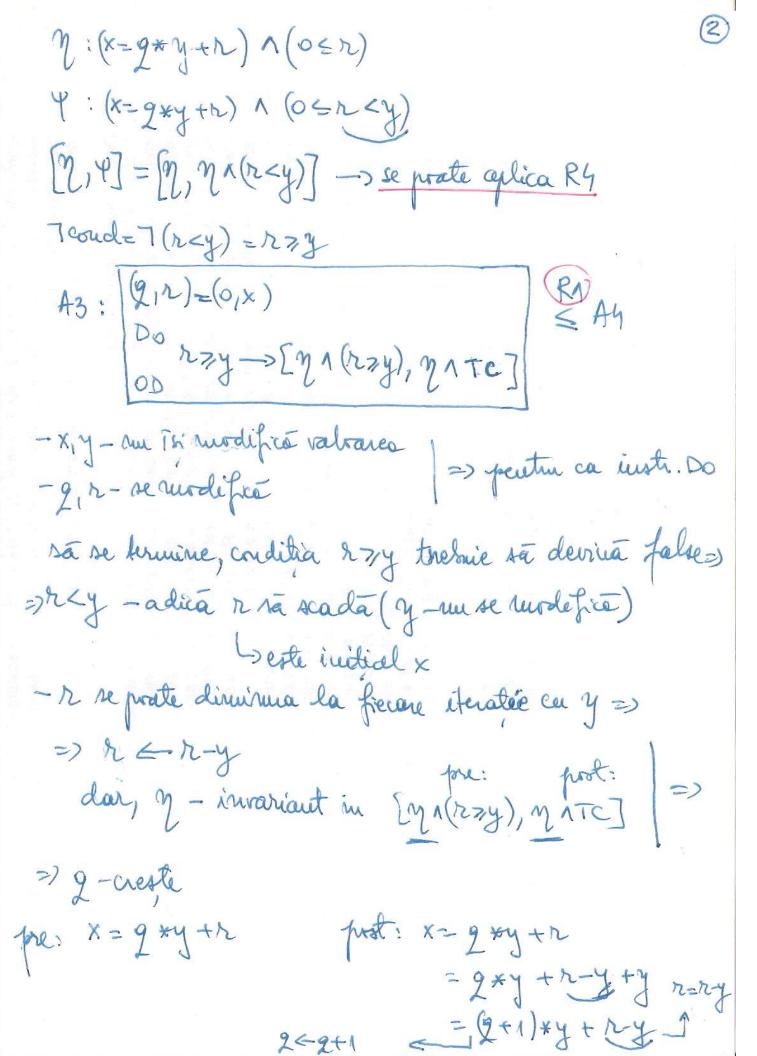
SEMINAR 6- VVSS, 2019-2020, 11.05.2020	0
A. Merveltarea algoritmilor corecti din specification	
- 4 regula regula atribuirii (R1) regula companerii secrentiale (R2)	
regula alternantei (R3)	
regula iterative (R4)	
1. Tupartire intrega	
Y(x): (x70) 1 (y 70) X=(x,y)	
Y(x,t): (x=9*y+r) 1 (0 < r < y) 2=(9,1)	
Ao: [4, 4] R2 An	
program abstract, care trebuie nafinat/descoupus	
a.T. sa se ajungà la un program format doar din: structurile: secrentiale, alternativa si itenativa	
-pulem identifica un predicat n , n => 4 -> se aplica R	2
7: (x= 9+y+r) 1 (0 < r)	
An: [9,7] EA2 [7,4]	
- pentru g=0, r=x => n - aderarat -> se aplica R1	
A2: (2,12) = (0,12) Rb) (21,4] Rb)	



=> se aplice R1

A4:
$$(2,n)=(0,x)$$

Do

 $n > y \rightarrow (2,n) = (2+1, n-y)$

OD

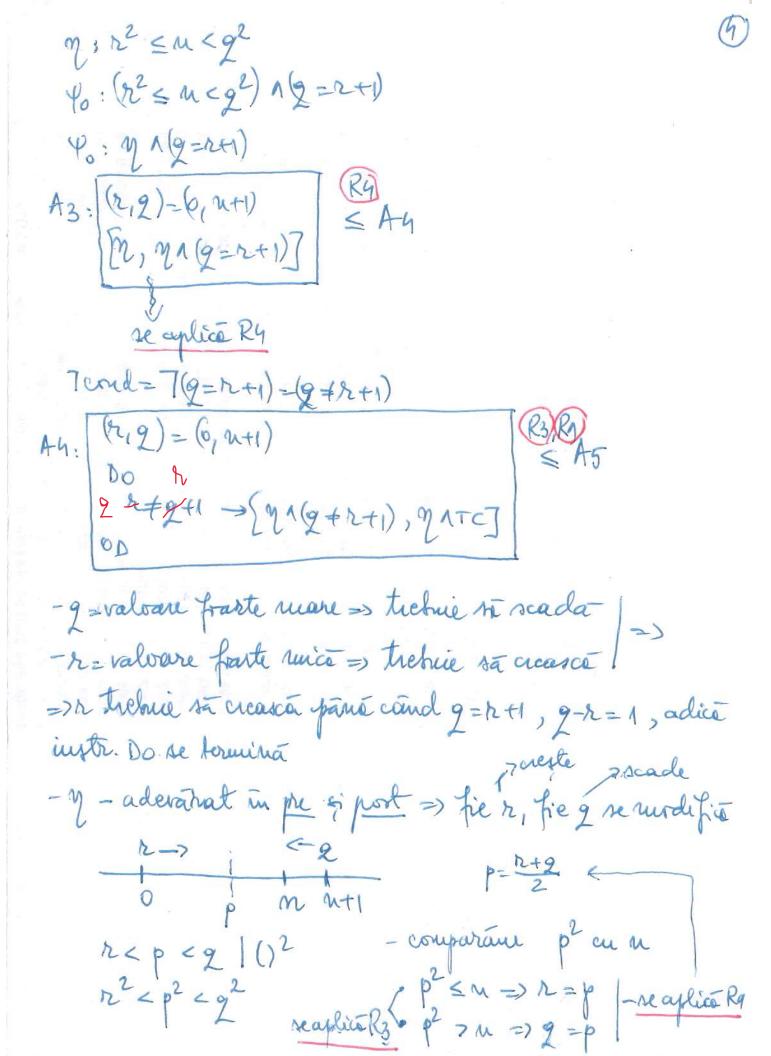
2. Radacina patrieta intrenga X=(m) f(x)-121 1=(n) Y(x,t): r2 Su < (r+1)2 Ao: [4, 4] (R2) -introduceun notatia 9=r+1 => construiru 40 40: (2 = 1+1) >> 40 =4 m - identification of, o parte din 40, a.i. of => 40 =4 7: 2 < M < 92 se aplice R2

- n este aderarat pentru.

A2: (2,2)=(0,41) = A3

[2,40]

r=0, 2=m+1 -> se aplica Re



B. Limbajul JML (Java Modeling Longuage)

- verificare statica

joulc + juliac - verificare dimenice

- Openjul org

C. Activitati studiate în cadrul VVSS

- vesi diagrama