

# **CPSC 449 Assignment #4 Written Report**

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**Tutorial #3**

## Question #2)

### Definition:

<code>map f [] = []</code>	<code>(map.1)</code>
<code>map f (x:xs) = (f x : map f xs)</code>	<code>(map.2)</code>
<code>map (f.g) xs = (map f.map g) xs</code>	<code>(map.3)</code>
<code>map f (ys++zs) = map f ys ++ map f zs</code>	<code>(map.4)</code>
<code>concat [[a]] = [a]</code>	<code>(concat.1)</code>
<code>concat [] = []</code>	<code>(concat.2)</code>
<code>concat (x:xs) = x ++ concat xs</code>	<code>(concat.3)</code>
<code>concat = foldr (++) []</code>	<code>(concat.4)</code>
<code>foldr f s (x:xs) = f x (foldr f s xs)</code>	<code>(foldr.1)</code>

### Question/Exercise 11.34:

`concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

#### a) Principle of Structural Induction for concat exercise 11.34

To prove that 11.34 holds for all finite lists `xs` and function `f` prove the following:

`concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)`

#### Proof Goals:

1) `concat (map (map f) []) = map f (concat [])` `(Base.1)`

#### Assume:

2) `concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)` `(hyp.1)`

#### Prove:

3) `concat (map (map f) (x:xs)) = map f (concat (x:xs))` `(Ind.1)`

#### b) Base Case:

`concat (map (map f) []) = map f (concat [])`

#### LHS:

<code>concat (map (map f) [])</code>	
<code>= concat []</code>	<code>(map.1)</code>
<code>= []</code>	<code>(concat.2)</code>

#### RHS:

<code>map f (concat [])</code>	
<code>= map f []</code>	<code>(concat.2)</code>
<code>= []</code>	<code>(map.1)</code>

`LHS = RHS`

Base case holds.

c) Induction Step:

`concat (map (map f) xs) = map f (concat xs)` (hyp.1)

`concat (map (map f) (x:xs)) = map f (concat (x:xs))` (Ind.1)

LHS:

`concat (map (map f) (x:xs))`

`= concat (map f x : map (map f) xs)` (map.2)

`= foldr (++) [] (map f x : map (map f) xs)` (concat.4)

`= (map f) x ++ foldr (++) [] (map (map f) xs)` (foldr.1)

`= map f x ++ foldr (++) [] (map (map f) xs)` (associative)

RHS:

`map f (concat (x:xs))`

`= map f (foldr (++) [] (x:xs))` (concat.4)

`= map f (x ++ foldr (++) [] xs)` (foldr.1)

`= map f (x ++ concat xs)` (concat.4)

`= map f x ++ map f (concat xs)` (map.4)

`= map f x ++ concat (map (map f) xs)` (hyp.1)

`= map f x ++ foldr (++) [] (map (map f) xs)` (concat.4)

LHS = RHS

Thus this holds for the induction step.

End of Proof.