```
F+ = F
apply the reflexivity rule /* Generates all trivial dependencies */
repeat
    for each functional dependency f in F+
        apply the augmentation rule on f
        add the resulting functional dependencies to F+
    for each pair of functional dependencies f1 and f2 in F+
        if f1 and f2 can be combined using transitivity
            add the resulting functional dependency to F+
until F+ does not change any further
```

Figure 7.7 A procedure to compute F^+.

- $AG \rightarrow I$. Since $A \rightarrow C$ and $CG \rightarrow I$, the pseudotransitivity rule implies that $AG \rightarrow I$ holds.

  Another way of finding that $AG \rightarrow I$ holds is as follows: We use the augmentation rule on $A \rightarrow C$ to infer $AG \rightarrow CG$. Applying the transitivity rule to this dependency and $CG \rightarrow I$, we infer $AG \rightarrow I$.

Figure 7.7 shows a procedure that demonstrates formally how to use Armstrong's axioms to compute F^+. In this procedure, when a functional dependency is added to F^+, it may be already present, and in that case there is no change to F^+. We shall see an alternative way of computing F^+ in Section 7.4.2.

The left-hand and right-hand sides of a functional dependency are both subsets of R. Since a set of size n has 2^n subsets, there are a total of $2^n \times 2^n = 2^{2n}$ possible functional dependencies, where n is the number of attributes in R. Each iteration of the repeat loop of the procedure, except the last iteration, adds at least one functional dependency to F^+. Thus, the procedure is guaranteed to terminate, though it may be very lengthy.

7.4.2 Closure of Attribute Sets

We say that an attribute B is **functionally determined** by α if $\alpha \rightarrow B$. To test whether a set α is a superkey, we must devise an algorithm for computing the set of attributes functionally determined by α. One way of doing this is to compute F^+, take all functional dependencies with α as the left-hand side, and take the union of the right-hand sides of all such dependencies. However, doing so can be expensive, since F^+ can be large.

An efficient algorithm for computing the set of attributes functionally determined by α is useful not only for testing whether α is a superkey, but also for several other tasks, as we shall see later in this section.