# Functional Programming for Logicians

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    else: return "1"
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#### Haskell

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def foo(s):
    if s == " ": return 1
    else: return "1"
print(foo(input()) + 1)
JavaScript
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function foo(x) {
    if (x == " ") {return 1}
    else {return "1"}
}
document.writeln(foo(" ") + 1);
document.writeln(foo("@") + 1);
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## Recursion

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- Laozi's approach to a journey: take\_journ (pres\_loc) (dest): if pres\_loc == dest: stay(pres\_loc) else: take\_journ (take\_a\_step(pres\_loc)) (dest)

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Structure:

- outer function to be defined: take\_journ
- inner function used in the definition: take\_a\_step: when applying take\_a\_step, take\_journ calls itself (recurs)
- base case: pres\_loc == dest the return value is given without without calling take\_journ

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- Addition:
  - outer function: (+)
  - inner function: succ
  - base case: n + 0 = n

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  - data [] a = [] | a : [a]
  - [0,1,2] == 0:(1:(2:[]))
  - "Donald" == 'D':('o':('n':('a':('l':('d':[])))))
- Cf. definition of tuples in set theory:

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$$(a, b) = \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$$

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$$(a_0, \ldots, a_n) = (a_0, (a_1, \ldots, q_n))$$

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  - (++) :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]

• if-then-else: nplus :: Int -> Int -> Int nplus n m = if m == 0 then n else succ (nplus n (pred m))

## Case selection

• if-then-else:

nplus :: Int -> Int -> Int nplus n m = if m == 0 then n else succ (nplus n (pred m))

• pattern matching: nplus' :: Int -> Int -> Int nplus' n 0 = n nplus' n m = succ (nplus n (pred m))

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• pattern matching: nplus' :: Int -> Int -> Int nplus' n 0 = nnplus' n m = succ (nplus n (pred m)) • guards: nplus'' :: Int -> Int -> Int nplus'' n m | m == 0 = notherwise = succ (nplus n (pred m))