

# Exam

## 1. Point-free notation

Rewrite the following two definitions into a point-free form (i.e.,  $f = \dots$ ,  $g = \dots$ ), using neither lambda-expressions nor list comprehensions nor enumeration nor **where** clause nor **let** clause:

```
f x y = (3 - y) / x
g x y = [x z | z <- [1,3..y]]
```

## 2. Type derivation

Give the type of the following expressions:

- (a)  $(.) (.)$
- (b)  $(.) (.)$
- (c)  $((.) (.)$
- (d)  $((.) (.)$
- (e) (Haskell swearing)  $([] >>=) (\backslash\_ \rightarrow [(>=)])$

## 3. Proving program properties

The **Functor** class is defined as follows:

```
class Functor f where
  fmap :: (a -> b) -> f a -> f b
```

It is mandatory that all instances of **Functor** should obey:

```
fmap id      = id
fmap (p . q) = (fmap p) . (fmap q)
```

Assume the following definition of lists as a functor instance:

```
instance Functor [] where
  fmap g []      = []
  fmap g (x:xs) = g x : (fmap g xs)
```

Is this a correct definition of a functor instance? Why or why not? **Prove your claim.**

#### 4. Programming

Give an example of a function with type

```
([a] , a -> b) -> [b]
```

#### 5. Type classes

Complete the following two instance declarations:

```
instance (Ord a, Ord b) => Ord (a,b) where ...
```

```
instance Ord b => Ord [b] where ...
```

where pairs and lists should be ordered lexicographically, like the words in dictionary.

#### 6. Monadic computations

Given the following function:

```
f x y = do
  a <- x
  b <- y
  return (a*b)
```

- (a) What is the type of `f`? (0.1)
- (b) What is the value of `f [1,2,3] [2,4,8]` ? (0.2)
- (c) What is the value of `f (Just 5) Nothing` ? (0.1)
- (d) What is the type of expression `return 5`? (0.1)
- (e) What is the value of expression `do [1,2,3]; []; "abc"`? (0.25)
- (f) What is the value of expression `do [1,2,3]; []; return "abc"`? (0.25)

Good Luck!