

**Assignment 1**  
**Advanced Functional Programming**  
**Topics: Higher-order functions**  
**Issued on: 04/12/2007, due date: 04/20/2007**

For this assignment a Haskell script named `AssFFP1.hs` shall be written offering functions which solve the problems described below. This file `AssFFP1.hs` shall be stored in your home directory, as usual on the top most level. Comment your programs meaningfully. Use constants and auxiliary functions, where appropriate.

- Higher-order functions such as `map`, `filter`, and `foldl` demonstrate the usefulness of allowing functions as arguments of other functions. As an exercise we here want to extend our portfolio of higher-order functions by a few additional instances allowing us in the future to conveniently deal with various variants of iteration.

To this end, develop Haskell functions `for`, `while`, `repeat`, and `loop` with the signatures

```
– for :: (a -> a) -> Int -> (a -> a)
– while :: (a -> Bool) -> (a -> a) -> (a -> a)
– repeat :: (a -> a) -> (a -> Bool) -> (a -> a)
– loop :: (a -> a) -> (a -> Bool) -> (a -> a) -> (a -> a)
```

which shall be defined as follows:

- Applied to arguments `f`, `n`, and `z`, the expression `for f n z` shall evaluate to  $f^n(z)$ , if `n` is positive; otherwise to `z`.
- Applied to arguments `b`, `f`, and `z`, the expression `while b f z` evaluates to `z`, if `b z` evaluates to `False`; otherwise to `while b f (f z)`.
- Applied to arguments `f`, `b`, and `z`, the expression `repeat f b z` evaluates to `f z`, if `b z` evaluates to `True`; otherwise to `repeat f b (f z)`.
- Applied to arguments `f`, `b`, `g` and `z`, the expression `loop f b g z` evaluates to `f z`, if `b z` evaluates to `True`; otherwise to `loop f b g ((g . f) z)`.