) -> [(Bool, Int)]` that pairs a given boolean value with every integer in the list:

```
propagate (False, [1, 2, 3])    -- [(False,1),(False,2),(False,3)]
```

```
propagate (True, [1, 1])        -- [(True,1),(True,1)]
```

2. Implement in Haskell a function `alternatingSum` that computes a sum of a list of numbers, multiplying every second number by `-1`.

For example, `alternatingSum [6,2,4,1,3,9]` should compute $6 - 2 + 4 - 1 + 3 - 9 = 1$.

- (a) Implement `alternatingSum` using explicit recursion.

- (b) Use equational reasoning to analyze evaluation of `alternatingSum [1,2,3,4,5]`.

3. Consider the following definitions:

```
data Radians = Radians Double
data Degrees = Degrees Double
```

```
pi :: Double
pi = 3.14159
```

Implement the following functions that convert between degrees and radians:

```
toDegrees :: Radians -> Degrees
fromDegrees :: Degrees -> Radians
```