

4. feladat (15 pont)

Adja meg a következő Hoare-formulák levezetését:

Az eljárásra vonatkozó Hoare-formula:

```

{ x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m }
if 1 < x then
    x := x - 1; call; y := y + 2; x := x + y
else
    y := x
fi
{ x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    
```

Egy adott utasításra vonatkozó Hoare-formula:

```

{ 0 ≤ n }
x := n; call; call
{ x = n4 }
    
```

Megoldás: Előbb a **call**-ra vonatkozó Hoare-formulát vezetjük le.

A **call** aktív változói: x, y , inaktív változója: m . Az aktív változók másodpéldányai legyenek rendre a, b .

A **call** felülről becsült hatása:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall m(x = m \wedge 0 \leq m \supset a = m^2 \wedge 2b = 3m - 1 + |m - 1|) &= \\
 \forall m(0 \leq x \wedge x = m \supset a = m^2 \wedge 2b = 3m - 1 + |m - 1|) &= \\
 0 \leq x \supset \forall m(x = m \supset a = m^2 \wedge 2b = 3m - 1 + |m - 1|) &= \\
 0 \leq x \supset a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1|. &
 \end{aligned}$$

```

{ x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m }
if 1 < x then
    { x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m ∧ 1 < x }
    ∪ { 1 ≤ x ∧ 2(x - 1)2 + 3x + |x - 2| = 2m2 ∧ 3x + |x - 2| = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    x := x - 1;
    { 0 ≤ x ∧ 2x2 + 3x + |x - 1| + 3 = 2m2 ∧ 3x + |x - 1| = 3m - 4 + |m - 1| }
    call;
    { x + y + 2 = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 5 + |m - 1| }
    y := y + 2;
    { x + y = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    x := x + y
    { x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
else
    { x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m ∧ 1 ≥ x }
    ∪ { x = m2 ∧ 2x = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    y := x
    { x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
fi
{ x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    
```

1. adaptáció

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall a, b((0 \leq x \supset a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1|) \supset a + b + 2 = m^2 \wedge 2b = 3m - 5 + |m - 1|) &= \\
 0 \leq x \wedge \forall a, b(a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1| \supset a + b + 2 = m^2 \wedge 2b = 3m - 5 + |m - 1|) &= \\
 0 \leq x \wedge 2x^2 + 3x - 1 + |x - 1| + 4 = 2m^2 \wedge 3x - 1 + |x - 1| = 3m - 5 + |m - 1| &= \\
 0 \leq x \wedge 2x^2 + 3x + |x - 1| + 3 = 2m^2 \wedge 3x + |x - 1| = 3m - 4 + |m - 1| &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cup \{0 \leq n\} \\
& \cup \{0 \leq n \wedge 0 \leq n^2 \wedge n^4 = n^4\} \\
& x := n; \\
& \{0 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq x^2 \wedge x^4 = n^4\} \\
& \textbf{call}; \\
& \{0 \leq x \wedge x^2 = n^4\} \\
& \textbf{call} \\
& \{x = n^4\}
\end{aligned}$$

2. adaptáció

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall a, b ((0 \leq x \supset a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1|) \supset a = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge \forall a, b (a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1| \supset a = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge x^2 = n^4
\end{aligned}$$

3. adaptáció

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall a, b ((0 \leq x \supset a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1|) \supset 0 \leq a \wedge a^2 = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge \forall a, b (a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1| \supset 0 \leq a \wedge a^2 = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq x^2 \wedge x^4 = n^4
\end{aligned}$$

5. feladat ($6 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 3$ pont)

Hozza β -normálformára az alábbi λ -kifejezéseket. Használja a jelölési konvenciókat.

