

FLP
ultimul curs

examen

1 ora

4 pct.

nu avem gite

un cheatsheet + o foaie fata verso cu ce notițe vrem noi

1. UNIFICARE 4p
2. ARBORE 1.5p
3. TR + JUCĂCĂȚĂ LĂCĂȚĂ 1.5p

Regelare model:

1. Găsim CMGU \leadsto trebuie să aplicăm alg. din curs

 $a = ct.$ $x, y, z = var$

SR

de rezolvat

L S

L R

VAR = TERM.
VAR = VAR

$$f(x, g(x), h(a, g(y))) = f(a, g(x), z)$$

$$f(a, g(x), z) = f(y, y, h(a, z)) \quad \uparrow \text{desc}$$

$$x = a, g(x) = g(x), h(a, g(y)) = z \text{ desc}$$

$$f(a, g(x), z) = f(y, y, h(a, z))$$

$$x = a, g(x) = g(x), h(a, g(y)) = z$$

$$a = y, g(x) = y, z = h(a, z) \rightarrow \text{SCOTIE}$$

$$x = a, h(a, g(y)) = z, a = y, g(x) = y$$

$$z = h(a, z)$$

$$y = a$$

Să ne uităm
la mulțim. și
ne stăruie cănd
mutăm ecuația.

↓

$$x = a, h(a, g(a)) = z,$$

$$g(x) = a, z = h(a, z)$$

$$a = ct \Rightarrow \text{ESEC}$$

~~scu~~

$$h(x) = g(y) \text{ tot eșec}$$

2. astăzi s-a ? - $p(x), m(y, x)$.

$$(1) m(a, b).$$

$$f(a, b).$$

$$\frac{p(a)}{p(x)} \rightarrow$$

$$p(x) :- f(y, x), p(y).$$

lit. miei = conf.

man = var.

Def:

$$(3) m(a, b)$$

$$f(a, b)$$

$$(2) \frac{p(a)}{p(x)}$$

$$p(x) \vee \neg f(y, x) \vee \neg p(y)$$

$$(1)$$

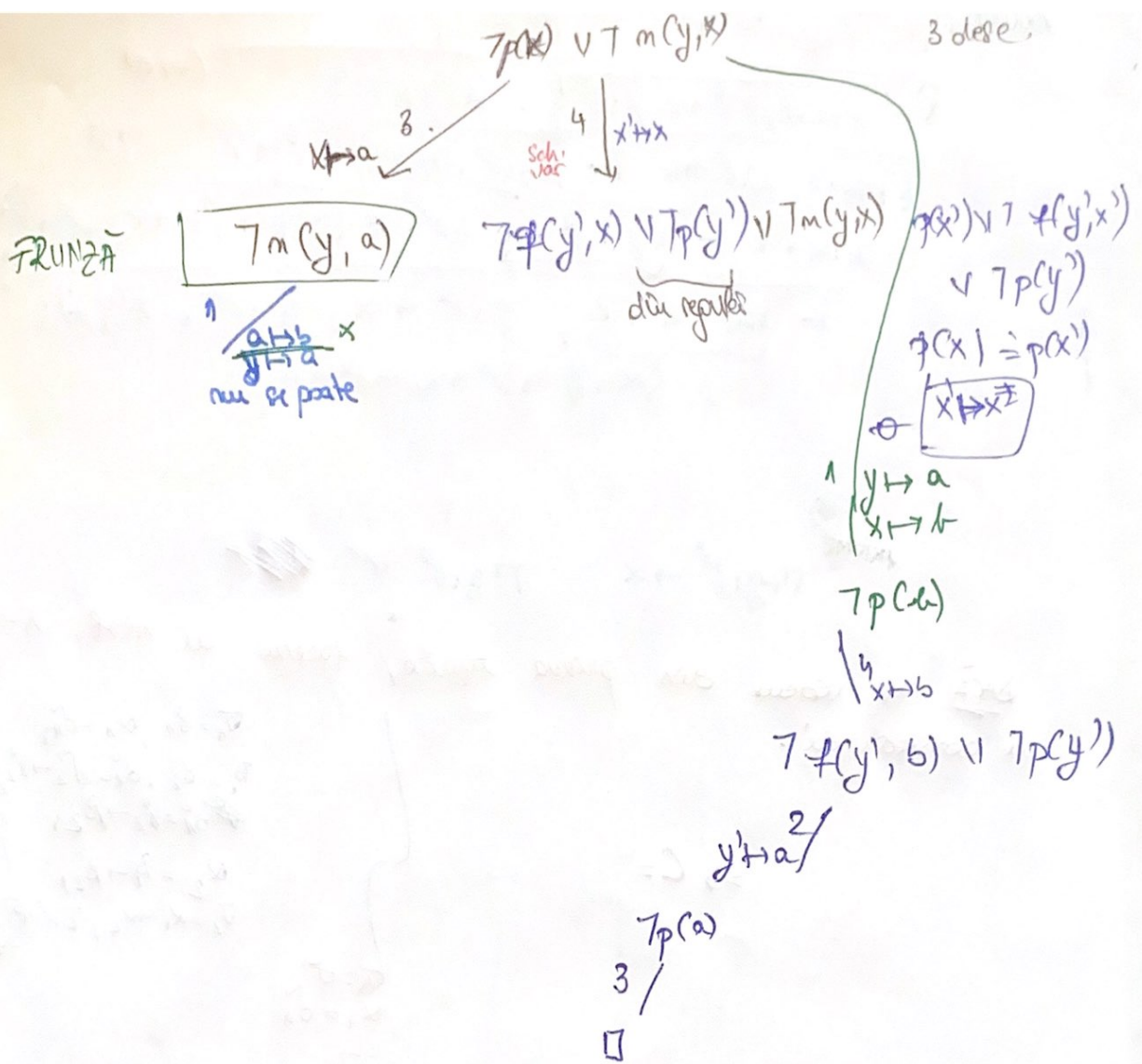
Inta:

