

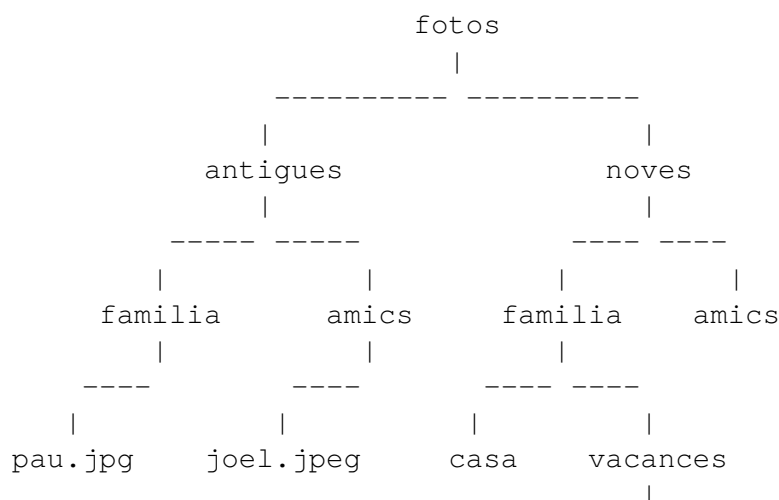
## X24232\_ca

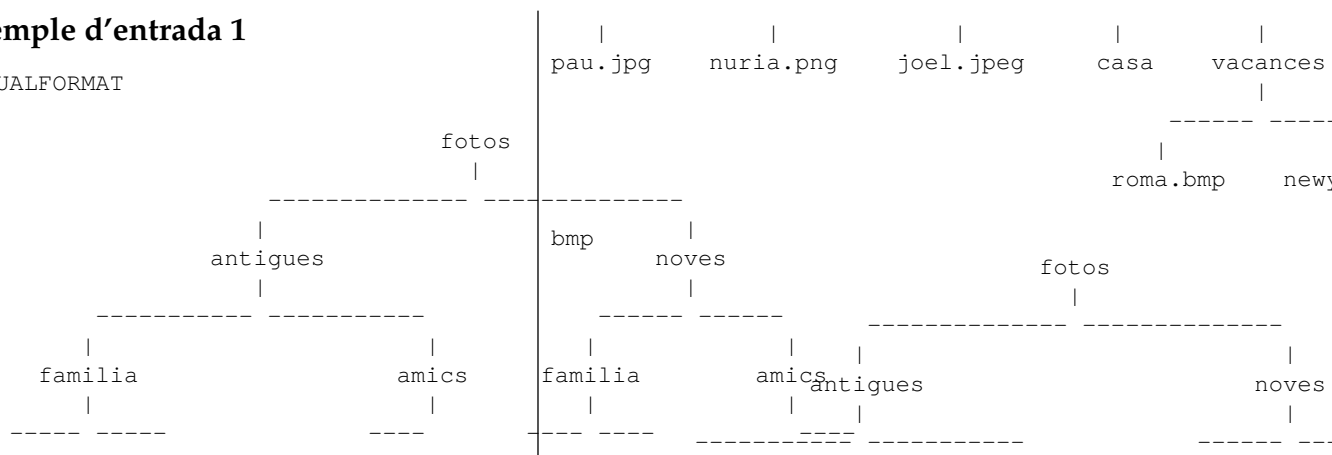
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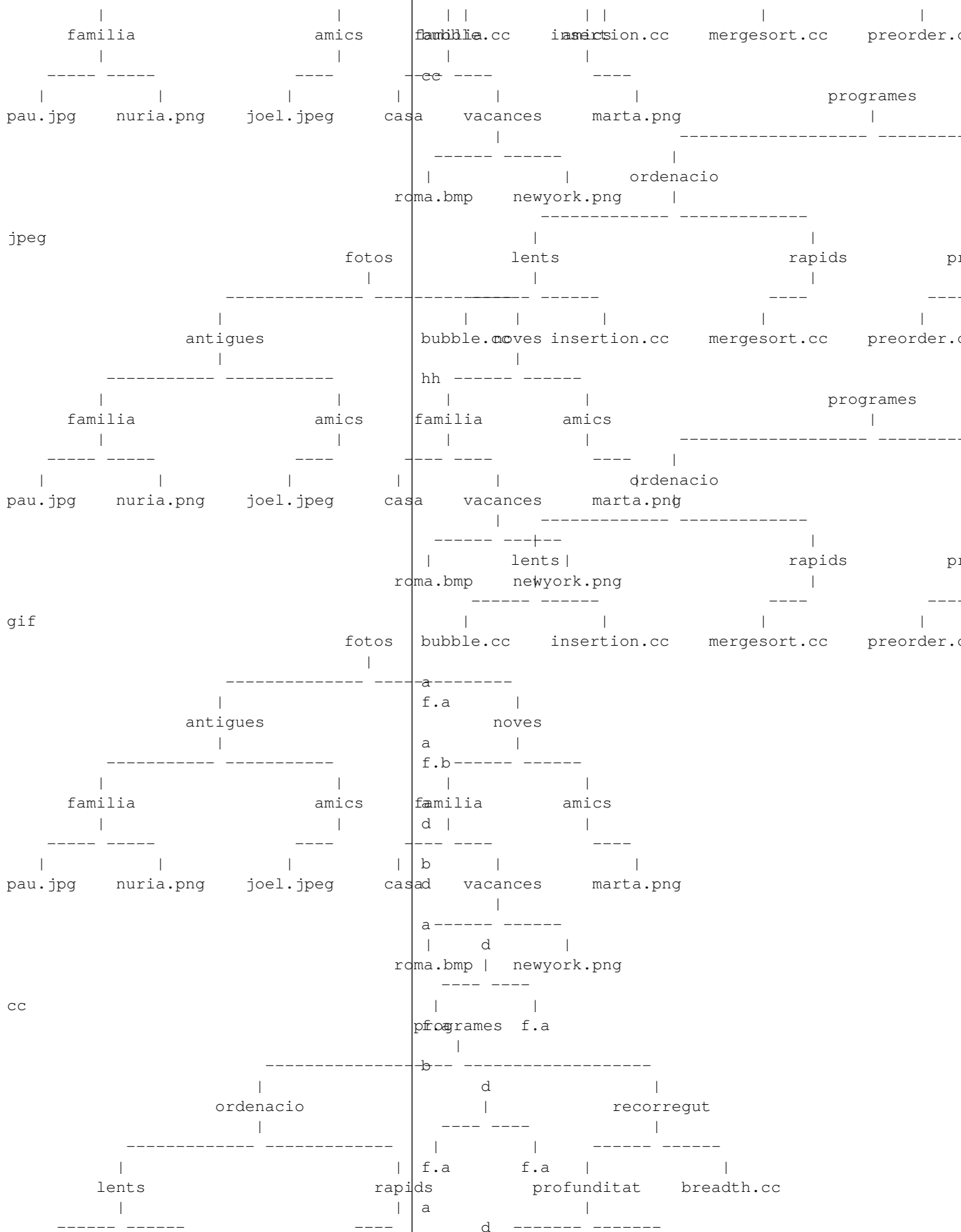
graph TD
    fotos[fotos] --- L1[ ]
    L1 --- antigues[antigues]
    L1 --- noves[noves]
    antigues --- L2[ ]
    L2 --- familia1[familia]
    L2 --- amics1[amics]
    familia1 --- L3[ ]
    L3 --- pau[pau.jpg]
    L3 --- nuria[nuria.png]
    amics1 --- joel[joel.jpeg]
    noves --- L4[ ]
    L4 --- familia2[familia]
    L4 --- amics2[amics]
    familia2 --- L5[ ]
    L5 --- casa[casa]
    L5 --- vacances[vacances]
    vacances --- L6[ ]
    L6 --- roma[roma.bmp]
    L6 --- newyork[newyork.png]
    amics2 --- marta[marta.png]

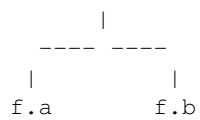
```

