

~~Hint~~

Hint

1.) a.) $S(2) = \{ \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle \}$

$$D_{p(S)} = \{2, 4\}$$

$$p(S)(4) = \{2, 1\}$$

$$p(S)(3) = \emptyset$$

$$p(S) = \{ \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle \}$$

b.) 1. $D_F \subseteq D_{p(S)}$
 $\{2, 4\} \subseteq \{2, 4\} \quad \checkmark$

2. $\forall a \in D_F : p(S)(a) \subseteq F(a)$

$$p(S)(2) = \{1, 4\} \subseteq \{1, 4\} = F(2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$p(S)(4) = \{2, 1\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 5\} = F(4) \quad \checkmark$$

1+2. \Rightarrow S program megoldja az F feladatot

c.) $\text{reg}(S, R) = \{ a \in A \mid a \in D_{p(S)} \wedge p(S)(a) \subseteq R \}$

$$\bullet \quad p(S)(2) = \{1, 4\} \subseteq \{1, 4, 5\} \Rightarrow 2 \in \text{reg}(S, R)$$

$$p(S)(4) = \{2, 1\} \not\subseteq \{1, 4, 5\} \Rightarrow 4 \notin \text{reg}(S, R)$$

$$\text{reg}(S, R) = \{2\}$$

$$\bullet \quad p(S)(2) = \{1, 4\} \not\subseteq \{1, 2\} \Rightarrow 2 \notin \text{reg}(S, Q) \\ \hookrightarrow \text{reg}(S, Q)$$

2.) a) • $S(4) = \{ \langle 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 \rangle \}$

$S(13) = \{ \langle 13, 14, 15, \dots \rangle \}$

$S(-2) = \{ \langle -2, -3, -4, -5, \text{fail} \rangle \}$

$S(0) = \{ \langle 0, 0, 0, \dots \rangle \}$

$S(10) = \{ \langle 10 \rangle \}$

$p(S)(4) = \{10\}$

$p(S)(13) = \{3\}$

$p(S)(-2) = \{3\}$

$p(S)(0) = \{3\}$

$p(S)(10) = \{10\}$

\Rightarrow must 4, 13 és -2 $\notin D_{p(S)}$

• $D_{p(S)} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

$$p(S)(a) = \begin{cases} \{10\} & \text{ha } 1 \leq a \leq 10 \\ \{3\} & \text{különben} \end{cases}$$

b.) $\{y \mid (S, R) \models y \vee (S, 7R) \models y\} = D_{p(S)} \quad ?$

$$\{a \in A \mid a \in D_{p(S)} \wedge p(S)(a) \subseteq \{R\}\} \cup \{a \in A \mid a \in D_{p(S)} \wedge p(S)(a) \subseteq \{7R\}\}$$

\downarrow
Ezért csak olyan $a \in D_{p(S)}$ állapotok, amelyekre
egyik sem igaz

Példák:

$p(S)(2) = \{1, 4\}$

$\{R\} = \{1, 2\}$

$\{7R\} = \{3, 4\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} p(S)(2) \not\subseteq \{R\} \\ p(S)(2) \not\subseteq \{7R\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2 \notin \{7 \cup 7\}$

\Rightarrow ha min az állítás

3.) a.) $A = (m: \mathbb{N}, n: \mathbb{N}, p: \mathbb{N})$

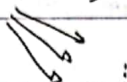
$(m: 17, n: 19, p: \overset{6}{\cancel{17}}) \longrightarrow \emptyset$

$(m: 21, n: 28, p: 5) \longrightarrow (m: 21, n: 28, p: 29)$

$(m: 21, n: 28, p: 31)$

$(m: 24, n: 26, p: 7) \longrightarrow (m: 24, n: 26, p: 23)$

VAGY



↳ akármilyen prím lehet,
mert nincs prím az intervall.
(megtétel hosszúságú)

$A = (m: \mathbb{N}, n: \mathbb{N}, p: \mathbb{N}, l: \mathbb{L})$

$(m: 17, n: 19, p: 6, l: \text{leaves}) \longrightarrow (m: 17, n: 19, p: 6, l: \text{leaves})$

$(m: 21, n: 28, p: 5, l: \text{leaves}) \longrightarrow (m: 21, n: 28, p: 29, l: \text{isot})$

