

Functional Programming

Exercises Week 8

(for December 2, 2016)

1. —

2. —

3.

$$(\forall a.P(\mathbf{Leaf}\ a)) \wedge (\forall l,r.P(l) \wedge P(r) \rightarrow P(\mathbf{Node}\ (l,r))) \rightarrow P(t)$$

or with explicit types:

$$(\forall a::'a.P(\mathbf{Leaf}\ a)) \wedge (\forall l,r::'a\ \mathbf{ltree}.P(l) \wedge P(r) \rightarrow P(\mathbf{Node}\ (l,r))) \rightarrow \forall t::'a\ \mathbf{ltree}.P(t)$$

4.

```
let rec flatten_ltree = function
  | Leaf a -> [a]
  | Node (l, r) -> flatten_ltree l @ flatten_ltree r
```

5.

```
let rec join_ltree = function
  | Leaf a -> a
  | Node (l, r) -> Node (join_ltree l, join_ltree r)
```

6. (*) We write `fl` for `flatten_ltree` and `jl` for `join_ltree`. We need to show that

$$\mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{jl}\ t) = \mathbf{concat}\ (\mathbf{map}\ \mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{fl}\ t))$$

The proof is by structural induction on t :

$$P(t) : \mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{jl}\ t) = \mathbf{concat}\ (\mathbf{map}\ \mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{fl}\ t))$$

Leaf case: (base case) We show the property $P(\mathbf{Leaf}\ a)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{jl}\ (\mathbf{Leaf}\ a)) &= \mathbf{fl}\ a = \mathbf{concat}\ [\mathbf{fl}\ a] = \mathbf{concat}\ (\mathbf{map}\ \mathbf{fl}\ [a]) \\ &= \mathbf{concat}\ (\mathbf{map}\ \mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{Leaf}\ a))) \end{aligned}$$

Node (l,r) case: (step case) To prove $P(l) \wedge P(r) \rightarrow P(\mathbf{Node}\ (l,r))$, assume the two induction hypotheses:

$$\mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{jl}\ l) = \mathbf{concat}\ (\mathbf{map}\ \mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{fl}\ l)) \quad (\text{IH}_l)$$

$$\mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{jl}\ r) = \mathbf{concat}\ (\mathbf{map}\ \mathbf{fl}\ (\mathbf{fl}\ r)) \quad (\text{IH}_r)$$

We show the property $P(\text{Node } (l, r))$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fl } (\text{j1 } (\text{Node } (l, r))) &= \text{fl } (\text{Node } (\text{j1 } l, \text{j1 } r)) = \text{fl } (\text{j1 } l) @ \text{fl } (\text{j1 } r) \\ &= \text{concat } (\text{map fl } (\text{fl } l)) @ \text{concat } (\text{map fl } (\text{fl } r)) \\ &= \text{concat } (\text{map fl } (\text{fl } l) @ \text{map fl } (\text{fl } r)) \\ &= \text{concat } (\text{map fl } (\text{fl } l @ \text{fl } r)) \\ &= \text{concat } (\text{map fl } (\text{fl } (\text{Node } (l, r)))) \end{aligned}$$

In addition to (IH_l) and (IH_r) we used Exercise 2 and the following useful property of `map` that can be proved by an easy induction on xs :

$$\text{map } f (xs @ ys) = \text{map } f xs @ \text{map } f ys$$