Volem executar una comanda per a esborrar tots els fitxers que penguin del directori principal i que tenen una certa extensió. Per exemple, si volguéssim esborrar tots els fitxers amb extensió `png` (La típica comanda `rm -r *.png`), l'arbre quedaria transformat així:

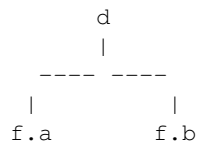




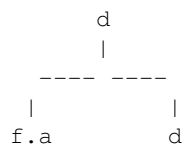




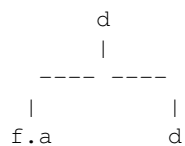
b



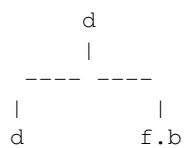
a



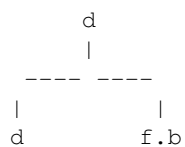
b



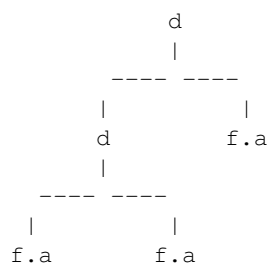
a



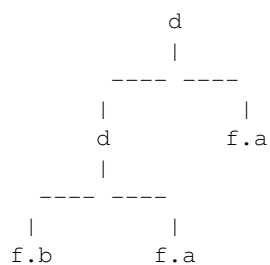
b



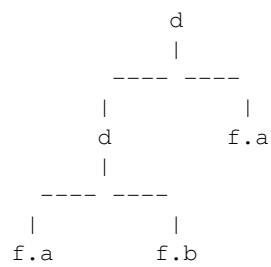
a



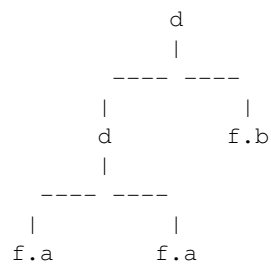
a



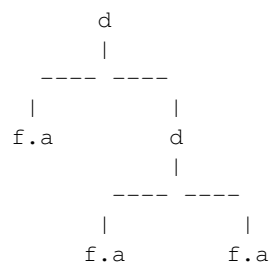
a



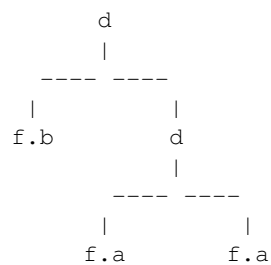
a



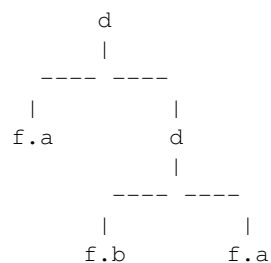
a



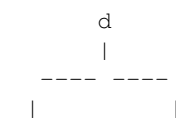
a

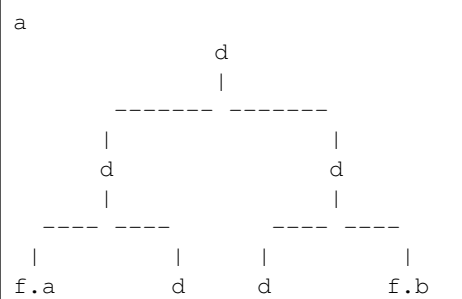
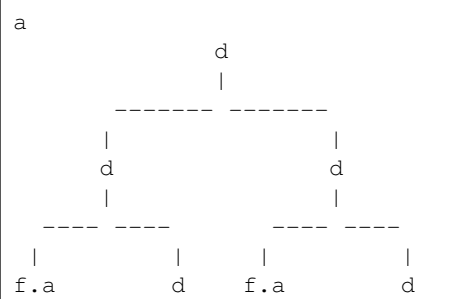
