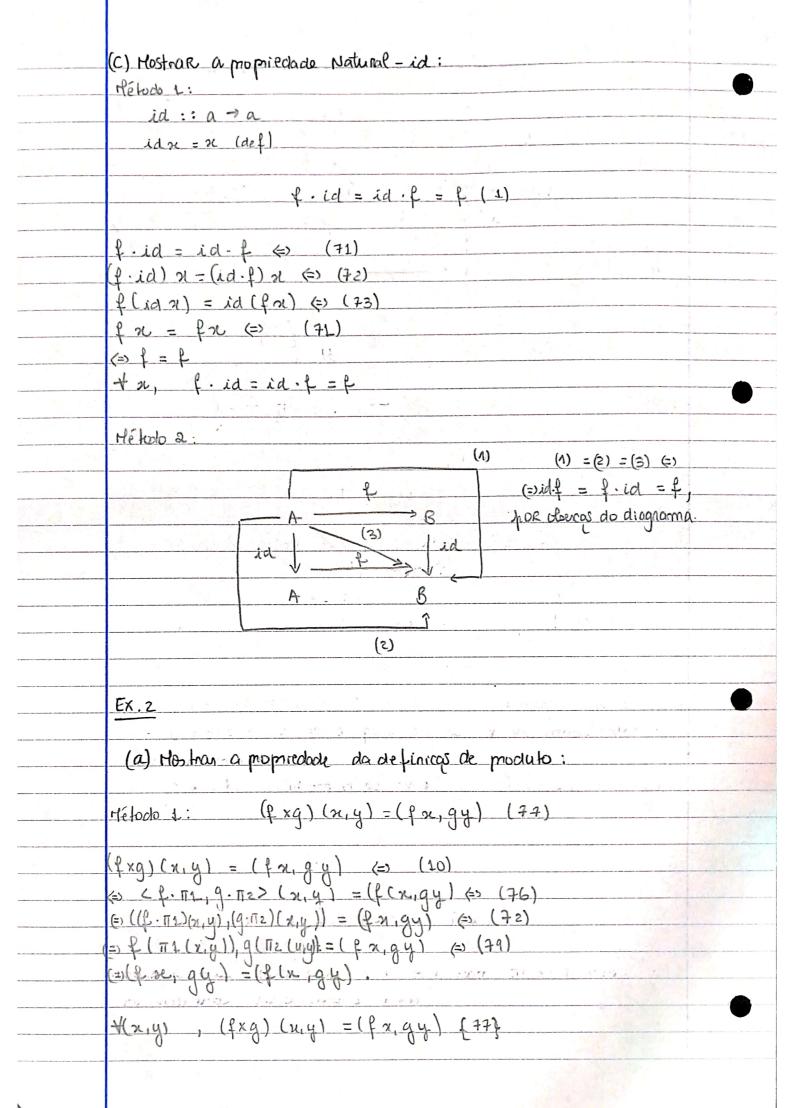
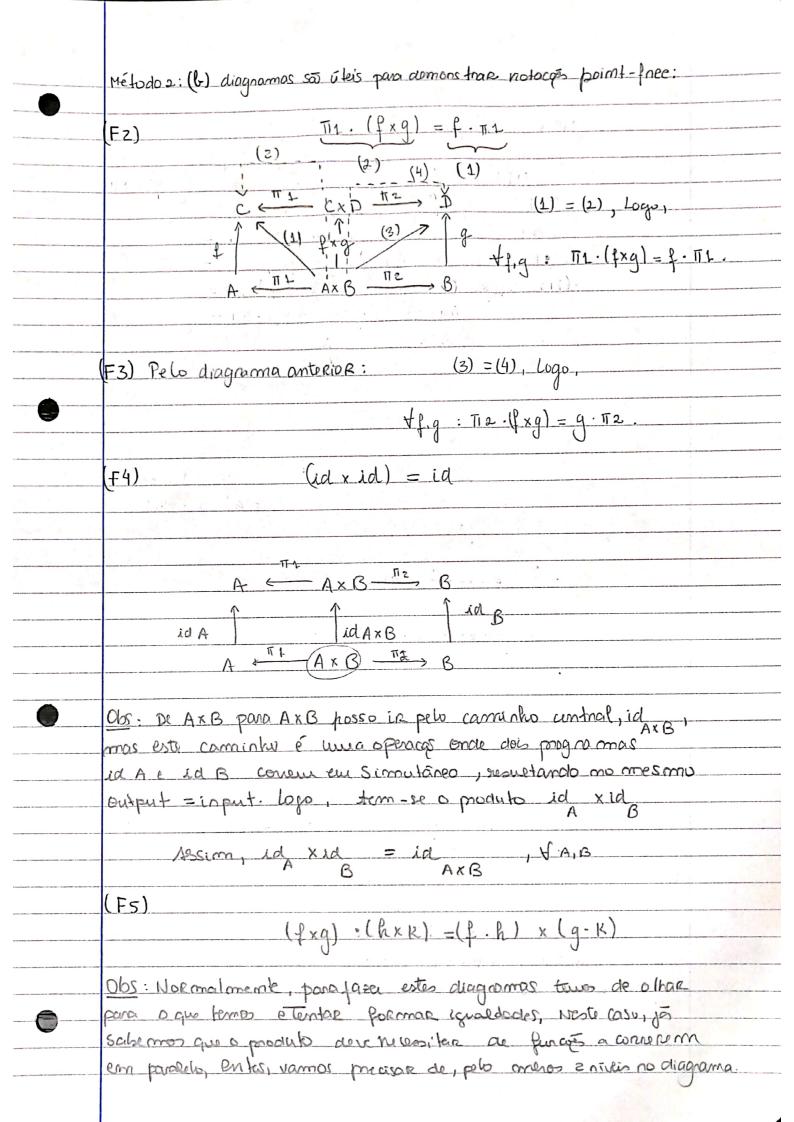
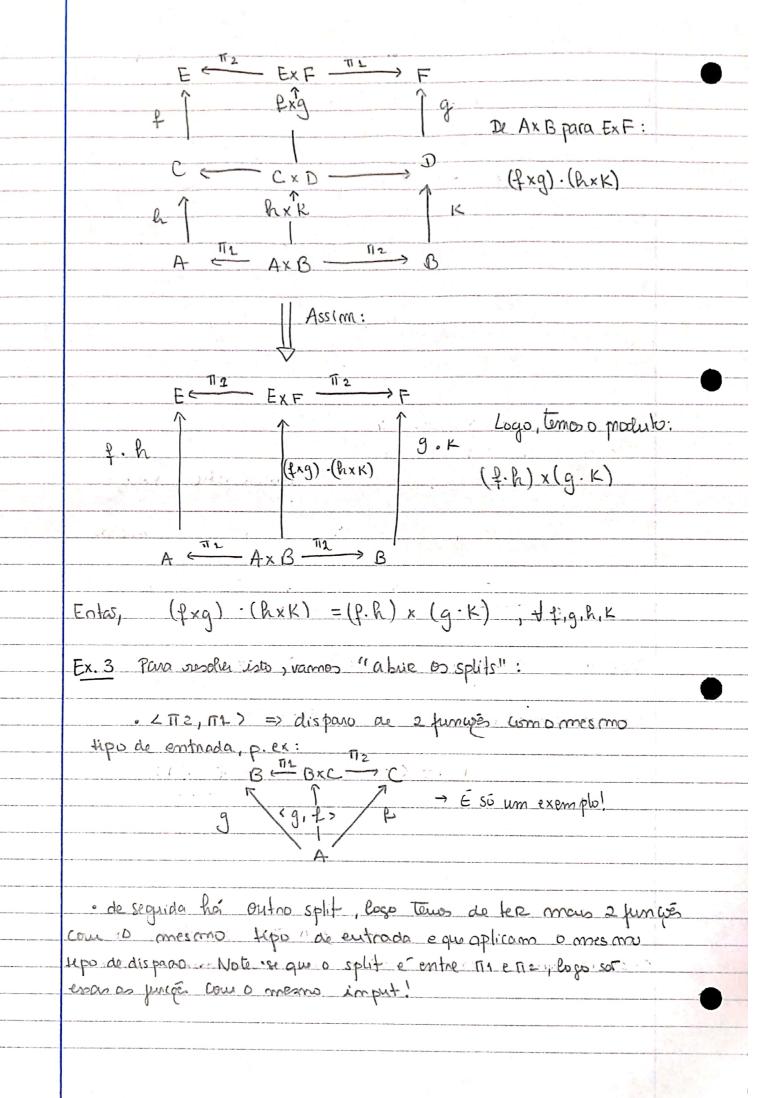
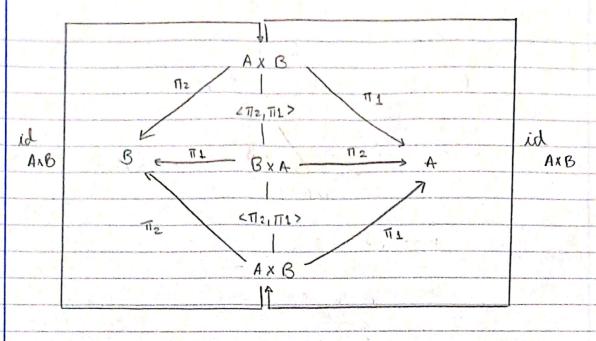
Resoluçar dos exercícios propostos - Ficha L: Ex. 1 $(f \cdot g) n = f(gn)$ (a) Palular a com posta para os casos seguintes: i) $(f \cdot g) x = f(g \circ c) = f(n+1) = 2 * (n+1) = 2n + 2$ ii) (f.g) x = f (gx) = f (2 * x) = succ (2 * x) = (2 * x) + 1 iii) (f.g) n = f (gn) = f (length 21) = succ (length 21) = = (length 21) + 1. iv) (f.g) n = f(gn) = f(g(xy)) = f(n+y) = = (succ · (2*))(n+y) = succ [2*(n+y)] = succ (2*x+2*y) = - (2*x+2*y)+1 = (2x+2y)+1 = (2(n+y))+1 (b) Mostran a propriedade de associatividade entre compostas: $(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (q \cdot h)$ (2) Mélodo 1: $(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h) \implies (71)$ $(f \cdot g) \cdot h \approx = (f \cdot (g \cdot h)) \approx (=) (72)$ $(f \cdot g) (h \times) = (f \cdot (g \cdot h) \times) (=) def ou (72)$ $(=) f (g (h \times)) = f ((g \cdot h) \times) (=) def ou (72)$ $(=) f (g (h \times)) = f (g (h \times))$ $\forall x, (f-g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h) \{2\}$ (1) = (2) (=)Método 2: $C \longrightarrow D \quad f \cdot (g \cdot k) = (f \cdot g) \cdot k$ (2)









