

Informatik II für Verkehrsingenieure Haskell (Kapitel 16)

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Wiederholung — Edit-Distanz

Problem: Berechnung der Distanz zwischen zwei Zeichenfolgen als minimale Anzahl von Edit-Operationen (Löschung, Einfügung oder Änderung)

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$$d_{i,j} = \begin{cases} m - j & \text{wenn } i = n \\ n - i & \text{wenn } j = m \\ \min\{1 + d_{i+1,j}; 1 + d_{i,j+1}; d_{i+1,j+1}\} & \text{wenn } s[i] == t[j] \\ 1 + \min\{d_{i+1,j}; d_{i,j+1}; d_{i+1,j+1}\} & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

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- ▶ Speicherung aller $d_{i,j}$ in Tabelle
 - ▶ Berechnung in geeigneter Reihenfolge

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- ▶ geringe Nähe zur mathematischen Beschreibung

Wiederholung — Edit-Distanz in C:

```
int min(int x, int y, int z)
{ ... };

int d[n+1][m+1];
int i,j;

for (i=0; i<=n; i++) d[i][m]=n-i;
for (j=0; j<m; j++) d[n][j]=m-j;

for (j=m-1; j>=0; j--)
  for (i=n-1; i>=0; i--)
    { if (s[i]==t[j])
        d[i][j]=min(1+d[i+1][j],1+d[i][j+1],d[i+1][j+1]);
      else
        d[i][j]=1+min(d[i+1][j],d[i][j+1],d[i+1][j+1]);
    }
}
```


Edit-Distanz in Haskell:

```
min3 (x,y,z) = ...
```

```
dt = [ [ d (i,j) | j <- [0..m] ] | i <- [0..n] ]
```

```
d (i,j) | i==n          = m-j  
        | j==m          = n-i  
        | s!!i == t!!j = min3 (1 + dt !! i !! (j+1),  
                                1 + dt !! (i+1) !! j,  
                                dt !! (i+1) !! (j+1))  
        | otherwise     = 1 + min3 (dt !! i !! (j+1),  
                                    dt !! (i+1) !! j,  
                                    dt !! (i+1) !! (j+1))
```

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Regeln: ▶ drei Plätze: A , B und C

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Ziel: alle Scheiben auf Platz B

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Strategie:

$$\begin{aligned} towers(n+1, i, j, k) &= towers(n, i, k, j) \text{ move}(i, j) towers(n, k, j, i) \\ towers(0, i, j, k) &= \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

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In Haskell:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{towers}(n+1, i, j, k) &= \text{towers}(n, i, k, j) ++ [(i, j)] ++ \text{towers}(n, k, j, i) \\ \text{towers}(0, i, j, k) &= [] \end{aligned}$$

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`Int`: ▶ ganze Zahlen (-12, 0, 42, ...)

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```


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Zeichenketten: ▶ String = [Char]

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- Listen:
- ▶ [Int] für [] oder [-12,0,42]
 - ▶ [Bool] für [] oder [False,True,False]
 - ▶ [[Int]] für [[3,4],[],[6,-2]]
 - ▶ ...
 - ▶ Operationen: :, ++, !!, z.B.:
 - > 3: [-12,0,42]
[3,-12,0,42]
 - > [1.5,3.7] ++ [4.5,2.3]
[1.5,3.7,4.5,2.3]
 - > [False,True,False] !! 1
True
 - ▶ Funktionen: head, tail, last, null, ...

- Zeichenketten:
- ▶ String = [Char]
 - ▶ spezielle Notation: "" für [] und "abcd" für ['a','b','c','d']

Komplexere Typen (II)

Tupel: ▶ (Int,Int) für (3,5) und (0,-4)

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- Tupel:
- ▶ `(Int,Int)` für `(3,5)` und `(0,-4)`
 - ▶ `(Int,String,Bool)` für `(3,"abc",False)`
 - ▶ `((Int,Int),Bool,[Int])` für
`((0,-4),True,[1,2,3])`

Komplexere Typen (II)

- Tupel:
- ▶ `(Int,Int)` für `(3,5)` und `(0,-4)`
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`((0,-4),True,[1,2,3])`
 - ▶ `[(Bool,Int)]` für
`[(False,3),(True,-4),(True,42)]`
 - ▶ ...

Komplexere Typen (II)

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 - ▶ ...
 - ▶ Funktionen: `fst` und `snd` auf Paaren

Komplexere Typen (II)

- Tupel:
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((0,-4),True,[1,2,3])
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[(False,3),(True,-4),(True,42)]
 - ▶ ...
 - ▶ Funktionen: fst und snd auf Paaren
 - ▶ Auswertung komplexerer Ausdrücke:
> (3-4, snd (head [('a',42),('c',3)]))

Komplexere Typen (II)

- Tupel:
- ▶ (Int,Int) für (3,5) und (0,-4)
 - ▶ (Int,String,Bool) für (3,"abc",False)
 - ▶ ((Int,Int),Bool,[Int]) für
((0,-4),True,[1,2,3])
 - ▶ [(Bool,Int)] für
[(False,3),(True,-4),(True,42)]
 - ▶ ...
 - ▶ Funktionen: fst und snd auf Paaren
 - ▶ Auswertung komplexerer Ausdrücke:

```
> (3-4, snd (head [('a',42),('c',3)]))  
(-1,42)
```