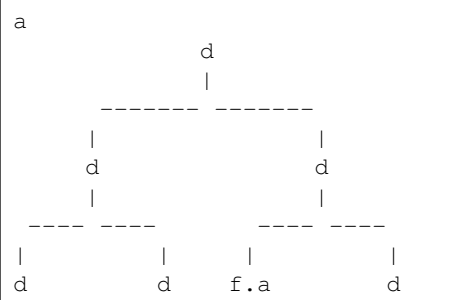
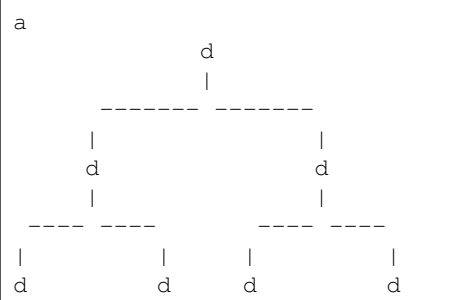
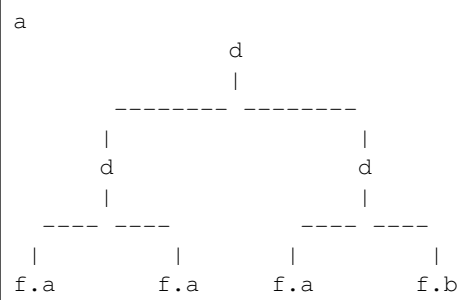
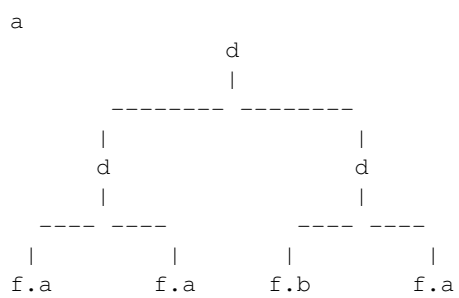
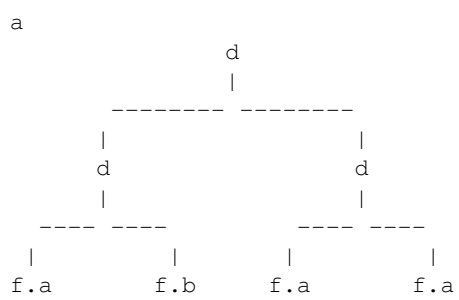
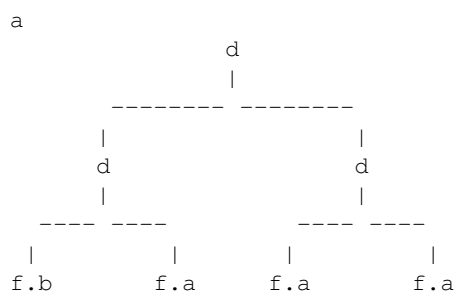
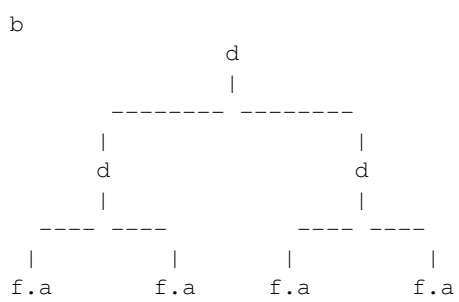
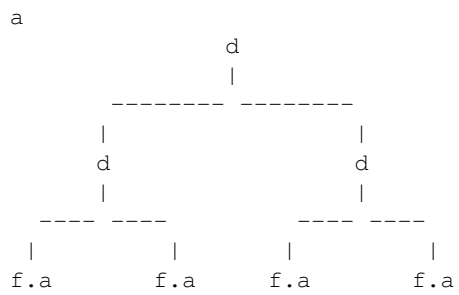
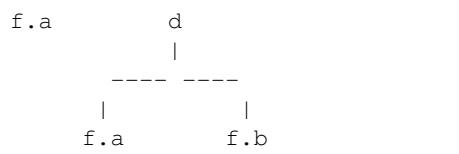


a

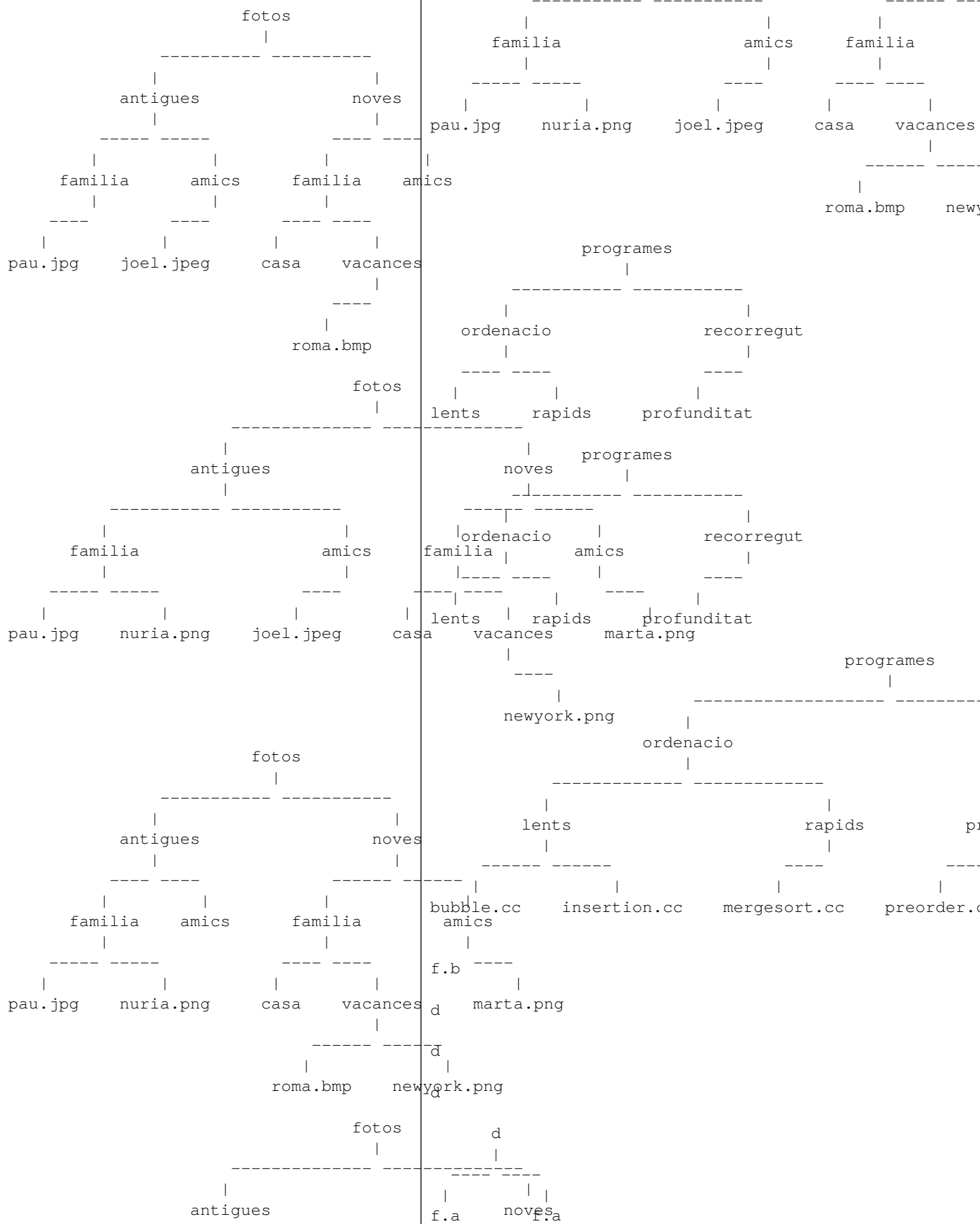


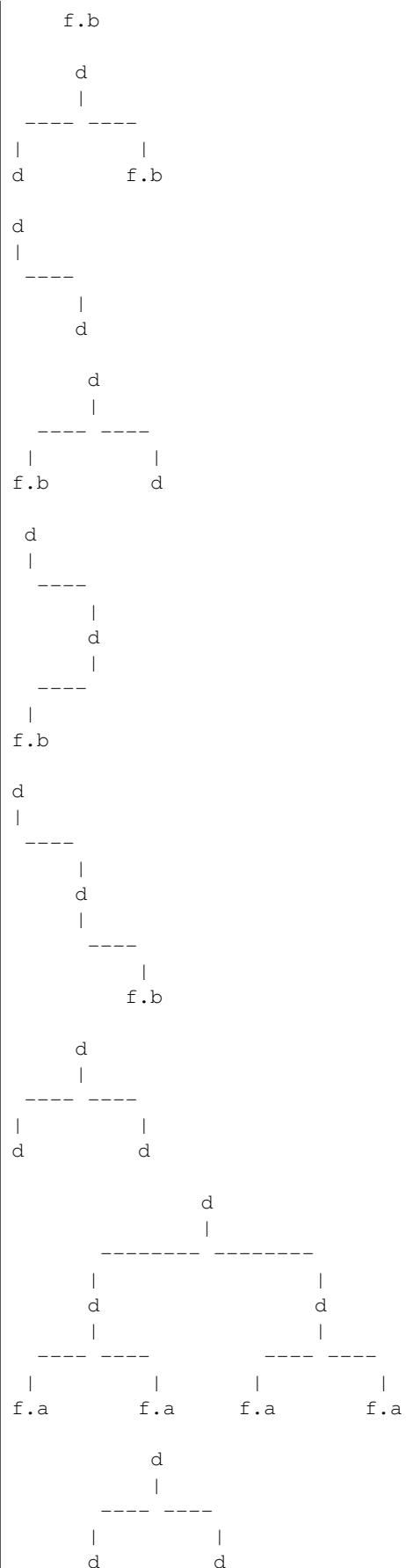
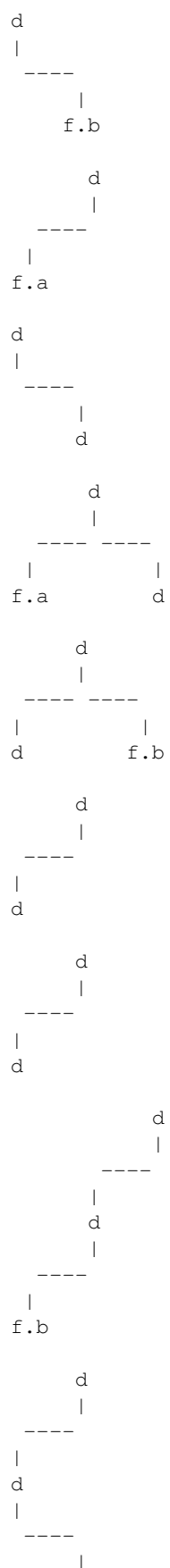
a

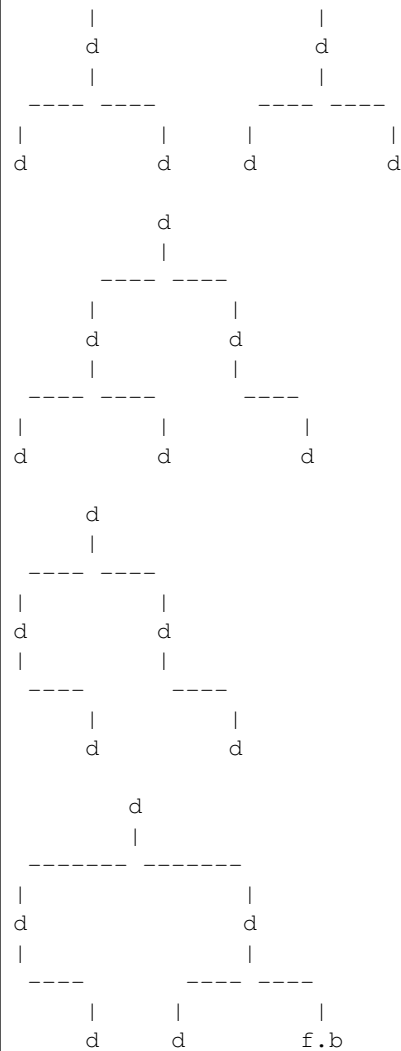
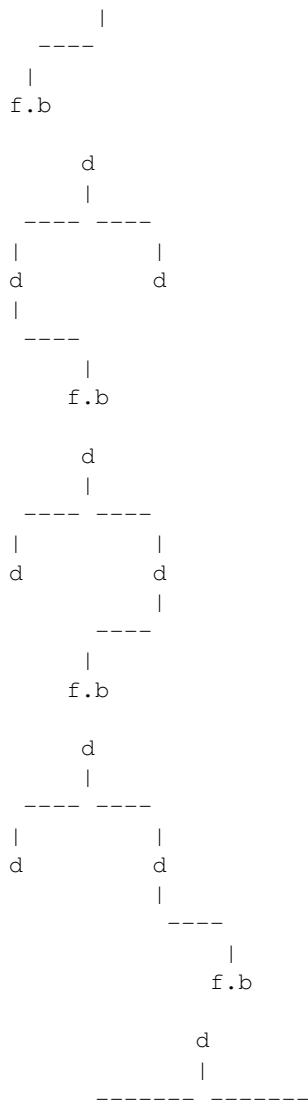




## Exemple de sortida 1







## Exemple d'entrada 2

INLINEFORMAT

png

fotos(antigues(familia(pau.jpg,nuria.png),amics(joel.jpeg)),noves(familia(casa,vacances(roma.bmp

bmp

fotos(antigues(familia(pau.jpg,nuria.png),amics(joel.jpeg)),noves(familia(casa,vacances(roma.bmp

jpeg

