

Práctico 8 - Derivaciones

Ejercicio 1

- $f.xs = \langle \forall_i : 0 < i < \#xs : xs.i = xs.0 \rangle$

Casos base:

$f.\square$
= {Especificación}
 $\langle \forall_i : 0 < i < \#\square : xs.\square = xs.0 \rangle$
= {Definición de #}
 $\langle \forall_i : 0 < i < 0 : xs.\square = xs.0 \rangle$
= {Rango vacío}
True

$f.[x]$
= {Especificación}
 $\langle \forall_i : 0 < i < \#[x] : xs.[x] = xs.0 \rangle$
= {Definición de #}
 $\langle \forall_i : 0 < i < 1 : xs.[x] = xs.0 \rangle$
= {Rango vacío}
True

Caso inductivo:

$f.(x \triangleright xs)$
= {Especificación}
 $\langle \forall_i : 0 < i < \#(x \triangleright xs) : (x \triangleright xs).i = (x \triangleright xs).0 \rangle$
= {Definición de #}
 $\langle \forall_i : 0 < i < 1 + \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).i = (x \triangleright xs).0 \rangle$
= {Separación de un término}
 $(x \triangleright xs).(0 + 1) = (x \triangleright xs).0 \wedge \langle \forall_i : 0 < i < \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).(i + 1) = (x \triangleright xs).0 \rangle$
= {Propiedad de .}
 $xs.0 = x \wedge \langle \forall_i : 0 < i < \#xs : xs.i = x \rangle$
= {Leibnitz}
 $xs.0 = x \wedge \langle \forall_i : 0 < i < \#xs : xs.i = xs.0 \rangle$
= {Hipótesis inductiva}
 $xs.0 = x \wedge f.xs$

- $f.xs.x = \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = x \rangle$

Caso base:

$f.\square.x$
= {Especificación}
 $\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#\square : \square.i = x \rangle$
= {Definición de #}
 $\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < 0 : \square.i = x \rangle$
= {Rango vacío}
False

Caso inductivo:

$$\begin{aligned}
& f.(y \triangleright xs).x \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#(y \triangleright xs) : (y \triangleright xs).i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Definición de } \#\} \\
&\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : (y \triangleright xs).i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Separación de un término}\} \\
&(y \triangleright xs).0 = x \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : (y \triangleright xs).(i + 1) = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Propiedad de } .\} \\
&y = x \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\} \\
&y = x \vee f.xs.x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\blacksquare f.xs.x = \langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = x \rangle$$

Caso base:

$$\begin{aligned}
& f.[] .x \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < \#[] : [].i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Definición de } \#\} \\
&\langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < 0 : [].i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Rango vacío}\} \\
&True
\end{aligned}$$

Caso inductivo:

$$\begin{aligned}
& f.(y \triangleright xs).x \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < \#(y \triangleright xs) : (y \triangleright xs).i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Definición de } \#\} \\
&\langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : (y \triangleright xs).i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Separación de un término}\} \\
&(y \triangleright xs).0 = x \wedge \langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : (y \triangleright xs).(i + 1) = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Propiedad de } .\} \\
&y = x \wedge \langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = x \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\} \\
&y = x \wedge f.xs.x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\blacksquare f.xs.ys = \langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs \vee 0 \leq i < \#ys : \#xs = \#ys \wedge xs.i = ys.i \rangle$$

Caso $(xs = [], ys = [])$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& f.[] .[] \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < \#[] \vee 0 \leq i < \#[] : \#[] = \#[] \wedge [].i = [].i \rangle = \{\text{Definición de } \#\} \\
&\langle \forall_i : 0 \leq i < 0 \vee 0 \leq i < 0 : 0 = 0 \wedge [].i = [].i \rangle = \{\text{Rango vacío}\} \\
&True
\end{aligned}$$

Caso $(xs = [], ys = (y \triangleright ys))$:

$$f.[].(y \triangleright ys)$$

$= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#[] \vee 0 \leq i < \#(y \triangleright ys) : \#[] = \#(y \triangleright ys) \wedge [].i = (y \triangleright ys).i \rangle$
 $= \{\#[] \neq \#(y \triangleright ys)\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#[] \vee 0 \leq i < \#(y \triangleright ys) : False \wedge [].i = (y \triangleright ys).i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Lógica}\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#[] \vee 0 \leq i < \#(y \triangleright ys) : False \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Término constante}\}$
 $False$

