

Seminar 6

SEMINAR 6

DEFINITION $\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ predicate primitive recursive \rightarrow
 $\Leftrightarrow C_\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \Psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$

este primitive recursive

ex: $\Psi(x, y) = "x \leq y"$

Th1 Dacă P, Q pred. pr. rec. $\rightarrow \neg P, P \vee Q, P \wedge Q$ prim. rec.

Th2 Fie $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} g(x_1, \dots, x_n), & P(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ h(x_1, \dots, x_n), & \text{altfel.} \end{cases}$

Dacă g, h, P prim. rec $\Rightarrow f$ prim. rec

Th3 Dacă $f(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ prim. rec.

atunci sunt prim. rec. și fct:

$$g(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{t=0}^y f(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$h(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{t=0}^y f(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

Th4 Dacă $P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ prime. rec.

atunci $\Psi(y, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ și $\Theta(y, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ pr. rec,

$$\Psi(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) = (\forall t)_{t \leq y} P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\Theta(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) = (\exists t)_{t \leq y} P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \Psi & \quad -u- \quad (\forall t)_{t \leq y} -u- \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sunt} \\ \text{pr. rec.} \end{array} \right. \\ A' & \quad -u- \quad (\exists t)_{t \leq y} -u- \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sunt} \\ \text{pr. rec.} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

(Th5) Dacă $\Psi, f_1 \dots f_m$ pr. rec., atunci:

$$\Theta(x_1 \dots x_n) = \Psi(f_1(x_1 \dots x_n), \dots, f_m(x_1 \dots x_n)) \text{ pr. rec.}$$

(Th6) Minimizare marginide:

Dacă $P(t, x_1 \dots x_n)$ pred. pr. rec., atunci:

$$f(y, x_1 \dots x_n) = \min_{t \leq y} P(t, x_1 \dots x_n) \text{ pr. rec.}$$

- 1) $\Psi(x, y) = "x \leq y"$ pr. rec.
- 2) $\Psi(x, y) = "x = y"$ pr. rec.
- 3) $\Psi(x, y) = "x < y"$ pr. rec.
- 4) $\Psi(x, y) = "y | x"$ pr. rec.
- 5) $L[x/y] = "partea imparioară a călăbii x/y"$ pr. rec.
- 6) $R(x, y) = "restul împărțirii lui x la y"$ pr. rec.
- 7) $\text{Prime}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \text{ prim} \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$ pr. rec.
- 8) P_m : P_m este al m -lea nr. prim

$$P_0 = 0, P_1 = 2, P_2 = 3$$

rezolvări

- 1) Ar. că. $C\Psi(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq y \\ 0, & \text{altele} \end{cases}$ pr. rec.

$$\text{a)} 1 \doteq (x - y) = \text{sub}(1, \text{sub}(x, y))$$

$$\text{b)} \text{ego}(\text{sub}(x, y))$$

- 2) $C_{x=y} = \text{ego}(\text{diff}(x, y))$

- 3) a) $x \leq (y - 1)$

- b) $x < y \equiv (x \leq y) \wedge \neg(x = y)$

$$4) (\exists \forall)_{x \leq *} (y \cdot x = x)$$

$$\psi(x, y) = \{x = y\}$$

$$f_1(x, y) = x \cdot y = \text{mult}(x, y)$$

$$f_2(x, y) = P_1^2(x, y)$$

Th. 5:

$$\Theta(x, y) = \Psi(f_1, f_2)$$

$$\Theta'(x, y) = (\exists \forall)_{x \leq *} (\psi(x, y))$$

5)

$$\lfloor x/y \rfloor = \min_{t \leq *} ((t+1) \cdot y > x)$$

$$6) R(x, y) = x - \lfloor x/y \rfloor \cdot y$$

$$7) \text{Prime}(x) = [(\forall \exists)_{d < x} d \mid x] \wedge (d > 1)$$

$$8) P_0 = 0$$

$$P_{n+1} = \min_{t \leq P_n + 1} (\text{Prime}(t) \wedge (t > P_n))$$

$$9) \text{cmmdc}(x, y) \text{ pr. rec}$$

$$10) \text{cmmc}(x, y) \text{ pr. rec}$$

$$11) \text{lo}(x, y) = \{ \text{cel mai mare } z > z \leq y, x^z \mid y \} \text{ pr. rec.}$$

$$12) f(0) = f(1) = 1, f(n+2) = f(n+1) + f(n) \text{ pr. rec.}$$

REZOLVĂRI

$$9) \text{Folosesc } 4, 10)$$

$$10) \text{cmmc}(x, y) = \min_{t \leq x \cdot y} (x \mid t \wedge y \mid t)$$

$$\text{cmmdc}(x, y) = \frac{x \cdot y}{\text{cmmc}(x, y)}$$

10) $f(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \min_{t \leq y} P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ - in general

$$h(p, g, r) = \min_{t \leq n} (p|t \wedge g|t) - \text{pr. Rec.}$$

$$\text{cmmmc}(x, y) = h(x, y, x \cdot y)$$

11) $\text{lo}(x, y) = \min_{t \leq y} x^{t+1} / y$.

12) $g(n) = 2^{\frac{f(n)}{n}} \cdot 3^{\frac{f(n+1)}{n+1}} \Rightarrow f(n) = \text{lo}(2, g(n))$

$$g(0) = 2^1 3^1 = 0$$

$$g(n+1) = 2^{\text{lo}(3, g(n))} \cdot 3^{\text{lo}(2, g(n)) + \text{lo}(3, g(n))}$$

\Rightarrow of pr. Rec \Rightarrow f pr. Rec.

\oplus $P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ pred. pr. rec.

$$f(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \min_{t \leq y} P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^y \prod_{i=1}^n \text{eg}_i(P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n))$$

$$g(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \max_{t \leq y} P(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \min_{t \leq y} P(y-t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] = 2^{a_1} 3^{a_2} \cdots p_n^{a_n}$$