

1) Induktion über Länge der Liste x .

1. Anf. $\text{rev } 1 (\text{rev } 1 \ x \ y) z = \text{rev } 1 (\text{rev } 1 [] y) z$

Def. $= \text{rev } 1 \ y \ z \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } 1 \ y (\text{app } [] z) = \text{rev } 1 \ y (\text{app } x z)$

1. Schritt: $x = xs \rightarrow x = h :: xs$

1. Schluss: $\text{rev } 1 (\text{rev } 1 (h :: xs) y) z \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } 1 (\text{rev } 1 \ xs \ (h :: y)) z$

2. Ann. $= \text{rev } 1 (h :: y) (\text{app } xs \ z) \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } 1 \ y \ (h :: \text{app } xs \ z) \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } 1 \ y (\text{app } x z)$ □

2) Induktion über Länge der Liste x

1. Anf. $\text{rev } (\text{rev } []) \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } [] \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} []$

1. Schritt: $x = xs \rightarrow x = h :: xs$

Anmerkung: Da im 1-Schritt die 1-Annahme nie benötigt wurde, ist die Aufgabe 2) auch über eine Fallunterscheidung $x = []$ und $x = h :: xs$ lösbar

1. Schluss:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{rev } (\text{rev } (h :: xs)) \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } (\text{app } (\text{rev } xs) [h]) \stackrel{\text{Lemma 2}}{=} \text{rev } (\text{rev } 1 \ xs [h]) \\ & \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } (\text{rev } 1 \ (h :: xs) []) \stackrel{\text{Lemma 1}}{=} \text{app } (\text{rev } (\text{rev } 1 \ (h :: xs) [])) [] \stackrel{\text{Lemma 2}}{=} \text{rev } 1 \ (\text{rev } 1 \ (h :: xs) []) [] \\ & \stackrel{1)}{=} \text{rev } 1 [] (\text{app } (h :: xs) []) \stackrel{\text{Lemma 1}}{=} \text{rev } 1 [] (h :: xs) \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} h :: xs = x \end{aligned}$$
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3) Induktion über Länge der Liste x

1. Anf.: $\text{rev } (\text{app } (\text{rev } []) (\text{rev } y)) \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } (\text{app } [] (\text{rev } y))$

Def. $= \text{rev } (\text{rev } y) \stackrel{2)}{=} \text{rev } y \stackrel{\text{Lemma 1}}{=} \text{app } y []$

1. Schritt: $x = xs \rightarrow x = h :: xs$

1. Schluss: $\text{rev } (\text{app } (\text{rev } (h :: xs)) (\text{rev } y)) \stackrel{\text{Lemma 2}}{=} \text{rev } (\text{rev } 1 \ (h :: xs) (\text{rev } y))$

Def. $= \text{rev } (\text{rev } 1 \ xs \ (h :: \text{rev } y)) \stackrel{\text{Lemma 2}}{=} \text{rev } (\text{app } (\text{rev } xs) (h :: \text{rev } y))$

2) $= \text{rev } (\text{app } (\text{rev } xs) (\text{rev } (\text{rev } (h :: \text{rev } y))))$

2. Ann. $= \text{app } (\text{rev } (h :: \text{rev } y)) xs$

Lemma 2 $= \text{rev } 1 \ (h :: \text{rev } y) \ xs \stackrel{\text{Def.}}{=} \text{rev } 1 \ (\text{rev } y) (h :: xs)$

Lemma 2 $= \text{app } (\text{rev } (\text{rev } y)) (h :: xs) \stackrel{2)}{=} \text{app } y \ x$

□