

10 Variant Type Definitions

1. Yes.

Proof:

```

  ⊢ add(e1, add(e2, add(e3, empty))) ≡ add(e1, add(e3, add(e2, add(e1, empty)))) ⊢
unordered:
  ⊢ add(e1, add(e2, add(e3, empty))) ≡ add(e1, add(e3, add(e1, add(e2, empty)))) ⊢
unordered:
  ⊢ add(e1, add(e2, add(e3, empty))) ≡ add(e1, add(e1, add(e3, add(e2, empty)))) ⊢
unordered:
  ⊢ add(e1, add(e2, add(e3, empty))) ≡ add(e1, add(e1, add(e2, add(e3, empty)))) ⊢
no_duplicates:
  ⊢ add(e1, add(e2, add(e3, empty))) ≡ add(e1, add(e2, add(e3, empty))) ⊢
is_annihilation:
  ⊢ true ⊢

```

2. (a) **type** Figure

value

```

  box : Real × Real → Figure,
  circle : Real → Figure,
  length : Figure → Real,
  width : Figure → Real,
  radius : Figure → Real

```

axiom

```

  [ disjoint ] ∀ r1, r2, r3 : Real • box(r1, r2) ≠ circle(r3),
  [ induction ]
    ∀ p : Figure → Bool •
      (∀ r1, r2 : Real • p(box(r1, r2))) ∧ (∀ r : Real • p(circle(r)))
      ⇒
      (∀ f : Figure • p(f)),
  [ length_box ] ∀ r1, r2 : Real • length(box(r1, r2)) ≡ r1,
  [ width_box ] ∀ r1, r2 : Real • width(box(r1, r2)) ≡ r2,
  [ radius_circle ] ∀ r3 : Real • radius(circle(r3)) ≡ r3

```

(b) **type** Figure

value

```

  box : Real × Real → Figure,
  circle : Real → Figure,
  length : Figure → Real,
  width : Figure → Real,
  radius : Figure → Real

```

axiom

```

  [ disjoint ] ∀ r1, r2, r3 : Real • box(r1, r2) ≠ circle(r3),
  [ length_box ] ∀ r1, r2 : Real • length(box(r1, r2)) ≡ r1,
  [ width_box ] ∀ r1, r2 : Real • width(box(r1, r2)) ≡ r2,
  [ radius_circle ] ∀ r3 : Real • radius(circle(r3)) ≡ r3

```

- (c) **type** Figure
value
 box : **Real** \times **Real** \rightarrow Figure,
 circle : **Real** \rightarrow Figure,
 length : Figure \rightarrow **Real**,
 width : Figure \rightarrow **Real**,
 radius : Figure \rightarrow **Real**,
 base_line : Figure \rightarrow **Real**
axiom
 [disjoint] $\forall r1, r2, r3 : \mathbf{Real} \bullet \text{box}(r1, r2) \neq \text{circle}(r3),$
 [length_box] $\forall r1, r2 : \mathbf{Real} \bullet \text{length}(\text{box}(r1, r2)) \equiv r1,$
 [width_box] $\forall r1, r2 : \mathbf{Real} \bullet \text{width}(\text{box}(r1, r2)) \equiv r2,$
 [radius_circle] $\forall r3 : \mathbf{Real} \bullet \text{radius}(\text{circle}(r3)) \equiv r3$
- (d) **type** Tree
value
 empty : Tree,
 node : Tree \times Elem \times Tree \rightarrow Tree,
 left : Tree \rightarrow Tree,
 val : Tree \rightarrow Elem,
 right : Tree \rightarrow Tree
axiom
 [disjoint] $\forall t1, t2 : \text{Tree}, e : \text{Elem} \bullet \text{empty} \neq \text{node}(t1, e, t2),$
 [induction]
 $\forall p : \text{Tree} \rightarrow \mathbf{Bool} \bullet$
 (
 $p(\text{empty}) \wedge$
 $(\forall t1, t2 : \text{Tree}, e : \text{Elem} \bullet p(t1) \wedge p(t2) \Rightarrow p(\text{node}(t1, e, t2)))$
) \Rightarrow
 $(\forall t : \text{Tree} \bullet p(t)),$
 [left_node] $\forall t1, t2 : \text{Tree}, e : \text{Elem} \bullet \text{left}(\text{node}(t1, e, t2)) \equiv t1,$
 [val_node] $\forall t1, t2 : \text{Tree}, e : \text{Elem} \bullet \text{val}(\text{node}(t1, e, t2)) \equiv e,$
 [right_node] $\forall t1, t2 : \text{Tree}, e : \text{Elem} \bullet \text{right}(\text{node}(t1, e, t2)) \equiv t2$

3. (a) It is true in all models.

