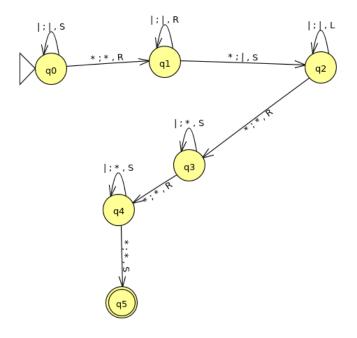
Práctica 3

Ksenia Myakisheva

November 19, 2022

1 Máquina de Turing de la suma de dos números:



2 Función recursiva de la suma de 3 números:

Definición

```
addition3 = \left\langle \pi_1^1 \mid \sigma(\pi_3^3) \right\rangle \left( \left\langle \pi_1^1 \mid \sigma(\pi_3^3) \right\rangle (\pi_1^3, \pi_2^3), \pi_3^3 \right)
```

Ejecución en Octave

```
>> evalrecfunction ('addition3', 1,2,3)
addition3(1,2,3)
<\pi^{1}_{1}|\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})>(<\pi^{1}_{1}|\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})>(\pi^{3}_{3},\pi^{3}_{2}),\pi^{3}_{1})(1,2,3)
<\pi^{1}_{1}|\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})>(\pi^{3}_{3},\pi^{3}_{2})(1,2,3)
\pi^3_3(1,2,3) = 3
\pi^{3}_{2}(1,2,3) = 2
<\pi^{1}_{1}|\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})>(3,2)
<\pi^{1}_{1}|\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})>(3,1)
<\pi^{1}_{1}|\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})>(3,0)
\pi^{1}_{1}(3) = 3
\sigma(\pi^3_3)(3,0,3)
\pi^3(3,0,3) = 3
\sigma(3) = 4
\sigma(\pi^3_3)(3,1,4)
\pi^3_3(3,1,4) = 4
\sigma(4) = 5
\pi^{3}_{1}(1,2,3) = 1
<\pi^1_1|\sigma(\pi^3_3)>(5,1)
<\pi^{1}_{1}|\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})>(5,0)
\pi^{1}_{1}(5) = 5
\sigma(\pi^3)(5,0,5)
\pi^3(5,0,5) = 5
\sigma(5) = 6
ans = 6
```

3 Programa WHILE de la suma de 3 números: