2016 Reasoning La let P (is) a rev (flip is) – Flip (rev is)

inductive principle: [P[[]) ^ Hoc: Int. Hocs : [tut] (P(xs) – P(x:xs)]]

- Vacs : [Int]. P (pcs)

Base case :

to show :P ((3) holds

P((I) = rev (flip [I) = flip (rev II) by def.

rev ([]) = Flip ([]).

[] = []

- by def.

True

shown.

Inductive case Inductive hypothesis: P(xs) assume to show: P(x:xs)

ren (flip x:xs) nftig freast = reN (Ex + + flip xs) = rex flip i t rev [-] = flip Krev XsX + rev [-x]

by hyp. rev (flip wixs ) = rev (flip [x] ++ flip xs).

ver (flip xs) it rev (flip (x]) = flip (rev ks) + + flip (rev [2C) by hyp.

Hip (revxs ft rev IxI) = Hip (rev xits)