👤 2021级微电子科学与工程 陈艺豪 我的机构 导入研究生教务数据 在线课程平台操作指南 导入本科教务数据 自行注册课程 课程内容 C 🚊 课程内容 函数语言程序设计 (SOFT0031132208.01.202 2-20231) Lambda演算部分ppt 课程主页 课程内容 中文讲义 交流互动 学习小组 直播课堂 **Software Foundations** 课程公告 课程消息 2022年10月8日线上课程录制 我的成绩 主题: 函数语言程序设计 工具 日期: 2022-10-08 12:07:56 录制文件: https://meeting.tencent.com/v2/cloud-record/share?id=8321413f-7b24-4ead-aba2-0f117e0f4e20&from=3&is-single=true 访问密码: bSuj 函数语言程序设计20221010课程录像-destruct-induction.mp4 本视频任课教师设置为不允许下载,未经许可,请不要对该教学视频进行下载、录音、录像和传播。 函数语言程序设计20221017-Lists.mp4 本视频任课教师设置为不允许下载,未经许可,请不要对该教学视频进行下载、录音、录像和传播。 复习题 函数语言程序设计20221024Polymorphism.mp4 本视频任课教师设置为不允许下载,未经许可,请不要对该教学视频进行下载、录音、录像和传播。 函数语言程序设计-OCaml 20221212.mp4 本视频任课教师设置为不允许下载,未经许可,请不要对该教学视频进行下载、录音、录像和传播。 OCaml.pdf 函数语言程序设计 20221219 OCaml.mp4 本视频任课教师设置为不允许下载,未经许可,请不要对该教学视频进行下载、录音、录像和传播。 作业1(9.5) **练习 1.4.** 令 ST(M) 为 λ -项 M 的所有子项的集合,并假设 M 是其自身的 一个子项。利用结构归纳的方式定义函数 $ST(\cdot)$ 。例如, $ST(\lambda x.xy) = \{\lambda x.xy, xy, x, y\}.$ 练习 1.6. 比较如下四个表达式的异同,说明重命名和替换操作的不同之处。 $(\lambda y.xy)\{y/x\},$ $(\lambda x.xy)[y/x],$ $(\lambda x.xy)\{y/x\},$ $(\lambda y.xy)[y/x]$. 作业2(9.20) 练习 1.6. 下面四个项是否都能归约到范式: (1) $(\lambda xy.x)(\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.xx)$ (2) $(\lambda xy.x)((\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.xx))$ (3) $(\lambda x.x)(\lambda y.yyy)(\lambda xy.x)$ (4) $(\lambda fx.fxx)(\lambda xy.y)y$ 练习 1.18. 斯科特数 ($Scott\ numerals$) 是对自然数的另一种编码。 • 数字零 $\mathbf{Z} := \lambda z \cdot \lambda s \cdot z$ • 后继函数 $\mathbf{S} := \lambda n. \lambda z. \lambda s. s. n$ • 模式匹配 $\mathbf{caseN} := \lambda n. \lambda u. \lambda f. n u f$ 斯科特编码的自然数有下列形式的范式: one := $\lambda z.\lambda s. s. \mathbf{Z}$ two := $\lambda z.\lambda s. s$ one three := $\lambda z.\lambda s. s.$ two 为得到斯科特编码的加法,我们注意到 $\mathbf{add}\,n\,m=\mathbf{caseN}\,n\,m\,(\lambda n'.\,\mathbf{S}\,(\mathbf{add}\,n'\,m))$ 验证这个等式成立,并借助一个不动点写出用 λ -项表示的加法函数。 作业3(9.26) 1. 为下面这个类型判断构造一棵推导树。 $\vdash \lambda f^{A \to A} x^A . f(f(fx)) : (A \to A) \to A \to A$ 练习 2.3. 根据下面定义的 food 类型,定义一个函数 vegetarian,使得 vegetarian f 返回 true 当且仅当 f 是除了 steak 之外的食物。 Inductive fruit : Type := | apple | pear. Inductive food : Type := | rice | steak | dessert (f : fruit). 作业4(10.8) 1. 定义函数gtb, 使得gtb n m 返回布尔值 true当且仅当 n > m。至少用两种方法定义这个函数。 2. 证明如下性质。 Theorem plus_1_l': forall n m o: nat, $n = m \rightarrow m = o \rightarrow 1 + n = S$ o. 作业5(10.10) 完成下面四个性质的证明。提示:建议按照给定的次序完成。 1. Theorem plus_n_Sm : ∀ n m : nat, S (n + m) = n + (S m)Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 2. Theorem add_shuffle3 : ∀ n m p : nat, n + (m + p) = m + (n + p)Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 3. Theorem mul_nSm : forall nm: nat, n + n * m = n * Sm. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 4. Theorem mul_comm : ∀ m n : nat, $m \times n = n \times m$. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 作业6(10.18) 1. Complete the following definition of alternate, which interleaves two lists into one, alternating between elements taken from the first list and elements from the second. Fixpoint alternate (l₁ l₂ : natlist) : natlist (* REPLACE THIS LINE WITH ":= _your_definition_ ." *). Admitted. Example test_alternate1: alternate [1;2;3] [4;5;6] = [1;4;2;5;3;6]. