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1) (OK)

```
type Node of T = tuple
   elem: T
   next: pointer to (Node of T)
end tuple
type Lista of T = pointer to Node of T

proc concat(in/out l: List of T, in l0: List of T)
   var p: pointer to Node of T

p:= l
   while (p->next ≠ Null) do
    p := p->next
   od
   p->next = l0
end proc
```

```
fun index(l: List of T, n: nat) ret e : T
       var p: pointer to Node of T
      p := 1
      \mathbf{for}\; i := 1\; \mathbf{to}\; n\; \mathbf{do}
         p := p - next
      od
      e := p -> e lem
    end fun
    proc take(in/out l: List of T, in n: nat)
      var p: pointer to Node of T
      p := 1
      for i := 1 to n do
         p := p - next
      od
      p->next = null
    end proc
    proc drop(in/out l: List of T, in n: nat)
      var p: pointer to Node of T
      p := 1
      \mathbf{for}\; i := 1\; \mathbf{to}\; n\; \mathbf{do}
         p := p - next
      \mathbf{od}
      l := p - next
    end proc
    fun copy_list(l1: List of T) ret l2 : List of T
      {f var} p: pointer to Node of T
      while (p->next \neq Null) do
         12->elem:= p->elem
         12->next:= p->next
         p := p->next
      od
      p->next = 10
    end proc
2) (OK?)
implement Lista of T where
    type Lista of T = tuple
      elems: array[1..N] of T
      used: Nat
    end tuple
```

```
fun empty() ret l : List of T
  var a: array[1..N] of T
  l->elems:=a
  l->used := 0
end fun
proc addl(in e: T, in/out l: List of T)
  for i := 2 to l->used do
     l->elems[i-1] = l->elems[i]
  od
  l > elems[1] = e
end proc
fun is_empty(l: List of T) ret b : bool
  b := (l-) = 0
end fun
\mathbf{fun} \text{ head}(1: \text{ List of } T) \mathbf{ret} e : T
  e := l - selems[1]
end fun
proc tail(in/out l: List of T)
  for i := 2 to l->used do
     l->elems[i-1] = l->elems[i]
  od
end proc
proc addr(in/out l: List of T, in e: T)
  l->elems[l->used+1]:=e
end proc
\mathbf{fun} \text{ length}(\mathbf{l}: \text{List of } \mathbf{T}) \mathbf{ret} \mathbf{n}: \text{Nat}
  n := l - > used
end fun
proc concat(in/out l: List of T, in l0: List of T)
  var largo: Nat
  largo := length(1)
  for i := 1 to length(l0) do
     l->elems[i+largo] = l0->elems[i]
  od
end proc
fun index(l: List of T, n: nat) ret e: T
  e := l - > e lems[n]
end fun
\mathbf{proc} \ \mathrm{take}(\mathbf{in/out} \ \mathrm{l:} \ \mathrm{List} \ \mathbf{of} \ \mathrm{T,} \ \mathbf{in} \ \mathrm{n:} \ \mathrm{nat})
  l->used:=n
end proc
proc drop(in/out l: List of T, in n: nat)
  for i := 1 to n do
     l->elems[i] = l->elems[i+n]
  \mathbf{od}
  l > elems[1] = e
end proc
```

```
fun copy_list(l1: List of T) ret l2: List of T
  var p: pointer to Node of T
  p:= l
  while (p->next ≠ Null) do
    l2->elem:= p->elem
    l2->next:= p->next
    p := p->next
  od
  p->next = l0
end proc
```

Esta implementacion impone la restriccion de que el tamaño de la lista no será mutable, es decir, solo puede tener un numero N de elementos.