[assumption] $t1 \neq t2$

```

    ┌node(t1,e,t2)  $\neq$  node(t2,e,t1)┐
/* this is true if we can show */
    ┌left(node(t1,e,t2))  $\neq$  left(node(t2,e,t1))┐
left_node:
    ┌t1  $\neq$  t2┐
assumption:
    ┌true┐
qed

```

- (b) It is true in all models.

[assumption] $e1 \neq e2$.

```

    ┌node(t1,e1,t2)  $\neq$  node(t1,e2,t2)┐
/* this is true if we can show */
    ┌val(node(t1,e1,t2))  $\neq$  val(node(t1,e2,t2))┐
val_node:
    ┌e1  $\neq$  e2┐
assumption:
    ┌true┐
qed

```

- (c) It is true in all models.

```

    ┌node(empty,e,empty)  $\neq$  node(node(empty,e,empty),e,empty)┐
/* this is true if we can show */
    ┌left(node(empty,e,empty))  $\neq$  left(node(node(empty,e,empty),e,empty))┐
left_node:
    ┌empty  $\neq$  node(empty,e,empty)┐
disjoint:
    ┌true┐
qed

```

4. PEANO =

```

class
  type N == zero | succ(N)
  axiom
    [linear_order]  $\forall n1,n2 : N \bullet (succ(n1) \equiv succ(n2)) \Rightarrow (n1 \equiv n2),$ 
end

```

alternatively

PEANO =

```

class
  type N == zero | succ(pred : N)
end

```

```

5.  scheme
    ORIENTATION =
    class
      type Orientation == north | south | east | west

    value
      turnleft : Orientation → Orientation,
      turnright : Orientation → Orientation,
      opposite : Orientation → Orientation

    axiom
      [turnleft_north] turnleft(north) ≡ west,

      [turnleft_south] turnleft(south) ≡ east,

      [turnleft_east] turnleft(east) ≡ north,

      [turnleft_west] turnleft(west) ≡ south,

      [turnright_turnleft] ∀ d : Orientation • turnright(turnleft(d)) ≡ d,

      [opposite_ax] ∀ d : Orientation • opposite(d) ≡ turnleft(turnleft(d))
    end

```

6. $\lceil \forall v : \text{Orientation} \bullet \text{turnleft}(v) \neq v \rceil$

all_variant_induction :

$\lceil \text{true} \rceil$

since

- $\lceil \text{turnleft}(\text{north}) \neq \text{north} \rceil$
turnleft_north :
 $\lceil \text{west} \neq \text{north} \rceil$
/* using disjointness axiom */
west_north :
 $\lceil \text{true} \rceil$
qed
- $\lceil \text{turnleft}(\text{south}) \neq \text{south} \rceil$
turnleft_south :
 $\lceil \text{east} \neq \text{south} \rceil$
/* using disjointness axiom */
east_south :
 $\lceil \text{true} \rceil$
qed
- $\lceil \text{turnleft}(\text{east}) \neq \text{east} \rceil$
turnleft_east :
 $\lceil \text{north} \neq \text{east} \rceil$
inequality_commutativity :
 $\lceil \text{east} \neq \text{north} \rceil$
/* using disjointness axiom */
east_north :
 $\lceil \text{true} \rceil$
qed
- $\lceil \text{turnleft}(\text{west}) \neq \text{west} \rceil$
turnleft_west :
 $\lceil \text{south} \neq \text{west} \rceil$
inequality_commutativity :
 $\lceil \text{west} \neq \text{south} \rceil$
/* using disjointness axiom */
west_south :
 $\lceil \text{true} \rceil$
qed

end qed

7. **scheme** STACK ==

class

type Elem, Stack == empty | push(top : Elem, pop : Stack)

end