$$\neg p(x) \wedge \neg m(y, x)$$

3 corespondente

alt y \Rightarrow il redenumim

(nu il redem. și pe cel care dău se
unifică)



Grăsim o derivare \leadsto sigur \exists una, construim una dintre

3. $M = x \neq y \rightarrow x(y \rightarrow z)$

$x: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$
 $y: \delta \rightarrow \alpha$
 $z: \delta$

TOLOSIM LIT.
GRECȘTI PT.
TIPURI

late var. sunt legate

$$M : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\delta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \delta \rightarrow \beta$$

\uparrow Dacă putem "găsim" tipurile și apoi facem cu $\lambda \rightarrow$ fără constrângeri.

AXIOM $\Gamma \vdash x \in \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

$\Gamma y \in \alpha ?$

$(\rightarrow e)$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \alpha \rightarrow \beta, y : \delta \rightarrow \alpha, z : \delta \vdash x(yz) : \beta}{x : \alpha \rightarrow \beta, y : \delta \rightarrow \alpha \vdash \lambda z. \delta. x(yz) : \delta \rightarrow \beta} \rightarrow \beta$$

$$\frac{x : \alpha \rightarrow \beta, y : \delta \rightarrow \alpha \vdash \lambda z. \delta. x(yz) : \delta \rightarrow \beta}{x : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \vdash \lambda y : \delta \rightarrow \alpha. z : \delta. x(yz) : (\delta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \delta \rightarrow \beta} \rightarrow \beta$$

$$\vdash \lambda x \in : \alpha \rightarrow \beta, y : \delta \rightarrow \alpha, z : \delta. x(yz) : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\delta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \delta \rightarrow \beta$$

q

AXIOME

$$\Gamma y : \delta \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\Gamma z : \delta$$

DACA nu vedem din prima equatie, facem cu niste $\lambda \rightarrow$ cu constante.

$$\Rightarrow C =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \delta_1, \alpha_1 = \delta_1 \\ \beta_1 &= \delta_2, \delta_1 = \delta_2 \rightarrow \delta_2 \\ \delta_1 &= \delta_2 \rightarrow \beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 &= \beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \\ \sigma_2 &= \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2, \tau = \sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \delta_1, \alpha_1 = \delta_1$$

$$C_4 = \{ \sigma_1 = \delta_1 \}$$

$$C_6 = \{ \alpha_1 = \delta_1 \}$$

$$C_7 = \{ \beta_1 = \delta_2 \}$$

||

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \delta_1 \triangleright C_4}{\Gamma \vdash y : \delta_1 \triangleright C_5} \text{VAR} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash y : \delta_1 \triangleright C_5, \Gamma \vdash z : \delta_2 \triangleright C_7}{\Gamma \vdash yz : \delta_2 \triangleright C_5} \text{C}_5 = C_6 \cup C_7 \cup \{ \alpha_1 = \delta_2 \rightarrow \delta_2 \}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \delta_1, y : \alpha_1, z : \beta_1 \vdash x(yz) : \beta_2 \triangleright C_3}{\Gamma \vdash x : \delta_1, y : \alpha_1 \vdash \lambda z. x(yz) : \alpha_2 \triangleright C_2} \text{C}_2 = C_3 \cup \{ \alpha_2 = \beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \}$$

$$\frac{x : \delta_1 \vdash \lambda y \delta. x(yz) : \sigma_2 \triangleright C_1}{\lambda x y \delta. x(yz), \tau \triangleright C} \text{C}_1 = C_2 \cup \{ \sigma_2 = \sigma_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \}$$

$$\lambda x y \delta. x(yz), \tau \triangleright C$$