- a) $\lambda x.(\lambda x.(\lambda zy.x)(xy))x$
- b) $x((\lambda x.xx)((\lambda xx.x)x))$
- c) $\lambda xy.(\lambda x.y)((\lambda y.y)x)$
- d) $(\lambda y.yy)((\lambda y.x)\lambda x.y)$
- e) $\lambda xy.x(\lambda y.yz)(y(\lambda x.x))$
- f) $(\lambda xy.yx)x(\lambda y.(\lambda x.x)y)$
- g) $(\lambda x.xx)\lambda x.xy\lambda y.yx$
- h) $\lambda xx.(\lambda x.x\lambda xx.x)\lambda x.x\lambda x.x$
- i) $\lambda x.(\lambda y.yy\lambda x.x)\lambda yx.yy$
- j) $(\lambda xy.xx)(\lambda xy.xy)(\lambda xy.yx)(\lambda xy.yy)$

Megoldás:

- a) $\lambda x.(\lambda x.(\lambda zy.x)(xy))x = \lambda x.(\lambda x.(\lambda y.x))x = \lambda x.(\lambda y.x) = \lambda xy.x$
- b) $x((\lambda x.xx)((\lambda xx.x)x)) = x((\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.x)) = x((\lambda x.x)(\lambda x.x)) = x\lambda x.x$
- c) $\lambda xy.(\lambda x.y)((\lambda y.y)x) = \lambda xy.y$
- d) $(\lambda y.yy)((\lambda y.x)\lambda x.y) = (\lambda y.yy)x = xx$
- e) $\lambda xy.x(\lambda y.yz)(y(\lambda x.x))$
- f) $(\lambda xy.yx)x(\lambda y.(\lambda x.x)y) = (\lambda xy.yx)x\lambda y.y = (\lambda y.yx)\lambda y.y = (\lambda y.y)x = x$
- g) $(\lambda x.xx)\lambda x.xy\lambda y.yx = (\lambda x.xy\lambda y.yx)\lambda x.xy\lambda y.yx = (\lambda x.xy\lambda y.yx)y\lambda u.u\lambda x.xy\lambda y.yx =$
 $yy(\lambda u.uy)\lambda u.u(\lambda x.xy\lambda y.yx)$
- h) $\lambda xx.(\lambda x.x\lambda xx.x)\lambda x.x\lambda x.x = \lambda xx.(\lambda x.x\lambda x.x)\lambda xx.x = \lambda xx.(\lambda xx.x)\lambda x.x = \lambda xx.\lambda x.x = \lambda xxx.x$
- i) $\lambda x.(\lambda y.yy\lambda x.x)\lambda yx.yy = \lambda x.(\lambda yx.yy)(\lambda yx.yy)\lambda x.x = \lambda x.(\lambda yx.yy)(\lambda yx.yy)\lambda x.x =$
 $\lambda x.(\lambda yx.yy)(\lambda yx.yy) = \lambda xx.(\lambda yx.yy)(\lambda yx.yy) = \lambda xxx.(\lambda yx.yy)(\lambda yx.yy) = \dots$
- j) $(\lambda xy.xx)(\lambda xy.xy)(\lambda xy.yx)(\lambda xy.yy) = (\lambda xy.xy)(\lambda xy.xy)(\lambda xy.yy) = (\lambda xy.xy)(\lambda xy.yy) =$
 $\lambda y.(\lambda xy.yy)y = \lambda y.\lambda y.yy = \lambda yy.yy$

Programozáselmélet dolgozat

2008.április 30. 14-16

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Adja meg a következő Hoare-formulák levezetését:

Az eljárásra vonatkozó Hoare-formula:

```

{ x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m }
if 1 < x then
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fi
{ x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }

