In this problem you must implement several functions on lists in Python.

1. Write a function `myLength(L)` that, given a list, returns its length.

2. Write a function `myMaximum(L)` that, given a non-empty list, returns its maximum.

3. Write a function `average(L)` that, given a non-empty list of numbers, returns its average.

4. Write a function `buildPalindrome(L)` that, given a list, returns the palindrome that starts with the reverse of the list.

5. Write a function `remove(L1, L2)` that, given a list `L1` and a list `L2`, returns the list `L1` after removing the occurrences of the elements in `L2`.

6. Write a function `flatten(L)` that recursively flattens a list whose elements may also be lists of different levels. Hint: use recursion and the `isinstance(x, list)` built-in function.

7. Write a function `oddsNevens(L)` that, given a list of integers, returns two lists, one with all the odd numbers and one with all the even numbers, in the same relative order than the original.

8. Write a function `primeDivisors(n)` that returns the list of all prime divisors of a non-zero positive integer.

**Scoring**
Each function scores 12 points and the sample 4.

**Sample session**

```python
>>> myLength([1,3,6,1])
4
>>> myMaximum([4,3,1,5,4,5,2])
5
>>> myMaximum(['josep', 'jordi', 'albert'])
josep
>>> average([1,2,3])
2.0
>>> buildPalindrome(['pa','amb','oli'])
['oli', 'amb', 'pa', 'amb', 'oli']
>>> flatten([[2,6],[[8,1,4],[3,'uau']],[[]],[1],[[]]])
[2, 6, 8, 1, 4, 3, 'uau', 1]
>>> remove([1,4,5,3,4,5,1,2,7,4,2], [2,4])
[1, 5, 3, 5, 1, 7]
>>> oddsNevens([1,4,5,3,4,5,1,2,7,4,2])
([1, 5, 3, 5, 1, 7], [4, 4, 2, 4, 2])
>>> primeDivisors(255)
[3, 5, 17]
```