fotos(antigues(familia(pau.jpg,nuria.png),amics(joel.jpeg)),noves(familia(casa,vacances(roma.bmp

gif

fotos(antigues(familia(pau.jpg,nuria.png),amics(joel.jpeg)),noves(familia(casa,vacances(roma.bmp

cc

programes(ordenacio(lents(bubble.cc,insertion.cc),rapids(mergesort.cc)),recorregut(profunditat(p

cc

programes(ordenacio(lents(bubble.cc,insertion.cc),rapids(mergesort.cc)),recorregut(profunditat(p

hh

programes(ordenacio(lents(bubble.cc,insertion.cc),rapids(mergesort.cc)),recorregut(profunditat(p

a

f.a

a

f.b

a

d

b

d

a

d(f.a,f.a)

b

d(f.a,f.a)

a

d(f.a,f.b)

b

d(f.a,f.b)

a

d(f.a,d)

b

d(f.a,d)

a

d(f.b)

b

d(d,f.b)

a

d(d(f.a,f.a),f.a)



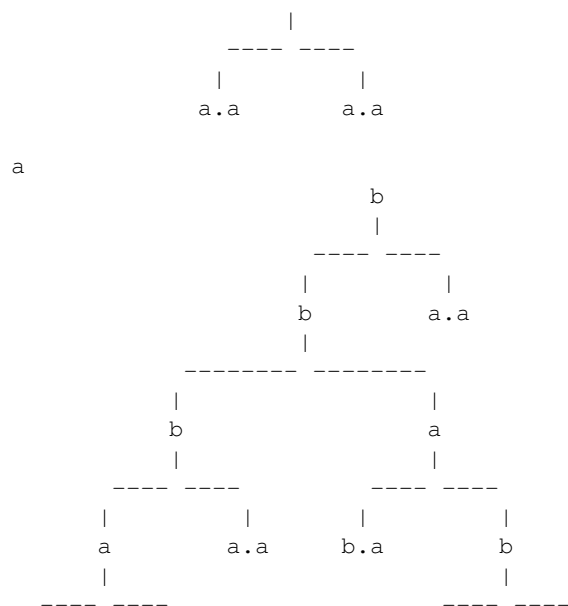
### Exemple d'entrada 3

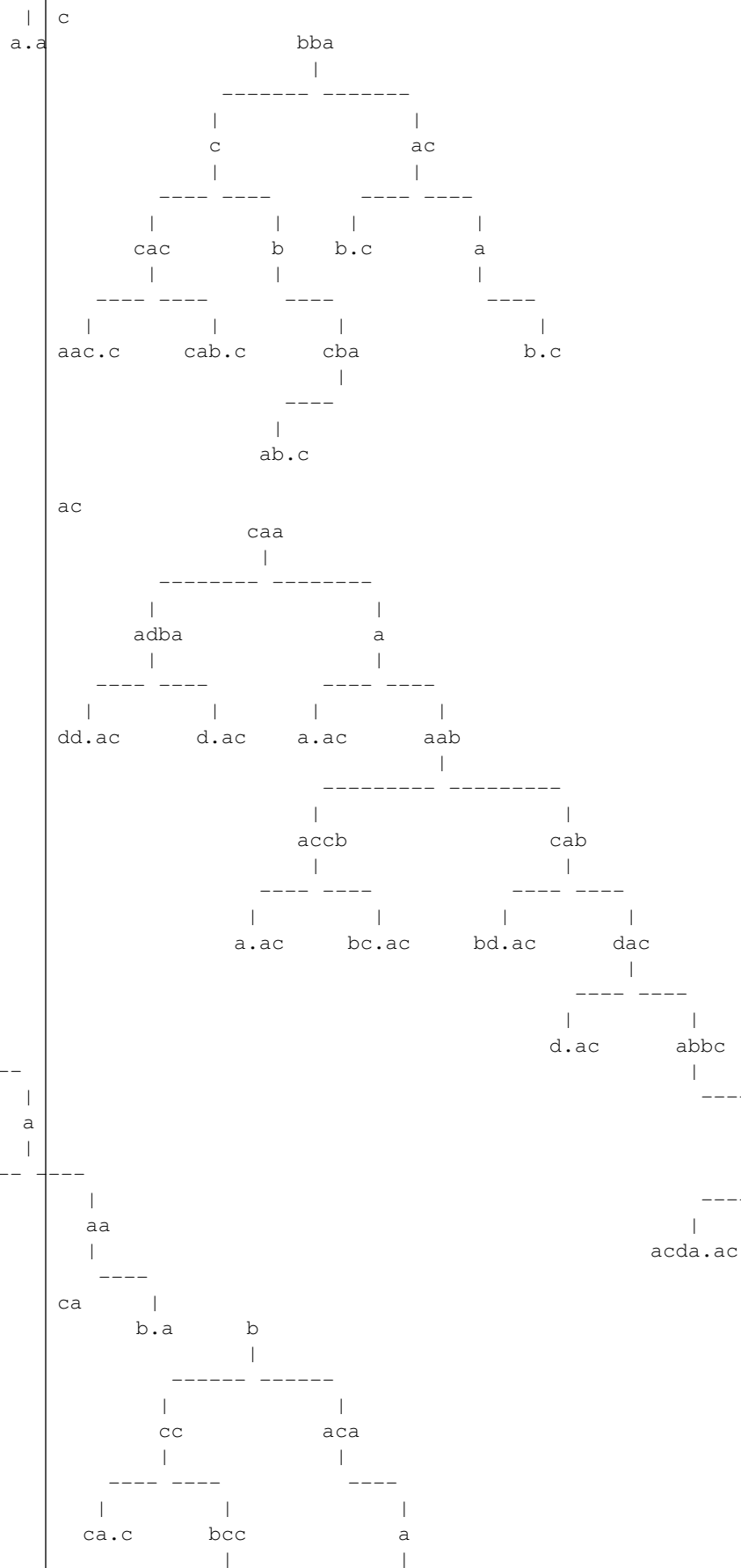
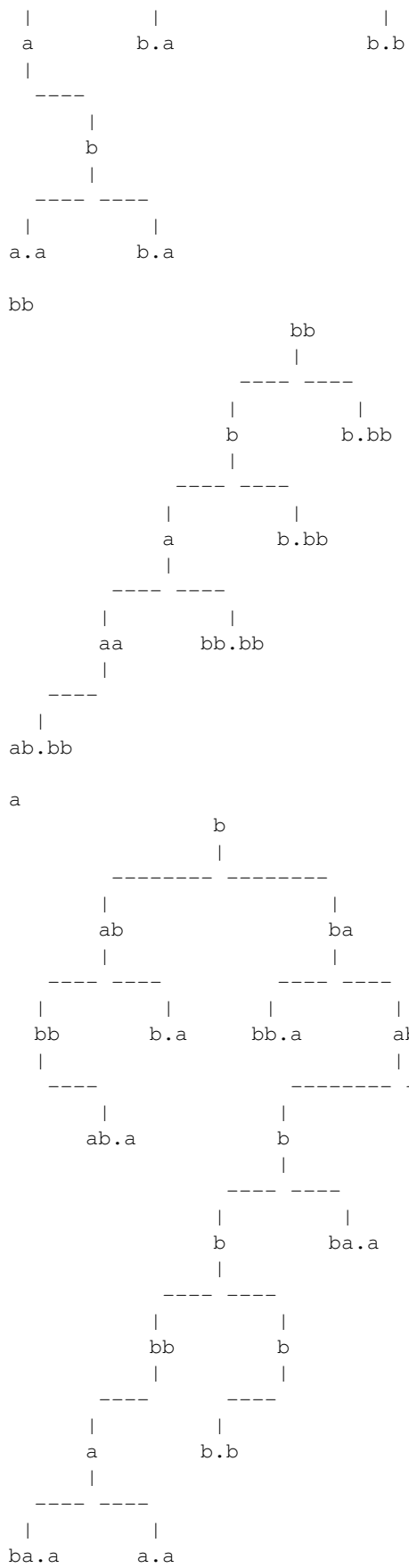
```

graph TD
    a --> b
    b --> a1[a]
    b --> a2[a]
