

ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA  
CURSO DE ENGENHARIA DE SOFTWARE

**T1 MÉTODOS FORMAIS**

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- 1) Prova formal por indução de uma função recursiva sobre números naturais para o cálculo da potência:

Definição Recursiva	
Eq1	$\text{pot}(x, 0) = 1$
Eq2	$\text{pot}(x, y + 1) = x \cdot \text{pot}(x, y)$

Lema:  $\forall x, m, n \in \mathbb{N} (\text{pot}(x, m + n) = \text{pot}(x, m) \cdot \text{pot}(x, n))$

$P(m) \equiv \forall x, n \in \mathbb{N} (\text{pot}(x, m + n) = \text{pot}(x, m) \cdot \text{pot}(x, n))$

Caso base $P(m)$	
Provar: $\forall x, n \in \mathbb{N} (\text{pot}(x, 0 + n) = \text{pot}(x, 0) \cdot \text{pot}(x, n))$	
$\begin{aligned} \text{pot}(x, 0 + n) &= \text{pot}(x, n) && \longrightarrow \text{por propriedades algébricas} \\ &= 1 \cdot \text{pot}(x, n) && \longrightarrow \text{por propriedades algébricas} \\ &= \text{pot}(x, 0) \cdot \text{pot}(x, n) && \longrightarrow \text{por Eq1} \end{aligned}$	
q.e.d	

Caso indutivo  $P(M) \rightarrow P(M+1)$

Provar:  $\forall X, N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ (pot}(X, (M+1) + N) = \text{pot}(X, M+1) \cdot \text{pot}(X, N))$

Assumir HI:  $\text{pot}(X, M + N) = \text{pot}(X, M) \cdot \text{pot}(X, N)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pot}(X, (M+1) + N) &= \text{pot}(X, M+1 + N) \longrightarrow \text{associatividade da soma} \\
 &= X \cdot \text{pot}(X, M + N) \longrightarrow \text{pela definição recursiva de pot} \\
 &= X \cdot (\text{pot}(X, M) \cdot \text{pot}(X, N)) \longrightarrow \text{HI} \\
 &= \text{pot}(X, M+1) \cdot \text{pot}(X, N) \longrightarrow \text{por Eq2} \\
 &\text{q.e.d}
 \end{aligned}$$

Teorema:  $\forall X, M, N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ (pot}(X, M \cdot N) = \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), N))$

$P(N) \equiv \forall X, M \in \mathbb{N} \text{ (pot}(X, M \cdot N) = \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), N))$

Caso base  $P(0)$

Provar:  $\forall X, M \in \mathbb{N} \text{ (pot}(X, M \cdot 0) = \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), 0))$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pot}(X, M \cdot 0) &= \text{pot}(X, 0) \longrightarrow \text{por propriedades algébricas} \\
 &= 1 \longrightarrow \text{por Eq1} \\
 &= \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), 0) \longrightarrow \text{por propriedades algébricas, para qualquer pot}(X, M) \text{ elevado a 0 vai dar 1} \\
 &\text{q.e.d}
 \end{aligned}$$

Caso indutivo $P(N) \rightarrow P(N+1)$	
Provar: $\forall X, M \in \mathbb{N} \text{ (pot}(X, M \cdot (N + 1)) = \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), N + 1))$	
Assumir HI: $\text{pot}(X, M \cdot N) = \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), N)$	
$\text{pot}(X, M \cdot (N + 1)) = \text{pot}(X, M \cdot N + M)$	$\longrightarrow$ por propriedades algébricas
$= \text{pot}(X, M \cdot N) \cdot \text{pot}(X, M)$	$\longrightarrow$ por Lema
$= \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), N) \cdot \text{pot}(X, M)$	$\longrightarrow$ HI
$= \text{pot}(\text{pot}(X, M), N+1)$	$\longrightarrow$ por Eq2
q.e.d	

2) Prova formal por indução de funções recursivas sobre listas:

Definição Recursiva para Cat	
Cat_Eq1	$\text{cat}([], Ys) = Ys$
Cat_Eq2	$\text{cat}(X : Xs, Ys) = X : \text{cat}(Xs, Ys)$

