Funktor (Applicative 1. fmap id = id = (pure id) (*> id // Identitatsgesetze der Abbildung fmap id x = idx /idam x == id = (pure id) (*>X 2. fmap f. fmap g = fmap (f.g) => fmap f. fmap g x = fmap (f.g) x = pure (f.g) <*> X = pure (1.) fg) (*> X = pure(.) <*> pure(fg) <*>x = pure (.) <*> pure f (*> pure g <*> X = (pure f) (*> ((pure g) (*> x) = pure f (x>. (pure g) (x> x = pure f C*> . fmap g x = fmap f. fmap gx Honade Applicative 1.) pure id (*>V ==V = (return id) <*> V (return id) >= (1x1-> V>= (1x2 -> return (x1 x2) V>= (1x2 -> return (id x2)) V / Eigenstaft Identitatsabbildung

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2.) pure (.) <>> 4 4 × 1 (+> 4
   = pure (u.v) (x>W = fmap (u.v) W
   = W>>= return. (u.v) = (W>>= (.) return (u.v)) >>= return
   = 4>>= (x ->(() return (u.v)) >>= return)
   = W>>- (x ->(1.) return (u.v))x)
   = w>>= (\x-> return (u(vx1))
  = W>>= return. (x > (u (v x)))
  = frap (x->(u(vx))) W
  = pure (\x -> (u(vx))) <*>W
  = 1 UCX>(VCX> W)
3.) pure & (*> pure x
  = return f (*) return x
  - (return f)>=(\xy-> return x>)=(\xz -> return (x1 x2)
  = return x >>= (xz -> return (f xz))
  = return (f x)
  = pure (fx)
4.) U ( *> pure y
= 4 (*> return y
= (1>)= (1x1 -> return y>= (1x2 -> return (x4 x2))
 = (1>>= (1xy -> return (x1 4))
 = 4 \approx = (1 \times 1 - 1) \times 2 = return(x_2 y) \times 1 = return)
 =(u>)=(|xz ->return (xzy1))>>= return
 = U>>= (1xz -> return (xz y)1)
 = u>= return. (1x1 > (1x2 -> (x2 x1)) y
 = frap (1/2 > (x2 4))
 = pure (12-> (2 y)) <*> 4
 = pure ($y) (*> 4
```