List Prefix

Write a recursive function `begin xs ys` that returns true if `xs` is a prefix of `ys`. Both lists are lists of integers. Include the type signature.

```haskell
> begin [] []
True
> begin [1] []
False
> begin [1,2] [1,2,3,4]
True
> begin [1,2] [1,1,2,3,4]
False
> begin [1,2,3,4] [1,2]
```

List Containment

Write a recursive function `subsequence xs ys` that returns true if `xs` occurs anywhere within `ys`. Both lists are lists of integers. Include the type signature.

Hint: reuse `begin` from the previous exercise.

```haskell
> subsequence [] []
True
> subsequence [1] []
False
> subsequence [1] [0,1,0]
True
> subsequence [1,2,3] [0,1,0,1,2,3,5]
True
```

Mystery

Consider the following function:

```haskell
mystery :: [a] -> [[a]]
mystery [] = [[]]
mystery (x:xs) = sets ++ (map (x:) sets)
    where sets = mystery xs
```

What would `mystery [1,2]` return? `mystery [1,2,3]`?

What does the function compute?
**foldr**

- Explain what the following expressions involving foldr do:
  1. foldr (:) [] xs
  2. foldr (:) xs ys
  3. foldr ( y ys -> ys ++ [y]) [] xs

**shorter**

- Define a function shorter xs ys that returns the shorter of two lists.
  > shorter [1,2] [1][1]
  > shorter [1,2] [1,2,3][1,2]

**stripEmpty**

- Write function stripEmpty xs that removes all empty strings from xs, a list of strings.
  > stripEmpty ["", "Hello", ",", ",", "World!"]
    ["Hello","World!"]
  > stripEmpty ["]
    []
  > stripEmpty []
    []

**merge**

- Write function merge xs ys that takes two ordered lists xs and ys and returns an ordered list containing the elements from xs and ys, without duplicates
  > merge [1,2] [3,4][1,2,3,4]
  > merge [1,2,3] [3,4][1,2,3,4]
  > merge [1,2] [1,2,4][1,2,4]
Data Types

Consider the following type:

```haskell
data Shape = Circle Float | Rectangle Float Float
```

Define a function `shapeLength` that computes the length of the perimeter of a shape.

Add an extra constructor to `Shape` for triangles.

Define a function which decides whether a shape is regular: a circle is regular, a square is a regular rectangular, and being equilateral makes a triangle regular.

Function Composition

Rewrite the expression

```haskell
map f (map g xs)
```

so that only a single call to `map` is used.

Reduce

Let the Haskell function `reduce` be defined by

```haskell
reduce f [] v = v
reduce f (x:xs) v = f x (reduce f xs v)
```

Reconstruct the Haskell functions `length`, `append`, `filter`, and `map` using `reduce`. More precisely, complete the following schemata (in the simplest possible way):

```haskell
myleNGTH xs = reduce ___ xs ___
mYappend xs ys = reduce ___ xs ___
mYFILTER p xs = reduce ___ xs ___
mYMap f xs = reduce ___ xs ___
```