Deklaration von Werten

```
In File: x = 7
         y = 2*x
         z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
         a = b-c
         b = fst z
         c = head (snd z)
         d = (a,e)
         e = [fst d,f]
         f = head e
```


Deklaration von Werten

```
In File: x = 7
         y = 2*x
         z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
         a = b-c
         b = fst z
         c = head (snd z)
         d = (a,e)
         e = [fst d,f]
         f = head e
```

Nach Laden: > z

Deklaration von Werten

```
In File: x = 7
         y = 2*x
         z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
         a = b-c
         b = fst z
         c = head (snd z)
         d = (a,e)
         e = [fst d,f]
         f = head e
```

```
Nach Laden: > z
            (5, [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14])
```

Deklaration von Werten

```
In File: x = 7
         y = 2*x
         z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
         a = b-c
         b = fst z
         c = head (snd z)
         d = (a,e)
         e = [fst d,f]
         f = head e
```

```
Nach Laden: > z
            (5, [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14])
            > a
```

Deklaration von Werten

```
In File: x = 7
         y = 2*x
         z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
         a = b-c
         b = fst z
         c = head (snd z)
         d = (a,e)
         e = [fst d,f]
         f = head e
```

```
Nach Laden: > z
            (5, [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14])
            > a
            3
```

Deklaration von Werten

```
In File: x = 7
         y = 2*x
         z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
         a = b-c
         b = fst z
         c = head (snd z)
         d = (a,e)
         e = [fst d,f]
         f = head e
```

```
Nach Laden: > z
             (5, [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14])
             > a
             3
             > d
```

Deklaration von Werten

```
In File: x = 7
        y = 2*x
        z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
        a = b-c
        b = fst z
        c = head (snd z)
        d = (a,e)
        e = [fst d,f]
        f = head e
```

```
Nach Laden: > z
            (5, [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14])
            > a
            3
            > d
            (3, [3,3])
```

Optionale Typangaben

```
x,y :: Int
```

```
x = 7
```

```
y = 2*x
```

```
z :: (Int,[Int])
```

```
z = (mod y (x+2), tail [1..y])
```

```
a,b,c :: Int
```

```
a = b-c
```

```
b = fst z
```

```
c = head (snd z)
```

```
d :: (Int,[Int])
```

```
d = (a,e)
```

```
e :: [Int]
```

```
e = [fst d,f]
```

```
f :: Int
```

```
f = head e
```

Deklaration von Funktionen

```
min3 :: (Int,Int,Int) -> Int
min3 (x,y,z) = if x<y then (if x<z then x else z)
               else (if y<z then y else z)
```


Deklaration von Funktionen

```
min3 :: (Int,Int,Int) -> Int
min3 (x,y,z) = if x<y then (if x<z then x else z)
                else (if y<z then y else z)
```

```
> min3 (5,4,6)
```

```
4
```

Deklaration von Funktionen

```
min3 :: (Int,Int,Int) -> Int
min3 (x,y,z) = if x<y then (if x<z then x else z)
                else (if y<z then y else z)
```

```
> min3 (5,4,6)
```

```
4
```

```
min3' :: Int -> Int -> Int -> Int
min3' x y z = min (min x y) z
```

Deklaration von Funktionen

```
min3 :: (Int,Int,Int) -> Int
min3 (x,y,z) = if x<y then (if x<z then x else z)
                else (if y<z then y else z)
```

```
> min3 (5,4,6)
```

```
4
```

```
min3' :: Int -> Int -> Int -> Int
min3' x y z = min (min x y) z
```

```
> min3' 5 4 6
```

```
4
```

Deklaration von Funktionen

```
min3 :: (Int,Int,Int) -> Int
min3 (x,y,z) = if x<y then (if x<z then x else z)
                else (if y<z then y else z)
```

```
> min3 (5,4,6)
4
```

```
min3' :: Int -> Int -> Int -> Int
min3' x y z = min (min x y) z
```

```
> min3' 5 4 6
4
```

```
isEven :: Int -> Bool
isEven n = (n `mod` 2) == 0
```

Deklaration von Funktionen

```
min3 :: (Int,Int,Int) -> Int
min3 (x,y,z) = if x<y then (if x<z then x else z)
               else (if y<z then y else z)
```

```
> min3 (5,4,6)
4
```

```
min3' :: Int -> Int -> Int -> Int
min3' x y z = min (min x y) z
```

```
> min3' 5 4 6
4
```

```
isEven :: Int -> Bool
isEven n = (n `mod` 2) == 0
```

```
> isEven 12
True
```

Rekursive Funktionen

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

Rekursive Funktionen

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 4  
30
```

Rekursive Funktionen

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 4  
30
```

```
fac :: Int -> Int  
fac n = if n==0 then 1 else n * fac (n-1)
```