3) (OK)

spec Tablero where

```
proc add_at(in/out l: Lista of T, n: nat, e: T)

var end: List of T

end:= copy_list(l)

take(l, n)

drop(end, n)

addr(l, e)

concat(l, end)

end proc

limit [e_1 | l_1 | l_2 | l_3 | l_4 | l_4]

4)

a) (OK)
```

```
constructors
      {- start of match -}
      fun start() ret r : Tablero
      {- new point A -}
      proc newPointA(in/out t: Tablero)
      {- new point B -}
      proc newPointB(in/out t: Tablero)
    operations
      {- isCounter 0 -}
      fun isCounter0(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
      {- hasAScored -}
      fun hasAScored(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
      {- hasBScored -}
      \mathbf{fun} \text{ hasBScored}(\mathbf{t}: \text{ Tablero}) \mathbf{ret} \mathbf{r}: \mathbf{bool}
      {- AisWinning -}
      fun isAWinning(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
      {- BisWinning -}
      fun isBWinning(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
      {- isTie -}
      \mathbf{fun} is Tie(t: Tablero) \mathbf{ret} r: bool
      {- giveApoints -}
      proc giveAPoints(t: Tablero)
      {- giveBpoints -}
      proc giveBPoints(t: Tablero)
      {- substractApoints -}
      proc substractAPoints(t: Tablero)
      {- substractBpoints -}
      proc substractBPoints(t: Tablero)
b) (OK)
    implement Tablero of T where
    type Tablero of T = tuple
      A: Counter of T
      B: Counter of T
    end tuple
```

```
{- start of match -}
fun start() ret r : Tablero
  r->A:=init()
  r->B:=init()
end fun
{- new point A -}
proc newPointA(in/out t: Tablero)
  incr(t->A)
end proc
{- new point B -}
proc newPointB(in/out t: Tablero)
  incr(t->B)
end proc
{- isCounter0 -}
fun isCounter0(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r := is_init(t->A) \land is_init(t->B)
end fun
{- hasAScored -}
fun hasAScored(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r := \neg is_init(t->A)
end fun
{- hasBScored -}
fun hasBScored(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r := \neg is_init(t->B)
end fun
{- AisWinning -}
fun isAWinning(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r{:=}\ t{-}{>}A> t{-}{>}B
end fun
{- BisWinning -}
fun isBWinning(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r{:=}\; t{-}{>}B> t{-}{>}A
end fun
{- isTie -}
fun isTie(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r:=t->B=t->A
end fun
```

```
{- giveApoints -}
     proc giveAPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
       \mathbf{for}\; i := 1\; \mathbf{to}\; n\; \mathbf{do}
          incr(t->A)
       od
     end proc
     {- giveBpoints -}
     proc giveBPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
       \mathbf{for}\ i := 1\ \mathbf{to}\ n\ \mathbf{do}
          incr(t->B)
       od
     end proc
     {- substractApoints -}
     proc giveAPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
       \mathbf{var} i: Nat
       i := 0
       while (\neg is\_init(t->A) \land i < n) do
          decr(t->A)
          i = i + 1
       od
     end proc
     {- substractBpoints -}
     proc giveBPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
       \mathbf{var} i: Nat
       i := 0
       while (\neg is\_init(t->B) \land i < n) do
          decr(t->B)
          i = i + 1
       od
     end proc
c) (OK)
     implement Tablero of T where
     \mathbf{type} \ \mathrm{Tablero} \ \mathbf{of} \ \mathrm{T} \quad = \mathbf{tuple}
       A: nat
       B: nat
     end tuple
```

```
{- start of match -}
fun start() ret r : Tablero
  r->A:=0
  r->B:=0
end fun
{- new point A -}
proc newPointA(in/out t: Tablero)
  t->A = t->A + 1
end proc
{- new point B -}
proc newPointB(in/out t: Tablero)
  t->B = t->B + 1
end proc
{- isCounter0 -}
fun isCounter0(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r := (t->A = 0) \land (t->A = 0)
end fun
{- hasAScored -}
fun hasAScored(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r := t -> A > 0
end fun
{- hasBScored -}
fun hasBScored(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r := t -> B > 0
end fun
{- AisWinning -}
fun isAWinning(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r{:=}\ t{-}{>}A> t{-}{>}B
end fun
{- BisWinning -}
fun isBWinning(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r{:=}\; t{-}{>}B> t{-}{>}A
end fun
{- isTie -}
fun isTie(t: Tablero) ret r : bool
  r := (t - > B = t - > A)
end fun
```

```
{- giveApoints -}
proc giveAPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
  t\text{->}A=t\text{->}A+n
end proc
{- giveBpoints -}
proc giveBPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
  t->B = t->B + n
end proc
{- substractApoints -}
proc substractAPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
  if (t->A - n) > 0 then
    t->A = n
  else
    t->A = 0
  fi
end proc
{- substractBpoints -}
proc substractBPoints(t: Tablero, n: Nat )
  if (t->B - n) > 0 then
    t\text{->}B=n
  else
    t->B = 0
  fi
end proc
```

