

Esercizi: funzioni CML su liste

- date una lista di interi, costruire due liste, una con i valori negativi e una con quelli positivi o nulli

$$\text{split } [-2; 3; 4; 5; -7; -10] = ([-2; -7; -10], [3; 4; 5])$$

↑ ↗
l'ordine non ha importanza

split: int list → int list * int list

suggerimenti

let (m, n) = ... in ...

#let rec split l = match l with

 [] → ([], [])

 |x::xs → let (l1, l2) = split xs

 in if x < 0 then (x::l1, l2)

 else (l1, x::l2);;

split : int list → int list * int list = (fun)

dato una lista cancellare gli element ripetuti contigui

$$\text{conc } [1; 1; 2; 1; 3; 3; 3; 7] = [1; 2; 1; 3; 7]$$

let rec conc l = match l with

[] → []

| [x] → [x]

| x :: y :: ys → if x = y then conc (y :: ys)
else x :: conc (y :: ys);;

conc : 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

x :: y :: ys when x = y
→ conc (y :: ys)

x :: y :: ys when x <> y
→ x :: conc (y :: ys)

Cancellare (lasciandone solo uno) tutti gli elementi ripetuti
in una lista

conc $[1; 2; 1; 3; 4; 2; 2] \Rightarrow [1; 2; 3; 4]$
 $\Rightarrow [1; 3; 4; 2]$

member

member : 'a \rightarrow 'a list \rightarrow bool

member 3 $[1; 2; 3] =$ true

member 4 $[1; 2; 4; 4] =$ true

member 2 $[1; 3; 4; 4] =$ false

let rec member a l = match l with

[] → false

| x :: xs when x = a → true

| x :: xs when x <> a → member a xs;;

member : 'a → 'a list → bool = <fun>

x :: xs →

if x = a then true
else member a xs;;

let rec conc l = match l with

[] → []

| x :: xs when member x xs → conc xs

| x :: xs when not (member x xs) → x :: conc xs;;

conc : 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

conc [1;2;3;1] = [2;3;1]

date una liste di interi costruire una lista con gli stessi element
 in cui i valori negativi precedono quelli positivi o nulli

ord [-2; 3; 4; -5; 7; 0] = [-2; -5; 3; 4; 7; 0] l'ordine non è importante

let rec ord l = match l with

[] → []

| x :: xs when x < 0 → x :: ord xs

| x :: xs when x >= 0 → (ord xs) @ [x];;

(x :: []) ≡ [x]

(ord xs) @ [x] ←
 (ord xs) @ (x :: [])

ord : int list → int list = (fun)

ord [1; 2; -3] = { def ord, 3° p }
 = { def ord, 3° p }
 (ord [2; -3]) @ [1] = { def. ord 2° p }
 = { def ord, 3° p }
 -3 :: ((ord [] @ [2]) @ [1])
 = [-3; 2; 1]
 = [-3; 2; 1]

let rec ms n l = match l with

[] → [n]

| x::xs when x < 0 → x::(ms n xs)
 | x::xs when x >= 0 → n::x::xs;;

ms 3 [-2;-3;4]

=
 -2::(ms 3 [-3;4])

=
 -2::-3::(ms 3 [4])

=
 -2::-3::[3;4]

= [-2;-3;3;4]

let rec ord l = match l with

[] → []

| x::xs when x < 0 → x::(ord xs)

| x::xs when x >= 0 → ms x (ord xs);;

ord [2;-3;3;-4] = [-3;-4;2;3]

inserire un elemento in una lista ordinata (non decrescente)
in modo che il risultato sia ancora una lista ordinata.

$$\text{ms } 5 \ [-2; 3; \emptyset; \emptyset; 7] = [-2; -3; \emptyset; \emptyset; 5; 7]$$

let rec ms n l = match l with

[] → [n]

| x::xs when n ≤ x → n::x::xs

| x::xs when n > x → x::(ms n xs);;

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{ms } 3 \ [-2; -1; 5; 7] &= -2::-1::[3; 5; 7] \\ &= -2::(\text{ms } 3 \ [-1; 5; 7]) &= [-2; -1; 3; 5; 7] \\ &= -2::-1::(\text{ms } 3 \ [5; 7]) \end{aligned}$$

Sfruttando `ms` (insewice in modo ordinato)

definire una funzione che ordina una lista (non decrescente)

$$\text{sort } [-2; 7; -5; 3; 2] = [-5; -2; 2; 3; 7]$$

let rec sort l = match l with

 [] → []

 |x::xs → ms x (sort xs) ;;

merge prende due liste ordinate e restituisce una lista ordinata che contiene tutti gli elementi delle due

merge [-3; 2; 5] [1; 7] = [-3; 1; 2; 5; 7]

let rec merge l1 l2 = match (l1, l2) with

| ([], l) → l

| (x::xs, []) → l1

| (x::xs, y::ys) → if x < y then x :: (merge xs (y::ys))
else y :: (merge (x::xs) ys);;