

## Haskell — Definition of higher-order functions (1)

P90677\_en

This problem explores the definition of high-order functions on lists. Implement the following functions that work as the original Haskell functions without using the original function `eachself` (i.e., you cannot use `foldl` to implement `myFoldl` but you can use it to implement `myAll`). Additionally, you can only use recursion to implement `myFoldl`, `myFoldr`, `myIterate`, `myUntil` and `myZip`.

1. `myFoldl :: (a → b → a) → a → [b] → a`
2. `myFoldr :: (a → b → b) → b → [a] → b`
3. `myIterate :: (a → a) → a → [a]`
4. `myUntil :: (a → Bool) → (a → a) → a → a`
5. `myMap :: (a → b) → [a] → [b]`
6. `myFilter :: (a → Bool) → [a] → [a]`
7. `myAll :: (a → Bool) → [a] → Bool`
8. `myAny :: (a → Bool) → [a] → Bool`
9. `myZip :: [a] → [b] → [(a, b)]`
10. `myZipWith :: (a → b → c) → [a] → [b] → [c]`

### Scoring

Each function scores 10 points.

### Sample input 1

```
myFoldl (+) 1 [1..5]
myFoldr (+) 1 [1..5]
take 10 $ myIterate (*2) 1
myUntil (>100) (*2) 1
myMap ("la "++) ["joana", "mireia"]
myFilter odd [1..10]
myAll odd [1,3,5,3,1]
myAny odd [2,4,6,8,10]
myZip [1..4] [1..3]
myZipWith (+) [1..4] [1..3]
```

### Sample output 1

```
16
16
[1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512]
128
["la joana", "la mireia"]
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
```

```
True
False
[ (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3) ]
[ 2, 4, 6 ]
```

## Problem information

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