    a1 --> ba[b.a]
    a1 --> aa[a.a]
    a2 --> ba2[b.a]
    a2 --> a3[a]
    a3 --> b[a]
    a3 --> aa2[a.a]
    b --> a4[a]
    b --> bb[b.b]

```

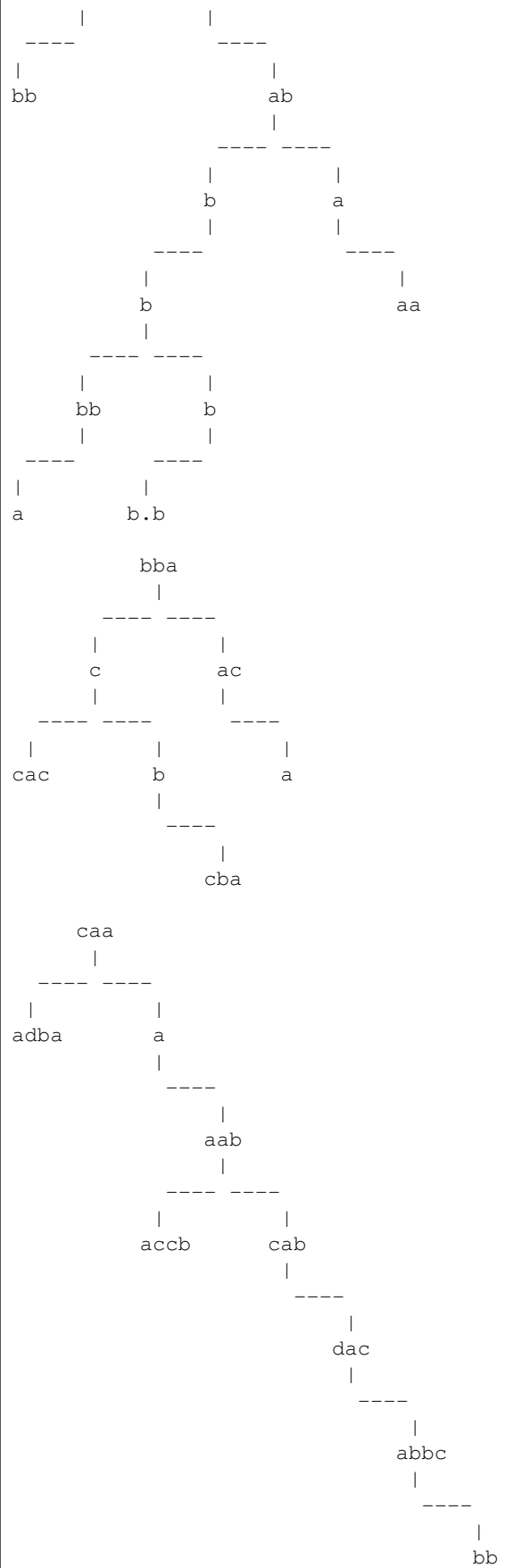
```
fotos (antigues (familia (pau.jpg, ), amics (joel.jpeg, )), nov
fotos (antigues (familia (pau.jpg, nuria.png), amics (joel.jp
fotos (antigues (familia (pau.jpg, nuria.png), amics), nov
fotos (antigues (familia (pau.jpg, nuria.png), amics (joel.jp
programes (ordenacio (lents, rapids), recorregut (profundita
programes (ordenacio (lents, rapids), recorregut (profundita
programes (ordenacio (lents (bubble.cc, insertion.cc), rapic
)
f.b
d
d
d
d(f.a, f.a)
d(, f.b)
d(f.a, )
d(, d)
d(f.a, d)
d(d, f.b)
d(d, )
d(d, )
d(d(f.b, ), )
d(d(, f.b), )
d(d, f.b)
d(, d)
d(f.b, d)
d(, d(f.b, ))
d(, d(, f.b))
d(d, d)
d(d(f.a, f.a), d(f.a, f.a))
d(d(f.b, ), d)
d(d(, f.b), d)
d(d, d(f.b, ))
