

2) Potencia

*[Signature]*

1a)

$$\text{h ocho. } xs = \langle \forall as, bs : xs = as ++ bs : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#bs : (bs!i)^2 \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

Bueno, primero que todo el:

$(bs!i)^2$  no tiene sentido en nuestro Formalismo:

Modularizamos:

$\text{exp} :: \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}$

$$\text{exp2. } x = x \cdot x$$

La modularización vale ya que  $x^2 = x \cdot x$

$$\text{h ocho. } xs = \langle \forall as, bs : xs = as ++ bs : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#bs : \text{exp2.}(bs!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

Caso Base  $xs = []$

$$\langle \forall as, bs : [] = as ++ bs : \langle \exists i : \dots \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

Como  $xs$  es vacío, por propiedad de listas

$$bs = [] \wedge as = []$$

Hacemos elim de variables y nos queda

$$\langle \forall : [] = [] ++ [] : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#[] : \text{exp2.}([ ]!i) \leq 88 \rangle$$

Def de  $\#[]$  y rango vacío

$$\langle \forall : \text{true} : 0 \leq 88 \rangle$$

Término constante

True

Caso inductivo

$$(HI) \text{ hecho } \gamma_S = \langle \forall a_s, b_s : \gamma_S = a_s + b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

$$\text{hecho}(x) = \langle \forall a_s, b_s : x : \gamma_S = a_s + b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

★ P. Listar :  $a_s = [] \vee a_s \neq []$ . distribuimos el  $x : \gamma_S = a_s + b_s$   
Sobre este "V" y partimos el rango (Rango disjuntor)

$$\langle \forall a_s, b_s : \underline{a_s = []} \wedge x : \gamma_S = a_s + b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle \vee \\ \langle \forall a_s, b_s : a_s \neq [] \wedge x : \gamma_S = a_s + b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

□ • elim variable  $a_s = [] \rightarrow$  como  $a_s \neq []$   $a_s = a : a_s$

$$\langle \forall b_s : x : \gamma_S = b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle \vee \\ \langle \forall a_s, b_s : x : \gamma_S = a : a_s + b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

- P. Listar  $x : \gamma_S = a : (a) + b_s \rightarrow x = a \wedge \gamma_S = a_s + b_s$
- Elim variable  $x = a$

$$\langle \forall b_s : x : \gamma_S = b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle \vee \\ \langle \forall a_s, b_s : \gamma_S = a : a_s + b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$$

• (HI)

$$\langle \forall b_s : x : \gamma_S = b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b_s : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle \vee$$

hecho.  $\gamma_S$

- Usamos ★ p110 sobre  $b_s$  y luego □ sobre  $b_s$  tmb
- (def #[])

$$\langle \forall b_s : x : \gamma_S = [] : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < 0 : \exp2.(b_s!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle \vee \\ \langle \forall b_s, b_s : x : \gamma_S = b : b_s : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b : \exp2.(b!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle \vee$$

hecho.  $\gamma_S$

*Paul*

Rango vacío  $\rightarrow \{True \wedge a \equiv a\}$

$\hookrightarrow$  si xs tiene un elemento x No puede ser vacío

$\langle \forall b, bs : x:xs = b:bs : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#b:bs : \text{exp2}(b:bs!i) \rangle \leq 88 \rangle$

$\wedge$  hocho.xs

R. Unitario

$\langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < \#x:xs : \text{exp2}(x:xs!i) \rangle \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho.xs}$

(Def H)

$\langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : \text{exp2}(x:xs!i) \rangle \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho.xs}$

$\langle \exists i : 0 = i \vee 1 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : \text{exp2}(x:xs!i) \rangle \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho.xs}$

P Rango y R unitario

$\text{exp2}.x + \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : \text{exp2}(x:xs!i) \rangle \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho.xs}$

C. Variable y resto 1 en el rango (a cada término d'l rango)

$\text{exp2}.x + \langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < \#xs : \text{exp2}(x:xs!j+1) \rangle \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho.xs}$

def  $(x:xs!j+1) = xs!j$

$\text{exp2}.x + \langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < \#xs : \text{exp2}(xs!j) \rangle \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho.xs}$

*[Signature]*

Debemos modularizar el cuantificador,

$$\text{SumExpL} \cdot xs = \langle \sum i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : \text{exp2}(xs[i]) \rangle$$

como base  $\text{SumExpL} []$

$$\text{SumExpL} [ ] = \langle \sum i : \underline{0 \leq i < 0} : \text{exp2}(xs[i]) \rangle$$