```

Egy adott utasításra vonatkozó Hoare-formula:

```

{ 0 ≤ n }
x := n; call; call
{ x = n4 }

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Megoldás: Előbb a **call**-ra vonatkozó Hoare-formulát vezetjük le.A **call** aktív változói: x, y , inaktív változója: m . Az aktív változók másodpéldányai legyenek rendre a, b .A **call** felülről becsült hatása:

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 \end{aligned}$$

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{ x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m }
if 1 < x then
    { x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m ∧ 1 < x }
    ∪ { 1 ≤ x ∧ 2(x - 1)2 + 3x + |x - 2| = 2m2 ∧ 3x + |x - 2| = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    x := x - 1;
    { 0 ≤ x ∧ 2x2 + 3x + |x - 1| + 3 = 2m2 ∧ 3x + |x - 1| = 3m - 4 + |m - 1| }
    call;
    { x + y + 2 = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 5 + |m - 1| }
    y := y + 2;
    { x + y = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    x := x + y
    { x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
else
    { x = m ∧ 0 ≤ m ∧ 1 ≥ x }
    ∪ { x = m2 ∧ 2x = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
    y := x
    { x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }
fi
{ x = m2 ∧ 2y = 3m - 1 + |m - 1| }

```

1. adaptáció

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall a, b((0 \leq x \supset a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1|) \supset a + b + 2 = m^2 \wedge 2b = 3m - 5 + |m - 1|) &= \\
 0 \leq x \wedge \forall a, b(a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1| \supset a + b + 2 = m^2 \wedge 2b = 3m - 5 + |m - 1|) &= \\
 0 \leq x \wedge 2x^2 + 3x - 1 + |x - 1| + 4 = 2m^2 \wedge 3x - 1 + |x - 1| = 3m - 5 + |m - 1| &= \\
 0 \leq x \wedge 2x^2 + 3x + |x - 1| + 3 = 2m^2 \wedge 3x + |x - 1| = 3m - 4 + |m - 1| &
 \end{aligned}$$

$\cup \{0 \leq n\}$
 $\cup \{0 \leq n \wedge 0 \leq n^2 \wedge n^4 = n^4\}$
 $x := n;$
 $\{0 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq x^2 \wedge x^4 = n^4\}$
call;
 $\{0 \leq x \wedge x^2 = n^4\}$
call
 $\{x = n^4\}$

2. adaptáció

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall a, b ((0 \leq x \supset a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1|) \supset a = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge \forall a, b (a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1| \supset a = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge x^2 = n^4
\end{aligned}$$

3. adaptáció

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall a, b ((0 \leq x \supset a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1|) \supset 0 \leq a \wedge a^2 = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge \forall a, b (a = x^2 \wedge 2b = 3x - 1 + |x - 1| \supset 0 \leq a \wedge a^2 = n^4) = \\
0 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq x^2 \wedge x^4 = n^4
\end{aligned}$$

5. feladat ($6 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 3$ pont)

Hozza β -normálformára az alábbi λ -kifejezéseket. Használja a jelölési konvenciókat.

- a) $\lambda x. (\lambda x. (\lambda z y. x)(xy))x$
- b) $x((\lambda x. xx)((\lambda x x. x)x))$
- c) $\lambda xy. (\lambda x. y)((\lambda y. y)x)$
- d) $(\lambda x. xx)(\lambda x. xxy)y$
- e) $\lambda x. x(\lambda xy. x)xy$
- f) $\lambda x. (\lambda xy. yx)(\lambda xy. x)(xy)$
- g) $\lambda x. (\lambda x. x\lambda x x. x\lambda x. x)(\lambda x x. x)x(xx)$
- h) $(\lambda x. xx)\lambda x. xy\lambda y. yx$
- i) $\lambda xx. (\lambda x. x\lambda x x. x)\lambda x. x\lambda x. x$
- j) $(\lambda x. xy\lambda y. xy\lambda y. xx)(\lambda x. xy)y$

Megoldás:

