

# 1-4 Algorithms

魏恒峰

hfwei@nju.edu.cn

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## DH 2.5: Simulations

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(a) “for-do” by “while-do”

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```
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
    statement
```

```
int i = 0;
while (i < N)
    statement
    ++i
```

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Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(a) “for-do” by “while-do”

```
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) // not general!  
    statement
```

```
int i = 0;  
while (i < N)  
    statement  
    ++i
```

## DH 2.5: Simulations

Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(a) “for-do” by “while-do”

```
for (init; cond; inc)
    statement
```

```
init;
while (cond)
    statement
    inc
```

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Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(a) “for-do” by “while-do”

```
for (init; cond; inc)
    statement
```

```
init;
while (cond)
    statement
inc
```

*Whether to use “while” or “for” is largely a matter of personal preference.*

*— K&R C Bible*

## DH 2.5: Simulations

Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

```
if (A)
  B
```



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(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

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if (A)
  B
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```
while (A)
  B
   $\neg$  A
```

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(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

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  B
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(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

```
if (A)
  B
```

```
while (A)
  B
   $\neg$  A // Wrong: side effects?
```

```
flag = 1
while (A && flag)
  B
  flag = 0
```

## DH 2.5: Simulations

Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

```
if (A)
  B
else
  C
```

## DH 2.5: Simulations

Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

```
if (A)
  B
else
  C
```

```
flag_if = 1
while (A && flag_if)
  B
  flag_if = 0
flag_else = 1
while ( $\neg$  A && flag_else)
  C
  flag_else = 0
```

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(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

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  B
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flag_if = 1
while (A && flag_if)
  B // Wrong: side effects?
  flag_if = 0
flag_else = 1
while ( $\neg$  A && flag_else)
  C
flag_else = 0
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flag_if = 1
while (A && flag_if)
  B // Wrong: side effects?
  flag_if = 0
flag_else = 1
while ( $\neg$  A && flag_else)
  C
flag_else = 0
```

```
flag = 1
while (A && flag)
  B
  flag = 0

while ( $\neg$  A && flag)
  C
  flag = 0
```

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Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(b) “if-then & if-then-else” by “while-do”

```
if (A)
  B
else
  C
```

```
flag_if = 1
while (A && flag_if)
  B // Wrong: side effects?
  flag_if = 0
flag_else = 1
while ( $\neg$  A && flag_else)
  C
flag_else = 0
```

```
flag = 1
while (A && flag)
  B
  flag = 0
//  $\neg A$  not necessary
while ( $\neg$  A && flag)
  C
  flag = 0
```



## DH 2.5: Simulations

Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(c) “while-do” by “if-then & goto”

(d) “while-do” by “repeat-until & if-then”

```
while (A)
  B
```

## DH 2.5: Simulations

Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(c) “while-do” by “if-then & goto”

(d) “while-do” by “repeat-until & if-then”

```
while (A)
    B
```

```
L: if (A)
    B
    goto L
```

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Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(c) “while-do” by “if-then & goto”

(d) “while-do” by “repeat-until & if-then”

```
while (A)
  B
```

```
L: if (A)
    B
    goto L
```

```
if (A)
  repeat
    B
  until ( $\neg$  A)
```

## DH 2.5: Simulations

Perform the following simulations of some control constructs by others.

(c) “while-do” by “if-then & goto”

(d) “while-do” by “repeat-until & if-then”

```
while (A)
    B
```

```
L: if (A)
    B
    goto L
```

```
if (A) // no 'if'?
    repeat
        B
    until ( $\neg$  A)
```

## DH 2.8: Simulations

Simulate “while-do” by “if-then-else & recursive”.

```
while (A)  
  B
```

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Simulate “while-do” by “if-then-else & recursive”.

```
while (A)  
  B
```

```
simulateWhile() {  
  if (A)  
    B  
    simulateWhile();  
  
  return;  
}
```

## DH 2.8: Simulations

Simulate “while-do” by “if-then-else & recursive”.

```
while (A)  
  B
```

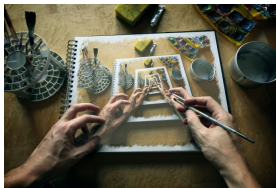
```
simulateWhile() { // define function  
  if (A)  
    B  
    simulateWhile();  
  
  return;  
}
```

## DH 2.8: Simulations

Simulate “while-do” by “if-then-else & recursive”.

```
while (A)  
  B
```

```
simulateWhile() { // define function  
  if (A)  
    B  
    simulateWhile();  
  
  return;  
}
```





- (1) A;B
- (2) if-then
- (3) if-then-else
- (4) for-do
- (5) while-do
- (6) repeat-until

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```
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  B  
until ( $\neg$  A)
```

- (1) A;B
- (2) if-then
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- (4) for-do
- (5) while-do
- (6) repeat-until

```
repeat  
  B  
until ( $\neg$  A)
```

```
B  
while (A)  
  B
```

- (1) A;B
- (2) if-then
- (3) if-then-else
- (4) for-do
- (5) while-do
- (6) repeat-until

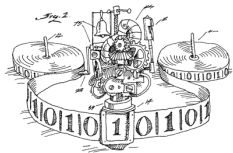
```
repeat  
  B  
until ( $\neg$  A)
```

```
B  
while (A)  
  B
```

Theorem (“On Folk Theorems” (David Harel, 1980))

*Any **computable function** can be computed by a “while-do” (and “;”) program (with additional Boolean variables).*



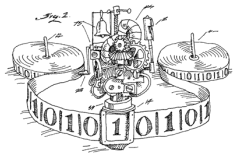


$\lambda$

$\mu$



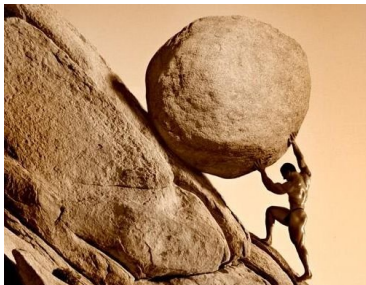
## Simulations for Equivalence



$\lambda$

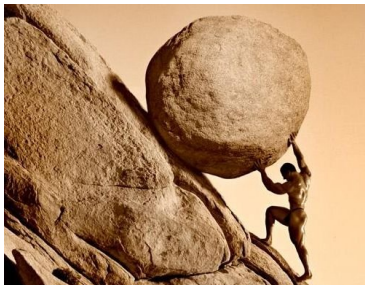
$\mu$

# Bounded Iterations *vs.* Unbounded Iterations





# Bounded Iterations *vs.* Unbounded Iterations



*Q* : Why unbounded iterations?



## $\mu$ -Recursive Functions

$$\mu y(g(x, y)) = \left( \operatorname{argmin}_y g(x, y) = 0 \right)$$



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Unbounded iterations: “while-do”



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Unbounded iterations: “while-do”

### Theorem (Ackermann Function)

*The Ackermann function is  $\mu$ -recursive but not primitive recursive (which contains bounded iterations.).*

Thank  
You!