Análogamente se resuelve $f.(x \triangleright xs).[]$

Caso inductivo:

$f.(x \triangleright xs).(y \triangleright ys)$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#(x \triangleright xs) \vee 0 \leq i < \#(y \triangleright ys) : \#(x \triangleright xs) = \#(y \triangleright ys) \wedge (x \triangleright xs).i = (y \triangleright ys).i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \#\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs \vee 0 \leq i < 1 + \#ys : 1 + \#xs = 1 + \#ys \wedge (x \triangleright xs).i = (y \triangleright ys).i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Separación de un término, aritmética}\}$
 $\#xs = \#ys \wedge (x \triangleright xs).0 = (y \triangleright ys).0 \wedge \langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#xs \vee 0 \leq i < \#ys : \#xs = \#ys \wedge (x \triangleright xs).(i+1) = (y \triangleright ys).(i+1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de } .\}$
 $\#xs = \#ys \wedge x = y \wedge \langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#xs \vee 0 \leq i < \#ys : \#xs = \#ys \wedge xs.i = ys.i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\}$
 $\#xs = \#ys \wedge x = y \wedge f.xs.ys$

Ejercicio 2

- $f.xs = \langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#xs - 1 : xs.i < xs.(i+1) \rangle$

Caso base:

$f.[]$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#[] - 1 : [].i < [].(i+1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \#, \text{ aritmética}\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < -1 : [].i < [].(i+1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Rango vacío}\}$
 $True$

Caso inductivo:

$f.(x \triangleright xs)$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#(x \triangleright xs) - 1 : (x \triangleright xs).i < (x \triangleright xs).(i+1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \#, \text{ aritmética}\}$
 $\langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).i < (x \triangleright xs).(i+1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Separación de un término}\}$
 $(x \triangleright xs).0 < (x \triangleright xs).(0+1) \wedge \langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).(i+1) < (x \triangleright xs).(i+2) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de } .\}$
 $x < xs.0 \wedge \langle \forall i : 0 \leq i < \#xs - 1 : xs.i < xs.(i+1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\}$
 $x < xs.0 \wedge f.xs$

Ejercicio 3

- $m.xs = \langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i \rangle$

Caso base:

$m.[]$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < \#[] : [].i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \#\}$
 $\langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < 0 : [].i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Rango vacío}\}$
 ∞

Caso inductivo:

$m.(x \triangleright xs)$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < \#(x \triangleright xs) : (x \triangleright xs).i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \#\}$
 $\langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Separación de un término}\}$
 $(x \triangleright xs).0 \text{ 'Min' } \langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).(i + 1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de } .\}$
 $x \text{ Min } \langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\}$
 $x \text{ Min } m.xs$

Ejercicio 4

- $f.xs = \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = \text{sum}(xs) - xs.i \rangle$

Caso base:

$f.[]$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#[] : [].i = \text{sum}([]) - [].i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \#\}$
 $\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < 0 : [].i = \text{sum}([]) - [].i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Rango vacío}\}$
 $False$

Caso inductivo:

$f.(x \triangleright xs)$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#(x \triangleright xs) : (x \triangleright xs).i = \text{sum}((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \#\}$
 $\langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).i = \text{sum}((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Separación de un término}\}$
 $(x \triangleright xs).0 = \text{sum}((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).0 \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).(i + 1) = \text{sum}((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).(i + 1) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de } .\}$
 $x = \text{sum}((x \triangleright xs)) - x \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = \text{sum}((x \triangleright xs)) - xs.i \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de sum, aritmética}\}$
 $x = \text{sum}(xs) \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = x + \text{sum}(xs) - xs.i \rangle$

No se puede aplicar la hipótesis inductiva, hay que generalizar.

$$\blacksquare g.xs.n = \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = n + sum(xs) - xs.i \rangle$$