Rekursive Funktionen

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 4
30
```

```
fac :: Int -> Int
fac n = if n==0 then 1 else n * fac (n-1)
```

```
> fac 5
120
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int
```

```
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2  
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2  
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2  
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 4 + sumsquare 1
```


Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2  
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 4 + sumsquare 1  
= 9 + 4 + if 1==0 then 0 else 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2  
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 4 + sumsquare 1  
= 9 + 4 + if 1==0 then 0 else 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)  
= 9 + 4 + 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2  
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 4 + sumsquare 1  
= 9 + 4 + if 1==0 then 0 else 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)  
= 9 + 4 + 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)  
= 9 + 4 + 1 + sumsquare 0
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int  
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3  
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)  
= 9 + sumsquare 2  
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)  
= 9 + 4 + sumsquare 1  
= 9 + 4 + if 1==0 then 0 else 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)  
= 9 + 4 + 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)  
= 9 + 4 + 1 + sumsquare 0  
= 9 + 4 + 1 + if 0==0 then 0 else 0*0 + sumsquare (0-1)
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)
= 9 + sumsquare 2
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)
= 9 + 4 + sumsquare 1
= 9 + 4 + if 1==0 then 0 else 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)
= 9 + 4 + 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)
= 9 + 4 + 1 + sumsquare 0
= 9 + 4 + 1 + if 0==0 then 0 else 0*0 + sumsquare (0-1)
= 9 + 4 + 1 + 0
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

```
sumsquare :: Int -> Int
sumsquare i = if i==0 then 0 else i*i + sumsquare (i-1)
```

```
> sumsquare 3
= if 3==0 then 0 else 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)
= 3*3 + sumsquare (3-1)
= 9 + sumsquare 2
= 9 + if 2==0 then 0 else 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)
= 9 + 2*2 + sumsquare (2-1)
= 9 + 4 + sumsquare 1
= 9 + 4 + if 1==0 then 0 else 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)
= 9 + 4 + 1*1 + sumsquare (1-1)
= 9 + 4 + 1 + sumsquare 0
= 9 + 4 + 1 + if 0==0 then 0 else 0*0 + sumsquare (0-1)
= 9 + 4 + 1 + 0
= 14
```

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

= (a,e)

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

`a = 3`

`d = (a,e)`

`e = [fst d,f]`

`f = head e`

`> d`

`= (a,e)`

`= (3,e)`

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

= (a,e)

= (3,e)

= (3,[fst d,f])

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

= (a,e)

= (3,e)

= (3,[fst d,f])

= (3,[fst (3,[fst d,f]),f])

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

= (a,e)

= (3,e)

= (3,[fst d,f])

= (3,[fst (3,[fst d,f]),f])

= (3,[3,f])

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

= (a,e)

= (3,e)

= (3,[fst d,f])

= (3,[fst (3,[fst d,f]),f])

= (3,[3,f])

= (3,[3,head e])

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

= (a,e)

= (3,e)

= (3,[fst d,f])

= (3,[fst (3,[fst d,f]),f])

= (3,[3,f])

= (3,[3,head e])

= (3,[3,head [3,head e]])

Berechnung durch schrittweise Auswertung

a = 3

d = (a,e)

e = [fst d,f]

f = head e

> d

= (a,e)

= (3,e)

= (3,[fst d,f])

= (3,[fst (3,[fst d,f]),f])

= (3,[3,f])

= (3,[3,head e])

= (3,[3,head [3,head e]])

= (3,[3,3])

Pattern-Matching

```
Statt: power :: Int -> Int  
       power n = if n==0 then 1 else 2 * power (n-1)
```

Pattern-Matching

Statt: `power :: Int -> Int`
`power n = if n==0 then 1 else 2 * power (n-1)`

Auch: `power :: Int -> Int`
`power 0 = 1`
`power (m+1) = 2 * power m`

Pattern-Matching

Statt: `power :: Int -> Int`
`power n = if n==0 then 1 else 2 * power (n-1)`

Auch: `power :: Int -> Int`
`power 0 = 1`
`power (m+1) = 2 * power m`

Statt: `prod :: [Int] -> Int`
`prod l = if null l then 1`
`else head l * prod (tail l)`

Pattern-Matching

Statt: `power :: Int -> Int`
`power n = if n==0 then 1 else 2 * power (n-1)`

Auch: `power :: Int -> Int`
`power 0 = 1`
`power (m+1) = 2 * power m`

Statt: `prod :: [Int] -> Int`
`prod l = if null l then 1`
`else head l * prod (tail l)`

Auch: `prod :: [Int] -> Int`
`prod [] = 1`
`prod (x:xs) = x * prod xs`

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
risers :: [Int] -> [[Int]]
risers []          = []
risers [x]         = [[x]]
risers (x:y:zs) = if x<=y then (x:s):ts else [x]:(s:ts)
                  where (s:ts) = risers (y:zs)
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
risers :: [Int] -> [[Int]]
risers []          = []
risers [x]        = [[x]]
risers (x:y:zs) = if x<=y then (x:s):ts else [x]:(s:ts)
                  where (s:ts) = risers (y:zs)

> risers [1,2,0]
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
risers :: [Int] -> [[Int]]
risers []      = []
risers [x]     = [[x]]
risers (x:y:zs) = if x<=y then (x:s):ts else [x]:(s:ts)
                 where (s:ts) = risers (y:zs)

> risers [1,2,0]
= if 1<=2 then (1:s):ts else [1]:(s:ts)
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
risers :: [Int] -> [[Int]]
risers []          = []
risers [x]         = [[x]]
risers (x:y:zs) = if x<=y then (x:s):ts else [x]:(s:ts)
                  where (s:ts) = risers (y:zs)

> risers [1,2,0]
= if 1<=2 then (1:s):ts else [1]:(s:ts)
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
```


Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
risers :: [Int] -> [[Int]]
risers []          = []
risers [x]         = [[x]]
risers (x:y:zs) = if x<=y then (x:s):ts else [x]:(s:ts)
                  where (s:ts) = risers (y:zs)
```

```
> risers [1,2,0]
= if 1<=2 then (1:s):ts else [1]:(s:ts)
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = [2]:(s':ts')
                        where (s':ts') = risers (0:[])
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
risers :: [Int] -> [[Int]]
risers []          = []
risers [x]         = [[x]]
risers (x:y:zs) = if x<=y then (x:s):ts else [x]:(s:ts)
                  where (s:ts) = risers (y:zs)

> risers [1,2,0]
= if 1<=2 then (1:s):ts else [1]:(s:ts)
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = [2]:(s':ts')
                                where (s':ts') = risers (0:[])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = [2]:[[0]]
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
risers :: [Int] -> [[Int]]
risers []          = []
risers [x]         = [[x]]
risers (x:y:zs) = if x<=y then (x:s):ts else [x]:(s:ts)
                  where (s:ts) = risers (y:zs)
```

```
> risers [1,2,0]
= if 1<=2 then (1:s):ts else [1]:(s:ts)
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = risers (2:[0])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = [2]:(s':ts')
                                where (s':ts') = risers (0:[])
= (1:s):ts
  where (s:ts) = [2]:[[0]]
= [[1,2],[0]]
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
unzip :: [(Int,Int)] -> ([Int],[Int])
unzip []           = ([],[ ])
unzip ((x,y):zs) = (x:xs,y:ys)
                  where (xs,ys) = unzip zs
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
unzip :: [(Int,Int)] -> ([Int],[Int])
unzip []           = ([],[])
unzip ((x,y):zs) = (x:xs,y:ys)
                  where (xs,ys) = unzip zs

> unzip [(1,2),(3,4)]
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

```
unzip :: [(Int,Int)] -> ([Int],[Int])
```

```
unzip [] = ([],[])
```

```
unzip ((x,y):zs) = (x:xs,y:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = unzip zs
```

```
> unzip [(1,2),(3,4)]
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

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    where (xs,ys) = unzip [(3,4)]
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Komplexes Pattern-Matching

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```

```
unzip [] = ([],[Int])
```

```
unzip ((x,y):zs) = (x:xs,y:ys)
```

```
  where (xs,ys) = unzip zs
```

```
> unzip [(1,2),(3,4)]
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
  where (xs,ys) = unzip [(3,4)]
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
  where (xs,ys) = (3:xs',4:ys')
```

```
                where (xs',ys') = unzip []
```

Komplexes Pattern-Matching

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unzip :: [(Int,Int)] -> ([Int],[Int])
```

```
unzip [] = ([],[])
```

```
unzip ((x,y):zs) = (x:xs,y:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = unzip zs
```

```
> unzip [(1,2),(3,4)]
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = unzip [(3,4)]
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = (3:xs',4:ys')
```

```
                where (xs',ys') = unzip []
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = (3:xs',4:ys')
```

```
                where (xs',ys') = ([],[])
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Komplexes Pattern-Matching

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unzip ((x,y):zs) = (x:xs,y:ys)
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```
    where (xs,ys) = unzip zs
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> unzip [(1,2),(3,4)]
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = unzip [(3,4)]
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = (3:xs',4:ys')
```

```
                where (xs',ys') = unzip []
```

```
= (1:xs,2:ys)
```

```
    where (xs,ys) = (3:xs',4:ys')
```

```
                where (xs',ys') = ([],[])
```

```
= ([1,3],[2,4])
```

Pattern-Matching über mehreren Argumenten

```
drop :: Int -> [Int] -> [Int]
drop 0      xs      = xs
drop n     []      = []
drop (n+1) (x:xs) = drop n xs
```

Pattern-Matching über mehreren Argumenten

```
drop :: Int -> [Int] -> [Int]
drop 0      xs      = xs
drop n      []      = []
drop (n+1) (x:xs) = drop n xs
```

```
> drop 0 [1,2,3]
[1,2,3]
```

```
> drop 5 [1,2,3]
[]
```

```
> drop 3 [1,2,3,4,5]
[4,5]
```

Reihenfolge beim Pattern-Matching

```
zip :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [(Int,Int)]
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)
zip xs      ys      = []
```

Reihenfolge beim Pattern-Matching

```
zip :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [(Int,Int)]  
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)  
zip xs      ys      = []
```

```
> zip [1..3] [10..15]  
[(1,10),(2,11),(3,12)]
```

