

15-150 Spring 2016

Lab 4

3 February 2016

1 Introduction

The goal for the this lab is to make you more comfortable writing functions that operate on trees.

Please take advantage of this opportunity to practice writing functions and proofs with the assistance of the TAs and your classmates. You are encouraged to collaborate with your classmates and to ask the TAs for help.

1.1 Getting Started

Update your clone of the `git` repository to get the files for this weeks lab as usual by running

```
git pull
```

from the top level directory (probably named 15150).

1.2 Methodology

You must use the five step methodology for writing functions for every function you write on this assignment. In particular, every function you write should have a purpose and tests.

2 Warmup: Depth

Recall the definition of trees from lecture:

```
datatype tree = Empty
              | Node of (tree * int * tree)
```

As with any datatype, we can case on a tree like this:

```
case t of
  Empty => ...
| Node (l, x, r) => ...
```

Similarly, we could pattern match for a clausal function like this:

```
fun foo (Empty : tree) : t = ...
  | foo (Node (l,x,r)) = ...
```

In the following two tasks, assume that the tree you are working with represents a computation tree. That is, each node contains an integer corresponding to the cost of making that computation, and the left and right sub-trees of the nodes are computation trees for dependent sub-expressions.

Task 2.1 Define the function

```
work : tree -> int
```

that computes the work of evaluating an expression given its computation tree.

Task 2.2 Define the function

```
span : tree -> int
```

that computes the span of evaluating an expression given its computation tree. *Hint:* You will probably find the function `max : int * int -> int` useful. We have provided an implementation of this function for you.

3 Lists to Trees

For testing, it is useful to be able to create a tree from a list of integers. To make things interesting, we will ask you to return a *balanced* tree: one where the depths of any two leaves differ by no more than 1.

Task 3.1 Define the function

```
listToTree : int list -> tree
```

that transforms the input `list` into a balanced tree. *Hint:* You may use the `split` function provided in the support code, whose spec is as follows:

```
If l is non-empty, then there exist l1,x,l2 such that
    split l == (l1,x,l2) and
    l == l1 @ x::l2 and
    length(l1) and length(l2) differ by no more than 1
```

4 Reverse

Here is a function similar to the `flatten` function from lecture, which computes an in-order traversal of a tree:

```
fun treeToList (Empty : tree) : int list = []
  | treeToList (Node (l,x,r)) = treeToList l @ (x :: (treeToList r))
```

Observe that `treeToList` is total.

In this problem, you will define a function to reverse a tree, so that the in-order traversal of the reverse comes out backwards:

```
treeToList (revT t) = reverse (treeToList t)
```

Code

Task 4.1 Define the function

```
revT : tree -> tree
```

according to the above spec.

Task 4.2 Explain why `revT` is total.

Have the TAs check your code for reverse before proceeding!

Analysis

Task 4.3 Determine the recurrence for the work of your `revT` function, in terms of the size (number of elements) of the tree. You may assume the tree is balanced.

Task 4.4 Use the closed form to determine the big-O of W_{revT} .

Task 4.5 Determine the recurrence for the span of your `revT` function, in terms of the size of the tree. You may assume the tree is balanced.

Task 4.6 Use the closed form to give a big-O for S_{revT} .

Correctness

Prove the following:

Theorem 1. *For all values $t : \text{tree}$, $\text{treeToList } (\text{revT } t) \cong \text{reverse } (\text{treeToList } t)$.*

You may use the following lemmas about `reverse` on lists:

- `reverse []` \cong `[]`
- For all expressions l and r of type `int list` such that l and r both reduce to values,

$$\text{reverse } (l @ (x::r)) \cong (\text{reverse } r) @ (x::(\text{reverse } l))$$

In your justifications, be careful to prove that expressions evaluate to values when this is necessary. Follow the template on the following page.

Case for Empty

To show:

Case for Node(l, x, r)

Two Inductive hypotheses:

To show:

Have the TAs check your analysis and proof before proceeding!

5 Binary Search

At this point, it behooves us to introduce another of SML's built-in datatypes: `order`. `order` is a very simple datatype—it has precisely three values: `GREATER`, `EQUAL`, and `LESS`, and is defined as follows:

```
datatype order = GREATER | EQUAL | LESS
```

As you may have guessed, `order` represents the relative ordering of two values. At present, we care only about the relative ordering of `ints`. SML provides a function `Int.compare` : `int * int -> order` which compares two `ints` and calculates whether the first is `GREATER` than, `EQUAL` to, or `LESS` than the second respectively. This allows us to implement tri-valued comparisons, as follows:

```
case Int.compare (x1, x2) of
  GREATER => (* x1 > x2 *)
| EQUAL => (* x1 = x2 *)
| LESS => (* x1 < x2 *)
```

Task 5.1 Define the function

```
binarySearch : tree * int -> bool
```

that, assuming the tree is sorted, returns `true` if and only if the tree contains the given number. Your implementation should have work and span proportional to the depth of the tree. You should use `Int.compare`, rather than `<`, in your solution.