

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

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

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

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

Caso inductivo:

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