Reihenfolge beim Pattern-Matching

```
zip :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [(Int,Int)]
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)
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> zip [1..3] [10..15]
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```
zip :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [(Int,Int)]
zip xs      ys      = []
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)
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Reihenfolge beim Pattern-Matching

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zip :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [(Int,Int)]  
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)  
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```
> zip [1..3] [10..15]  
[(1,10),(2,11),(3,12)]
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```
zip :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [(Int,Int)]  
zip xs      ys      = []  
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)
```

```
> zip [1..3] [10..15]  
[]
```

Einfache Ein- und Ausgabe

```
module Main where

prod :: [Int] -> Int
prod []      = 1
prod (x:xs) = x * prod xs

main = do n <- readLn
          m <- readLn
          print (prod [n..m])
```


Einfache Ein- und Ausgabe

```
module Main where

prod :: [Int] -> Int
prod []      = 1
prod (x:xs) = x * prod xs

main = do n <- readLn
          m <- readLn
          print (prod [n..m])
```

Nach Übersetzung:

5

Einfache Ein- und Ausgabe

```
module Main where

prod :: [Int] -> Int
prod []      = 1
prod (x:xs) = x * prod xs

main = do n <- readLn
          m <- readLn
          print (prod [n..m])
```

Nach Übersetzung:

5

8

Einfache Ein- und Ausgabe

```
module Main where

prod :: [Int] -> Int
prod []      = 1
prod (x:xs) = x * prod xs

main = do n <- readLn
          m <- readLn
          print (prod [n..m])
```

Nach Übersetzung:

5

8

1680

Algebraische Datentypen (I)

```
data Days = Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |  
          Friday | Saturday | Sunday
```

- ▶ Typ Days hat mögliche Werte Monday, Tuesday, ...

Algebraische Datentypen (I)

```
data Days = Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |  
          Friday | Saturday | Sunday
```

- ▶ Typ Days hat mögliche Werte Monday, Tuesday, ...
- ▶ kann beliebig als Komponente in anderen Typen auftreten, etwa [(Days,Int)] mit z.B. [], [(Sunday,-5)] und [(Monday,1),(Wednesday,3),(Monday,0),(Friday,5)] als möglichen Werten

Algebraische Datentypen (I)

```
data Days = Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |  
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```

- ▶ Typ Days hat mögliche Werte Monday, Tuesday, ...
- ▶ kann beliebig als Komponente in anderen Typen auftreten, etwa [(Days,Int)] mit z.B. [], [(Sunday,-5)] und [(Monday,1), (Wednesday,3), (Monday,0), (Friday,5)] als möglichen Werten
- ▶ Berechnung mittels Pattern-Matching möglich:

```
workingday :: Days -> Bool  
workingday Saturday = False  
workingday Sunday   = False  
workingday day      = True
```

Algebraische Datentypen (II)

```
data Date = Date Int Int Int
data Time = Hour Int
data Connection = Flight String Date Time Time |
                 Train Date Time Time
```

Algebraische Datentypen (II)

```
data Date = Date Int Int Int
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data Connection = Flight String Date Time Time |
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- ▶ mögliche Werte für Connection:

```
Flight "DBA" (Date 20 06 2007) (Hour 9) (Hour 11),
Train (Date 21 06 2007) (Hour 9) (Hour 13), ...
```


Algebraische Datentypen (II)

```
data Date = Date Int Int Int
data Time = Hour Int
data Connection = Flight String Date Time Time |
                 Train Date Time Time
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte für Connection:

```
Flight "DBA" (Date 20 06 2007) (Hour 9) (Hour 11),
Train (Date 21 06 2007) (Hour 9) (Hour 13), ...
```

- ▶ Berechnung mittels Pattern-Matching:

```
travelTime :: Connection -> Int
travelTime (Flight _ _ (Hour d) (Hour a)) = a-d+2
travelTime (Train _ (Hour d) (Hour a))     = a-d+1
```

Algebraische Datentypen (III)

```
data Expr = Lit Int | Add Expr Expr | Sub Expr Expr
```

Algebraische Datentypen (III)

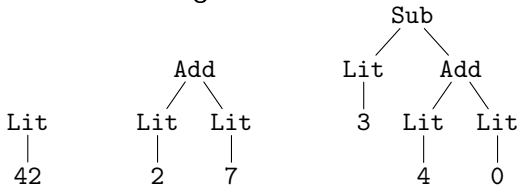
```
data Expr = Lit Int | Add Expr Expr | Sub Expr Expr
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte: Lit 42, Add (Lit 2) (Lit 7),
Sub (Lit 3) (Add (Lit 4) (Lit 0)), ...

Algebraische Datentypen (III)

```
data Expr = Lit Int | Add Expr Expr | Sub Expr Expr
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte: Lit 42, Add (Lit 2) (Lit 7),
Sub (Lit 3) (Add (Lit 4) (Lit 0)), ...
- ▶ Baumdarstellung:

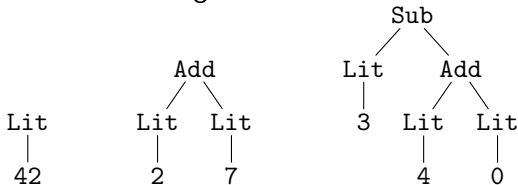


Algebraische Datentypen (III)

```
data Expr = Lit Int | Add Expr Expr | Sub Expr Expr
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte: Lit 42, Add (Lit 2) (Lit 7),
Sub (Lit 3) (Add (Lit 4) (Lit 0)), ...

