## Declaratieve Talen

# Haskell 2

# 1 Coin change

Imagine we have a cash register and an amout we are trying to reach by combining coins from this register. The coin change problem revolves around finding all possible combinations to reach a certain amount.

We can assume to have an infinite amount of each denomination available. We represent the denominations of integers (the amount of cents), and combine them in a list.

```
amountsEuro :: [Int]
amountsEuro = [1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200]
```

Furthermore, we define the helper changesEuro which applies the (yet to be defined) changes function to amountsEuro giving a function of type Int -> [[Int]].

```
changesEuro :: Int -> [[Int]]
changesEuro = changes amountsEuro
```

### 1.1 Calculating combinations

Define a function changes:: [Int]  $\rightarrow$  Int  $\rightarrow$  Int that takes a list of denominations [Int] and an amount to reach, and gives back a list of all (unique) combinations that add up to the given amount. You may assume the amount is not negative ( $\geq 0$ ).

#### Hints

- How many base cases are there?
- What is the difference between the empty list [] and a list with an empty list as only element [[]]?

### Examples

### 1.2 Order of denominations

Changing the order of the input denominations may change the *order* of the outputted combinations, but not the *amount* of combinations.

Let amountsEuroRev be amountsEuro reversed, and changesEuroRev be changes applied to amountsEuroRev.

```
amountsEuroRev :: [Int]
amountsEuroRev = reverse amountsEuro

changesEuroRev :: Int -> [[Int]]
changesEuroRev = changes amountsEuroRev

Make sure the following returns True for any input i:

checkReverse :: Int -> Bool
checkReverse i = (length $ changesEuro i) == (length $ changesEuroRev i)
```