d(d, d(, f.b))
d(d(d, d), d(d, d))
d(d(d, d), d(, d))
d(d(, d), d(, d))
d(d(, d), d(d, f.b))
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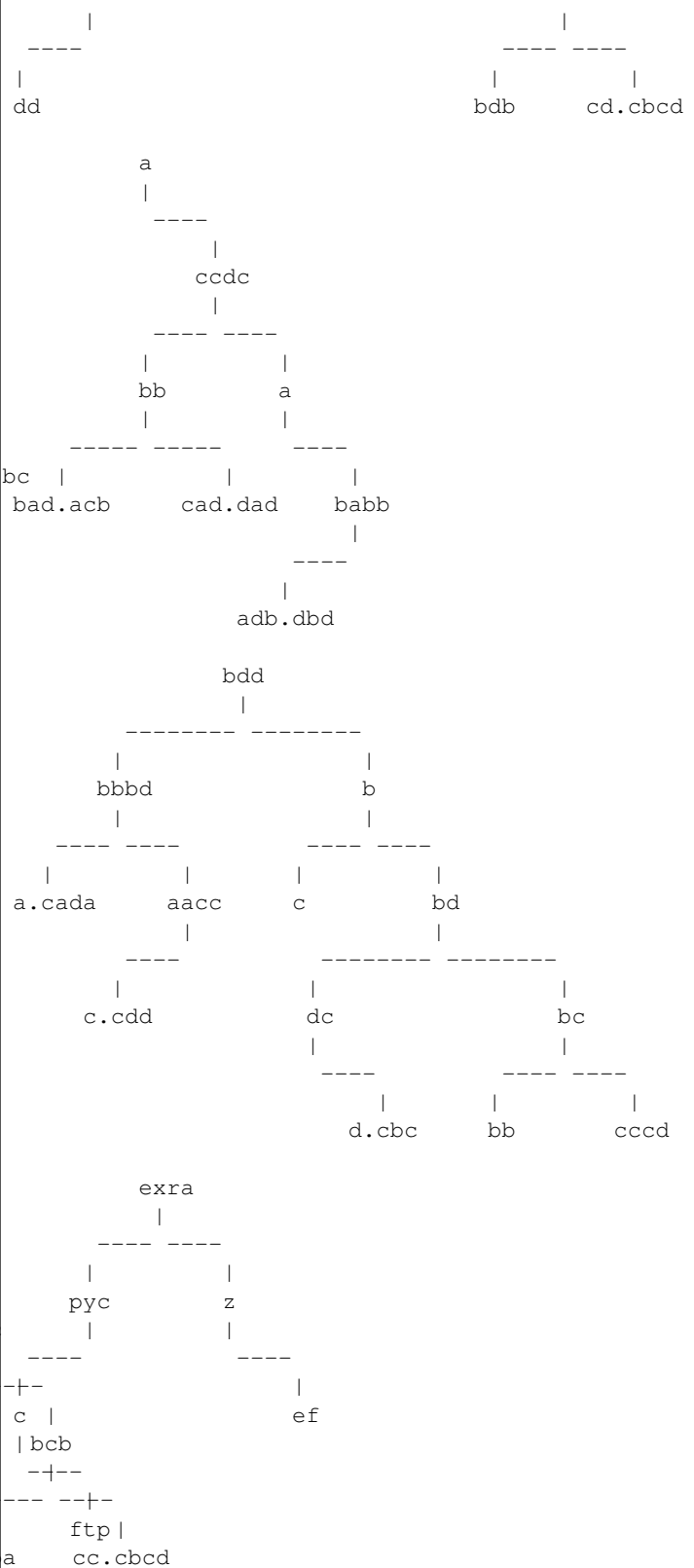






The diagram illustrates the derivation of the string 'abba' from the start symbol 'S'. The root node 'S' branches into 'a' and 'b'. The 'b' branch further expands into 'b', 'bb', 'bba', 'bbba', and 'bbbaa'. The 'a' branch expands into 'a', 'aa', 'baa', and 'abba'. The final string 'abba' is derived from the 'baa' branch of 'a' and the 'bb' branch of 'b'.




$$\begin{aligned} & a \\ & b(b(b(a(a(b(a,a,b,a)),b,a),a,a),a(b,a,b(b,b,a,a))),a,a) \\ & bb \\ & bb(b(a(aa(ab.bb),bb.bb),b.bb),b.bb) \\ & a)) \end{aligned}$$

<pre> a b(ab(bb(,ab.a),b.a),ba(bb.a,ab(b(bb(a(ba.a,a.a),b(b.b),),ba.a),a(ba.a,aa(,b.a)))) c bba(c(cac(aac.c,cab.c),b(,cba(ab.c,)),ac(b.c;a(,b.c))),a(,b(b.b,)),) ac