- ▶ Baumdarstellung:



- ▶ Berechnung:

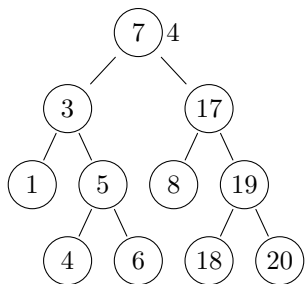
```
eval :: Expr -> Int
```

```
eval (Lit n)      = n
```

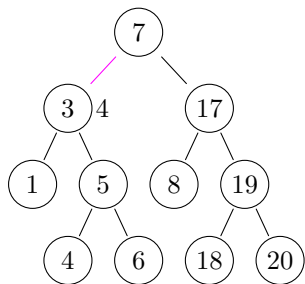
```
eval (Add e1 e2) = (eval e1) + (eval e2)
```

```
eval (Sub e1 e2) = (eval e1) - (eval e2)
```

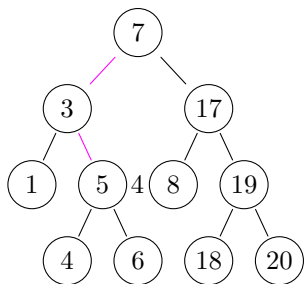
Wiederholung — Suchbäume



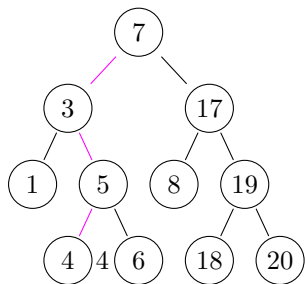
Wiederholung — Suchbäume



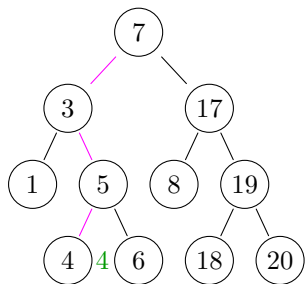
Wiederholung — Suchbäume



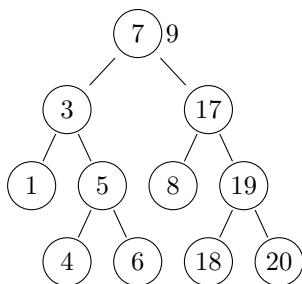
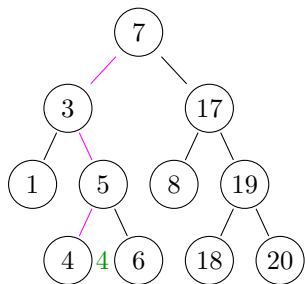
Wiederholung — Suchbäume



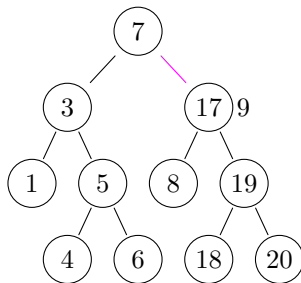
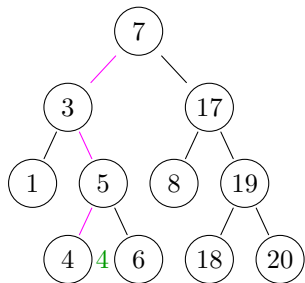
Wiederholung — Suchbäume



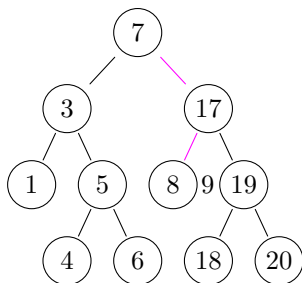
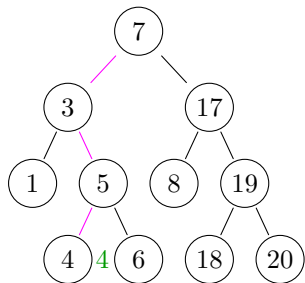
Wiederholung — Suchbäume



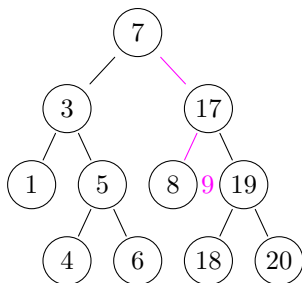
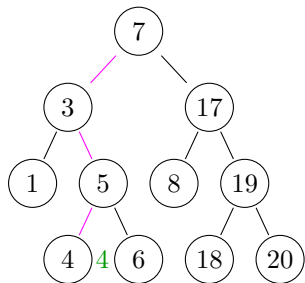
Wiederholung — Suchbäume



Wiederholung — Suchbäume



Wiederholung — Suchbäume



Wiederholung — Suchbäume in C

```
typedef struct Nodeelem *Ptr;

typedef struct Nodeelem { int key;
                          Ptr left, right;
                        } Node;

int search(Ptr t,int x)
{ if (t==NULL) return 0;
  if (t->key == x) return 1;
  if (t->key < x) return search(t->right,x);
  return search(t->left,x);
}
```