- a) $\lambda x. (\lambda x. (\lambda z y. x)(xy))x = \lambda x. (\lambda x. (\lambda y. x))x = \lambda x. (\lambda y. x) = \lambda xy. x$
- b) $x((\lambda x. xx)((\lambda x x. x)x)) = x((\lambda x. xx)(\lambda x. x)) = x((\lambda x. x)(\lambda x. x)) = x\lambda x. x$
- c) $\lambda xy. (\lambda x. y)((\lambda y. y)x) = \lambda xy. y$
- d) $(\lambda x. xx)(\lambda x. xxy)y = (\lambda x. xxy)(\lambda x. xxy)y = (\lambda x. xxy)(\lambda x. xxy)yy = (\lambda x. xxy)(\lambda x. xxy)yyy = \dots$
- e) $\lambda x. x(\lambda xy. x)xy$
- f) $\lambda x. (\lambda xy. yx)(\lambda xy. x)(xy) = \lambda x. xy\lambda xy. x$
- g) $\lambda x. (\lambda x. x\lambda x x. x\lambda x. x)(\lambda x x. x)x(xx) = \lambda x. (\lambda x x. x)(\lambda x x. x\lambda x. x)x(xx) = \lambda x. (\lambda x. x)x(xx) = \lambda x. x(xx)$
- h) $(\lambda x. xx)\lambda x. xy\lambda y. yx = (\lambda x. xy\lambda y. yx)\lambda x. xy\lambda y. yx = (\lambda x. xy\lambda y. yx)y\lambda u. u\lambda x. xy\lambda y. yx = yy(\lambda u. uy)\lambda u. u(\lambda x. xy\lambda y. yx)$
- i) $\lambda xx. (\lambda x. x\lambda x x. x)\lambda x. x\lambda x. x = \lambda xx. (\lambda x. x\lambda x. x)\lambda xx. x = \lambda xx. (\lambda xx. x)\lambda x. x = \lambda xx. \lambda x. x = \lambda xxx. x$
- j) $(\lambda x. xy\lambda y. xy\lambda y. xx)(\lambda x. xy)y = (\lambda x. xy)y(\lambda u. (\lambda x. xy)u\lambda v. (\lambda x. xy)(\lambda x. xy))y = yy(\lambda u. (\lambda x. xy)u\lambda v. (\lambda x. xy)(\lambda x. xy))y = yy(\lambda u. uy\lambda v. (\lambda x. xy)(\lambda x. xy))y = yy(\lambda u. uy\lambda v. yy)y = yy(\lambda u. uy\lambda v. yy)y =$

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Az eljárásra vonatkozó Hoare-formula:

```

{ x = p }
if x < 0 then x := -x; call
else
  if 1 ≤ x then
    x := x - 1; call; x := x + y; y := y + 2
  else
    y := 1
  fi
fi
{ x = p2 ∧ y = 2|p| + 1 }

```

Egy adott utasításra vonatkozó Hoare-formula:

$$\{ \top \} \quad x := 9; \text{ **call** } \quad \{ 81 = x \}$$
Megoldás: Előbb a **call**-ra vonatkozó Hoare-formulát vezetjük le.A **call** aktív változói: x, y , inaktív változója: p . Az aktív változók másodpéldányai legyenek rendre a, b .A **call** felülről becsült hatása:

$$\forall p(x = p \supset a = p^2 \wedge b = 2|p| + 1) \quad = \quad a = x^2 \wedge b = 2|x| + 1.$$

Az eljárás dekorációja:

```

{ x = p }
if x < 0 then
  { x = p ∧ x < 0 }
  ∪ { | -x| = |p| }
  x := -x;
  { |x| = |p| }
  call
  { x = p2 ∧ y = 2|p| + 1 }
else
  { x = p ∧ x ≥ 0 }
  if 1 ≤ x then
    { x = p ∧ x ≥ 0 ∧ 1 ≤ x }
    ∪ { |x - 1| + 1 = |p| }
    x := x - 1;
    { |x| + 1 = |p| }
    call;
    { x + y = p2 ∧ y + 2 = 2|p| + 1 }
    x := x + y;
    { x = p2 ∧ y + 2 = 2|p| + 1 }
    y := y + 2
    { x = p2 ∧ y = 2|p| + 1 }
  else
    { x = p ∧ x ≥ 0 ∧ 1 > x }
    ∪ { x = p2 ∧ 1 = 2|p| + 1 }
    y := 1
    { x = p2 ∧ y = 2|p| + 1 }
  fi
  { x = p2 ∧ y = 2|p| + 1 }
fi
{ x = p2 ∧ y = 2|p| + 1 }

