Katedra za računarstvo i informatiku

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Uvod u interaktivno dokazivanje teorema

Vežbe 9

Zadatak 1 Zasnivanje prirodnih brojeva.

Definisati algebarski tip podataka prirodni koji predstavlja prirodni broj.

| Sled prirodni

Diskutovati o tipu prirodni i sledećim termovima.

 $\mathbf{typ} \ \mathit{prirodni}$

term Nula

term Sled Nula

term Sled (Sled Nula)

Definisati skraćenice za prirodne brojeve 1, 2, 3.

abbreviation jedan :: prirodni (1) where

 $1 \equiv Sled 0$

abbreviation dva :: prirodni (2) where

 $2 \equiv Sled 1$

abbreviation tri :: prirodni (3) where

 $3 \equiv Sled 2$

Primitivnom rekurzijom definisati operaciju sabiranja. Uvesti levo asocijativni operator \oplus za operaciju sabiranja.

primrec $saberi :: prirodni \Rightarrow prirodni \Rightarrow prirodni (infixl <math>\oplus 100$)where $\mathbf{0} \oplus b = b$ | $(Sled\ a) \oplus b = Sled\ (a \oplus b)$

Testirati funkciju sabiranjem nekih skraćenica za prirodne brojeve.

value $1 \oplus 2 \neq 3$

Pokazati da je sabiranje asocijativno.

lemma saberi-asoc:

shows $a \oplus (b \oplus c) = a \oplus b \oplus c$ by (induction a) auto

Pokazati da je sabiranje komutativno.

Savet: Potrebno je pokazati pomoćne lemu.

 $lemma \ saberi-Nula-desno[simp]:$

shows $a \oplus \mathbf{0} = a$

by (induction a) auto

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lemma \ saberi-Sled-desno[simp]:
 shows a \oplus Sled \ b = Sled \ (a \oplus b)
 by (induction a) auto
lemma saberi-kom:
 shows a \oplus b = b \oplus a
 by (induction a) auto
lemma saberi-kom-isar:
 shows a \oplus b = b \oplus a
proof (induction a)
 case Nula
 have \mathbf{0} \oplus b = b by (rule saberi.simps(1))
 also have b = b \oplus 0 by (rule saberi-Nula-desno[symmetric])
 finally show ?case.
\mathbf{next}
 case (Sled a)
 have Sled a \oplus b = Sled (a \oplus b) by (rule saberi.simps(2))
 also have ... = Sled(b \oplus a) by (subst Sled, rule refl)
 also have ... = b \oplus Sled \ a by (rule saberi-Sled-desno[symmetric])
 finally show ?case.
qed
Primitivnom rekurzijom definisati operaciju množenja. Uvesti levo asocijativni operator \otimes za
operaciju množenja.
primrec pomnozi :: prirodni \Rightarrow prirodni \Leftrightarrow prirodni \text{ (infixl} \otimes 101) \text{ where}
 pomnozi \mathbf{0} b = \mathbf{0}
\mid pomnozi \ (Sled \ a) \ b = a \otimes b \oplus b
Pokazati komutativnost množenja.
Savet: Pokazati pomoćne lemme.
lemma pomnozi-Nula-desno[simp]:
 shows a \otimes \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}
 by (induction a) auto
lemma pomnozi-Sled-desno[simp]:
 shows a \otimes Sled \ b = a \oplus a \otimes b
 by (induction a) (auto simp add: saberi-asoc)
lemma pomnozi-kom:
 shows a \otimes b = b \otimes a
 by (induction a) (auto simp add: saberi-kom)
Pokazati da je množenje asocijativno.
lemma saberi-pomnozi-distrib-desno:
 shows (a \oplus b) \otimes c = a \otimes c \oplus b \otimes c
 by (induction a) (auto simp add: pomnozi-kom saberi-asoc)
lemma pomnozi-asoc:
 shows a \otimes (b \otimes c) = a \otimes b \otimes c
 by (induction a) (auto simp add: saberi-pomnozi-distrib-desno)
```

Primitivnom rekurzijom definisati operaciju stepenovanja. Uvesti desno asocijativni operator za operaciju stepenovanja.