Ex. 4

0

· q = < id x 111, 172. 172>

 $(A \times B) \leftarrow (A \times B) \times C \longrightarrow A(B \times C)$ $(A \times B) \leftarrow (A \times B) \times C \longrightarrow A(B \times C)$ $(A \times B) \leftarrow (A \times B) \times C \longrightarrow A(B \times C)$ $(A \times B) \leftarrow (A \times B) \times C \longrightarrow A(B \times C)$ $(A \times B) \leftarrow (A \times B) \times C \longrightarrow A(B \times C)$ $(A \times B) \times C \longrightarrow A(B \times$

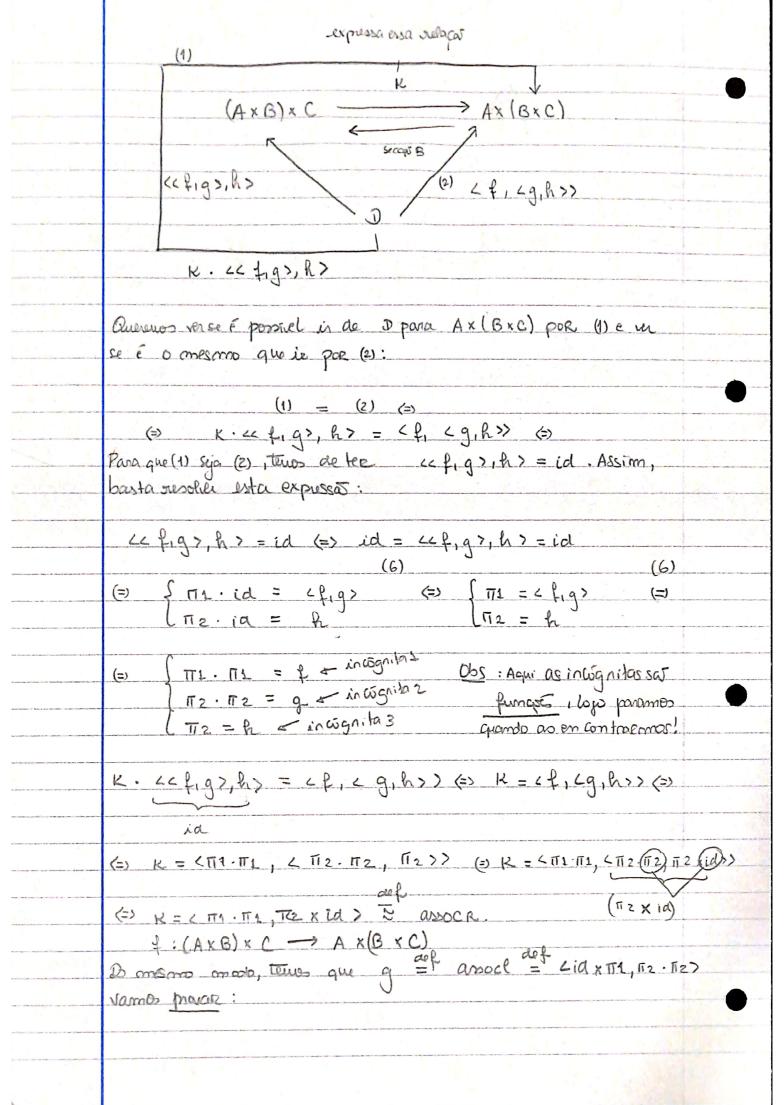
Second A: Provae que (AXB) X C ~ AX(BXC)

