CS162 Discussion Session 5

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interval i j: int → int → int list =< fun >
 Input: two integers i and j.
 Output: a list containing the integers i through j inclusive.
 Notice: if i > j, the output list is empty.

length list: 'a list → int =< fun >
 Input: a list of unknown type.

Output: the number of elements in the list.

Notice: use tail-recursion. All recursive calls are immediately followed by a return.

- compress list: 'a list → 'a list =< fun >
 Input: a list of unknown type.
 Output: a list of unknown type that eliminates consecutive duplicates of list elements.
- goldbach n: int → int * int =< fun >
 Input: a even number greater than 2.
 Output: two prime numbers that sum up to the given even integer.

is_symmetric t: 'a binary_tree → bool =< fun >
 Input: a binary tree of unknown type.
 Output: whether the binary tree is symmetric or not (true / false).
 Hint: only consider the structure; symmetric means right subtree is the "mirror" image of the left subtree.

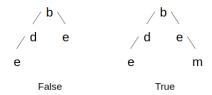


Figure 1: Examples of non-symmetric and symmetric trees

queens_positions n: int → int list list =< fun >
 Input: the number of queens.
 Output: all solutions of N-Queen problem so that no two queens are attacking each other. Check rows, columns and diagonals.

