Problem 4 a) in 1=1,2,3,4 in 2=5,6 (all! Ilrec ([1,2,3,4], [5,6]) in 1: 1,2,3,4 in | > nex+ : 2,3,4 m2=5,6 Intronest = Ilrec (152, in Drest) in | -> nex+ = | | rec (5,6], [2,3,4]) return in 1 = return [1, in |-) next) & Call: 11rec ([5,6], [2,3,4]) m1: 5,6 in 1->nex+1:60 cm21:2,3,4 in 1-) next = | rec (in 2, in 1-) next)
in 1 > next = | rec ([2,3,4], [6]) return in 1 = return [5, m1 >nex + (all: 11rec [[2,3,4], [6]) in1: 2,3,4 in1->nex+: 3,4 in2:6 in 1 Trext = | Itec (in2, in1 Trext)
In 1 Trext = | Irec ([6], [3,4]) return in1 = return [2, in1-)next]

(all: | rec ([6], [3,4]) in 1:6 in 1 mext: null ptr 1 1/213,4 in1) next = llrec (in2, in1-)next) in1) next = llrec ([3,4], nollptr) return in 1 = return [6, in 1 > next] = (all: lirec ([3, 4], null ptr)
ml: 364 in Drext: 4 in 2: null ptr Since in 2 = nullptr, returning return [3,4] Total return! [1,5,2,6,3,4] Inside the boxes there are the values of each node, where the call came from and what the call returns, since the function recursively adds to the end of a linked list on every call, the final linked list that the function returns is [15,2,6,3,47.

Problem Y

b) in1 = null ptr in2 = 2

llrec (nulptr, [2])

Since in1 == null ptn, the function will return in2, which is the linked list; [2].