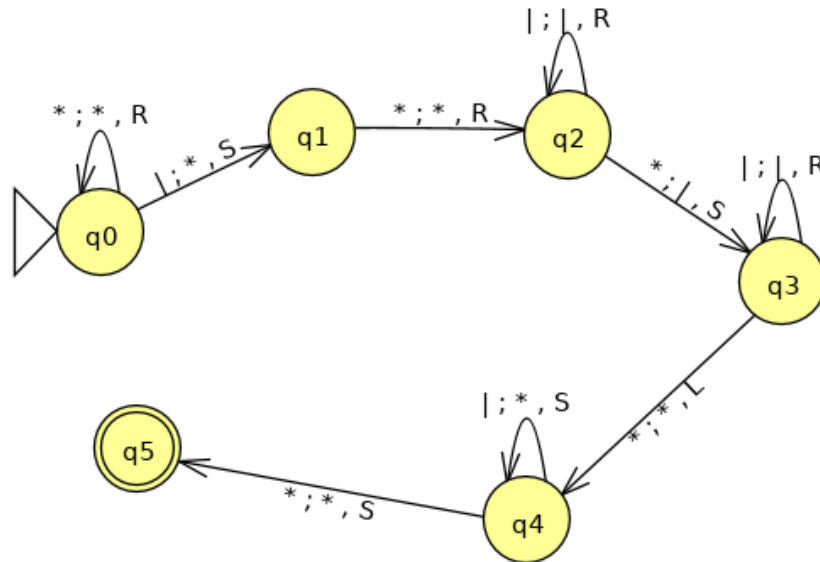


Práctica 3

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1 Máquina de Turing para la Suma de dos Números



2 Función Recursiva de la Suma de 3 Números

Definición

$$suma3Nums = \langle \pi_1^1 \mid \sigma(\pi_3^3) \rangle \langle \langle \pi_1^1 \mid \sigma(\pi_3^3) \rangle (\pi_1^3, \pi_2^3), \pi_3^3 \rangle$$

Ejecución en Octave

```
>> evalrecfunction('sum3nums', 3, 2,1)
sum3nums(3,2,1)
addition(addition( $\pi^3_2, \pi^3_1$ ),  $\pi^3_3$ )(3,2,1)
addition( $\pi^3_2, \pi^3_1$ )(3,2,1)
 $\pi^3_2(3,2,1) = 2$ 

 $\pi^3_1(3,2,1) = 3$ 

addition(2,3)
 $\langle \pi^1_1 \mid \sigma(\pi^3_3) \rangle (2,3)$ 
 $\langle \pi^1_1 \mid \sigma(\pi^3_3) \rangle (2,2)$ 
 $\langle \pi^1_1 \mid \sigma(\pi^3_3) \rangle (2,1)$ 
 $\langle \pi^1_1 \mid \sigma(\pi^3_3) \rangle (2,0)$ 
 $\pi^1_1(2) = 2$ 
 $\sigma(\pi^3_3)(2,0,2)$ 
 $\pi^3_3(2,0,2) = 2$ 

 $\sigma(2) = 3$ 
 $\sigma(\pi^3_3)(2,1,3)$ 
 $\pi^3_3(2,1,3) = 3$ 

 $\sigma(3) = 4$ 
 $\sigma(\pi^3_3)(2,2,4)$ 
 $\pi^3_3(2,2,4) = 4$ 

 $\sigma(4) = 5$ 

 $\pi^3_3(3,2,1) = 1$ 

addition(5,1)
 $\langle \pi^1_1 \mid \sigma(\pi^3_3) \rangle (5,1)$ 
 $\langle \pi^1_1 \mid \sigma(\pi^3_3) \rangle (5,0)$ 
 $\pi^1_1(5) = 5$ 
 $\sigma(\pi^3_3)(5,0,5)$ 
 $\pi^3_3(5,0,5) = 5$ 

 $\sigma(5) = 6$ 
ans = 6
```

3 Programa WHILE de la Suma de 3 Números

```
suma3Nums = (3, s)
s :
1 while X2 ≠ 0 do
2   X1 := X1 + 1;
3   X2 := X2 - 1
4 od
5 while X3 ≠ 0 do
6   X1 := X1 + 1;
7   X3 := X3 - 1
8 od
```
