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- (*) Find the K'th element of a list. The first element in the list is number 1.

This is (almost) the infix operator !! in Prelude, which is defined as:

```
(!!) :: [a] -> Int -> a
(x:_) !! 0 = x
(_:xs) !! n = xs !! (n-1)
```

Except this doesn't quite work, because !! is zero-indexed, and element-at should be one-indexed. So:

```
elementAt :: [a] -> Int -> a
elementAt list i = list !! (i-1)
```

Or without using the infix operator:

Alternative version:

```
elementAt'' :: [a] -> Int -> a elementAt'' (x:_) 1 = x elementAt'' (_:xs) i = elementAt'' xs (i - 1) elementAt'' _ = error "Index out of bounds"
```

This does not work correctly on invalid indexes and infinite lists, e.g.:

```
elementAt'' [1..] 0
```

A few more solutions using prelude functions:

```
elementAt_w'' xs n = head . reverse . take n $ xs -- wrong
-- Main> map (elementAt w'' [1..4]) [1..10]
-- [1,2,3,4,4,4,4,4,4,4]
elementAt_w''' xs n = head . drop (n - 1) $ xs -- wrong -- Main> map (elementAt_w''' [1..4]) [0..10]
-- [1,1,2,3,4,*** Exception: Prelude.head: empty list
or
elementAt w'
correctly in point-free style:
elementAt w'pf = (last .) . take . (+ 1)
Pedantic note: the above definition of
elementAt w'pf
does not conform to the order of arguments specified by the question, but the
following does:
elementAt_w'pf' = flip  $ (last .) . take . (+ \frac{1}{})
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