

# CS 13: Mathematical Foundations of Computing

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## Lecture 7 Exercises

Name:

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Functions on Trees

$$\text{flip}(\text{Nil}) = \text{Nil}$$

$$\text{flip}(\text{Tree}(x, L, R)) = \text{Tree}(x, \text{flip}(R), \text{flip}(L))$$

Claim

For all  $T \in \mathbf{Tree}$ ,

$$\text{flip}(\text{flip}(T)) = T$$

## 1.

### Functions on Trees

$\text{full}(0) = \text{Nil}$

$\text{full}(n) = \text{Tree}(n, \text{full}(n-1), \text{full}(n-1))$

$\text{num\_leaves}(\text{Nil}) = 1$

$\text{num\_leaves}(\text{Tree}(x, L, R)) = \text{num\_leaves}(L) + \text{num\_leaves}(R)$

### Claim

For all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\text{num\_leaves}(\text{full}(n)) = 2^n$$

## 2.

### Functions on Trees

$$\text{size}(\text{Nil}) = 0$$

$$\text{size}(\text{Tree}(x, L, R)) = 1 + \text{size}(L) + \text{size}(R)$$

$$\text{height}(\text{Nil}) = 0$$

$$\text{height}(\text{Tree}(x, L, R)) = 1 + \max(\text{height}(L), \text{height}(R))$$

### Claim

For all  $T \in \mathbf{Tree}$ ,

$$\text{size}(T) \leq 2^{\text{height}(T)} - 1$$