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. Example test_alternate2: alternate [1] [4;5;6] = [1;4;5;6]. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. Example test_alternate3: alternate [1;2;3] [4] = [1;4;2;3]. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 2. 假设我们用列表来表示集合, 定义函数 inter使得 (inter I1 I2)的结果为I1和I2这两个集合的交集。 作业7(10.24) 1. 定义函数max使得(max L)返回类型为natoption: 当自然数列表L为空时返回None, 否责返回Some n, 其中n为L中最大元素。 练习 2.29. 定义函数 maxPair, 把输入的一个自然数列表中最大的奇数和偶 数找出来,组成一个二元组作为返回值。如果列表中没有奇数或偶数,则用 0 替代。例如, Example test_maxPair1: maxPair [1;2;5;4;8;10;3] = (5, 10). Proof. reflexivity. Qed. Example test_maxPair2: maxPair [2;4] = (0, 4). Proof. reflexivity. Qed. 3. Theorem rev_app_distr: ∀ X (l₁ l₂ : list X), rev $(l_1 ++ l_2) = rev l_2 ++ rev l_1$. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 4. Theorem rev_involutive : ∀ X : Type, ∀ l : list X, rev (rev l) = l. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 作业8 (10.31) 1. The function map maps a list X to a list Y using a function of type $X \rightarrow Y$. We can define a similar function, $flat_map$, which maps a list X to a list Y using a function \dagger of type $X \rightarrow List Y$. Your definition should work by 'flattening' the results of \dagger , like so: flat_map (fun $n \Rightarrow [n; n+1; n+2]$) [1;5;10] = [1; 2; 3; 5; 6; 7; 10; 11; 12]. Fixpoint flat_map { X Y: Type} (f: X \rightarrow list Y) (l: list X) : list Y (* REPLACE THIS LINE WITH ":= _your_definition_ ." *). Admitted. Example test_flat_map1: flat_map (fun $n \rightarrow [n; n; n]$) [1;5;4] = [1; 1; 1; 5; 5; 5; 4; 4; 4]. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 2. 定义函数changelist使得(changelist L)返回一个新列表,把自然数列表L中所有的奇数扩大3倍,偶数扩大2倍。 Example test: changelist [1;2;3;4;5;6] = [3; 4; 9; 8; 15; 12]. 3. 定义函数sumPair使得(sumPair L)返回一对元素,前一个为自然数列表L中所有奇数的和,后一个为L中所有偶数的和。 Example test_sumPair : sumPair [1;2;3;4;5] = (9,6). 4. 假设我们用列表代表集合,L为一个集合的集合,且所有集合中的元素在自然数0和n之间,定义函数bigInter使得(bigInter L n)返回L中所有元素的交集。 Example test_bigInter: bigInter [[1;3;5]; [2;3;7;6;5]; [3;9;8;5]] 10 = [3;5]. 作业9 (11.7) 1. Theorem or_commut : forall P Q : Prop, $P \lor Q \rightarrow Q \lor P$. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 2. Theorem not_both_true_and_false : ∀ P : Prop, $\neg (P \land \neg P)$. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 3. Theorem or_distributes_over_and : ∀ P Q R : Prop, $P \vee (Q \wedge R) \rightarrow (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$ Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 4. Theorem or_distributes_over_and' : ∀ P Q R : Prop, $(P \lor Q) \land (P \lor R) \rightarrow P \lor (Q \land R)$. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 作业10(11.14) 1. Theorem dist_exists_or : ∀ (X:Type) (P Q : X → Prop), $(\exists x, P x \lor Q x) \leftrightarrow (\exists x, P x) \lor (\exists x, Q x).$ Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 2. Inductively define a relation CE such that (CE m n) holds iff m and n are two consecutive even numbers with m smaller than n. Example test_CE : CE 4 6. Proof. (* Fill in here *) Admitted. 3. Theorem CE_SS: forall n m, CE (S (S n)) (S (S m)) -> CE n m. Proof. (* Fill in here *) Admitted. 