



Graph Algebra Representation of Formally Defined Programs in Z

Using Haskell to Reason and Verify Programs

Leonard Kleinrock
01.jan.2022
Formal Methods International Congress

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Lists

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Berlin | 1 | Leipzig |
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| 4 | Heidelberg | 4 | Köln |
| 5 | Hamburg | 5 | Königsberg und Praga |

Is Algebraic Graph Knowledge Possible?

Research has been conducted in order to evaluate the possibility of reaching meaningful knowledge from Algebraic Graph transformations.

- Model Cheking and theorem proving are viable paths.

When the neet to make strong assertions becomes inevitable:

- This is the first way: **outstanding assertion !**
- Even greater impact comes from: **hilight text !**

| * **Note** : This is a very long footnote line intended to test the layout of two lines.

H1

H2

H3

H4

H5

H6

- This is a fragment o normal text written here in order to exemplify the use of several featrues in CSS.
- This is a fragment o normal text written here in order to exemplify the use of several featrues in CSS.
 - This is one **feature**
 - This is another subjetc.

Lists

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
 - i. abc
 - ii. def
4. End of list

```
primes = filterPrime [2..]
  where filterPrime (p:xs) =
        p : filterPrime [x | x <- xs, x `mod` p /= 0]

seqLength :: Num b ⇒ Sequence a → b
seqAppend :: Sequence a → Sequence a → Sequence a

seqLength Nil = 0
seqLength (Cons _ xs) = 1 + seqLength xs

seqAppend Nil ys = ys
seqAppend (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (seqAppend xs ys)
```

Code: Haskell code fragment.

Tables

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
A1	B1	C1	D1
A2	B2	C2	D2
A3	B3	C3	D3

Table: Exemple of use of tables.

LaTeX Equations

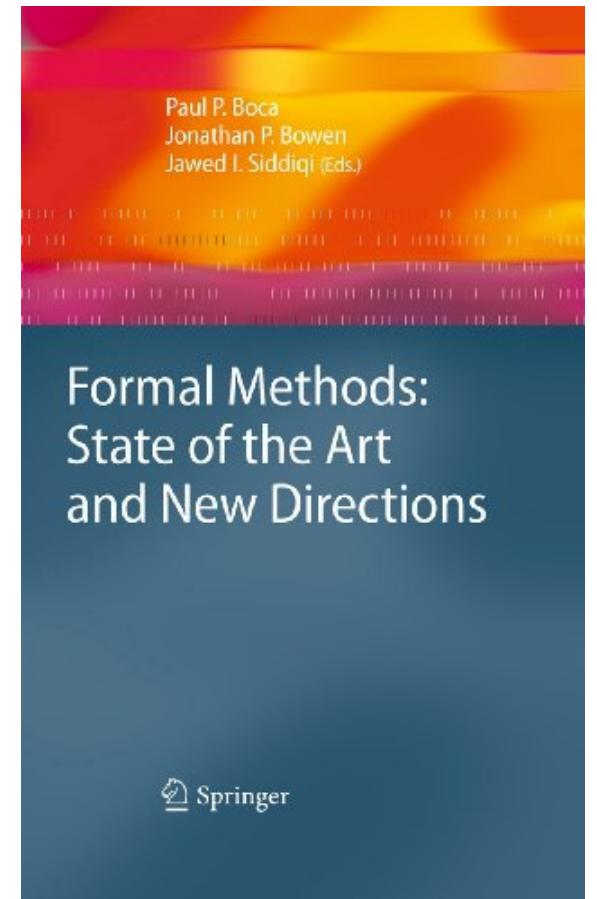
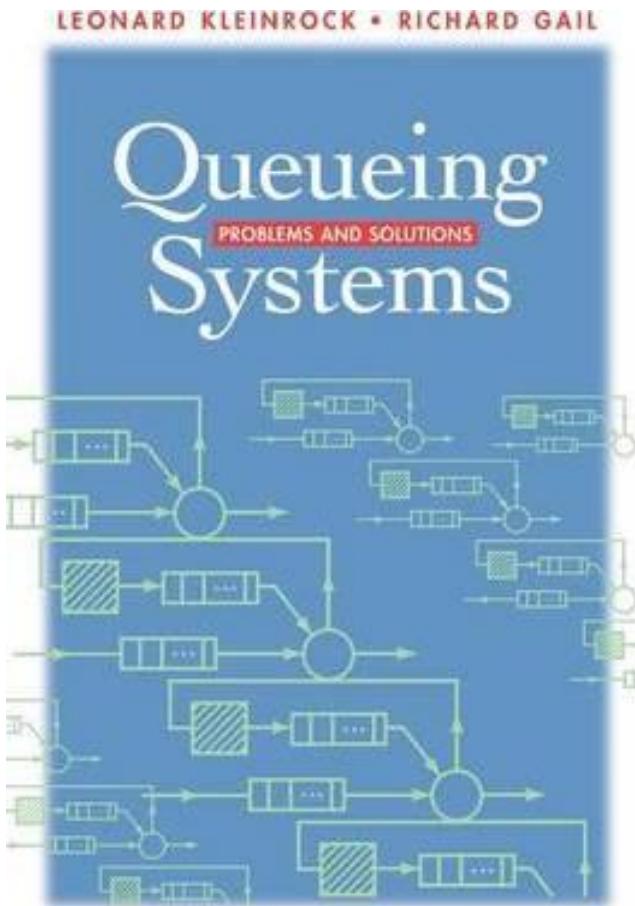
$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 \circ \psi$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

