**Ejercicio 1.1:**

local L L2 Length in

fun {Length Xs}

case Xs of nil then

0

[] H|T then

1 + {Length T}

end

end

L = 1|2|3|4|5|6|nil

L2 = nil

{Browse {Length L}}

{Browse {Length L2}}

end

**Ejercicio 1.2:**

local L Take in

fun {Take Xs N}

if N > 0 then

case Xs of nil then

nil

[] H|T then

H|{Take T N-1}

end

else

nil

end

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

{Browse {Take L 4}}

end

**Ejercicio 1.3:**

local L Drop in

fun {Drop Xs N}

case Xs of nil then

nil

[] H|T then

if N > 0 then

{Drop T N-1}

else

Xs

end

end

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

{Browse {Drop L 0}}

end

**Ejercicio 1.4:**

local L L2 Append in

fun {Append Xs Ys}

case Xs of nil then

Ys

[] H|nil then

H|Ys

[] H|T then

H|{Append T Ys}

end

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

L2 = [7 8]

{Browse {Append L L2}}

end

**Ejercicio 1.5:**

local L X Member in

fun {Member Xs Y}

case Xs of nil then

false

[] H|T then

if (H == X) then

true

else

{Member T X}

end

end

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

X = 6

{Browse {Member L X}}

end

**Ejercicio 1.6:**

local L X Position in

fun {Position Xs X}

local I in

Pos = 1

{PositionAux Xs X Pos}

end

end

fun {PositionInt Xs X Pos}

case Xs of H|T then

if (H == X) then

Pos

else

{PositionInt T X Pos + 1}

end

end

end

L = [1 2 3 9 5 6]

X = 9

{Browse {Position L X}}

end

**Ejercicio 2**

1. proc {P X Y} local Z in {Q Z U} end end

2. proc {P X Y} local Z in {Q Z Y} end end

3. proc {P X Y} local Z in {P Z Y} end end

1. Referencias externas: Q y U

2. Referencia externa: Q

3. No hay referencias externas

**Ejercicio 3:**

Realizado en Excel.

**Ejercicio 4:**

Traducimos a lenguaje kernel para analizar:

local Test A B C D E F G H I J K L M in

proc {Test X}

case X

of a|Z then {Browse 'case'(1)}

[] f(a) then {Browse 'case'(2)}

[] Y|Z andthen Y==Z then {Browse 'case'(3)}

[] Y|Z then {Browse 'case'(4)}

[] f(Y) then {Browse 'case'(5)}

else {Browse 'case'(6)} end

end

A = [b c a]

B = f(b(3)) #f(Y), Y = b(3)

C = f(a)

D = f(a(3)) #f(Y), Y = a(3)

E = f(d)

F = [a b c]

G = [c a b]

H = a|a

I = '|'(v b)

J = '|'(a a)

K = '|'(b b)

L = '|'(a b c)

M = '|'(a [b c])

{Test A}

{Test B}

{Test C}

{Test D}

{Test E}

{Test F}

{Test G}

{Test H}

{Test I}

{Test J}

{Test K}

{Test L}

{Test M}

end

La Ejecución:

'case'(4)

'case'(5)

'case'(2)

'case'(5)

'case'(5)

'case'(1)

'case'(4)

'case'(1)

'case'(4)

'case'(1)

'case'(3)

'case'(6)

'case'(1)

**Ejercicio 5.1:**

proc {Length Xs N}

case Xs of nil then

N = 0

[] X|Xr then

local N int in

{Length Xr Naux}

N = Naux + 1

end

end

end

**Ejercicio 5.2:**

proc {LengthTail Xs N NTail}

case Xs of nil then

N = NTail

[] X|Xr then

{LengthTail Xs N NTail+1}

end

end

proc {Length Xs N}

{LengthTail Xs N 0}

end

La ventaja de usar "tail recursive" es que no se apila un nuevo frame en el stack al efectuar la llamada, sino que se utiliza el frame actual. De ésta manera el procesador puede efectuar el cálculo de manera más fácil y rápida.

**Ejercicio 6.1:**

*Fold*

local FoldL L Suma in

fun {FoldL L F U}

{FoldLInt L F U U}

end

fun {FoldLInt L F U Ini}

case L

of nil then

{F U Ini}

[] H|T then

{FoldLInt T F {F U H} Ini}

end

end

fun {Suma X Y}

X + Y

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

{Browse {FoldL L Suma 0}}

end

local FoldR L Suma in

fun {FoldR L F U}

{FoldRInt L F U U}

end

fun {FoldRInt L F U Ini}

case L

of nil then

{F U Ini}

[] H|T then

{F U {FoldRInt T F H Ini}}

end

end

fun {Suma X Y}

X + Y

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

{Browse {FoldL L Suma 0}}

end

**Ejercicio 6.2:**

local Map L Cuadrado in

fun {Map L F}

case L

of nil then

L

[] H|T then

{F H} | {Map T F}

end

end

fun {Cuadrado X}

X \* X

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

{Browse {Map L Cuadrado}}

end

**Ejercicio 6.3:**

local Filter L Par in

fun {Filter L F}

case L

of nil then

L

[] H|T then

if {F H} then

H | {Filter T F}

else

{Filter T F}

end

end

end

fun {Par X}

X mod 2 == 0

end

L = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

{Browse {Filter L Par}}

End

**Ejercicio 7:**

Currying es la técnica de traducir una evaluación de argumentos en una evaluación de funciones, es decir, traduce una función que tiene múltiples parámetros a una secuencia de funciones con un único parámetro.

Local Max X Y in

fun {Max X}

fun {$ Y}

If X>Y then X else Y end

end

end

X = 16

Y = 8

{Browse {{Add X} Y}}

end

**Ejercicio 8.1:**

local AsignarValor WaitSome S A B C D E S2 F in

proc {WaitSome Xs}

case Xs of H|T then

{WaitSome T}

{WaitOr H T}

end

end

proc {AsignarValor Xs}

Xs.2.2.2.2.2.1 = 3

end

S = [ A B C D E F]

thread

{Browse 'Esperando'}

{WaitSome S}

{Browse S}

end

thread

{AsignarValor S}

{Browse 'Valor asignado'}

end

end

**Ejercicio 10:**

local Canal Puerto Mostrar in

proc {Mostrar Canal}

case Canal of H|T then

{Browse H} {Mostrar T}

end

end

{NewPort Canal Puerto}

thread

{Mostrar Canal}

end

{Send Puerto "Mensaje 1"}

{Send Puerto "Mensaje 2"}

{Send Puerto "Mensaje 3"}

end

**Ejercicio 11:**

local Agente Puerto Canal PuertoValidado CanalValidado EnviarAPValidado EsLower in

proc {Agente S}

case S of H|T then

{Browse H}

{Agente T}

end

end

proc {EnviarAPValidado S Validar}

case S of H|T then

if {Validar H} then

{Send PuertoValidado H}

end

{EnviarAPValidado T Validar}

end

end

fun {EsLower X}

{Char.isLower X}

end

{NewPort CanalValidado PuertoValidado}

{NewPort Canal Puerto}

thread

{Agente CanalValidado}

end

thread

{EnviarAPValidado Canal EsLower}

end

{Send PuertoEntrada "a"}

{Send PuertoEntrada "b"}

{Send PuertoEntrada "c"}

{Send PuertoEntrada "A"}

end