Suchbäume in Haskell

```
data Tree = Node Int Tree Tree | Nil
```

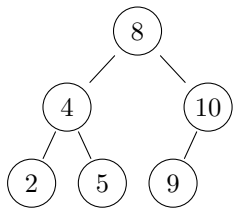
```
search :: Int -> Tree -> Bool
```

```
search x Nil = False
```

```
search x (Node key left right) = if key==x  
    then True  
    else if key<x  
        then search x right  
        else search x left
```

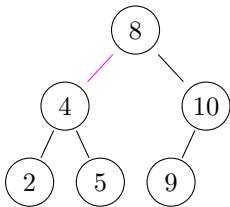

Wiederholung — Einfügen in Suchbäume

6



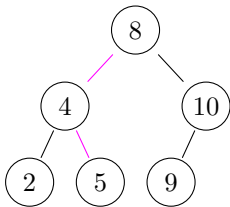
Wiederholung — Einfügen in Suchbäume

6

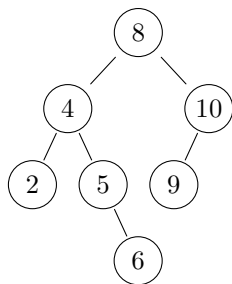


Wiederholung — Einfügen in Suchbäume

6



Wiederholung — Einfügen in Suchbäume



Wiederholung — Einfügen in Suchbäume in C:

```
void insert(Ptr *t,int x)
{ if (*t==NULL)
    { *t=(Ptr) malloc(sizeof(Node));
      (*t)->key=x;
      (*t)->left=NULL;
      (*t)->right=NULL;
    }
  else
    { if ((*t)->key < x) insert(&((*t)->right),x);
      else if ((*t)->key > x) insert(&((*t)->left),x);
    }
}
```

Einfügen in Suchbäume in Haskell:

```
insert :: Int -> Tree -> Tree
insert x Nil = Node x Nil Nil
insert x (Node key left right) =
    if key < x
    then Node key left (insert x right)
    else if key > x
         then Node key (insert x left) right
         else Node key left right
```

Simultan-rekursive algebraische Datentypen

```
data T1 = A T2 | E
```

```
data T2 = B T1
```

Simultan-rekursive algebraische Datentypen

```
data T1 = A T2 | E
```

```
data T2 = B T1
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte für T1: E, A (B E), A (B (A (B E))),
A (B (A (B (A (B E))))), ...
- ▶ mögliche Werte für T2: B E, B (A (B E)),
B (A (B (A (B E))))), ...

Simultan-rekursive algebraische Datentypen

```
data T1 = A T2 | E
```

```
data T2 = B T1
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte für T1: E, A (B E), A (B (A (B E))),
A (B (A (B (A (B E))))), ...
- ▶ mögliche Werte für T2: B E, B (A (B E)),
B (A (B (A (B E))))), ...
- ▶ Berechnung:

```
as :: T1 -> Int
```

```
as (A t) = 1 + (as' t)
```

```
as E     = 0
```

```
as' :: T2 -> Int
```

```
as' (B t) = as t
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [Int]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [Int]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

```
append' :: [Bool] -> [Bool] -> [Bool]
append' []      l = l
append' (x:xs) l = x:(append' xs l)
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [Int] -> [Int] -> [Int]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

```
append' :: [Bool] -> [Bool] -> [Bool]
append' []      l = l
append' (x:xs) l = x:(append' xs l)
```

```
append'' :: String -> String -> String
append'' []      l = l
append'' (x:xs) l = x:(append'' xs l)
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

```
> append [1,2,3] [4,5,6]
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

```
> append [1,2,3] [4,5,6]
[1,2,3,4,5,6]
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      1 = 1
append (x:xs) 1 = x:(append xs 1)
```

```
> append [1,2,3] [4,5,6]
[1,2,3,4,5,6]
```

```
> append [True] [False,True,False]
```


Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      1 = 1
append (x:xs) 1 = x:(append xs 1)
```

```
> append [1,2,3] [4,5,6]
[1,2,3,4,5,6]
```

```
> append [True] [False,True,False]
[True,False,True,False]
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      1 = 1
append (x:xs) 1 = x:(append xs 1)
```

```
> append [1,2,3] [4,5,6]
[1,2,3,4,5,6]
```

```
> append [True] [False,True,False]
[True,False,True,False]
```

```
> append "abc" "def"
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      1 = 1
append (x:xs) 1 = x:(append xs 1)
```

```
> append [1,2,3] [4,5,6]
[1,2,3,4,5,6]
```

```
> append [True] [False,True,False]
[True,False,True,False]
```

```
> append "abc" "def"
"abcdef"
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
drop :: Int -> [Int] -> [Int]
drop 0      xs      = xs
drop n      []      = []
drop (n+1) (x:xs) = drop n xs
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
drop :: Int -> [Int] -> [Int]
drop 0      xs      = xs
drop n     []      = []
drop (n+1) (x:xs) = drop n xs
```

