1 Write Oz declarative functions to perform the following operations.

- a {Take L N} forms a list consisting of the first N elements of the list L. Assume that N is nonnegative. For example, {Take [1 2 3] 2} should evaluate to [1 2]. If N is greater than the length of the list, then return the entire list. [10 points]
- b {Drop L N} forms a list consisting of all but the first N elements of the list L. Assume that N is non-negative. If N is greater than the length of the list, then return the empty list. [10 points]
- c {Zip L1 L2} evaluates a list of lists where each inner list consists of two elements the first element from L1 and the second from L2. Handle boundary cases in a meaningful manner. [10 points]
- d {Freq L W} is a function which takes a list L of literals and a literal W. It should return the number of times W occurs in L. Write the function in a recursive manner without using helper functions.

[10 points] [10 points]

- e Rewrite the above function using only Map and FoldR
- f {FoldL B L Id} is a function which takes a binary operator B, a list L and the identity of the binary operator, Id. It performs the left-associative fold. For example, {FoldL Sum [1 2 3] 0} should evaluate to {{{Sum 0 1} 2} 3}.
 g Define Map using FoldR.
- 2 A partition of a positive integer N is a set of integers such that their sum is N. For example, the partitions of 3 are precisely the sets

$$\{3\},\{1,2\},\{1,1,1\}.$$

In this question, define a function $\{NumPartition N\}$ which evaluates to the number of partitions of N. [15 points]

3 A formal power series in a variable x is an infinite series of the form

$$a_0x_0 + a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 + \dots$$

This can be represented using the list $[a_0 \ a_1 \ \ldots]$.

- a Write a function {SumSeries Xs Ys} which when given two formal power series Xs and Ys, returns their sum. [10 points]
- b Write a function {ProductSeries Xs Ys} which when given two formal power series Xs and Ys, returns the product series. [15 points]