

10 (Diez)

Examen Parcial de Introducción a los Algoritmos - 18 de Abril d
Comisiones Turno Tarde

18/04/2022

PASIR 1 - TURNO TARDE - INTRO A LOS ALGORITMOS

TOMÁS ACHAUAC - con 4
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1-a) $\text{suma} :: [\text{Char}] \rightarrow [\text{Char}]$

① $\text{suma } [] = []$

$\text{suma } (x:xs) \mid x == 'a' = \text{suma } xs$ (2a)

$\mid \text{otherwise} = x:(\text{suma } xs)$ (2b)

b) $\text{suma } "casa"$

$= \{ (2b) \ x := 'c' \ xs := "asa" \}$

$'c' : (\text{suma } "asa")$

$= \{ (2a) \ x := 'a' \ xs := "sa" \}$

$'c' : (\text{suma } "sa")$

$= \{ (2b) \ x := 's' \ xs := "a" \}$

$'c' : 's' : (\text{suma } "a")$

$= \{ (2a) \ x := 'a' \ xs := [] \}$

$'c' : 's' : (\text{suma } [])$

$= \{ (1) \}$

$'c' : 's' : []$

$= \{ \text{por def. de } [] \}$

$['c', 's']$ lo cual también podría ser escrito como "cs"

2-a) $\text{checksum} :: (\text{Int}, \text{Int}, \text{Int}) \rightarrow [\text{Bool}]$

① $\text{checksum } [] = []$

② $\text{checksum } (a, b, c) : xs = (a+b == c) : (\text{checksum } xs)$

b) EVALUAR $\text{checksum } [(1, 3, 4), (4, 8, 10)]$

$= \{ (2) \ (a, b, c) := (1, 3, 4) \ xs := [(4, 8, 10)] \}$

$((1+3) == 4) : (\text{checksum } [(4, 8, 10)])$

$= \{ (2) \ (a, b, c) := (4, 8, 10) \ xs := [] \}$

$((1+3) == 4) : ((4+8) == 10) : (\text{checksum } [])$

$= \{ (1) \} \text{ (VACUACIÓN)}$

$(4 == 4) : (12 == 10) : []$

$= \{ \text{por evaluación de igualdades} \}$

$\text{True} : \text{False} : []$

$= \{ \text{por def. de } [] \}$

$[\text{True}, \text{False}]$

$\text{Prod1} :: [\text{Int}] \rightarrow \text{Int}$

① $\text{Prod1} [] = 1$

② $\text{Prod1} (x:xs) = x * (\text{Prod1} xs)$

$\text{Prod2} :: [\text{Int}] \rightarrow \text{Int}$

③ $\text{Prod2} [] = 1$

④a $\text{Prod2} (x:xs) \mid x == 0 = 0$

④b $\mid \text{otherwise} = x * (\text{Prod2} xs)$

a) $\text{Prod1} xs = \text{Prod2} xs \rightarrow \text{Hipótesis Inductiva.}$

Veamos el caso base:

$\text{Prod1} [] = \text{Prod2} []$

$\equiv \{ \textcircled{1} \}$

$1 = \text{Prod2} []$

$\equiv \{ \textcircled{3} \}$

$1 = 1$

True

b) Ahora demostramos el caso inductivo:

$\text{Prod1} (x:xs) = \text{Prod2} (x:xs)$

$\equiv \{ \textcircled{2} \mid x = x \quad xs = xs \}$

$x * (\text{Prod1} xs) = \text{Prod2} (x:xs)$

Caso 1 (x == 0):

$\equiv \{ \textcircled{4a} \mid x = x \quad xs = xs \}$

$x * (\text{Prod1} xs) = 0$

$\equiv \{ \text{como } x = 0 \text{ y } \text{Prod1} xs \text{ es un Int,}$

$\text{Sabemos que } \text{cualquier Int} * 0 = 0 \}$

$0 * (\text{Prod1} xs) = 0$

$\equiv \{ \text{Int} * 0 = 0 \}$

$0 = 0$

$\equiv \{ \text{Reflex de } = \}$

True

Caso 2 (otherwise): (x != 0)

$\equiv \{ \textcircled{4b} \mid x = x \quad xs = xs \}$

$x * (\text{Prod1} xs) = x * (\text{Prod2} xs)$

$\equiv \{ \text{HI} \}$

$x * (\text{Prod2} xs) = x * (\text{Prod2} xs)$

$\equiv \{ \text{Reflexividad de } = \}$

True

Obs: Cabe aclarar que en el caso 1 no fue necesario utilizar la hipótesis inductiva ya que la fórmula

del caso 4a no está definida de manera recursiva, por lo que nos queda una multiplicación por cero igualada a

cero, lo cual es True tanto para $0 * (\text{Prod1} xs)$ como para $0 * (\text{Prod2} xs)$, implicando que no es necesario el

reemplazo de $(\text{Prod1} xs)$ por $(\text{Prod2} xs)$.