caa(adba(dd.ac,d.ac),a(a.ac,aab(accb(a.ac,bc.ac),cab(bd.ac,dac(d.ac,abbc(,bb(acda.ac,))) ca b(cc(ca.c,bcc(aac.ac,)),aca(,a(aab(cc(bac(cc.ca,aaa.cbb),ab.a),ac.ac),a(cca.a,c.bc)))) by gy(,o(,iq.by)) cc cb(ab(acad.cdad,cd.cc),bcbd(aab.cc,bb.cdad),dc(cc(dbbb(cca(dd(cc.bd,bdcc.bd),),bbcd.cbcd),c(ba.bd,daac.cbcd),cbc(a.bd,bcb(dcba(bdb,bcaa.bd, bd dc(cc(dbbb(cca(dd(cc.bd,bdcc.bd),),bbcd.cbcd),c(ba.bd,daac.cbcd),cbc(a.bd,bcb(dcba(bdb,bcaa.bd,extra(pyc(c(,ftp),),z(,ef))) bdb a(,ccdc(bb(bad.acb,cad.dad),a(,babb(adb.dbd,badc.bdb))) bcaa bdd(bbbd(a.cada,aacc(c.cdd,dba.bcaa)),b(d(bd.bcaa,baa.bcaa),bd(dc(,d.cbc),bc(bb(c.bcaa,),cccd(dd r extra(pyc(c(rre.r,ftp(,vu.r)),wmxn.r),z(u.r,ef(oi.r,k.r))) </pre>	<h3>Exemple de sortida 4</h3> <pre> b(a,a(,a(b(a,b.b),))) b(b(a(a(,b),),),a(,b(b.b,)),) bb(b(a(aa,),),) b(ab(bb,),ba(,ab(b(bb(a,bb(b,b))))) bba(c(cac,b(,cba)),ac(,a)) caa(adba,a(aab(accb,cab(dac(,abbc(,bb(acda,a(,a)))))) bba(c(cac,b(,cba)),ac(,a)) caa(adba,a(aab(accb,cab(dac(,abbc(,bb))))) b(cc(ca.c,bcc(aac.ac,)),aca(,a(aab(cc(bac(cc.ca,aaa.cbb),ab.a),ac.ac),a(cca.a,c.bc)))) b(cc(ca.c,bcc(aac.ac,)),aca(,a(aab(cc(bac(,aaa.cbb),ab gy(,o) cb(ab(acad.cdad,),bcbd(,bb.cdad)) dc(cc(dbbb(cca(dd,),bbcd.cbcd),c(,daac.cbcd)),cbc(,bcb a(,ccdc(bb(bad.acb,cad.dad),a(,babb(adb.dbd,))) bdd(bbbd(a.cada,aacc(c.cdd,)),b(c,bd(dc(,d.cbc),bc(bb, extra(pyc(c(,ftp),),z(,ef))) </pre>
--	---

## Observació

La vostra funció i subfuncions que creu han de treballar només amb arbres. Heu de trobar una solució **RECURSIVA** del problema. Avaluació sobre 10 punts:

- Solució lenta: 5 punts.
- solució ràpida: 10 punts.

## Informació del problema

Autoria: PRO2

Generació: 2026-01-25T14:30:59.705Z

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