```
drop :: Int -> [a] -> [a]
drop 0      xs      = xs
drop n     []      = []
drop (n+1) (x:xs) = drop n xs
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

```
> append "abc" [True]
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
append :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
append []      l = l
append (x:xs) l = x:(append xs l)
```

```
> append "abc" [True]
```

```
    Couldn't match 'Char' against 'Bool'
```

```
      Expected type: Char
```

```
      Inferred type: Bool
```

```
In the list element: True
```

```
In the second argument of 'append', namely '[True]'
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
zip :: [a] -> [b] -> [(a,b)]  
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)  
zip xs      ys      = []
```


Polymorphe Typen

```
zip :: [a] -> [b] -> [(a,b)]
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)
zip xs      ys      = []

> zip "abc" [True,False,True]
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
zip :: [a] -> [b] -> [(a,b)]  
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)  
zip xs      ys      = []
```

```
> zip "abc" [True,False,True]  
[('a',True),('b',False),('c',True)]
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
zip :: [a] -> [b] -> [(a,b)]
zip (x:xs) (y:ys) = (x,y):(zip xs ys)
zip xs      ys      = []
```

```
> zip "abc" [True,False,True]
[('a',True),('b',False),('c',True)]
```

```
> :t "abc"
"abc" :: [Char]
```

```
> :t [True,False,True]
[True,False,True] :: [Bool]
```

```
> :t [('a',True),('b',False),('c',True)]
[('a',True),('b',False),('c',True)] :: [(Char,Bool)]
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
data Tree a = Nil | Node a (Tree a) (Tree a)
```

Polymorphe Typen

```
data Tree a = Nil | Node a (Tree a) (Tree a)
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte: Nil

Polymorphe Typen

```
data Tree a = Nil | Node a (Tree a) (Tree a)
```

- ▶ mögliche Werte: Nil,
Node 4 Nil Nil :: Tree Int

Polymorphe Typen

```
data Tree a = Nil | Node a (Tree a) (Tree a)
```

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Node 4 Nil Nil :: Tree Int,
Node 'a' Nil (Node 'b' Nil Nil) :: Tree Char,
...

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- ▶ aber nicht: Node 4 (Node 'a' Nil Nil) Nil

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- ▶ aber nicht: Node 4 (Node 'a' Nil Nil) Nil

- ▶ Berechnung:

```
height :: Tree a -> Int
```

```
height Nil = 0
```

```
height (Node n t1 t2) = 1 + (max (height t1)  
                                (height t2))
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
prod :: [Int] -> Int
prod []      = 1
prod (x:xs) = x * prod xs
```

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sum :: [Int] -> Int
sum []      = 0
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs
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```

```
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sum []      = 0
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs
```

```
foldr :: (Int -> Int -> Int) -> Int -> [Int] -> Int
foldr f k []      = k
foldr f k (x:xs) = f x (foldr f k xs)
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
data Tree = Node Int Tree Tree | Nil
```

```
insert :: Int -> Tree -> Tree
```

```
insert x Nil = Node x Nil Nil
```

```
insert x (Node key left right) = ...
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
data Tree = Node Int Tree Tree | Nil
```

```
insert :: Int -> Tree -> Tree
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```
insert x Nil = Node x Nil Nil
```

```
insert x (Node key left right) = ...
```

```
buildTree :: [Int] -> Tree
```

```
buildTree [] = Nil
```

```
buildTree (x:xs) = insert x (buildTree xs)
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
data Tree = Node Int Tree Tree | Nil
```

```
insert :: Int -> Tree -> Tree
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insert x Nil = Node x Nil Nil
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buildTree :: [Int] -> Tree
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buildTree [] = Nil
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buildTree (x:xs) = insert x (buildTree xs)
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```
foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
```

```
foldr f k [] = k
```

```
foldr f k (x:xs) = f x (foldr f k xs)
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b  
foldr f k []      = k  
foldr f k (x:xs) = f x (foldr f k xs)
```

```
buildTree :: [Int] -> Tree  
buildTree xs = foldr insert Nil xs
```

```
prod :: [Int] -> Int  
prod xs = foldr (*) 1 xs
```

```
sum :: [Int] -> Int  
sum xs = foldr (+) 0 xs
```

...

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
map f []      = []
map f (x:xs) = (f x):(map f xs)
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
map f []      = []
map f (x:xs) = (f x):(map f xs)
```

```
isEven :: Int -> Bool
isEven n = (n `mod` 2) == 0
```

```
> map isEven [1..6]
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
map f []      = []
map f (x:xs) = (f x):(map f xs)
```

```
isEven :: Int -> Bool
isEven n = (n `mod` 2) == 0
```

```
> map isEven [1..6]
[False,True,False,True,False,True]
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
filter test []      = []
filter test (x:xs) = if (test x)
                      then x:(filter test xs)
                      else filter test xs
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
filter test []      = []
filter test (x:xs) = if (test x)
                      then x:(filter test xs)
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> filter isEven [1..6]
```

Funktionen höherer Ordnung

```
filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
filter test []      = []
filter test (x:xs) = if (test x)
                      then x:(filter test xs)
                      else filter test xs
```

```
> filter isEven [1..6]
[2,4,6]
```