Group 10

J symbol (hash):   **,**

Monadic case:

Name: *ravel (list)*
Rank: _ (infinity/unbounded) – applies to entire array
Definition: **,** **y** converts an array into its list of elements.

Please also include *explanations* for your answers to some of the following questions:
What is the result when y is a scalar, vector, or a matrix?
What is the difference between list of a scalar (e.g., ,10) and a scalar (10) ?

Dyadic case:

Name: *append*
Rank: _ (left); _ (right) – applies to the entire array on the left and right
Definition (simple): **x , y** joins array y to the end of array x.
Definition (complete): **x , y** joins array y to the end of array x after:
   1. reshaping atomic arguments – if either x or y arguments is an atom, then the atomic argument is reshaped to the shape of the items of the other argument;
   2. prependent unit (length 1) axes until x and y have the same rank;
   3. padding with fill elements until the items of x and y have the same shape.
The fill element is 0 for numeric arrays, space for literal arrays, and empty box for box arrays.

Please also include *explanations* for your answers to some of the following questions:
What is the result when x is a vector and y is a vector (e.g., 'abc' , 'xyz')?
What is the result when x is a scalar and y is a matrix (e.g., 9 , i.2 3)?
What is the result when x is a vector and y is a matrix (e.g., 10 20 30 40 50 , i.2 3)?