```
primrec stepenuj :: prirodni \Rightarrow prirodni \Rightarrow prirodni  (infixr \frown 102) where
 a \cap \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{1}
\mid a \cap (Sled \ n) = a \otimes a \cap n
value 2 \cap 0
value 2 \cap 2
Pokazati da važi: a^1 = a.
lemma stepenuj-jedan:
 shows a \cap 1 = a
 by auto
Pokazati da važi: a^{(n+m)} = a^n b^m.
lemma stepenuj-na-zbir[simp]:
 shows a \cap (n \oplus m) = a \cap n \otimes a \cap m
 by (induction n) (auto simp add: pomnozi-asoc)
Pokazati da važi: a^{nm} = a^{n^m}.
lemma stepenuj-jedinicu[simp]:
 shows 1 \cap n = 1
 by (induction \ n) auto
lemma stepenuj-proizvod[simp]:
 shows (a \otimes b) \cap n = a \cap n \otimes b \cap n
 by (induction n) (auto, metis pomnozi-asoc pomnozi-kom)
{\bf lemma}\ step en uj{\text-}na{\text-}proizvod:
 shows a \cap (n \otimes m) = (a \cap n) \cap m
 by (induction n) (auto simp add: pomnozi-kom)
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Zadatak 2 Dodatni primeri.

