= "fold" over the respective represented object (number, list, ...)

= "fold" (catamorphism) over the respective represented object (number, list, ...)

know: fold over lists

```
def fold(l)(f,e) = match l with
  [] => e
  h::t => f(h, fold(t)(f,e))
```

```
def fold(1)(f,e) = match 1 with
   [] => e
   h::t => f(h, fold(t)(f,e))

// Church encoding of [1,2,3]
def ce_123 : (A->B->B,B)->B =
   fold([1,2,3])
```

```
def fold(l)(f,e) = match l with
  [] => e
  h::t => f(h, fold(t)(f,e))

lists can be specialized to Peano nat.s:

// Nat = List of Unit
def fold(n)(f,e) = match n with
  [] => e
  ()::t => f((), fold(t)(f,e))
```

```
def fold(l)(f,e) = match l with
        => e
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lists can be specialized to Peano nat.s:
// Nat = List of Unit
def fold(n)(f,e) = match n with
         => e
  ()::t => f((), fold(t)(f,e))
 always unit, no extra information at each position
```

```
// Nat = List of Unit
def fold(n)(f,e) = match n with
    [] => e
    ()::t => f((), fold(t)(f,e))

compare:
def fold(n)(f,e) = match n with
    0 => e
    S(m) => f(fold(m)(f,e))
```

In other words:

fold over \mathbf{n} = iterate \mathbf{n} times the given function f starting with the given number e

compare lists:

```
f((),f((),...f((),e)...))
f(1,f(2,...f(n,e)...))
```

approach generalizes to other structures: trees, booleans, ...