## Sheet 6

- Prepare your solutions on paper.
- Mark the exercises in OLAT before the deadline.
- Upload your Haskell files in OLAT.
- Marking an exercise means that a significant part of that exercise has been treated.


## Exercise 1 Processing Function Definitions

Slide $4 / 21$ contains a Haskell function to process data definitions. The task of this exercise is to implement a similar function for checking and processing function definitions w.r.t. slide $3 / 15$

1. Implement a Haskell function linear : : Term $\rightarrow$ Bool which decides whether a term is linear or not, cf. slide $3 / 14$.
(2 points)
2. Implement a Haskell function
```
checkEquation ::
    SigList -> -- defined symbols, including f
    SigList -> -- constructors
    FSym -> -- f
    FSymInfo -> -- type of f
    (Term, Term) -> -- equation (l,r)
    Check ()
```

that checks whether a single equation satisfies the conditions that are mentioned on slide $3 / 15$. Of course, you should use the provided functions for type-checking, type-inference, etc., as much as possible. (4 points)
3. Implement the Haskell function processFunctionDefinition mentioned on Slide 4/23.
4. Integrate a check on pattern disjointness into your implementation. In the case that pattern disjointness is violated, the error message should contain a ground term which shows the overlap.
(4 points)
Once you have completed your implementation, you can test it via test, which processes some example program, which should be accepted.
By manually inserting errors into the example program, you can run test again, to see whether these errors are detected by your implementation.

Exercise 2 Correctness of Implementation of Unification
Study the proof given on slides 4/36-37.

1. Perform the proof of case 3 , i.e., where the arguments are $(f(t s), x): u$ and $v$.
2. Design a proof for the case where in the Haskell algorithm (eliminate) is applied, but where the variable $x$ does not occur in the remaining unification problem.