Definição Recursiva para reverso	
Rev_Eq1	$\text{reverso}([]) = []$
Rev_Eq2	$\text{reverso}(X : Xs) = \text{cat}(\text{reverso}(Xs), [X])$

Definição Recursiva para somatorio	
Som_Eq1	$\text{somatorio}([ ]) = 0$
Som_Eq2	$\text{somatorio}(x : Xs) = x + \text{somatorio}(Xs)$

Lema:  $\forall Xs, Ys \in \text{List}(\mathbb{N}) \ (\text{somatorio}(\text{cat}(Xs, Ys)) = \text{somatorio}(Xs) + \text{somatorio}(Ys))$

$P(xs) \equiv \forall Ys \in \text{List}(\mathbb{N}) \ (\text{somatorio}(\text{cat}(Xs, Ys)) = \text{somatorio}(Xs) + \text{somatorio}(Ys))$

Caso base $P([ ])$	
Provar: $\forall Ys \in \text{List}(\mathbb{N}) \ (\text{somatorio}(\text{cat}([ ], Ys)) = \text{somatorio}([ ]) + \text{somatorio}(Ys))$	
$\text{somatorio}(\text{cat}([ ], Ys)) = \text{somatorio}(Ys)$	$\longrightarrow$ por Cat_Eq1
$= 0 + \text{somatorio}(Ys)$	$\longrightarrow$ por Som_Eq1
$= \text{somatorio}([ ]) + \text{somatorio}(Ys)$	$\longrightarrow$ por Som_Eq1
q.e.d	

Caso indutivo $P(Xs) \rightarrow P(x : Xs)$	
Provar: $\forall Ys \in \text{List}(\mathbb{N}) \ (\text{somatorio}(\text{cat}(x : Xs, Ys)) = \text{somatorio}(x : Xs) + \text{somatorio}(Ys))$	
Assumir HI: $\text{somatorio}(\text{cat}(Xs, Ys)) = \text{somatorio}(Xs) + \text{somatorio}(Ys)$	
$\text{somatorio}(\text{cat}(x : Xs, Ys)) = \text{somatorio}(x : \text{cat}(Xs, Ys))$	$\longrightarrow$ por Cat_Eq2
$= x + \text{somatorio}(\text{cat}(Xs, Ys))$	$\longrightarrow$ por Som_Eq2
$= x + (\text{somatorio}(Xs) + \text{somatorio}(Ys))$	$\longrightarrow$ pela HI
$= (x + \text{somatorio}(Xs)) + \text{somatorio}(Ys)$	$\longrightarrow$ por associatividade da soma
$= \text{somatorio}(x : Xs) + \text{somatorio}(Ys)$	$\longrightarrow$ por Som_Eq2
q.e.d	

Teorema:  $\forall Xs \in \text{List}(\mathbb{N}) \text{ (somatorio(reverso}(Xs)) = \text{somatorio}(Xs))$

$P(Xs) \equiv \forall Xs \in \text{List}(\mathbb{N}) \text{ (somatorio(reverso}(Xs)) = \text{somatorio}(Xs))$

Caso base  $P([ ])$

Provar:  $\text{somatorio(reverso}([ ])) = \text{somatorio}([ ])$

$\text{somatorio(reverso}([ ])) = \text{somatorio}([ ])$   $\longrightarrow$  por Rev\_Eq1

q.e.d

Caso indutivo  $P(Xs) \rightarrow P(x : Xs)$

Provar:  $\forall Xs \in \text{List}(\mathbb{N}) \text{ (somatorio(reverso}(x : Xs)) = \text{somatorio}(x : Xs))$

Assumir HI:  $\text{somatorio(reverso}(Xs)) = \text{somatorio}(Xs)$

$\text{somatorio(reverso}(x : Xs)) = \text{somatorio}(\text{cat}(\text{reverso}(Xs), [x]))$   $\longrightarrow$  por Rev\_Eq2

$= \text{somatorio(reverso}(Xs)) + \text{somatorio}([x])$   $\longrightarrow$  por lema

$= \text{somatorio}(Xs) + \text{somatorio}([x])$   $\longrightarrow$  pela HI

$= \text{somatorio}(Xs) + x$   $\longrightarrow$  por propriedades algébricas

$= \text{somatorio}(x : Xs)$   $\longrightarrow$  por Som\_Eq2

q.e.d