Caso base:

$$\begin{aligned} g.[] .n &= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\ \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#[] : [].i &= n + sum([]) - [].i \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Definición de } \#\} \\ \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < 0 : [].i &= n + sum([]) - [].i \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Rango vacío}\} \\ &False \end{aligned}$$

Caso inductivo:

$$\begin{aligned} f.(x \triangleright xs).n &= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\ \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#(x \triangleright xs) : (x \triangleright xs).i &= n + sum((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).i \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Definición de } \#\} \\ \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).i &= n + sum((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).i \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Separación de un término}\} \\ (x \triangleright xs).0 = n + sum((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).0 \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : (x \triangleright xs).(i + 1) &= \\ n + sum((x \triangleright xs)) - (x \triangleright xs).(i + 1) \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Propiedad de } .\} \\ x = n + sum((x \triangleright xs)) - x \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = n + sum((x \triangleright xs)) - xs.i \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Propiedad de sum, aritmética}\} \\ x = n + sum(xs) \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = x + n + sum(xs) - xs.i \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Asociatividad de } +\} \\ x = n + sum(xs) \vee \langle \exists_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : xs.i = (x + n) + sum(xs) - xs.i \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\} \\ x = n + sum(xs) \vee g.xs.(x + n) \end{aligned}$$

El resultado completo de esta derivación es:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} f : [\text{Num}] \mapsto \text{Bool} \\ g : \text{Num} \mapsto [\text{Num}] \mapsto \text{Bool} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} f.xs \doteq g.xs.0 \\ g.[] .n \doteq False \\ g.(x \triangleright xs).n \doteq n + sum(xs) \vee g.xs.(x + n) \end{array}$$

Ejercicio 5

$$\blacksquare P.xs.y = \langle \exists_{as,bs} :: y = as ++ xs ++ bs \rangle$$

Caso $(xs = [])$:

$$\begin{aligned} P.[] .y &= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\ \langle \exists_{as,bs} :: y = as ++ [] ++ bs \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Definición de } ++\} \\ \langle \exists_{as,bs} :: y = as ++ bs \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Partición de rango } (as = [] \vee as \neq [])\} \\ \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as = [] : y = [] ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as \neq [] : y = as ++ bs \rangle \\ &= \{\text{Anidado, rango unitario}\} \\ \langle \exists_{bs} :: y = [] ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as \neq [] : y = as ++ bs \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \{\text{Definición de } ++\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as \neq [] : ys = as ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Intercambio}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} : ys = bs : True \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as \neq [] : ys = as ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Rango unitario}\} \\
&True \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as \neq [] : ys = as ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Absorción para el } \vee\} \\
&True
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Caso } (x \triangleright xs, ys = []): \\
&P.(x \triangleright xs).[] \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{as,bs} :: [] = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Igualdad de listas}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{as,bs} :: [] = as \wedge [] = (x \triangleright xs) \wedge [] = bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Igualdad de listas}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{as,bs} :: [] = as \wedge False \wedge [] = bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Rango vacío}\} \\
&False
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Caso } (x \triangleright xs, y \triangleright ys): \\
&P.(x \triangleright xs).(y \triangleright ys) \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{as,bs} :: (y \triangleright ys) = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Partición de rango } (as = [] \vee as \neq [])\} \\
&\langle \exists_{as,bs} : as = [] : (y \triangleright ys) = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as \neq [] : (y \triangleright ys) = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Anidado, rango unitario}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} :: (y \triangleright ys) = [] ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : as \neq [] : (y \triangleright ys) = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Reemplazo de } as \leftarrow a \triangleright as \text{ (válido por } as \neq [])\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} :: (y \triangleright ys) = [] ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} : (a \triangleright as) \neq [] : (y \triangleright ys) = (a \triangleright as) ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Definición de } ++, \text{ igualdad de listas } (a \triangleright as \neq [] \equiv True)\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} :: (y \triangleright ys) = (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} :: (y \triangleright ys) = (a \triangleright as) ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Igualdad de listas}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} :: y = x \wedge ys = xs ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} :: y = a \wedge ys = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Distributiva del } \wedge \text{ con respecto a } \exists\} \\
&y = x \wedge \langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = xs ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} :: y = a \wedge ys = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Intercambio}\} \\
&y = x \wedge \langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = xs ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} : y = a : ys = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Anidado, rango unitario}\} \\
&y = x \wedge \langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = xs ++ bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} :: ys = as ++ (x \triangleright xs) ++ bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Modularización, hipótesis inductiva}\} \\
&(y = x \wedge Q.xs.ys) \vee P.(x \triangleright xs).ys
\end{aligned}$$

