

CSCE 222: Discrete Structures for Computing
Section 503
Fall 2016

Joseph Martinsen

November 20, 2016

Problem Set 11

Due: 13 November 2016 (Sunday) before 11:59 p.m. on eCampus (ecampus.tamu.edu).
You must show your work in order to receive credit.

Problem 1. (25 points)

1. Give a recursive definition for the set of bitstrings that have more 0s than 1s.
2. Give a recursive definition for the set of bitstrings that have twice as many 0s as 1s.

Solution.

1.

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\in S \\ x, y \in S &\rightarrow xy1, x1y, 1xy, xy \in S\end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\in S \\ x, y \in S &\rightarrow 1x00, 00x1, 0x1y0, 0xy \in S\end{aligned}$$

Problem 2. (25 points)

The **reversal** of a string w , denoted w^R , is the string consisting of the symbols of w in reverse order.

1. Give a recursive definition for the reversal of a string. *Hint: First define the reversal of the empty string. Then write a string w of length $n + 1$ as xy , where x is a string of length n and $y \in \Sigma$, and express the reversal of w in terms of x^R and y .*
2. Use structural induction to prove that $(w_1w_2)^R = w_2^Rw_1^R$.

Solution.

Problem 3. (25 points)

The set of leaves and the set of internal vertices of a full binary tree can be defined recursively.

Basis Step: The root r is a leaf of the full binary tree with exactly one vertex r . This tree has no internal vertices.

Recursive Step: The set of leaves of the tree $T = T_1 \cdot T_2$ is the union of the sets of leaves of T_1 and of T_2 . The internal vertices of T are the root r of T and the union of the sets of internal vertices of T_1 and of T_2 .

Use structural induction to prove that $\ell(T)$, the number of leaves of a full binary tree T , is 1 more than $i(T)$, the number of internal vertices of T .

Solution.

Problem 4. (25 points)

1. Give a recursive algorithm for finding the reversal of a string.
2. Prove that your recursive algorithm is correct.

Solution.

$\text{substr}(a,b,c)$ is the substring of a consisting of the symbols in the b through c position

Algorithm 1: reversal(x : bit string)

```
1  $l := \text{length}(x)$ 
2 if  $l \leq 1$  then
3   |  $\text{reversal}(x) := x$ 
4 else
5   |  $\text{reversal}(x) := \text{substr}(x, l, l) \text{reversal}(\text{substr}(x, 1, l - 1))$ 
```

Aggie Honor Statement: On my honor as an Aggie, I have neither given nor received any unauthorized aid on any portion of the academic work included in this assignment.

Checklist: Did you...

1. abide by the Aggie Honor Code?
2. solve all problems?
3. start a new page for each problem?
4. show your work clearly?
5. type your solution?
6. submit a PDF to eCampus?