
Functional Programming

Midterm Solution

Friday, November 10 2017

Exercise 1: K-Largest Elements (10 points)

Part I

```
def insert(elem: Int, list: List[Int]): List[Int] = list match {
  case x :: xs if x < elem => x :: insert(elem, xs)
  case _ => elem :: list
}
```

Part II

```
def findKLargestElements(k: Int)(list: List[Int]): List[Int] =
  list.foldLeft(List.empty[Int]) { (acc: List[Int], elem: Int) =>
    val newAcc = insert(elem, acc)

    if (newAcc.size > k) newAcc.tail else newAcc
}
```

Exercise 2: For comprehensions (10 points)

```
def computeFlips(square: Square): List[Square] = {
    for {
        i <- List(-1, 0, 1)
        j <- List(-1, 0, 1)
        if i != 0 || j != 0
        flip <- computeFlipsInDirection(square.x, square.y, i, j)
    } yield flip
}
```

Exercise 3: Variance (10 points)

T1	?	T2
A => Y	>:	A => X
A => Y	>:	B => X
FixedChan[A, X]	<:	FixedChan[A, Y]
FixedChan[A, X]	×	FixedChan[B, X]
FixedChan[A, X]	<:	Chan[A, Y]
Chan[A, Y]	>:	FixedChan[B, X]

Exercise 4: Structural Induction (10 points)

We want to show `tree.treeMap(f).toList === tree.toList.map(f)` for any `tree` and `f` of the appropriate types. We proceed by structural induction on `tree`.

Case Leaf:

```
Leaf.toList.map(f)
==== (1) Nil.map(f)
==== (5) Nil
==== (1) Leaf.toList
==== (3) Leaf.treeMap(f).toList
```

Which concludes the case.

Case Node(left, x, right):

Induction hypotheses:

- IH 1 : `left.toList.map(f) === left.treeMap(f).toList`
- IH 2 : `right.toList.map(f) === right.treeMap(f).toList`

```
Node(left, x, right).toList.map(f)
==== (2) (left.toList ++ (x :: right.toList)).map(f)
==== (7) left.toList.map(f) ++ (x :: right.toList).map(f)
==== (6) left.toList.map(f) ++ (f(x) :: right.toList.map(f))
==== (IH 1) left.treeMap(f).toList ++ (f(x) :: right.toList.map(f))
==== (IH 2) left.treeMap(f).toList ++ (f(x) :: right.treeMap(f).toList)
==== (2) Node(left.treeMap(f), f(x), right.treeMap(f)).toList
==== (4) Node(left, x, right).treeMap(f).toList
```

Which concludes the case and the proof.