Donde Q queda especificado por:

$$Q.xs.ys = \langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = xs ++ bs \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Caso } (xs = []): \\
&Q.{}.ys
\end{aligned}$$

$= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = [] \ ++ \ bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } ++\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Intercambio}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} : ys = bs \rangle : \text{True}$
 $= \{\text{Término constante}\}$
 True

Caso $(x \triangleright xs, ys = [])$:
 $Q.(x \triangleright xs).[]$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: [] = (x \triangleright xs) \ ++ \ bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Igualdad de listas}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: [] = (x \triangleright xs) \wedge [] = bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Igualdad de listas}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: \text{False} \wedge [] = bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Intercambio, rango vacío}\}$
 False

Caso $(x \triangleright xs, y \triangleright ys)$
 $Q.(x \triangleright xs).(y \triangleright ys)$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: (y \triangleright ys) = (x \triangleright xs) \ ++ \ bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } ++\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: (y \triangleright ys) = x \triangleright (xs \ ++ \ bs) \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Igualdad de listas}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} :: y = x \wedge ys = xs \ ++ \ bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Distributiva de } \wedge \text{ con el } \exists\}$
 $y = x \wedge \langle \exists_{bs} :: ys = xs \ ++ \ bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\}$
 $y = x \wedge Q.xs.ys$

El programa completo queda entonces:

$P : [A] \mapsto [A] \mapsto \text{Bool}$ $Q : [A] \mapsto [A] \mapsto \text{Bool}$	$P. [].ys \doteq \text{True}$ $P.(x \triangleright xs).[] \doteq \text{False}$ $P.(x \triangleright xs).(y \triangleright ys) \doteq (y = x \wedge Q.xs.ys) \vee P.(x \triangleright xs).ys$ $Q. [].ys \doteq \text{True}$ $Q.(x \triangleright xs).[] \doteq \text{False}$ $Q.(x \triangleright xs).(y \triangleright ys) \doteq y = x \wedge Q.xs.ys$
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Ejercicio 6

- $P.xs = \langle \exists_{as,bs} : xs = as \ ++ \ bs : \text{sum}.as = \text{sum}.bs \rangle$

Caso $(xs = [])$:

$P.[]$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{as,bs} : [] = as \uplus bs : sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de } \uplus\}$
 $\langle \exists_{as,bs} : [] = as \uplus bs \wedge as = [] \wedge bs = [] : sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Anidado, rango vacío, término constante}\}$
 $sum.[] = sum.[]$
 $= \{\text{Reflexividad de } =\}$
 $True$

Caso $(x \triangleright xs)$:

$P.(x \triangleright xs)$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = as \uplus bs : sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Partición de rango } (as = [] \vee as \neq [])\}$
 $\langle \exists_{as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = as \uplus bs \wedge as = [] : sum.as = sum.bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = as \uplus bs : sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Anidado, rango unitario en el primer término.}$
Reemplazo de $as \leftarrow a \triangleright as$ en el segundo término (válido por $as \neq []$)
 $\langle \exists_{bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = [] \uplus bs : sum.[] = sum.bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = (a \triangleright as) \uplus bs : sum.(a \triangleright as) = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de } \uplus, \text{propiedad de } sum, \text{igualdad de listas}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = bs : 0 = sum.bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} : x = a \wedge xs = as \uplus bs : sum.(a \triangleright as) = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Rango unitario, propiedad de } sum \text{ en el primer término.}$
Anidado en el segundo término
 $x + sum.xs = 0 \vee \langle \exists_a : x = a : \langle \exists_{as,bs} : xs = as \uplus bs : sum.(a \triangleright as) = sum.bs \rangle \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Rango unitario, propiedad de } sum\}$
 $x + sum.xs = 0 \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : xs = as \uplus bs : x + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$

No se puede aplicar la hipótesis inductiva, hay que generalizar.