```

1. adaptáció

$$\forall a, b (a = x^2 \wedge b = 2|x| + 1 \supset a = p^2 \wedge b = 2|p| + 1) = \\ x^2 = p^2 \wedge 2|x| + 1 = 2|p| + 1 = |x| = |p|$$

2. adaptáció

$$\forall a, b (a = x^2 \wedge b = 2|x| + 1 \supset a + b = p^2 \wedge b + 2 = 2|p| + 1) = \\ x^2 + 2|x| + 1 = p^2 \wedge 2|x| + 1 + 2 = 2|p| + 1 = |x| + 1 = |p|$$

Az utasítás dekorációja:

$\{ \top \}$
 $\cup \{ |9| = 9 \}$
 $x := 9;$
 $\{ |x| = 9 \}$
call
 $\{ 81 = x \}$

3. adaptáció

$$\forall a, b (a = x^2 \wedge b = 2|x| + 1 \supset 81 = a) = 81 = x^2 = |x| = 9$$

5. feladat ($6 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 3$ pont)

Hozza β -normálformára az alábbi λ -kifejezéseket. Használja a jelölési konvenciókat.

- a) $(\lambda y. (\lambda z. z)x) \lambda x. xx$
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- c) $(\lambda xx. (\lambda xx. xx)xx)xx$
- d) $(\lambda y. yy)((\lambda y. x)\lambda x. y)$
- e) $\lambda xy. x(\lambda y. yz)(y(\lambda x. x))$
- f) $(\lambda xy. yx)x(\lambda y. (\lambda x. x)y)$
- g) $(\lambda xy. xy)(\lambda xy. yx)(\lambda xy. yy)(\lambda xy. xx)$
- h) $(\lambda xyz. xyy)(\lambda xy. x)x(yy)((\lambda x. x)x\lambda y. y)$
- i) $\lambda x. (\lambda y. yy\lambda x. x)\lambda yx. yy$
- j) $(\lambda xy. xx)(\lambda xy. xy)(\lambda xy. yx)(\lambda xy. yy)$

Megoldás:

- a) $(\lambda y. (\lambda z. z)x) \lambda x. xx = (\lambda z. z)x = x$
- b) $(\lambda x. x)(\lambda y. yx)((\lambda yx. x)xx) = (\lambda y. yx)((\lambda yx. x)xx) = (\lambda yx. x)xxx = (\lambda x. x)xx = xx$
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- d) $(\lambda y. yy)((\lambda y. x)\lambda x. y) = (\lambda y. yy)x = xx$
- e) $\lambda xy. x(\lambda y. yz)(y(\lambda x. x))$
- f) $(\lambda xy. yx)x(\lambda y. (\lambda x. x)y) = (\lambda xy. yx)x\lambda y. y = (\lambda y. yx)\lambda y. y = (\lambda y. y)x = x$
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- h) $(\lambda xyz. xyy)(\lambda xy. x)x(yy)((\lambda x. x)x\lambda y. y) = (\lambda xyz. xyy)(\lambda xy. x)x(yy)(x\lambda y. y) = (\lambda xy. x)xx(x\lambda y. y) = x(x\lambda y. y)$
- i) $\lambda x. (\lambda y. yy\lambda x. x)\lambda yx. yy = \lambda x. (\lambda yx. yy)(\lambda yx. yy)\lambda x. x = \lambda x. (\lambda yx. yy)(\lambda yx. yy)\lambda x. x = \lambda xx. (\lambda yx. yy)(\lambda yx. yy) = \lambda xxx. (\lambda yx. yy)(\lambda yx. yy) = \dots$
- j) $(\lambda xy. xx)(\lambda xy. xy)(\lambda xy. yx)(\lambda xy. yy) = (\lambda xy. xy)(\lambda xy. xy)(\lambda xy. yy) = (\lambda xy. xy)(\lambda xy. yy) = \lambda y. (\lambda xy. yy)y = \lambda y. \lambda y. yy = \lambda yy. yy$