

函数语言程序设计10.29

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- 定义函数`max`使得(`max L`)返回类型为`natoption`: 当自然数列表`L`为空时返回`None`, 否则返回`Some n`, 其中`n`为`L`中最大元素。

[ans]

```
Fixpoint max(L:natlist):natoption:=
  match L with
  | nil => None
  | n::L' => match max L' with
              | None => Some n
              | Some m => if ( m<=?n) then Some n
                           else Some m
              end
  end
end.

Example test_max1 :max [1;2;3] = Some 3.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_max2 :max [4;2;3] = Some 4.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_max4 :max [4;2;5] = Some 5.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_max3 :max [] = None.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.
```

[运行结果]

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  match L with
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  |n::L'=>match max L' with
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Example test_max3 :max [] = None.
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

```

- **练习 2.29.** 定义函数 `maxPair`，把输入的一个自然数列表中最大的奇数和偶数找出来，组成一个二元组作为返回值。如果列表中没有奇数或偶数，则用 0 替代。例如，

[ans]

```

Fixpoint maxPair(l : natlist) : natprod :=
  match l with
  |nil=>(0,0)
  |a::l'=>match maxPair l' with
    |(n,m)=>if even a && (m<=?a) then (n,a)
              else if odd a && (n<=?a) then (a,m)
              else (n,m)
          end
  end.
end.

Example test_maxPair1: maxPair [1;2;5;4;8;10;3] = (5, 10).
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_maxPair2: maxPair [2;4] = (0, 4).
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

```

[运行结果]

```

Fixpoint maxPair(l : natlist) : natprod :=
  match l with
  | nil => (0,0)
  | a::l' => match maxPair l' with
    | (n,m) => if even a && (m<=?a) then (n,a)
              else if odd a && (n<=?a) then (a,m)
              else (n,m)
    end
  end.

Example test_maxPair1: maxPair [1;2;5;4;8;10;3] = (5, 10).
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

Example test_maxPair2: maxPair [2;4] = (0, 4).
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.

```

- 3.

Theorem rev_app_distr: $\forall X (l_1 \ l_2 : \text{list } X),$
 $\text{rev } (l_1 ++ l_2) = \text{rev } l_2 ++ \text{rev } l_1.$
 Proof.
 (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted.

[ans]

```

Theorem rev_app_distr: forall l1 l2 : natlist,
  rev (l1 ++ l2) = rev l2 ++ rev l1.
Proof.
  intros l1 l2. induction l1 as [|n l1' IHl1'].
  - rewrite->app_nil_r. reflexivity.
  - simpl. rewrite->IHl1'. rewrite->app_assoc. reflexivity.
Qed.

```

[运行结果]

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  - simpl. rewrite->IHl1'. rewrite->app_assoc. reflexivity.
Qed.

```

- 4.

Theorem rev_involutive : $\forall X : \text{Type}, \forall l : \text{list } X,$
 $\text{rev } (\text{rev } l) = l.$
 Proof.
 (* FILL IN HERE *) Admitted.

[ans]

```

Theorem rev_involutive : forall l : natlist,
  rev (rev l) = l.
Proof.
  intros l. induction l as [|n l' IHl'].
  - reflexivity.
  - simpl. rewrite->rev_app_distr. simpl. rewrite->IHl'.
    reflexivity.
Qed.

```

[运行结果]

```

(** An _involution_ is a function that is its own inverse. That is,
    applying the function twice yield the original input. *)
Theorem rev_involutive : forall l : natlist,
  rev (rev l) = l.
Proof.
  intros l. induction l as [|n l' IHl'].
  - reflexivity.
  - simpl. rewrite->rev_app_distr. simpl. rewrite->IHl'. reflexivity.
Qed.

```