Lab 7

Functional Programming (ITI0212)

2021.03.09

This week we learned about totality for functions on inductive- and coinductive data types.

In order to complete the tasks below you should download this week's lecture script from the course web page and either import Lecture7 in your lab file or else copy/paste the relevant definitions.

Task 1

Write the length function for CoLists:

length : CoList a -> CoNat

Make sure that Idris recognizes it as total.

Task 2

Write the drop function for CoLists, which discards a given number of head elements. If the CoList contains fewer than the given number of elements, it should return the empty CoList.

drop : Nat -> CoList a -> CoList a

Make sure that Idris recognizes it as total.

Task 3

Write the filter function for CoLists, which keeps only those elements that satisfy the predicate.

filter : (a -> Bool) -> CoList a -> CoList a

No function satisfying this specification can be total, why not? Write a term,

filter ?predicate ?sequence

that will not yield a result in any finite amount of time.

Task 4

Write the zip function for Streams:

zipStream : (a -> b -> c) -> Stream a -> Stream b -> Stream c

Make sure that Idris recognizes it as total.

Task 5

Write the function that zips an initial segment of a Stream with a List: zipStreamList : (a -> b -> c) -> Stream a -> List b -> List c

Make sure that Idris recognizes it as total.

Task 6

Use your **zipStreamList** function and the stream of natural numbers to write the function that enumerates a list as a one-liner:

enumerate : List a -> List (Pair Nat a)

Make sure that Idris recognizes it as total.

Task 7

Write the bounded subtraction function for CoNats:

minus : CoNat -> CoNat -> CoNat

No function satisfying this specification can be total, why not? Write a term,

?some_conat `minus` ?another_conat

that will not yield a result in any finite amount of time.

Task 8

Write the multiplication function for CoNats in such a way that it is total (even if Idris doesn't recognize it as such):

times : CoNat -> CoNat -> CoNat

Hint: start by writing the familiar recursive definition that we use for Nats, then try to restructure your definition in such a way that all recursive calls are constructor-guarded and any intervening functions are themselves total. You should assume that $0 \times n = 0 = n \times 0$ for any CoNat *n*. If your function is total then the expression infinity `times` infinity should yield a result in finite time.