Pokazati sledeće teoreme u Isar-u. Kao dodatan izazov, dozvoljeno je korišćenje samo primenjivanje pravila *rule* i *subst* za dokazivanje među koraka, tj. bilo kakva automatizacija (*simp*, *auto*, *metis*, *blast*, *force*, *fastforce*, *sladgehammer*, ...) je zabranjena.

```
lemma a \oplus \mathbf{0} = a

proof (induction \ a)

case Nula

have \mathbf{0} \oplus \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} by (rule \ saberi.simps(1))

then show ?case.

next

case (Sled \ a)

have Sled \ a \oplus \mathbf{0} = Sled \ (a \oplus \mathbf{0}) by (rule \ saberi.simps(2))

also have ... = Sled \ a by (subst \ saberi-Nula-desno, \ rule \ reft)

finally show ?case.

qed

lemma a \otimes (Sled \ b) = a \otimes b \oplus a

proof (induction \ a)
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case Nula
  have \mathbf{0} \otimes Sled\ b = \mathbf{0} by (rule\ pomnozi.simps(1))
  also have ... = 0 \otimes b by (rule pomnozi.simps(1)[symmetric])
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \oplus \mathbf{0} \otimes b by (rule saberi.simps(1)[symmetric])
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \otimes b \oplus \mathbf{0} by (rule saberi-kom)
  finally show ?case.
\mathbf{next}
  case (Sled a)
  thm pomnozi.simps(2)
  have Sled \ a \otimes Sled \ b = Sled \ b \otimes Sled \ a by (rule pomnozi-kom)
  also have ... = b \otimes Sled \ a \oplus Sled \ a by (rule \ pomnozi.simps(2))
  also have ... = Sled a \otimes b \oplus Sled a by (subst pomnozi-kom, rule refl)
  finally show ?case.
qed
lemma (a \oplus b) \otimes c = a \otimes c \oplus b \otimes c
proof (induction a)
  case Nula
 have (0 \oplus b) \otimes c = b \otimes c by (subst saberi.simps(1), rule refl)
  thm saberi.simps(1)[symmetric]
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \oplus b \otimes c by (rule saberi.simps(1)[symmetric])
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \otimes c \oplus b \otimes c by (subst\ pomnozi.simps(1)[symmetric],\ rule\ reft)
  finally show ?case.
next
  case (Sled a)
  have (Sled \ a \oplus b) \otimes c = Sled \ (a \oplus b) \otimes c by (subst \ saberi.simps(2), \ rule \ reft)
  also have ... = (a \oplus b) \otimes c \oplus c by (rule\ pomnozi.simps(2))
  also have ... = a \otimes c \oplus b \otimes c \oplus c by (subst Sled, rule refl)
  also have ... = a \otimes c \oplus (b \otimes c \oplus c) by (rule saberi-asoc[symmetric])
  also have ... = b \otimes c \oplus c \oplus a \otimes c by (rule saberi-kom)
  also have ... = b \otimes c \oplus (c \oplus a \otimes c) by (rule saberi-asoc[symmetric])
  also have ... = c \oplus a \otimes c \oplus b \otimes c by (rule saberi-kom)
  also have ... = a \otimes c \oplus c \oplus b \otimes c by (subst saberi-kom, rule refl)
  also have ... = Sled a \otimes c \oplus b \otimes c by (subst pomnozi.simps(2)[symmetric], rule reft)
  finally show ?case.
qed
lemma a \otimes b \otimes c = a \otimes (b \otimes c)
proof (induction a)
  case Nula
  thm pomnozi.simps(1)
  have \mathbf{0} \otimes b \otimes c = \mathbf{0} \otimes c by (subst pomnozi.simps(1), rule reft)
  also have \dots = 0 by (rule\ pomnozi.simps(1))
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \otimes (b \otimes c) by (rule pomnozi.simps(1)[symmetric])
  finally show ?case.
next
  case (Sled\ a)
  have Sled a \otimes b \otimes c = (a \otimes b \oplus b) \otimes c by (subst pomnozi.simps(2), rule reft)
  also have ... = a \otimes b \otimes c \oplus b \otimes c by (rule saberi-pomnozi-distrib-desno)
  also have ... = a \otimes (b \otimes c) \oplus b \otimes c by (subst Sled, rule refl)
  also have ... = Sled\ a\otimes (b\otimes c) by (rule\ pomnozi.simps(2)|symmetric|)
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finally show ?case.
qed
lemma a \otimes b = b \otimes a
proof (induction a)
  case Nula
 have \mathbf{0} \otimes b = \mathbf{0} by (rule\ pomnozi.simps(1))
  also have ... = b \otimes 0 by (rule pomnozi-Nula-desno[symmetric])
  finally show ?case.
next
  case (Sled a)
  have Sled a \otimes b = a \otimes b \oplus b by (rule pomnozi.simps(2))
  also have ... = b \otimes a \oplus b by (subst Sled, rule refl)
  also have \dots = b \oplus b \otimes a by (rule saberi-kom)
  also have ... = b \otimes Sled \ a by (rule pomnozi-Sled-desno[symmetric])
  finally show ?case.
qed
lemma a \otimes (b \oplus c) = a \otimes b \oplus a \otimes c
proof (induction a)
  case Nula
  have \mathbf{0} \otimes (b \oplus c) = \mathbf{0} by (rule pomnozi.simps(1))
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \otimes c by (rule pomnozi.simps(1)[symmetric])
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \oplus \mathbf{0} \otimes c by (rule saberi.simps(1)[symmetric])
  also have ... = \mathbf{0} \otimes b \oplus \mathbf{0} \otimes c by (subst pomnozi.simps(1)[symmetric], rule reft)
  finally show ?case.
next
  case (Sled a)
  have Sled a \otimes (b \oplus c) = a \otimes (b \oplus c) \oplus (b \oplus c) by (rule pomnozi.simps(2))
  also have ... = a \otimes b \oplus a \otimes c \oplus (b \oplus c) by (subst Sled, rule refl)
  also have \dots = a \otimes b \oplus a \otimes c \oplus b \oplus c by (rule saberi-asoc)
  also have ... = a \otimes c \oplus a \otimes b \oplus b \oplus c by (subst saberi-kom, rule reft)
  also have ... = a \otimes c \oplus (a \otimes b \oplus b) \oplus c by (subst saberi-asoc, rule reft)
  also have ... = a \otimes b \oplus b \oplus a \otimes c \oplus c by (subst saberi-kom, rule reft)
  also have ... = Sled a \otimes b \oplus a \otimes c \oplus c by (subst pomnozi.simps(2)[symmetric], rule reft)
  also have ... = Sled a \otimes b \oplus (a \otimes c \oplus c) by (subst saberi-asoc, rule reft)
  also have ... = a \otimes c \oplus c \oplus Sled \ a \otimes b by (subst saberi-kom, rule refl)
  also have ... = Sled a \otimes c \oplus Sled \ a \otimes b by (subst pomnozi.simps(2)[symmetric], rule reft)
  also have ... = Sled \ a \otimes b \oplus Sled \ a \otimes c \ by \ (rule \ saberi-kom)
  finally show ?case.
qed
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