- 43. (2010eko apirila #1) bikoitia(x), bakoitiak(D(1..r)) eta bikbik (E(1..r), (e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, ..., e<sub>r</sub>), F(1..r), (f<sub>1</sub>, f<sub>2</sub>, ..., f<sub>r</sub>), G(1..r), (g<sub>1</sub>, g<sub>2</sub>, ..., g<sub>r</sub>), pos) predikatuak eta C(1..n) bektoreko elementu denak bakoitiak direla jakinda, A(1..n) bektoreko eta B(1..n) bektoreko posizio berean zenbaki bikoitiak dauden bakoitzean posizio horretako B(1..n) eta C(1..n) bektoreetako elementuak trukatzen dituen programa. -- #
  - a) **bikoitia**( $\mathbf{x}$ )  $\equiv \{x \mod 2 = 0\}$
  - b) **bakoitiak**( $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{1..r})$ )  $\equiv \forall \mathbf{k} (1 \le \mathbf{k} \le \mathbf{r} \to \neg \text{bikoitia}(\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{k})))$
  - c) bikbik (E(1..r), (e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, ..., e<sub>r</sub>), F(1..r), (f<sub>1</sub>, f<sub>2</sub>, ..., f<sub>r</sub>), G(1..r), (g<sub>1</sub>, g<sub>2</sub>, ..., g<sub>r</sub>), pos) = {(0 \le pos \le r) \land \tau \text{(1 \le k \le pos \land bikoitia(E(k)))} \rightarrow \to bikoitia(F(k))) \land \tau \text{(1 \le k \le pos \land bikoitia(e<sub>k</sub>) \land bikoitia(f<sub>k</sub>))} \rightarrow \text{(E(k) = e<sub>k</sub> \land F(k) = g<sub>k</sub> \land G(k) = f<sub>k</sub>)) \land \tau \text{(1 \le k \le pos \land (\square bikoitia(e<sub>k</sub>) \le \square bikoitia(f<sub>k</sub>)))} \rightarrow \text{(E(k) = e<sub>k</sub> \land F(k) = f<sub>k</sub> \land G(k) = g<sub>k</sub>))}
  - d) Asertzioak ematerakoan egokiena edo naturalena den ordena jarraituko da eta ez zenbakizko ordena:
    - (1) {Hasierako baldintza}  $\equiv \{n \ge 1 \land \forall k \ (1 \le k \le n \rightarrow (A(k) = a_k \land B(k) = b_k \land C(k) = c_k)) \land bakoitiak(C(1..n))\}$
    - (2) {Tarteko asertzioa}  $\equiv$  {(1)  $\land$  i = 0}
    - (9) {Bukaerako baldintza}  $\equiv$  {bikbik(A(1..n), ( $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ ), B(1..n), ( $b_1, b_2, ..., b_n$ ), C(1..n), ( $c_1, c_2, ..., c_n$ ),  $\binom{n}{n}$ }
    - (3) {Inbariantea} = {(0 \le i \le n) \wedge bikbik(A(1..n), (a\_1, a\_2, ..., a\_n), B(1..n), (b\_1, b\_2, ..., b\_n), C(1..n), (c\_1, c\_2, ..., c\_n), i)}
    - (4) {Tarteko asertzioa} = {(0 \le i \le n 1) \wedge bikbik(A(1..n), (a\_1, a\_2, ..., a\_n), B(1..n), (b\_1, b\_2, ..., b\_n), C(1..n), (c\_1, c\_2, ..., c\_n), i)}

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(5) {Tarteko asertzioa} ≡
               \{(0 \le i \le n-1) \land
bikbik(A(1..n), (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n), B(1..n), (b_1, b_2, ..., b_n), C(1..n), (c_1, c_2, ..., c_n), i)
              \land bikoitia(A(i + 1)) \land bikoitia(B(i + 1)) \land
              A(i + 1) = a_{i+1} \wedge B(i + 1) = b_{i+1}
              (5) era laburrean:
              (5) \equiv \{ (4) \land bikoitia(A(i+1)) \land bikoitia(B(i+1)) \land bikoitia(B(i+1))
                                                      A(i + 1) = a_{i+1} \wedge B(i + 1) = b_{i+1}
 (6) {Tarteko asertzioa} ≡
               \{(0 \le i \le n-1) \land
bikbik(A(1..n), (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n), B(1..n), (b_1, b_2, ..., b_n), C(1..n), (c_1, c_2, ..., c_n), i)
                   \land bikoitia(A(i + 1)) \land bikoitia(B(i + 1)) \land
              A(i + 1) = a_{i+1} \wedge B(i + 1) = b_{i+1} \wedge lag = B(i + 1)
              (6) era laburrean:
              (6) \equiv \{(5) \land lag = B(i+1) \}
 (7) {Tarteko asertzioa} \equiv
               \{(0 \le i \le n-1) \land
bikbik(A(1..n), (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n), B(1..n), (b_1, b_2, ..., b_n), C(1..n), (c_1, c_2, ..., c_n), i)
                   \land bikoitia(A(i + 1)) \land bikoitia(b<sub>i+1</sub>) \land
              A(i + 1) = a_{i+1} \wedge B(i + 1) = C(i + 1) \wedge C(i + 1) = c_{i+1} \wedge lag = b_{i+1}
              (7) era laburrean:
              (7) \equiv \{ (4) \land bikoitia(A(i+1)) \land bikoitia(b_{i+1}) \land (4) \}
              A(i + 1) = a_{i+1} \wedge B(i + 1) = C(i + 1) \wedge C(i + 1) = c_{i+1} \wedge lag = b_{i+1}
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(11) {Tarteko asertzioa} =  $\{(0 \le i \le n - 1) \land$ 