Las operaciones que usan el tipo del Contador quizas sean un poco mas sencillas de entender ya que se aplica un nuevo nivel de abstraccion

5) (OK)

```
spec Conjunto of T where
constructors
  {- Conjunto vacio -}
  fun empty_set() ret r : Conjunto
  {- Agregar elemento -}
  proc addc(in/out c: Conjunto)
operations
  \{- isInSet -\}
  fun isInSet(e: T, c: Conjunto) ret r : bool
  {- isEmpty -}
  fun isEmpty(c: Conjunto) ret r: bool
  {- Union -}
  proc union(in/out c1: Conjunto, in c2: Conjunto)
  {- Intersect -}
  proc intersection(in/out c1: Conjunto, in c2: Conjunto)
  {- Difference -}
  proc difference(in/out c1: Conjunto, in c2: Conjunto)
```

6) (INCOMPLETE)

a) (OK but INC)

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{implement} \ Conjunto \ \textbf{of} \ T \ \textbf{where type} \ Conjunto \ \textbf{of} \ T = Lista \ \textbf{of} \ T \\ \textbf{proc} \ addc(\textbf{in/out} \ c: \ Conjunto, \ e: \ T) \\ \ addl(c, \ e) \\ \textbf{end proc} \end{array}
```

b) (INCOMPLETE)

implement Conjunto of T where type Conjunto of T = Lista of T

```
{- Conjunto vacio -}
fun empty_set() ret r : Conjunto
  r := empty()
end fun
{- Agregar elemento -}
proc addc(in/out c: Conjunto, e: T)
  var i: Nat
  i := 0
  if \neg isEmpty(c)then
    while (index(c, i) < e) do
       i = i+1
    \mathbf{od}
    add_at(c, i, e)
  \mathbf{else}
    addl(c, e)
  \mathbf{fi}
end proc
```

```
{- isInSet -}
fun isInSet(e: T, c: Conjunto) ret r : bool
  var c1: Conjunto of T
  var head: T
  c1 := copy_list(c)
  head:= head(c1)
  tail(c1)
  while (\neg is\_empty(c1) \land head != e) do
    head:=head(c1)
     tail(c1)
  od
  if head = e then
     r := true
  else
     r := false
  fi
end fun
{- isEmpty -}
\mathbf{fun} is \mathbf{Empty}(\mathbf{c}: \mathbf{Conjunto}) \mathbf{ret} \mathbf{r}: \mathbf{bool}
  r := is\_empty(c)
end fun
{- Union -}
proc union(in/out c1: Conjunto, in c2: Conjunto)
  var c3: Conjunto of T
  var head: T
  c3 := copy\_list(c2)
  while (\neg is\_empty\_set(c3)) do
    head:= head(c3)
     tail(c3)
     addc(c1, head)
  od
end proc
\{-Intersect -\}
proc intersection(in/out c1: Conjunto, in c2: Conjunto)
  var c3, c4: Conjunto of T
  var head1, head2: T
  c3 := copy\_list(c2)
  while (\neg is\_empty\_set(c3)) do
     head:= head(c3)
     tail(c3)
    if isInSet(c1, head) then
       addc(c4, head)
     fi
  od
  c1 := c4
end proc
```

```
{- Difference -}

proc difference(in/out c1: Conjunto, in c2: Conjunto)

var c3, c4: Conjunto of T

var head1, head2: T

c3:= copy_list(c1)

while (¬ is_empty_set(c3)) do

head:= head(c3)

tail(c3)

if ¬ isInSet(c2, head) then

addc(c4, head)

fi

od

c1:= c4

end proc
```