$\{R. \text{Vacio}\}$

$$\text{SumExpL} [] = 0$$

Como Inductivo

$$\text{(HI)} = \langle \sum i : 0 \leq i < \#ys : \text{exp2}(ys[i]) \rangle$$

$$\text{SumExpL} (x:xs) = \langle \sum i : 0 \leq i < \#x:xs : \text{exp2}(x:xs[i]) \rangle$$

$\{ \text{mis mos por el que recien } \}$

$$\text{expL} \cdot x + \langle \sum j : 0 \leq j < \#xs : \text{exp}(xs[j]) \rangle$$

$\text{(HI)}$

$\text{expL} \cdot x + \text{SumExpL} \cdot xs$

Reemplazemos entonces la nueva definición

$$\underline{\text{expL} \cdot x + \langle \sum j : 0 \leq j < \#xs : \text{exp2}(xs[j]) \rangle} \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho} \cdot xs$$

$$\text{SumExpL} (x:xs) \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho} \cdot xs$$

$$\text{hocho} [ ] = \text{True}$$

$$\text{hocho} (x:xs) = \text{SumExpL} (x:xs) \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho} \cdot xs$$



⑦  $[-1, 1, -2, 5]$

*True*

$$[-1, 9, -2, 5] = [] ++ [-1, 1, -2, 5] \rightarrow 65 + 29 \leq 88 \rightarrow \text{False}$$

$$= [-1] ++ [1, -2, 5] \rightarrow 64 + 29 \leq 88 \rightarrow \text{False}$$

$$= [-1, 1] ++ [-2, 5] \rightarrow 29 \leq 88 \rightarrow \text{True}$$

$$= [1, 1, -2] ++ [5] \rightarrow 25 \leq 88 \rightarrow \text{True}$$

$$= [-1, 1, -2, 5] ++ [] \rightarrow 0 \leq 88 \rightarrow \text{True}$$

Resultado = False

And

(7c)

$$\text{hocho}[-1, 9, -2, 5] = \text{Exp2}(-1) + \text{SumExp2}([8, -2, 5]) \geq 98 \wedge \text{hocho}[2, -2, 5]$$

Aca No derivamos de resolver las modularizaciones hasta  
que llegamos al final de la recursion. Pero a fin de  
de lectura del examen lo voy a ir simplificando

$$\equiv -1 + 93 \leq 88 \wedge \text{Exp2}(8) + \text{SumExp2}([2, 5]) \leq 88 \wedge \text{hocho}[-2, 5]$$

$$\equiv 94 \leq 88 \wedge 64 + 29 \leq 88 \wedge \text{Exp2}(-2) + \text{SumExp2}([5]) \wedge \text{hocho}[5]$$

$$\equiv 94 \leq 88 \wedge 93 \leq 88 \wedge 29 \leq 88 \wedge \text{Exp2}(5) + \text{SumExp2}[] \wedge \text{hocho}[]$$

$$\equiv 94 \leq 88 \wedge 91 \leq 88 \wedge 29 \leq 88 \wedge 25 + 0 \leq 88 \wedge \text{True}$$

$$\equiv \text{False} \wedge \text{False} \wedge \text{True} \wedge \text{True} \wedge \text{True}$$

$$\equiv \text{False}$$

(22)

$$A = [3, -1, -1, -1]$$

Com A tiene 4 elementos usamos  $N=4$

$q \geq 0 \rightarrow q$  cumple la Precondición

$$\{ \exists i: 0 \leq i < q: \langle \exists j: 0 \leq j < i: A_j \rangle = -1 \}$$

Caso  $i=0 \rightarrow$  Rango del existencial = True.  $\rightarrow$  elim variables

$$\{ \exists j: 0 \leq j < 0: A_j \rangle = -1 \}$$

{R. vac.}

$$0 = -1$$

False

Caso  $i=1 \rightarrow$  mismo que antes

$$\langle \exists j: 0 \leq j < 1: A_j \rangle = -1$$

$\rightarrow$  puede ser 0 solamente

$$\rightarrow A_0 = -1$$

$$3 = -1$$

False

Caso  $i=2 \rightarrow$  mismo que en  $i=0$

$$\langle \exists j: 0 \leq j < 2: A_j \rangle = -1$$

$\rightarrow$  puede ser 0 o -1

$$\rightarrow A_0 + A_1 = -1$$

$$\rightarrow 3 - 1 = -1$$

$$2 = -1$$

False

Caso  $i = 3 \rightarrow$  lo mismo que  $i = 0$

$$\langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < 3 : A_j \rangle = -1$$

