Homework 6 Solutions

1. Ex. 27

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P(n) \equiv (\text{append xs (append ys zs})) = (\text{append (append xs ys) zs}) where (len xs) = n
\text{Base case: } P(0)
(\text{append nil (append ys zs)})
= (\text{append ys zs}) \qquad \{app\theta\}
= (\text{append (append nil ys) zs}) \quad \{app\theta\}
\text{Inductive case: } P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)
(\text{append (cons x xs) (append ys zs)})
= (\text{cons x (append xs (append ys zs)}) \quad \{app1\}
= (\text{cons x (append (append xs ys) zs)}) \quad \{p(n)\}
= (\text{append (cons x (append xs ys)) zs)} \quad \{app1\}
```

= (append (append (cons x xs) ys) zs) $\{app1\}$

2. Ex. 28

$$E(n) \equiv (\text{expt x n}) = x^n$$

Base case: E(0)

$$\begin{array}{lll} & (\texttt{expt} \ \texttt{x} \ \texttt{0}) \\ = & 1 & \{\textit{expt}\theta\} \\ = & x^0 & \{\textit{algebra}\} \end{array}$$

Inductive case

$$\begin{array}{lll} & (\texttt{expt x (+ n 1)}) \\ = & (* \texttt{x (expt x n)}) & \{expt1\} \\ = & (* \texttt{x} x^n) & \{E(n)\} \\ = & x^{n+1} & \{algebra\} \end{array}$$

3. Ex. 29

$$R(n) \equiv (\text{len (rep n x)}) = n$$

Base case: R(0)

$$\begin{array}{ll} & \text{(len (rep 0 x))} \\ = & \text{(len nil)} & \{rep\theta\} \\ = & 0 & \{len\theta\} \end{array}$$

Inductive case

$$\begin{array}{lll} & (\text{len (rep (+ n 1) x)}) \\ = & (\text{len (cons x (rep n x))}) & \{rep1\} \\ = & (\text{+ 1 (len (rep n x))}) & \{len1\} \\ = & (\text{+ 1 n}) & \{R(n)\} \end{array}$$

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4. Ex. 30
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M(n) \equiv \text{ (member-equal y (rep n x))} 	o \text{ (member-equal y (list x))}
         n \in \mathbb{N}
   Base case: M(0)
               (\texttt{member-equal y (rep 0 x)}) \rightarrow (\texttt{member-equal y (list x)})
          = (\texttt{member-equal y nil}) \rightarrow (\texttt{member-equal y (list x)})
                                                                                        \{rep\theta\}
          = nil \rightarrow (member-equal y (list x))
                                                                                         \{mem\theta\}
          = (\neg False) \lor (member-equal y (list x))
                                                                                         {implication}
          = True ∨ (member-equal y (list x))
                                                                                         \{\neg False\}
                                                                                         {∨ commutative}
          = (member-equal y (list x)) \lor True
             True
                                                                                         \{ \vee \text{ null} \}
   Inductive case
               (member-equal y (rep (+ n 1) x)) \rightarrow
                    (member-equal y (list x))
               (\texttt{member-equal y (cons x (rep n x))} \rightarrow
                                                                          { rep1 }
                    (member-equal y (list x))
               (\texttt{member-equal y (cons x (rep n x))} \rightarrow
                    (member-equal y (cons x nil))
                                                                          \{list\}
              ((equal y x) \lor (member-equal y (rep n x))) \rightarrow
                    ((equal y x) ∨ (member-equal y nil))
                                                                          \{mem1\} \times 2
          = ((\texttt{equal y x}) \lor (\texttt{member-equal y (rep n x)})) \rightarrow
                    ((equal y x) \lor nil)
                                                                          \{mem\theta\}
          = ((equal y x) \lor (member-equal y (rep n x))) \rightarrow
                                                                          \{ \lor id \}
                    (equal y x)
5. Ex. 31
         C(n) \equiv (\text{len (nthcdr (len xs) xs)}) = 0
                   where (len xs) = n
   Base case: C(0)
               (len (nthcdr (len nil) nil))
              (len (nthcdr 0 nil))
                                                      \{len0\}
          = (len nil)
                                                      \{sfx\theta\}
          = 0
                                                      \{len\theta\}
   Inductive case
               (len (nthcdr (len (cons x xs)) (cons x xs)))
          = (len (nthcdr (+ 1 (len xs)) (cons x xs)))
                                                                           \{len1\}
```

 $\begin{cases} sfx1 \\ C(n) \end{cases}$

= (len (nthcdr (len xs) xs))

= 0

6. **Ex.** 32

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D(n) \equiv (\text{len (nthcdr (+ (len xs) n))})
Base case
          (len (nthcdr (+ (len xs) 0) xs))
      = (len (nthcdr (len xs) xs)){+ identity}
      = 0\{drop - all \theta\}
Inductive case
          (len (nthcdr (+ (len xs) (+ n 1)) xs))
      = (len (nthcdr (+ (+ (len xs) n) 1) xs)) \{+ \text{ associative}\}
      = (len (nthcdr (+ (len xs) n) (rest xs))) \{sfx1\}
Case 1: xs = nil
      = (len (nthcdr (+ (len nil) n) (rest nil)))
      = (len (nthcdr (+ (len nil) n) nil))
                                                         \{\mathit{rest0}\,\}
                                                         \{D(n)\}
Case 2: xs = (cons y ys)
      = (len (nthcdr (+ (len (cons y ys)) n) (rest (cons y ys))))
      = (len (nthcdr (+ (len (cons y ys)) n) ys))
                                                                           \{rest\}
                                                                           \{D(n)\}
```