$$\blacksquare Q.n.xs = \langle \exists_{as,bs} : xs = as \uplus bs : n + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$$

Caso $(xs = [])$:

$Q.n.[]$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $\langle \exists_{as,bs} : [] = as \uplus bs : n + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Propiedad de } \uplus\}$
 $\langle \exists_{as,bs} : [] = as \uplus bs \wedge as = [] \wedge bs = [] : n + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle$
 $= \{\text{Anidado, rango vacío, término constante}\}$
 $n + sum.[] = sum.[]$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } sum, \text{aritmética}\}$
 $n = 0$

Caso $(x \triangleright xs)$:

$Q.n.(x \triangleright xs)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = as \uplus bs : n + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Partición de rango } (as = [] \vee as \neq [])\} \\
&\langle \exists_{as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = as \uplus bs \wedge as = [] : n + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = as \uplus bs : n + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Anidado, rango unitario en el primer término.}\} \\
&\quad \text{Reemplazo de } as \leftarrow a \triangleright as \text{ en el segundo término (válido por } as \neq [])\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = [] \uplus bs : n + sum.[] = sum.bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = (a \triangleright as) \uplus bs : n + sum.(a \triangleright as) = sum.bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Propiedad de } \uplus, \text{ propiedad de } sum, \text{ aritmética, igualdad de listas}\} \\
&\langle \exists_{bs} : (x \triangleright xs) = bs : n = sum.bs \rangle \vee \langle \exists_{a,as,bs} : x = a \wedge xs = as \uplus bs : n + sum.(a \triangleright as) = sum.bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Rango unitario, propiedad de } sum \text{ en el primer término.}\} \\
&\quad \text{Anidado en el segundo término}\} \\
&x + sum.xs = n \vee \langle \exists_a : x = a : \langle \exists_{as,bs} : xs = as \uplus bs : n + sum.(a \triangleright as) = sum.bs \rangle \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Rango unitario, propiedad de } sum\} \\
&x + sum.xs = n \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : xs = as \uplus bs : n + x + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Asociatividad de } +\} \\
&x + sum.xs = n \vee \langle \exists_{as,bs} : xs = as \uplus bs : (n + x) + sum.as = sum.bs \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\} \\
&x + sum.xs = n \vee Q.(n + x).xs
\end{aligned}$$

El resultado completo de esta derivación es:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} P : [\text{Num}] \mapsto \text{Bool} \\ Q : \text{Num} \mapsto [\text{Num}] \mapsto \text{Bool} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} P.xs \doteq Q.0.xs \\ Q.n.xs \doteq n = 0 \\ Q.n.(x \triangleright xs) \doteq x + sum.xs = n \vee Q.(x + n).xs \end{array}$$

Ejercicio 7

- $P.xs.ys = \langle Min_{i,j} : 0 \leq i < \#xs \wedge 0 \leq j < \#ys : |xs.i - ys.j| \rangle$

Caso $(xs = [])$:

$$\begin{aligned}
&P.[] . ys \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\} \\
&\langle Min_{i,j} : 0 \leq i < \#[] \wedge 0 \leq j < \#ys : |[] . i - ys.j| \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Anidado}\} \\
&\langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < \#[] : \langle Min_j : 0 \leq j < \#ys : |[] . i - ys.j| \rangle \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Definición de } \#\} \\
&\langle Min_i : 0 \leq i < 0 : \langle Min_j : 0 \leq j < \#ys : |[] . i - ys.j| \rangle \rangle \\
&= \{\text{Rango vacío}\} \\
&+\infty
\end{aligned}$$

