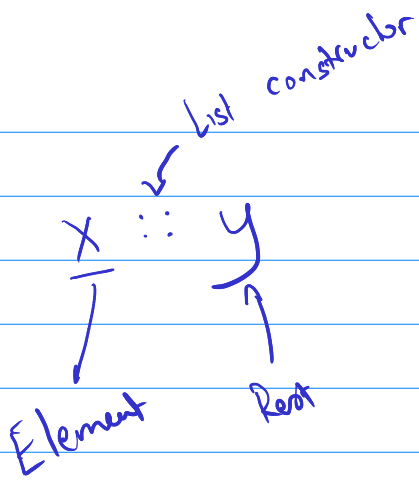
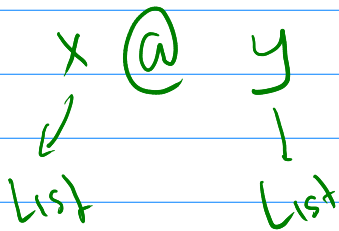




$(::) : 'a \rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$

Not really (but this is only untrue for stupid reasons)



$(@) : 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$

$$\text{rev}(\text{hd} :: tl) = (\text{rev } tl) @ [\text{hd}]$$

$$(3, 4) \quad 3 * (4 + 5)$$

$$\left(\left((3 + 4) + 5 \right) * \left(8 + (16 * 9) \right) \right)$$

Higher order functions / First class functions

Biggest Idea of FP

Curried $f \ x \ y$ $f(x \ y)$ Uncurried

$f \ x \leftarrow$ Partial ^{application} ~~complete~~ is completely natural when using Curried forms.

~~Second~~

add ~~(3)~~ 3 4

$f(x \ y)$

add ~~(3)~~ 3

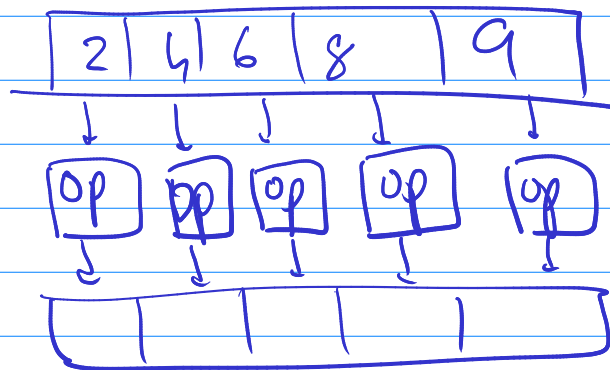
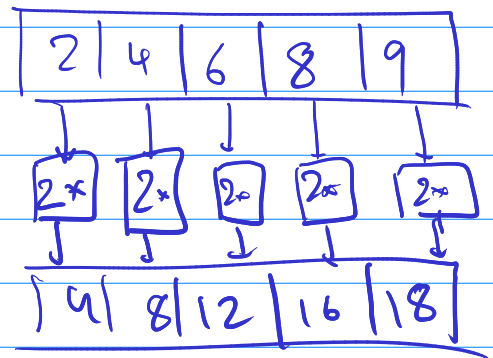
$f(x \ \rightarrow)$

Second Big Idea of FP

- Maps & folds

① Map

```
ans = []  
for x in l:  
    ans.add(2 * x)  
return ans
```



let rec map op l =

match l with

| [] -> []

| hd :: tl -> op hd :: map op tl

'a

map: $\left(\frac{'a \rightarrow 'b}{op} \right) \rightarrow \frac{'a \text{ list}}{l} \rightarrow \frac{'b \text{ list}}{output}$

```
ans = 0
for x in l:
    ans = ans + x
return ans
```

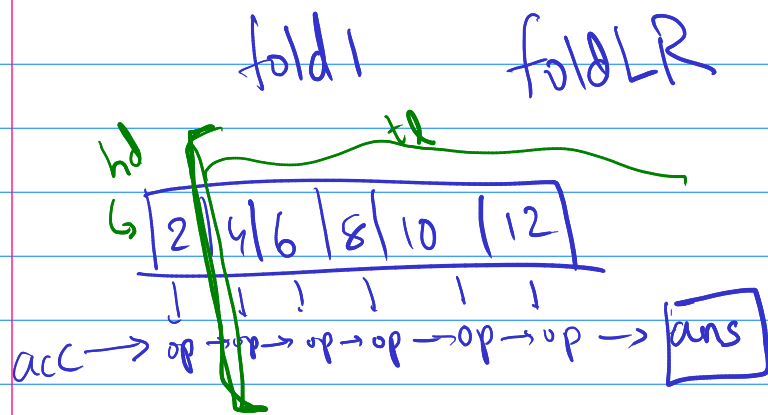
map

```
ans = []
for x in l:
    ans.add(op(x))
return ans
```

```
ans = 0
for x in l:
    ans = max(ans, x)
return * ans
```

```
ans = 1
for x in l:
    ans = ans * x
return ans
```

```
acc = some init val
for x in l:
    acc = op(acc, x)
return acc.
```