4. Theorem In_app_iff : ∀ A l l' (a:A), In a $(l++l') \leftrightarrow In a l \vee In a l'$. Proof. intros A l. induction l as [|a' l' IH]. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 5. Drawing inspiration from In, write a recursive function All stating that some property P holds of all elements of a list 1. To make sure your definition is correct, prove the All_In lemma below. (Of course, your definition should *not* just restate the left-hand side of All_In.) Fixpoint All $\{T : Type\} (P : T \rightarrow Prop) (l : list T) : Prop$ (* REPLACE THIS LINE WITH ":= _your_definition_ ." *). Admitted. Theorem All_In : \forall T (P: T \rightarrow Prop) (l: list T), $(\forall x, In x l \rightarrow P x) \leftrightarrow$ All P l. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 作业11 (11.21) 1. Theorem ev_sum : \forall n m, ev n \rightarrow ev m \rightarrow ev (n + m). (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 2. Lemma le_trans : \forall m n o, m \leq n \rightarrow n \leq o \rightarrow m \leq o. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 3. Example reg_exp_ex3 : [0;1;0;1] = Star(App (Char 0) (Char 1)). Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 4. Lemma MUnion': ∀ T (s : list T) (re1 re2 : reg_exp T), s =~ re₁ v s =~ re₂ → s =~ Union re₁ re₂. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 作业12 (11.30) 1. Construct a proof object for the following proposition. Definition conj_disj : forall P Q R, $(P /\ Q) /\ (P /\ R) \rightarrow P /\ (Q /\ R)$ (* REPLACE THIS LINE WITH ":= _your_definition_ ." *) . Admitted. 2. Complete this proof without using the induction tactic. plus_one_r' + 1 Theorem nat, Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 3. Theorem lt_trans': transitive lt. Proof. (* Prove this by induction on evidence that m is less than o. *) unfold lt. unfold transitive. intros n m o Hnm Hmo. induction Hmo as [| m' Hm'o]. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 4. Lemma rsc_trans : \forall (X:Type) (R: relation X) (x y z : X), clos_refl_trans_1n R x y → clos_refl_trans_1n R y z → clos_refl_trans_1n R x z. Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 作业13(12.5) Since the optimize_0plus transformation doesn't change the value of aexps, we should be able to apply it to all the aexps that appear in a bexp without changing the bexps and prove it is sound. Use the tacticals we've bexp's value. Write a function that performs this transformation on learned to make the proof as elegant as possible. optimize_0plus_b Fixpoint (b : bexp (* REPLACE THIS LINE WITH ":= _your_definition_ ." *). Admitted. optimize_0plus_b_sound Theorem (optimize_0plus_b beval b. beval Proof. (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted. 作业14(12.12) 先定义一个类型person,记录一个人的姓名和年龄。定义函数maxage,求一列人中年龄最大的那位。例如, maxage [{name = "John"; age = 19}; {name = "Bob"; age = 20}; {name = "David"; age = 18}];; (* - : person = {name = "Bob"; age = 20} *) 作业15(12.19) 1. 定义函数split使得(split I x)返回一对列表,其中一个包含l中所有小于x的元素,另一包含l中其它元素。例如, partition [2; 5; 1; 7; 3; 9; 3; 0; 10] 5 ;; -: int list * int list = ([2; 1; 3; 3; 0], [5; 7; 9; 10]) 2. 利用上面的split函数实现对一个列表进行快速排序。例如, quicksort [2; 5; 1; 7; 3; 9; 3; 0; 10];; -: int list = [0; 1; 2; 3; 3; 5; 7; 9; 10]