Análogamente se resuelve $P.xs.[]$

Caso $(x \triangleright xs, y \triangleright ys)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
&P.(x \triangleright xs).(y \triangleright ys) \\
&= \{\text{Especificación}\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle \text{Min}_{i,j} : 0 \leq i < \#(x \triangleright xs) \wedge 0 \leq j < \#(y \triangleright ys) : |(x \triangleright xs).i - (y \triangleright ys).j| \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Definición de } \# \} \\
& \langle \text{Min}_{i,j} : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs \wedge 0 \leq j < 1 + \#ys : |(x \triangleright xs).i - (y \triangleright ys).j| \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Separación de un término, cambio de variable} \} \\
& |(x \triangleright xs).0 - (y \triangleright ys).0| \text{ 'Min' } \langle \text{Min}_{i,j} : 0 \leq i < \#xs \wedge 0 \leq j < \#ys : |(x \triangleright xs).(i+1) - \\
& (y \triangleright ys).(j+1)| \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Propiedad de } . \} \\
& |x - y| \text{ 'Min' } \langle \text{Min}_{i,j} : 0 \leq i < \#xs \wedge 0 \leq j < \#ys : |xs.i - ys.j| \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva} \} \\
& |x - y| \text{ 'Min' } P.xs.ys
\end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 8

$$\blacksquare \text{ pares}.xs = \langle N_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : \text{par}.(xs.i) \rangle$$

Caso base:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{pares}.\square \\
& = \{\text{Especificación} \} \\
& \langle N_i : 0 \leq i < \#\square : \text{par}(\square.i) \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Definición de } \#, \text{ rango vacío} \} \\
& 0
\end{aligned}$$

Caso inductivo:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{pares}.(x \triangleright xs) \\
& = \{\text{Especificación} \} \\
& \langle N_i : 0 \leq i < \#(x \triangleright xs) : \text{par}((x \triangleright xs).i) \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Definición de } \# \} \\
& \langle N_i : 0 \leq i < 1 + \#xs : \text{par}((x \triangleright xs).i) \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Separación de un término, cambio de variable} \} \\
& \langle N :: \text{par}((x \triangleright xs).0) \rangle + \langle N_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : \text{par}((x \triangleright xs).(i+1)) \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Propiedad de } . \} \\
& \langle N :: \text{par}.(x) \rangle + \langle N_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : \text{par}.(xs.i) \rangle \\
& = \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva} \} \\
& \langle N :: \text{par}.(x) \rangle + \text{pares}.xs
\end{aligned}$$

El primer término es 1 o 0 dependiendo si x es par o no, es decir, tenemos:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{pares} : [\text{Num}] \mapsto \text{Num} \\ \hline \text{pares}.\square \doteq 0 \\ \text{pares}((2n) \triangleright xs) \doteq 1 + \text{pares}.xs \\ \text{pares}((2n+1) \triangleright xs) \doteq \text{pares}.xs \end{array} \right.$$

Análogamente podemos derivar $\text{impares}.xs = \langle N_i : 0 \leq i < \#xs : \text{impar}.(xs.i) \rangle$

Como queremos recorrer la lista una sola vez, necesitamos usar tuplas.

$$\blacksquare f.xs = (\text{pares}.xs, \text{impares}.xs)$$

Caso $(xs = [])$:

$f.[]$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $(\text{pares}.[], \text{impares}.[])$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \text{pares} \text{ e } \text{impares}\}$
 $(0, 0)$

Caso $(2n \triangleright xs)$:

$f.(2n \triangleright xs)$
 $= \{\text{Especificación}\}$
 $(\text{pares}.(2n \triangleright xs), \text{impares}.(2n \triangleright xs))$
 $= \{\text{Definición de } \text{pares} \text{ e } \text{impares}\}$
 $(1 + \text{pares}.xs, \text{impares}.xs)$
 $= \{\text{Introducción de } a \text{ y } b \text{ como definiciones locales}\}$
 $(1 + a, b)$
 $\llbracket a = \text{pares}.xs, b = \text{impares}.xs \rrbracket$
 $= \{\text{Igualdad de pares}\}$
 $(1 + a, b)$
 $\llbracket (a, b) = (\text{pares}.xs, \text{impares}.xs) \rrbracket$
 $= \{\text{Hipótesis inductiva}\}$
 $(1 + a, b)$
 $\llbracket (a, b) = f.xs \rrbracket$

El caso $(2n + 1) \triangleright xs$ se resuelve de la misma manera.

Así, la función f queda:

$f : [\text{Num}] \mapsto (\text{Num}, \text{Num})$	$f.[] \doteq (0, 0)$ $f.((2n) \triangleright xs) \doteq (1 + a, b)$ $f.((2n + 1) \triangleright xs) \doteq (a, 1 + b)$ $\llbracket (a, b) = f.xs \rrbracket$
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