$(m: 21, n: 28, p: 31, l: \text{isot})$

|| Illyen esetben minden A-beli állapotokhoz mindig van a feladat

b.) $A = (x: \mathbb{Z}^n)$

$B = (x': \mathbb{Z}^n)$

$Q = (x = x')$

$R = (\forall i \in [1..n] : x[i] = \begin{cases} x'[i] + 1 & \text{ha } 2 \mid x'[i] \\ x'[i] & \text{ha } 2 \nmid x'[i] \end{cases})$

|| itt annál is az \mathbb{F}_2 létezését tükrözi a B-beli x' az újult
tömböt tartalmazza (mert Q szerint meg kell egyezni vele az \mathbb{F}_2
létezésével), x pedig a kimeneti ~~hossz~~ (eredmény) tömböt

h.) a.)

- $\Gamma_{Q_{\{x':10, y':19\}}} = \{(x:10, y:19, z:a_3) \mid a_3 \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$\bullet \text{ } [R_{x:10, y:19}] = \{ \{x:10, y:19, z:19\}, \{x:10, y:19, z:11\}, \{x:10, y:19, z:17\} \}$$

• $\{Q_{f(x)=20, g(x)=6}\} = \emptyset$ ~~no~~ ^{ment} $20 \leq 6+1$ ^{new} ^{teljenil}
 $\wedge x \leq 5+1$

$$\bullet \quad F(\{x:10, y:19, z:13\}) = \{ \{x:10, y:19, z:19\}, \{x:10, y:19, z:11\}, \\ \{x:10, y:19, z:17\} \}$$

$$F(x:26, y:34, z:31) = \{ \cancel{x:26, y:34, z:31} \} \quad \text{mines de am}$$

$$= \emptyset \quad \neq \text{prim, amine is on } R$$

b.)

Sei $\forall b \in B: Q_b \Rightarrow \text{fg}(S, R_b)$ oder S mengendisch und T faktoriell

$\Gamma_Q \subseteq \Gamma_{\mathcal{L}}(S, R) \rightarrow$ est cell mequrizogalini, iper-e

F_1 és F_2 szerint tudjuk, hogy $[Q] = \{1, 3\}$ $[L_x] = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$[Q_5] = \{2, 4\} \quad [R_5] = \{3\}$$

$$[Q_2] = \{2, 3\} \quad [R_2] = \{2, 4\}$$

$D_{\text{pres}} = 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3$

$$\rho(s) = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,3), (3,2), (3,4), (4,3)\}$$

$\text{Irf}(S, P_x) = \{1, 3\}$ must $p(S)(1) = \{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\} = \{P_x\}$, a follow-up

$\text{ref}(s, R_y) = \{2\}$ next $p(s)(z) = \{3\} \subseteq \{3\} = \text{R}_y$, a tighter new

$\{g(S, R_2)\} = \{3\}$ mest epke $p(S)(a)$ een abstraktesa $\{R_2\}$ -mke

mer itt kronika a feltétel, $\lceil Q_5 \rceil = \{2, 4\} \neq \{2\} = \lceil \text{lg}(S, R_5) \rceil$

\Rightarrow wenn Indizial, dann S-menge der F-ct

5.) $F_2 \subseteq F$ S megoldja F -et

? S megoldja-e F_2 feladatot is?

1. $D_F \subseteq D_{p(s)} \rightarrow D_{F_2} \subseteq D_F \subseteq D_{p(s)} \checkmark$

2. $\forall a \in D_F : p(s)(a) \in F(a) \quad F_2(a) \subseteq F(a)$

\hookrightarrow biztosan nem biztos, hogy $p(s)(a) \in F_2(a)$

Példa:

$$S = \{ 1 \mapsto \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle \quad 1 \mapsto \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle \quad 2 \mapsto \langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle \quad 3 \mapsto \langle 3, 1, 1 \rangle \}$$

$$F = \{ (1, 2), (1, 1), (2, 3), (3, 1) \}$$

$$F_2 = \{ (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1) \}$$

$$\neq p(s)(1) = \{ 1, 2 \} \neq \{ 2 \} = F_2(1)$$

\Rightarrow nem teljesül a második feltétel

$\Rightarrow F_2$ -t nem oldja meg S