

## 1 SML Assignment

### 1.1 Warm-Up: SML types and functions

- a. The type of ("hello", 2.1, 3) is `string * real * int`
- b. No, the tuples are not identical. Yes, the lists are identical.
- c. `["c", "a", "t"] : char list`
- d. `[[[1]], [[2]]] : int list list list`
- e. 

```
fun conv x = floor x;  
val conv = fn : real -> int
```
- f. 

```
fun booltest (i,r) = if floor r > i then true else false;  
val booltest = fn : int * real -> bool
```
- g. 

```
fun currybool i r =  
  let val r = floor r  
  in  
    if r > i then r else i  
  end;  
  
val currybool = fn : int -> real -> int
```
- h. 

```
fun cycle l = tl(l) @ [hd(l)];  
val cycle = fn : 'a list -> 'a list
```

### 1.2 Warm-up: SML error messages

- a. The input for reverse should be `(x::xs)` and the other end of the `=` should be `xs @ [x]; .` Otherwise, the interpreter considers `[x::xs]` to be a list of fixed size, which it is not.
- b. The forced type signature should be in the constructor of "square" as opposed to its definition.
- c. There is a input error in the constructor for `myster`, should be `nil` instead of `niil`.

- d. The second constructor for `comb` is incorrect. `comb (n,n)` will not work because `n` has already been assigned. This can be fixed by adding an `if` statement in the curried definition of `comb` to check that the first and second arguments are equal to each other.