$j$  puede ser 0, 1, 2

$$A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = -1$$

$$3 - 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$1 = -1$$

False

Caso  $i = 4 \rightarrow$  mismo que  $i = 0$

$$\langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < 4 : A_j \rangle = -1$$

$$A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = -1$$

$$3 - 1 - 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$0 = -1$$

False

Respon = False  $\vee$  False  $\vee$  False  $\vee$  False  $\vee$  False = False

- ⑥ Este programa calcula si existe la suma de los elementos anteriores a cierto "i" (el cual índice de A), la cual da como resultado -1



2c

Const  $N : \text{Int};$

Var  $A : \text{Array}[0, N) \text{ of } \text{Int};$

$r : \text{Bool};$

$P : \{N \geq 0\}$

$S$

$R : \{r = \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i \leq N : \langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < i : A[j] = -1 \rangle \rangle = -1 \}$

La estructura de nuestro programa va a ser

Const  $N : \text{Int};$

Var  $A : \text{Array}[0, N) \text{ of } \text{Int};$

$r : \text{Bool};$

$\{N \geq 0\}$

$S_1$

do  $B \rightarrow$

$S_2$

od

$\{r = \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i \leq N : \langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < i : A[j] = -1 \rangle \rangle = -1 \}$

Propongo const  $N$  por var  $n$

Tomamos elemento  $S$  de una disyunción y deducimos  $inv$  e  $inv$

• Añado var  $n : \text{Int}$

$\{N \geq 0\}$

$S_1$

do  $B \rightarrow$

$S_2$

od

$\{r = \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i \leq n : \langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < i : A[j] = -1 \rangle \rangle = -1 \} \wedge n = N\}$

Tomamos  $Inv : \langle \exists i : 0 \leq i \leq n : \langle \exists j : 0 \leq j < i : A[j] = -1 \rangle \rangle = -1$

$B : n \neq N$

$\{0 \leq N\}$

$S_1$

$\{Inv\}$

do  $n \neq N$

$r, u, n := u = \neg v \wedge r, Antu, n+1;$   
od

$\{r = \langle \exists i: 0 \leq i < n: \langle \exists j: 0 \leq j < i: A_j \rangle = \neg \rangle \wedge n = N \}$

Ahora, para encontrar  $S_1$  busquemos Forzar un R. Varío/unitario  
en  $b_{inv}$

$\{Inv: u = \langle \langle j: 0 \leq j < n: A_j \rangle \wedge r = \langle \exists i: 0 \leq i < n: \langle \exists j: 0 \leq j < i: A_j \rangle = \neg \rangle \}$

Si  $n = 0$  tenemos

$u = 0$  { rango varío }

$r = 0 = \neg$  = False { rango unitario, rango varío en el Término,  
lógica }

Resultado

Const  $N: \text{Int};$

Var  $A: \text{Array}[0, N) \text{ of Int}; r: \text{Bool}; u: \text{Int}; n: \text{Int};$

$\{N \geq 0\}$

$n, u, r := 0, 0, \text{False}$

do  $n \neq N \rightarrow$

$r, u, n := (u = \neg v \wedge r), (Antu), n+1;$

od

$\{r = \langle \exists i: 0 \leq i < n: \langle \exists j: 0 \leq j < i: A_j \rangle = \neg \rangle \wedge n = N \}$

*Handwritten signature*

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Const  $N: \text{Int};$

Var  $r: \text{Bool}; A: \text{Array}[0, N) \text{ of Int};$

$\{P: 0 \leq N\}$   
S

$\{R: r = \langle \forall i: 0 \leq i < N \wedge (A[i] \geq 0); \langle \exists j: 0 \leq j < N: A[j] = 2^i \rangle \rangle \}$

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Const  $N: \text{Int};$

Var  $r: \text{Bool}; A: \text{Array}[0, N) \text{ of Int};$

$\{P: 0 < N\}$   
)

$\{r = \langle \exists i: 0 < i < N: \langle \exists j: i \leq j < N: A[j] > 2^{Max(0, i-1)} \rangle \rangle \}$   
 $: A_0 \rangle \rangle \}$