Correção de programas: Listas e Árvores

Programação Funcional

Baseado nos slides do Prof. Rodrigo Ribeiro



Objetivos

► Construção de provas por indução envolvendo algoritmos sobre listas e árvores em Haskell.



► Para provar uma propriedade

```
forall xs :: [a] . P (xs)
```

- ▶ Devemos provar:
 - ► P([])
 - forall x xs. $P(xs) \rightarrow P(x : xs)$

► Provar a seguinte propriedade

```
forall xs ys. length (xs ++ ys) = length xs + length ys
```

Lembrando:
(++) :: [a] -> [a] -> [a]
[] ++ ys = ys
(x : xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)
length :: [a] -> Int
length [] = 0
length (_ : xs) = 1 + length xs

► Caso base (xs = []). Suponha ys arbitrário.

```
length ([] ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
```

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```
length ([] ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
length ys = -- aritmética
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ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha ys arbitrário.

```
length ([] ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
length ys = -- aritmética
0 + length ys = -- def. de length
length [] + length ys
```

- ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 - ▶ H.I. length (zs ++ ys) = length zs + length ys.

```
length ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
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Caso base (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 H.I. length (zs ++ ys) = length zs + length ys.

```
length ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
length (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de length
```

Caso base (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 H.I. length (zs ++ ys) = length zs + length ys.

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length ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
length (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de length
1 + length (zs ++ ys) = -- H.I.
```

Caso base (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 H.I. length (zs ++ ys) = length zs + length ys.

```
length ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
length (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de length
1 + length (zs ++ ys) = -- H.I.
1 + (length zs + length ys) = -- assoc. da soma
```

```
Caso base (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
H.I. length (zs ++ ys) = length zs + length ys.
```

```
length ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++

length (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de length

1 + length (zs ++ ys) = -- H.I.

1 + (length zs + length ys) = -- assoc. da soma

(1 + length zs) + length ys = -- def. de length
```

Caso base (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
H.I. length (zs ++ ys) = length zs + length ys.

```
length ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
length (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de length
1 + length (zs ++ ys) = -- H.I.
1 + (length zs + length ys) = -- assoc. da soma
(1 + length zs) + length ys = -- def. de length
length (z : zs) + length ys
```

▶ Provar a seguinte propriedade de map:

```
forall xs :: [a]. map id xs = xs
```

```
▶ Caso base (xs = [])
map id [] = -- def. de map
[]
```

- ightharpoonup Caso xs = y : ys. Suponha y e ys arbitrários.
 - ightharpoonup H.I. map id ys = ys.

```
map id (y : ys) = -- def. de map
```

- Caso xs = y : ys. Suponha y e ys arbitrários.
 - ightharpoonup H.I. map id ys = ys.

map id (y : ys) = -- def. de map

id y : map id ys = -- H.I.

- ightharpoonup Caso xs = y : ys. Suponha y e ys arbitrários.
 - ightharpoonup H.I. map id ys = ys.

```
map id (y : ys) = -- def. de map
```

id y : map id ys = --H.I.

id y : ys = -- def. de id

```
Caso xs = y : ys. Suponha y e ys arbitrários.H.I. map id ys = ys.
```

```
map id (y : ys) = -- def. de map id y : map id ys = -- H.I. id y : ys = -- def. de id y : ys
```



- ► Teorema que permite compor dois caminhamentos sobre uma lista como um único.
- ► Formalmente

```
forall xs :: [a], f :: a -> b, g :: b -> c. 
 (map \ g \ . \ map \ f) \ xs = map \ (g \ . \ f) \ xs
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f e g arbitrários.

```
(map g . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f e g arbitrários.

```
(map g . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)

map g (map f []) = -- def. de map
```

► Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f e g arbitrários.

```
(\text{map g . map f}) [] = -- def. de (.)
\text{map g (map f [])} = -- def. de map
\text{map g []} = -- def. de map
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f e g arbitrários.