bikbik(A(1..n), 
$$(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)$$
, B(1..n),  $(b_1, b_2, ..., b_n)$ , C(1..n),  $(c_1, c_2, ..., c_n)$ , i)  $\land$  bikoitia(A(i + 1))  $\land$  bikoitia(b<sub>1+1</sub>)  $\land$  A(i + 1) =  $a_{i+1} \land$  B(i + 1) =  $c_{i+1} \land$  C(i + 1) =  $b_{i+1} \land$  lag =  $b_{i+1} \end{cases}$  (11) puntua C(i + 1) := lag; esleipena burutu ondoren betetzen den asertzioa da. (11) era laburrean: (11)  $\equiv$  {(4)  $\land$  bikoitia(A(i + 1))  $\land$  bikoitia( $b_{i+1}$ )  $\land$  A(i + 1) =  $a_{i+1} \land$  B(i + 1) =  $c_{i+1} \land$  C(i + 1) =  $b_{i+1} \land$  lag =  $b_{i+1} \end{cases}$  Beste aukera bat ere badago. Izan ere birbik(A(1..n),  $(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)$ , B(1..n),( $b_1, b_2, ..., b_n$ ), i) predikatuak dio 1 eta i posizioen arteko kalkuluak eginda daudela eta bikoitia(A(i + 1))  $\land$  bikoitia( $b_{i+1} \land$  A(i + 1) =  $a_{i+1} \land$  B(i + 1) =  $a_{i+1} \land$  C(i + 1) =  $b_{i+1} \land$  lag =  $b_{i+1} \land$  formula kontuan hartuz badakigu i + 1 posiziokoa ere eginda dagoela, beraz ordezkatuta predikatuan i + 1 ipiniz 1 eta i + 1 posizioen arteko kalkuluak eginda daudela adieraz dezakegu. Gainera horrela A(i + 1) =  $a_{i+1} \land$  B(i + 1) =  $a_{i+1} \land$  C(i + 1) =  $b_{i+1} \land$  ipini beharrik ez dago, hori predikatuan esanda gelditzen baita i + 1 ipintzean.

(11)  $\equiv$  {(0  $\leq$  i  $\leq$  n - 1)  $\land$  bikoitia(A(i + 1))  $\land$  bikoitia(A(i + 1))  $\land$  bikoitia( $b_{i+1} \land$  bag =  $b_{i+1}$ }

(8) {Tarteko asertzioa}  $\equiv$  {(0  $\leq$  i  $\leq$  n - 1)  $\land$  bikoitia(A(i + 1))  $\land$  bikoitia( $b_{i+1} \land$  bag =  $b_{i+1}$ }

(12) {Tarteko asertzioa}  $\equiv$  {(1  $\leq$  i  $\leq$  n)  $\land$  bikbik(A(1..n), (a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub>, ..., a<sub>n</sub>), B(1..n), (b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, ..., b<sub>n</sub>), C(1..n), (c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub>, ..., c<sub>n</sub>), i+1)} bikbik(A(1..n), (a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub>, ..., a<sub>n</sub>), B(1..n), (b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, ..., b<sub>n</sub>), C(1..n), (c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub>, ..., c<sub>n</sub>), i+1)} bikbik(A(1..n), (a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub>, ..., a<sub>n</sub>), B(1..n), (b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, ..., b<sub>n</sub>), C(1..n), (c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub>, ..., c<sub>n</sub>), i+1)} bikbik(A(1..n), (a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub>, ..., a<sub>n</sub>), B(1..n), (b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, ..., b<sub>n</sub>), C(1..n), (c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub>, ..., c<sub>n</sub>), i+1)}

Asertzio batetik bestera zer aldatzen den hobeto ikusteko, aldaketak kolorez ipini dira.