

Gegeben seien folgende Terme über dem Rangalphabet $\Sigma = \{\sigma^{(2)}, \gamma^{(1)}, \underline{\alpha^{(0)}}\}$:

$$t_1 = \sigma(\sigma(x_1, \alpha), \sigma(\gamma(x_3), x_3)) \quad \text{und} \quad t_2 = \sigma(\sigma(\gamma(x_2), \alpha), \sigma(x_2, x_3)) .$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\sigma}(\underbrace{\sigma(x_1, \alpha)}_{\text{blue}}, \underbrace{\sigma(\gamma(x_3), x_3)}_{\text{green}}) \\ \cancel{\sigma}(\underbrace{\sigma(\gamma(x_2), \alpha)}_{\text{blue}}, \underbrace{\sigma(x_2, x_3)}_{\text{green}}) \end{array} \right\}$$

Dek. \Rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\sigma}(x_1, \alpha) \\ \cancel{\sigma}(\gamma(x_2), \alpha) \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\sigma}(\gamma(x_3), x_3) \\ \cancel{\sigma}(x_2, x_3) \end{array} \right\}$

Dek. \Rightarrow_2 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_2) \end{array} \right\}, \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{\alpha} \\ \cancel{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{array}{l} \gamma(x_3) \\ x_2 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} x_3 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right\}$

Dek. \Rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_2) \end{array} \right\}, \begin{array}{l} \gamma(x_3) \\ x_2 \end{array}, \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{x_3} \\ \cancel{x_3} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

El. \Rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_2) \end{array} \right\}, \begin{array}{l} x_2 \\ \gamma(x_3) \end{array}, \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{x_3} \\ \cancel{x_3} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

El.
 $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_2) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(x_3) \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Vert.
 $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \gamma(\textcircled{x_2}) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{x_2} \\ \gamma(x_3) \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Subst.
 $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \gamma(\gamma(x_3)) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ \gamma(x_3) \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

x_2 kommt nicht in $\gamma(x_3)$ vor

$$\text{Subst.} \Rightarrow \left\{ \left(\begin{smallmatrix} x_1 \\ \gamma(\gamma(x_3)) \end{smallmatrix} \right), \left(\begin{smallmatrix} x_2 \\ \gamma(x_3) \end{smallmatrix} \right) \right\}$$

allg. Unifikator:

$$\varphi(x_1) = \gamma(\gamma(x_3))$$

$$\varphi(x_2) = _$$

$$\varphi(x_3) = _$$

(b) Geben Sie zwei weitere Unifikatoren an.

(c) Geben Sie zwei Terme t_1 und t_2 über dem Alphabet Σ an, so dass im Laufe der Anwendung des Unifikationsalgorithmus auf t_1 und t_2 der Occur-Check fehlschlägt.

$$x_1 \mapsto \gamma(\gamma(x_3))$$

$$x_2 \mapsto \gamma(x_3)$$

$$x_3 \mapsto x_3$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 \mapsto \gamma(\gamma(\alpha)) \\ x_2 \mapsto \gamma(\alpha) \\ x_3 \mapsto \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \tilde{\rho} \circ \varphi \left| \begin{array}{l} x_1 \mapsto \gamma(\gamma(\sigma(\alpha, \alpha))) \\ x_2 \mapsto \gamma(\sigma(\alpha, \alpha)) \\ x_3 \mapsto \sigma(\alpha, \alpha) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rho(x_3) = \alpha$$

$$x_3 \mapsto \gamma(\alpha)$$

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c) $\left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_1) \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{occur check schlägt fehl}$

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_1) \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} x_2 \\ \sigma(\alpha, x_1) \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

"Subst." \Rightarrow

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_1) \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} x_2 \\ \sigma(\alpha, \gamma(x_1)) \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

"Subst." \Rightarrow

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \gamma(x_1) \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} x_2 \\ \sigma(\alpha, \gamma(\gamma(x_1))) \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

\hookrightarrow unendliche Rekursion !!

7. $\text{sum}(\text{foo } xs) = 2 * \text{sum } xs - \text{length } xs$
für alle $xs :: [\text{Int}]$

(1A) Sei $xs = []$.

• links: $\text{sum}(\text{foo } []) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \text{sum } []$
 $\stackrel{(6)}{=} 0$

• rechts: $2 * \text{sum } [] - \text{length } []$
 $\stackrel{(6)}{=} 2 * 0 - \text{length } []$
 $\stackrel{(10)}{=} 2 * 0 - 0$

$\stackrel{(6)}{=} 0$

```
1 foo :: [Int] -> [Int]
2 foo []      = []
3 foo (x:xs) = x : x : (-1) : foo xs
4
5 sum :: [Int] -> Int
6 sum []      = 0
7 sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs
8
9 length :: [Int] -> Int
10 length []   = 0
11 length (x:xs) = 1 + length xs
```

(IV) Sei $xs :: [Int]$, sodass

$$\underline{\text{sum}(\text{foo } xs)} = 2 * \text{sum } xs - \text{length } xs$$

gilt.

(IS) Sei $x :: Int$ beliebig.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sum}(\underline{\text{foo } (x:xs)}) &\stackrel{(3)}{=} \underline{\text{sum}(x : x : (-1) : \text{foo } xs)} \\ &\stackrel{3 \cdot (7)}{=} x + x + (-1) + \underline{\text{sum}(\text{foo } xs)} \end{aligned}$$

```
1 foo :: [Int] -> [Int]
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```

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{(IV)}{=} x + x + (-1) + 2 * \text{sum } xs - \text{length } xs \\ &\stackrel{(\text{Komm.})}{=} 2 * x + 2 * \text{sum } xs + (-1) - \text{length } xs \\ &\stackrel{(\text{Distr.})}{=} 2 * (\underline{x + \text{sum } xs}) - \underline{(1 + \text{length } xs)} \\ &\stackrel{(7)}{=} 2 * \text{sum}(x'xs) - (1 + \text{length } xs) \\ &\stackrel{(11)}{=} 2 * \text{sum}(x:xs) - \text{length}(x'xs) \end{aligned}$$