

# Recursive Functions

## Lab 2

Write the following functions:

1. functions over `Bool`: `and` logical, `or` logical, `negation`, `nand`, `cloud`, `implication`, `double implication`;

```
and :: Bool -> Bool -> Bool
and False _ = False
and _ False = False
and _ _ = True
```

2. primality test: `isPrime :: Integer -> Bool`;

Use a helper function `hasDivisors` so that `hasDivisors n a b` tests if the natural number `n` has divisors between the natural numbers `a` and `b`.

3. `hasDivisors :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer -> Bool`  
`hasDivisors n a b | a > b = False`  
`hasDivisors n a b | n 'mod' a == 0 = ...`  
`hasDivisors n a b = ...`

```
isPrime :: Integer -> Bool
isPrime n = hasDivisors n ...
```

4. implement various algorithms for computing the gcd (Euclid's algorithm by repeated subtractions/divisions, the algorithm binary).
5. it is possible to apply an optimization for fetching recursive calls in tail position?
6. implement algorithms for computing the  $n$ th number Fibonacci.

```
fibo :: Integer -> Integer
fibo ... = ...
...
```

Implement the version that uses accumulators:

```
fiboaux :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer -> Integer
fiboaux 0 a _ = a
fiboaux n a b = fiboaux ... ..
-- a si b sunt doua numere Fibonacci consecutive

fibo' :: Integer -> Integer
fibo' n = fiboaux n 0 1
```

Implement the version that works in time  $O(\log(n))$ .

7. implement the extended Euclidian algorithm.
8. implement the function `succ :: Integer -> Integer`.
9. recursively (even if they are inefficient) implement the following functions: • addition of two natural numbers, using `succ`; • multiplication of two natural numbers, using addition; • power, using multiplication.
10. implement the `mod` and `div` functions for natural numbers.