



<DISCLAIMER>

For this lab, we provide a **template** file which contains the signatures of the functions to be implemented, as well as some definitions that will be needed in order to answer the final question. We suggest you make use of this template when solving the exercises.

</DISCLAIMER>

EXERCISE 0 (1 point possible)

Using a list comprehension, define a function that selects all the **even** numbers from a list.

```
evens :: [Integer] -> [Integer]
```

Example: `evens [2, 5, 6, 13, 32] = [2, 6, 32]`

What is the value of the expression: `sum . evens $ [827305 .. 927104]`

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 1 (1 point possible)

What is the value of the expression: `sum . evens $ []`

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 2 (1 point possible)

What is the value of the expression: `sum . evens $ [1,3..]`

☐ `0`

☐ `[]`

☐ `[2, 4..]`

☒ The computation does not terminate

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 3 (1 point possible)

Using a list comprehension, define a function `squares` that takes a non-bottom Integer `n >= 0` as its argument and returns a list of the numbers `[1..n]` squared.

Example:

`squares 4 = [1*1, 2*2, 3*3, 4*4]`

`squares 0 = []`

Choose a **valid** type signature for `squares`:

☐ `Num -> [Num]`

☒ `Integer -> [Integer]`

☐ `a -> [a]`

☐ `Integer a => a -> [a]`

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 4 (1 point possible)

Using the `squares` function that you have implemented, we can define a function `sumSquares :: Integer -> Integer` as follows:

```
sumSquares n = sum (squares n)
```

What is the value of: `sumSquares 50` ?

Answer: 42925

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 5 (1 point possible)

Modify the previous definition of `squares` such that it now takes two non-bottom Integer arguments, `m >= 0` and `n >= 0` and returns a list of the `m` square numbers that come after the first `n` square numbers.

Example:

```
squares' 4 2 = [3*3, 4*4, 5*5, 6*6]
```

```
squares' 2 0 = [1*1, 2*2]
```

```
squares' 0 2 = []
```

```
squares' 0 0 = []
```

We can define a new `sumSquares'` function as follows:

```
sumSquares' x = sum . uncurry squares' $ (x, x)
```

What is the value of: `sumSquares' 50` ?

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 6 (1 point possible)

Using the `squares'` function that you've defined in the previous exercise, what is the value of:

```
sum $ squares' 10 0:
```

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 7 (1 point possible)

Again using the `squares'` function that you've defined previously, what is the value of:

`sum $ squares' 0 10`:

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 8 (1 point possible)

Using a list comprehension, define a function

`coords :: Integer -> Integer -> [(Integer, Integer)]` that returns a list of all coordinate pairs on an `[0..m] × [0..n]` rectangular grid, where `m` and `n` are non-bottom Integers `>= 0`.

Example:

```
coords 1 1 = [(0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)]
```

```
coords 1 2 = [(0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (1,0), (1, 1), (1, 2)]
```

What is the value of: `foldr (-) 0 . map (uncurry (*)) $ coords 5 7`

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 9 (1 point possible)

The expression `a f b g c` is equivalent to:

☐ `a (f b) (g c)`

☐ `(a f b) (g c)`

☒ `((a f) b) g c`

☐ `(a f) (b g) c`

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 10 (1 point possible)

The type `a -> f -> b -> g -> c` is equivalent to:

☐ `a -> (f -> b) -> (g -> c)`

☒ `a -> (f -> b -> (g -> c))`

☐ `(a -> f -> b) -> (g -> c)`

☐ `(a -> f) -> (b -> g) -> c`

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 11 (1 point possible)

The type `(a, f, b, g, c)` is equivalent to:

☐ `(a, (f, b), (g, c))`

☐ `((a, f, b), (g, c))`

☐ $((a, f), (b, g), c)$ ☒ $((a, f, b, g, c))$

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

EXERCISE 12 (1 point possible)

The expression (a, f, b, g, c) is equivalent to:

☐ $(a, (f, b), (g, c))$ ☐ $((a, f, b), (g, c))$ ☐ $((a, f), (b, g), c)$ ☒ $((a, f, b, g, c))$

You have used 0 of 1 submissions

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