

Trabajo práctico 1

Programación Funcional

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Paradigmas de Programación

Grupo CHAD sociedad anónima

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Ejercicio 9

Enunciado

De acuerdo a las definiciones de las funciones para árboles ternarios de más arriba, se pide demostrar lo siguiente:

```
\forall t :: AT \ a \ \forall x :: a \ (elem \ x \ (preorder \ t) = elem \ x \ (postorder \ t))
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Definiciones

```
\begin{array}{l} elem :: \operatorname{Eq} a \implies a \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow \operatorname{Bool} \\ \{\operatorname{E0}\} \text{ elem e } [\ ] = \operatorname{False} \\ \{\operatorname{E1}\} \text{ elem e } (\operatorname{x:xs}) = (\operatorname{e} = \operatorname{x}) \mid \mid \operatorname{elem e } \operatorname{xs} \\ \\ preorder :: \operatorname{Procesador} (\operatorname{AT} a) \ a \\ \{\operatorname{PRE1}\} \text{ preorder } = \operatorname{foldAT} \left( \backslash \operatorname{x} \operatorname{ri} \operatorname{rc} \operatorname{rd} \rightarrow \operatorname{concat} \left[ [\operatorname{x}], \operatorname{ri}, \operatorname{rc}, \operatorname{rd} \right] \right) \left[ \ ] \\ postorder :: \operatorname{Procesador} (\operatorname{AT} a) \ a \\ \{\operatorname{POST1}\} \text{ postorder } = \operatorname{foldAT} \left( \backslash \operatorname{x} \operatorname{ri} \operatorname{rc} \operatorname{rd} \rightarrow \operatorname{concat} \left[ \operatorname{ri}, \operatorname{rc}, \operatorname{rd}, \left[ \operatorname{x} \right] \right] \right) \left[ \ ] \\ foldAT :: (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow b \rightarrow b \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow ATa \rightarrow b \\ \{\operatorname{F0}\} \text{ foldAT } f \text{ b } \operatorname{Nil} = b \\ \{\operatorname{F1}\} \text{ foldAT } f \text{ b } \left( \operatorname{Tern a } \operatorname{ri} \operatorname{rc} \operatorname{rd} \right) = f \text{ a } \left( \operatorname{foldAT } f \text{ b } \operatorname{ri} \right) \left( \operatorname{foldAT } f \text{ b } \operatorname{rc} \right) \left( \operatorname{foldAT } f \text{ b } \operatorname{rd} \right) \end{array}
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Demostración (esqueleto, faltaría formalizar y emprolijar)

```
Por inducción estructural en t

P(t) = \text{elem } x \text{ (preorder } t) = \text{elem } x \text{ (postorder } t)

Caso base: P(\text{Nil}) = \text{elem } x \text{ (preorder Nil)} = \text{elem } x \text{ (postorder Nil)}

\text{elem } x \text{ (preorder Nil)} = \text{elem } x \text{ (foldAT (} x \text{ ri rc rd} \rightarrow x : \text{concat [ri, rc, rd]) [] Nil)} = \text{elem } x \text{ []}

análogamente:

\text{elem } x \text{ (postorder Nil)} = \text{elem } x \text{ (foldAT (} x \text{ ri rc rd} \rightarrow \text{concat [ri, rc, rd, [x]]) [] Nil)} = \text{elem } x \text{ []}

Luego vale el caso base P(\text{Nil})
```

Paso inductivo:

```
\forall \ h1 :: AT \ a, \ \forall h2 :: AT \ a, \ \forall h3 :: AT \ a, \ \forall r :: a, \\ P(h1) \land P(h2) \land P(h3) \land \implies P(Tern \ a \ h1 \ h2 \ h3) Es decir, supongo que valen P(h1), P(h2), P(h3) y quiero ver que vale P(Tern \ a \ h1 \ h2 \ h3) P(h1) = \text{elem } x \text{ (preorder } h1) = \text{elem } x \text{ (postorder } h1) P(h2) = \text{elem } x \text{ (preorder } h2) = \text{elem } x \text{ (postorder } h2) P(h3) = \text{elem } x \text{ (preorder } h3) = \text{elem } x \text{ (postorder } h3) P(Tern \ a \ h1 \ h2 \ h3) = \text{elem } x \text{ (preorder (Tern \ a \ h1 \ h2 \ h3))} = \text{elem } x \text{ (postorder (Tern \ a \ h1 \ h2 \ h3))}
```

elem x (postorder (Tern a h1 h2 h3)) = elem x (foldAT (\x r1 rc rd \rightarrow concat [ri, rc, rd, [x]]) []) (Tern a h1 h2 h3) considero f = (\x r1 rc rd \rightarrow concat [r1, rc, rd, [x]]) para facilitar la lectura.

```
 = \operatorname{elem} x \ ((f \ a \ (f \ black f \ [] \ r1) \ (f \ black f \ [] \ rc) \ (f \ black f \ [] \ rd)) \ (Tern \ a \ black h1 \ black h2 \ black)) 
 = \operatorname{elem} x \ ((\ x \ r1 \ rc \ rd \to concat \ [r1, \ rc, \ rd, \ [x]]) \ a \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h1) \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h2) \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h2) \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h2) \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h3), \ [a]]) 
 = \operatorname{elem} x \ (c \ concat \ [(f \ black f \ [] \ h1), \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h2), \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h3), \ [a]]) 
 = \operatorname{elem} x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h1) \ || \ elem \ x \ (c \ concat \ [a,b,c,d]) = \operatorname{elem} x \ a \ || \ elem \ x \ b \ || \ elem \ x \ c \ || \ elem \ x \ d
 = \operatorname{elem} x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h1) \ || \ elem \ x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h2) \ || \ elem \ x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h3) \ || \ elem \ x \ [a] 
 = \operatorname{elem} x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h1) \ || \ elem \ x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h2) \ || \ elem \ x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h3) \ || \ elem \ x \ [a] 
 = \operatorname{elem} x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h1) \ || \ elem \ x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h2) \ || \ elem \ x \ (f \ black f \ [] \ h3) \ || \ elem \ x \ [a]
```

```
 = \text{ elem x (preorder h1) } || \text{ elem x (preorder h2) } || \text{ elem x (preorder h3) } || \text{ elem x [a]}  reordeno los términos  = \text{ elem x [a] } || \text{ elem x (preorder h1) } || \text{ elem x (preorder h2) } || \text{ elem x (preorder h3)}   = \text{ elem x concat [[a], (preorder h1), (preorder h2), (preorder h3)]}   = \text{ elem x (foldAT (\xri rc rd \to concat [[x], (preorder ri), (preorder rc), (preorder rd)]) (Tern a h1 h2 h3))}   = \text{ elem x (preorder (Tern a h1 h2 h3))}   = \text{ elem x (preorder (Tern a h1 h2 h3))}
```

Entonces, mediante una cadena de igualdades, concluyo que: elem x (preorder (Tern a h1 h2 h3)) = elem x (postorder (Tern a h1 h2 h3)), que es lo que quería probar.