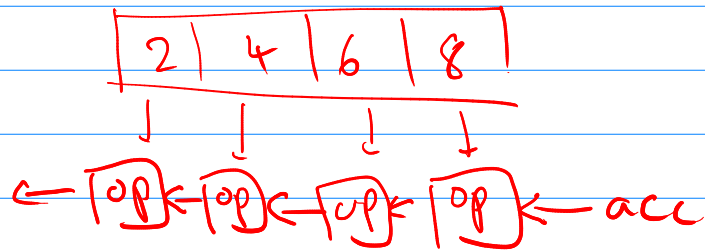
let rec foldl op acc l =

match l with

| [] $\rightarrow$ acc

| hd::tl $\rightarrow$ let acc' = op acc hd in
 foldl op acc' tl

foldl op (op acc hd) tl

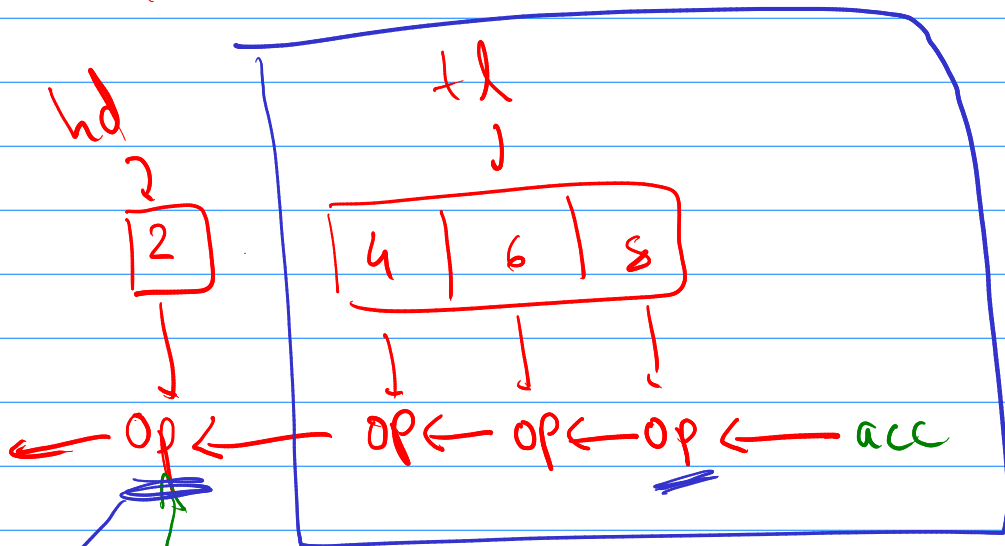


let rec fold2 op l acc =

match l with

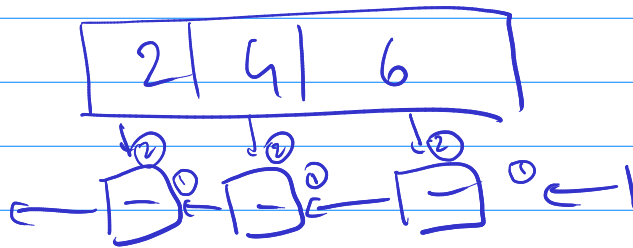
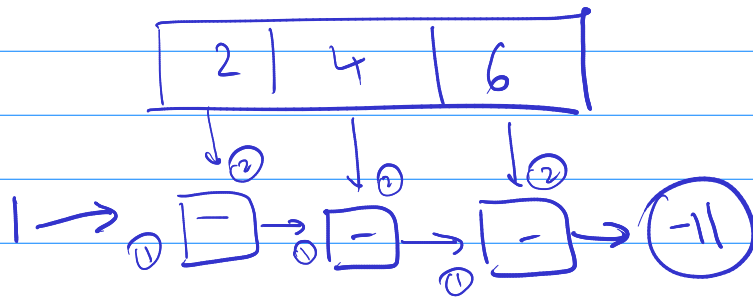
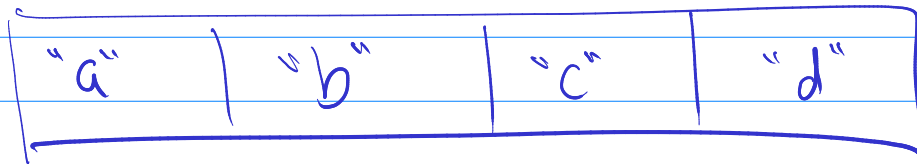
| [] $\rightarrow$ acc