```
(map g . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)
map g (map f []) = -- def. de map
map g [] = -- def. de map
[] = -- def. de map
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f e g arbitrários.

```
(map g . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)
map g (map f []) = -- def. de map
map g [] = -- def. de map
[] = -- def. de map
map (g . f) []
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
 - $\blacktriangleright \ \ \mathsf{H.l.} \ (\mathsf{map} \ \mathsf{g} \ . \ \mathsf{map} \ \mathsf{f}) \ \mathsf{ys} = \mathsf{map} \ (\mathsf{g} \ . \ \mathsf{f}) \ \mathsf{ys}$

```
(map g . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.)
```

```
    Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
    H.I. (map g . map f) ys = map (g . f) ys
```

```
(map g . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.)
map g (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map
```

```
    Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
    H.I. (map g . map f) ys = map (g . f) ys
    (map g . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.)
```

```
 (map g . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.) 
 map g (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map 
 map g (f y : map f ys) = -- def. de map
```

Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
 H.I. (map g . map f) ys = map (g . f) ys

```
    Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
    H.I. (map g . map f) ys = map (g . f) ys
```

Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
 H.I. (map g . map f) ys = map (g . f) ys

Map fusion

Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
 H.I. (map g . map f) ys = map (g . f) ys

Map fusion

Caso recursivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, y, ys arbitrários.
 H.I. (map g . map f) ys = map (g . f) ys



Provar a seguinte propriedade:

```
forall xs ys.
  reverse (xs ++ ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse xs
```

► Caso base (xs = []). Suponha ys arbitrário.

```
reverse ([] ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha ys arbitrário.

```
reverse ([] ++ ys) = -- def. de ++ reverse ys = -- Prop. forall ys. ys ++ [] = ys
```

► Caso base (xs = []). Suponha ys arbitrário.

```
reverse ([] ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
reverse ys = -- Prop. forall ys. ys ++ [] = ys
reverse ys ++ [] =
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha ys arbitrário.

```
reverse ([] ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
reverse ys = -- Prop. forall ys. ys ++ [] = ys
reverse ys ++ [] = -- def. reverse
reverse ys ++ reverse []
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 - ▶ H.I. ~reverse (zs + ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse zs~.

```
reverse ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
```

- Caso recursivo (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 H.I. ~reverse (zs + ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse zs~.
- Fig. 7. The verse $(2s + ys) = \text{reverse } ys + + \text{ reverse } 2s^2$.

```
reverse ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
reverse (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de reverse
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 - ▶ H.I. ~reverse (zs + ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse zs~.

```
reverse ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
reverse (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de reverse
reverse (zs ++ ys) ++ [z] = -- H.I.
```

Caso recursivo (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 H.I. ~reverse (zs + ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse zs~.

```
reverse ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
reverse (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de reverse
reverse (zs ++ ys) ++ [z] = -- H.I.
(reverse ys ++ reverse zs) ++ [z] = -- Prop. ++ assoc.
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 - ▶ H.I. ~reverse (zs + ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse zs~.

```
reverse ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++ reverse (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de reverse reverse (zs ++ ys) ++ [z] = -- H.I. (reverse ys ++ reverse zs) ++ [z] = -- Prop. ++ assoc. reverse ys ++ (reverse zs ++ [z]) = -- def. de reverse
```

- Caso recursivo (xs = z : zs). Suponha z, zs e ys arbitrários.
 - ▶ H.I. ~reverse (zs + ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse zs~.

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reverse ((z : zs) ++ ys) = -- def. de ++
reverse (z : (zs ++ ys)) = -- def. de reverse
reverse (zs ++ ys) ++ [z] = -- H.I.
(reverse ys ++ reverse zs) ++ [z] = -- Prop. ++ assoc.
reverse ys ++ (reverse zs ++ [z]) = -- def. de reverse
reverse ys ++ (reverse (z : zs))
```

- Permite combinar duas operações sobre listas em uma única.
 - ▶ Idéia subjacente ao framework map/reduce.

```
forall xs f g v. (foldr g v . map f) xs = foldr (g . f) v xs
```

► Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f, g e v arbitrários.

```
(foldr g v . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f, g e v arbitrários.

```
(foldr g v . map f) [] = -- def. de (.) foldr g v (map f []) = -- def. de map
```

► Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f, g e v arbitrários.

```
(foldr g v . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)

foldr g v (map f []) = -- def. de map

foldr g v [] = -- def. de foldr
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f, g e v arbitrários.

```
(foldr g v . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)
foldr g v (map f []) = -- def. de map
foldr g v [] = -- def. de foldr
v = -- def. de foldr
```

ightharpoonup Caso base (xs = []). Suponha f, g e v arbitrários.

```
(foldr g v . map f) [] = -- def. de (.)
foldr g v (map f []) = -- def. de map
foldr g v [] = -- def. de foldr
v = -- def. de foldr
foldr (g . f) v []
```

- ightharpoonup Caso indutivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, v, y e ys arbitrários.
 - ightharpoonup H.I. (foldr g v . map f) ys = foldr (g . f) v ys.

```
(foldr g v . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.)
```

Caso indutivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, v, y e ys arbitrários.

ightharpoonup H.I. (foldr g v . map f) ys = foldr (g . f) v ys.

