

Assignment 2

1 Recursive lists

1. Concatenation of lists

We define $\text{concat}: \text{list} \times \text{list} \rightarrow \text{list}$ as the concatenation of two lists.

- $\text{length}(\text{concat}(l, m)) = \text{length}(l) + \text{length}(m)$
- $i^{\text{th}}(\text{concat}(l, m), j) = i^{\text{th}}(l, j)$ if $1 \leq j \leq \text{length}(l)$, $i^{\text{th}}(m, j - \text{length}(l))$ otherwise.
- $\text{concat}(\text{empty_list}, l) = l$
- $\text{concat}(\text{cons}(e, l), m) = \text{cons}(e, \text{concat}(l, m))$

2. Search of an element (present) in a list

We define $\text{search}: \text{list} \times \text{element} \rightarrow \text{position}$. Complete the following axioms:

- $\text{content}(\text{search}(l, e)) = e$
- $\text{search}(\text{cons}(e, l), e) = \text{head}(\text{cons}(e, l))$
- $e \neq f, \text{search}(\text{cons}(e, l), f) = \text{succ}(\text{search}(l, f))$

2 Mathematical properties of binary trees

Property 1. *A binary tree with N internal nodes has $2N$ links: $N-1$ links to internal nodes and $N+1$ links to external nodes.*

Proof. In any tree, each node except the root, has a unique parent, and every edge connects a node to its parent, so there are $N-1$ links connecting internal nodes. Similarly, each of the $N+1$ external nodes has one link, to its unique parent. \square