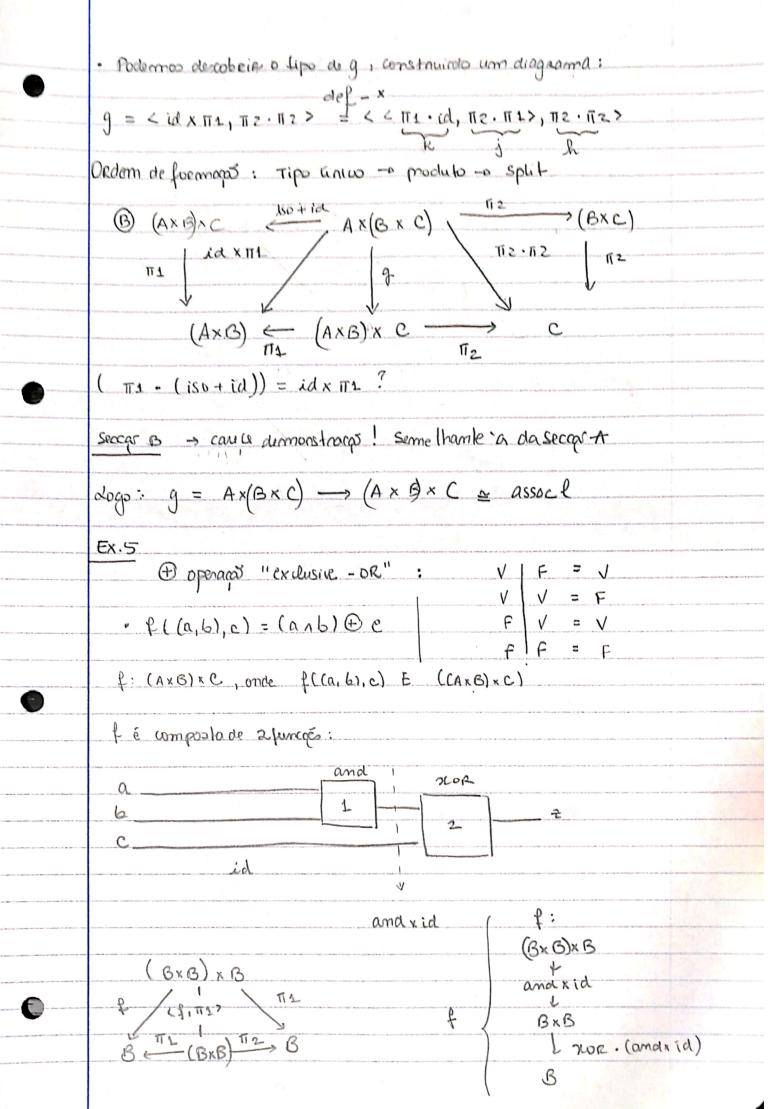
No fundo, sabemos que o operados produto tem como definiras

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{def} \\ \text{fxg} = \langle \text{f.} \pi_1, \text{g.} \pi_2 \rangle \Leftrightarrow (71) \\ \text{fxg} \propto = \langle \text{f.} \pi_1, \text{g.} \pi_2 \rangle \langle \text{sc,y} \rangle \\ \\ \text{l} \end{array}$$

typo C Typo AxB

Como só podemos demonstrar com expressos (função), temos de arranjar um diagnoma com enas funçãos que expresse are lorgi entre os vários tipos!





```
f: \left( \text{Dat} \times \text{Jog}^* \right)^* \rightarrow \left( \text{Jog} \times \text{Atl}^* \right)^* \rightarrow \left( \text{Atl} \times \text{Dat}^* \right)^*
      f db1 db2 = g (ab1, db2)
 f = unaway g
  uncury: (AXB*) x (BXC*) -D (AXC*)
 Som awied: function a b (2 argumentos)
com awied. function (a, b) (1 argumento)
                   ( Dat x Jog *) * x ( Jog x Alt *) *

| discollect x discollect @
                 (Dat x Jog) * x (Jog x AR+) *
                    (Dat x AH) *
                           (Atl x Dat) *
                           (A+C x Da+ *) *
                                    | map (id x sort)
                         (Atl x Dat *) =
                         (A+l » Dat ») +
2010, g = comporta de todas estas função.
          q = f . e . d . c . b . a
```

Revisto de algums exercicos: Ex.4 . Resolver o exercicio em diagramas individuais e in expandindo, de undo a obter o diagrama genérico. 1. \= < \(\pi_1 \cdot \pi_1 \), \(\pi_2 \times \lambda \cdot \cdot \lambda \cdot \lambda \cdot \lambda \cdot \cdot \lambda \cdot \c TI2 xid $-(\beta \times c)$ -9 = < id x 114, 112.112> TI 2. TI 2 111 - (CxB) -Obs: No split, o domenio de ambas as funções tem de sec o mesmo! (1) (AxB) x C ----Tz xid T1. 11 TI 1. (BxC) Ax (Bxc) (2) - (Dx E) x F (DXE) √ T12 x id (DXE) x F (Exf) TIL , F