```
(foldr g v . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.) foldr g v (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map
```

- ightharpoonup Caso indutivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, v, y e ys arbitrários.
 - ightharpoonup H.I. (foldr g v . map f) ys = foldr (g . f) v ys.

Caso indutivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, v, y e ys arbitrários.
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```
(foldr g v . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.) foldr g v (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map
```

```
foldr g v (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map
foldr g v (f y : map f ys) = -- def. de foldr
g (f y) (foldr g v (map f ys)) = -- def. de (.)
```

```
Caso indutivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, v, y e ys arbitrários.
H.I. (foldr g v . map f) ys = foldr (g . f) v ys.
```

```
(foldr g v . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.)
foldr g v (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map
foldr g v (f y : map f ys) = -- def. de foldr
g (f y) (foldr g v (map f ys)) = -- def. de (.)
(g . f) y ((foldr g v . map f) ys) = -- H.I.
```

Caso indutivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, v, y e ys arbitrários.
 H.I. (foldr g v . map f) ys = foldr (g . f) v ys.

```
(foldr g v . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.)
foldr g v (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map
foldr g v (f y : map f ys) = -- def. de foldr
g (f y) (foldr g v (map f ys)) = -- def. de (.)
(g . f) y ((foldr g v . map f) ys) = -- H.I.
(g . f) y (foldr (g . f) v ys) = -- def. de foldr
```

Caso indutivo (xs = y : ys). Suponha f, g, v, y e ys arbitrários.
 H.I. (foldr g v . map f) ys = foldr (g . f) v ys.

```
(foldr g v . map f) (y : ys) = -- def. de (.)
foldr g v (map f (y : ys)) = -- def. de map
foldr g v (f y : map f ys) = -- def. de foldr
g (f y) (foldr g v (map f ys)) = -- def. de (.)
(g . f) y ((foldr g v . map f) ys) = -- H.I.
(g . f) y (foldr (g . f) v ys) = -- def. de foldr
foldr (g . f) v (y : ys)
```

Definição de árvores binárias

```
data Tree a
```

- = Empty
- | Node a (Tree a) (Tree a) deriving (Eq, Ord, Show)

- Para provar propriedades sobre árvores binárias, basta provar:
 - ► P(Empty)
 - forall $| r \times P(l) -> P(r) -> P(Node \times | r)$

Algumas funções

```
size :: Tree a -> Int
size Empty = 0
size (Node _ l r) = 1 + size l + size r

height :: Tree a -> Int
height Empty = 0
height (Node _ l r) = 1 + max (height l) (height r)
```

► Provar que:

forall t. height t <= size t</pre>

```
► Caso base (t = Empty):
height Empty = -- def. height
```

```
► Caso base (t = Empty):

height Empty = -- def. height

0 <= -- aritmética
```

► Caso base (t = Empty):

```
height Empty = -- def. height

0 <= -- aritmética

0 = -- def. size
```

```
► Caso base (t = Empty):

height Empty = -- def. height

0 <= -- aritmética

0 =

size Empty
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo: (t = Node x I r).
 - ► HI1. height l <= size l
 - ► HI2. height r <= size r.

```
height (Node x 1 r) = -- def. de height
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo: (t = Node x I r).
 - ► HI1. height I <= size I
 - ► HI2. height r <= size r.</p>

```
height (Node x l r) = -- def. de height 1 + max (height 1) (height r) <= -- H.I.
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo: (t = Node x I r).
 - ► HI1. height I <= size I
 - ► HI2. height r <= size r.

```
height (Node x l r) = -- def. de height 1 + max (height l) (height r) <= -- H.I. 1 + max (size l) (size r) <= -- aritmética
```

- ightharpoonup Caso recursivo: (t = Node x I r).
 - ► HI1. height I <= size I
 - ► HI2. height r <= size r.

```
height (Node x l r) = -- def. de height 1 + max (height l) (height r) <= -- H.I. 1 + max (size l) (size r) <= -- aritmética 1 + size l + size r = -- def. de size
```

```
Caso recursivo: (t = Node x | r).HI1. height | <= size |</li>
```

► HI2. height r <= size r.

```
height (Node x l r) = -- def. de height 1 + max (height l) (height r) <= -- H.I. 1 + max (size l) (size r) <= -- aritmética 1 + size l + size r = size (Node x l r)
```

Exercícios

Exercício

Prove que a concatenação de listas é uma operação associativa, isto é:

```
forall xs ys zs .  (xs ++ ys) ++ zs = xs ++ (ys ++ zs)
```