1. If $g$ is nested within $f$, then its scope is limited to $f$ (including perhaps other nested functions defined in $f$). Then there are only a limited number of ways in which $g$ can be called:

- $g$ can be called directly by its name from within the body of $f$. In this case, $g$ returns before $f$ returns.
- $g$ can be called directly by its name from within some function $h$ defined locally in $f$ (where $h$ might be $g$ itself, if $g$ is recursive). But by an inductive argument, we can reason that $h$ also cannot be called after $g$ returns, so its call to $g$ cannot be after $f$ returns either.
- Since downward funargs are allowed, $g$ can be passed by $f$ (or some $h$, as above) as an argument $p$ to some other function $r$, and $r$ can then call $g$ indirectly under its alias $p$. But since $r$ must return before $f$, this call to $g$ must also occur before $f$ returns.
- Since only downward funargs are allowed, there is no other way for $g$ to escape from $f$: it cannot be returned or stored in a global variable that might be accessed after $f$ returns.

2. (a)

```scala
case class Map[A,B](f: FCF[A,B]) extends FCF[List[A],List[B]]{
  def apply (xs:List[A]) : List[B] = {
    def g(xs:List[A]) : List[B] = xs match {
      case Nil => Nil
      case (y::ys) => f.apply(y)::g(ys)
    }
    g (xs)
  }
}
def pow(n:Int, b:Int) : Int =
  if (n == 0) 1 else b * pow (n-1,b)

case class Pow(n:Int) extends FCF[Int,Int] {
  def apply (b:Int) = pow(n,b)
}
val v = Map.apply(Pow(3)).apply(List(1,2,3))

(b)

case class Compose[A,B,C] (f: FCF[B,C], g: FCF[A, B]) extends FCF[A,C] {
  def apply (x:A) : C = f.apply(g.apply(x))
}
val h = Compose(MkFCF((x:Int) => x > 3),MkFCF((y:Int) => y * 2))
```
3. (a)

def fac (n:Int) : Int = {
    def factcps(n:Int, k:Int => Int) : Int =
        if (n < 2)
            k(n)
        else factcps(n-1, v => k(n*v))
    factcps(n, v => v)
}

(b)

def fib (n:Int) : Int = {
    def fibcps(n:Int, k:Int => Int) : Int =
        if (n < 2)
            k(1)
        else fibcps(n-1, v1 => fibcps (n-2, v2 => k (v1+v2))))
    fibcps(n, v => v)
}