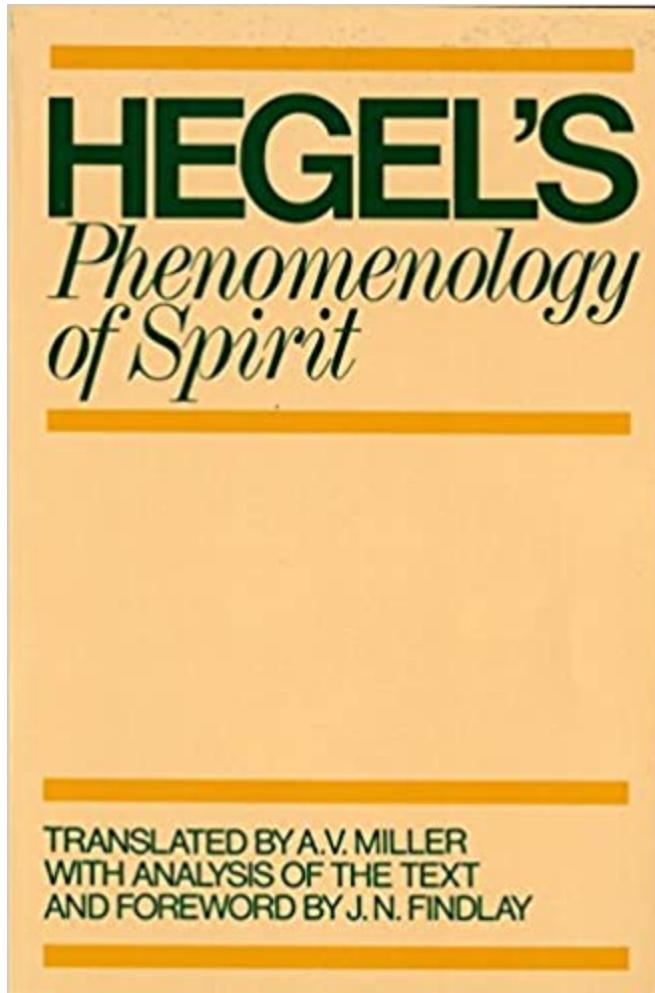
$$c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\epsilon}}$$

Images in Two Columns



Formal Methods:
State of the Art
and New Directions

Image and text



Hegel's Phenomenology

The book was originally entitled "Phänomenologie des Geistes" by its author, G.W.F. Hegel.

- Published in 1807, marked a significant development in German idealism after Kant.
- In this book Hegel develops his concepts of dialectic.

[Price at Amazon: \\$ 17.83](#)

Figure: Oxford edition (1979).

"There is an **increasing** demand of current information systems to incorporate the use of a higher degree of formalism in the development process. **Formal Methods** consist of a set of tools and techniques based on mathematical model and formal logic that are used to **specify and verify** requirements and designs for hardware and software systems."

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- Mona Batra -

Transition Slide

References

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5. HEGEL, Georg Friederich Wilhelm. **Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit**. Tradução: A. V. Miller. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.



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