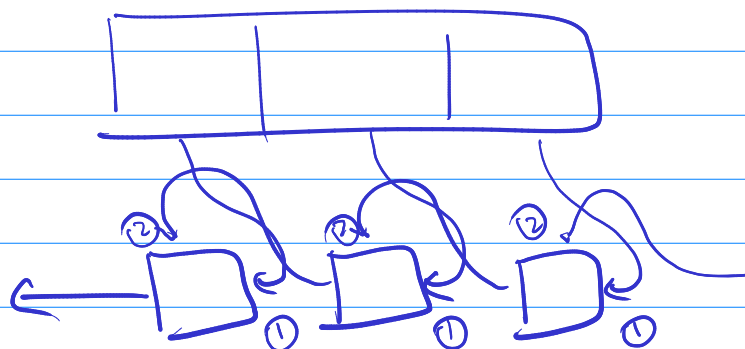
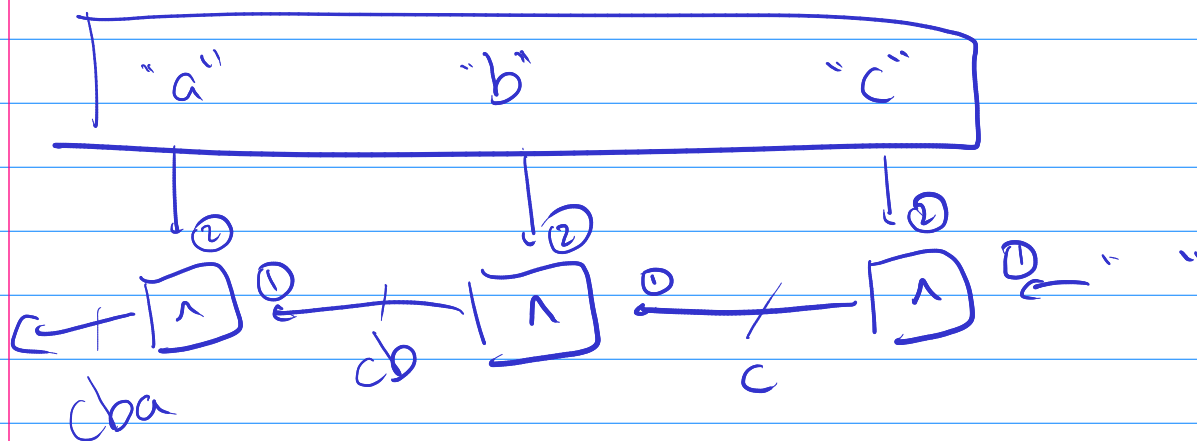
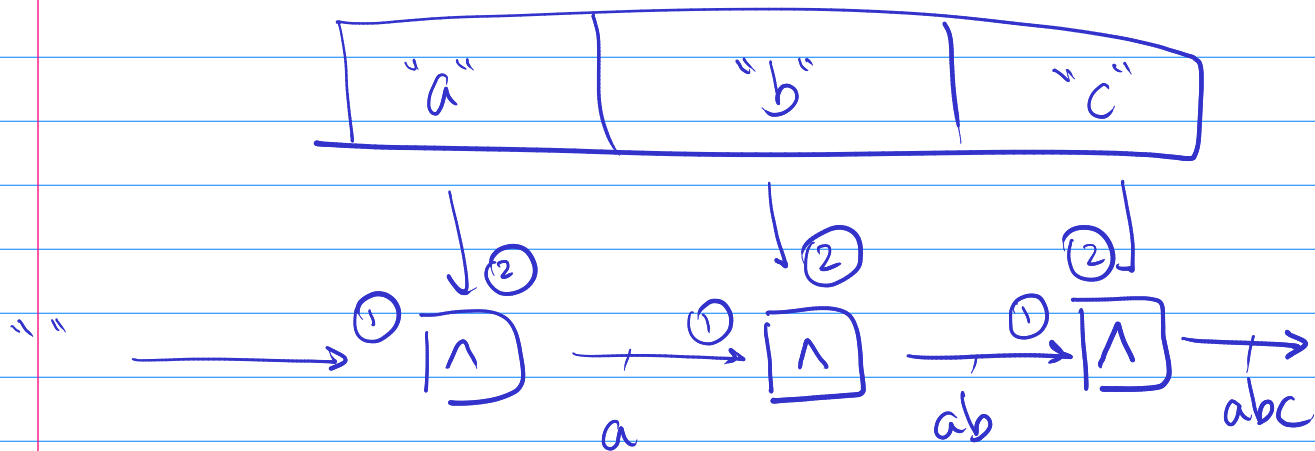
| hd::tl $\rightarrow$



Conceptually
last operation
to be applied.

op hd (fold2 op acc tl)





let mymap op l =

List.fold_right (fun x acc -> op x :: acc) l []

mymap fib [1 2 3]

