

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Data Nat}$	$\text{Nat} : \text{Type}$	$\text{len} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$-- \text{List } \alpha$
$0 : \text{Nat}$		$\text{len } [] = 0$	
$S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$		$\text{len } (x :: xs) = S (\text{len } xs)$	
$\text{Data List } \alpha$	$\text{List} : \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type}$	$(++) : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$	
$\text{Nil} : \text{List } \alpha$		$[] ++ xs = xs$	quem é?
$\text{Cons} : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$		$xs ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$	
$\text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$		$\text{sum} : \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	
$\text{map } f [] = []$		$\text{sum } [] = 0$	
$\text{map } f xs = f x :: \text{map } f xs$		$\text{sum } (x :: xs) = x + (\text{sum } xs)$	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$  ✓
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$  ✓
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns$  ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length } (xs \# ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓

<p>Sejam <math>xs, ys : \text{List } \alpha</math> ✓</p> <p>Por indução em <math>xs</math>. ✓</p> <p>BASE -- <math>\text{len} ([] \# ys) = \text{len} [] + \text{len } ys</math> ✓</p> <p>Calculamos:</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{len} ([] \# ys) &= \text{len } ys [(+) . ] ] \\ \text{len} [] + \text{len } ys &= 0 + \text{len } ys [(\text{len} . ) ] ] \\ &= \text{len } ys [(+) . \text{com}, (+) . \text{id} ] \end{aligned}$ <p>PASSO INDUTIVO</p> <p>Suponha <math>\text{len} (xs \# ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys</math> (H.I.) ✓</p> <p>Calculamos:</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{len} (x :: xs \# ys) &= \text{len} (x :: (xs \# ys)) [(+) . 2] \\ &= 5 (\text{len} (xs \# ys)) [(\text{len} . 2)] \\ &= 5 (\text{len } xs + \text{len } ys) [H.I.] \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{len} (x :: xs) + \text{len } ys &= 5 (\text{len } xs) + \text{len } ys [(\text{len} . 2)] \\ &= 5 (\text{len } xs + \text{len } ys) [(\text{len} . \text{ass})] \end{aligned}$ <p>■</p>
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DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs \# ys) = \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys$  ✓

<p>Sejam <math>xs, ys : \text{List } \alpha</math> e <math>f : \alpha \rightarrow \beta</math> ✓</p> <p>Por indução em <math>xs</math>. ✓</p> <p>BASE -- <math>\text{map } f ([] \# ys) = \text{map } f [] \# \text{map } f ys</math> ✓</p> <p>Calculamos:</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{map } f ([] \# ys) &= \text{map } f ys [(+) . ] ] \\ \text{map } f [] \# \text{map } f ys &= [] \# \text{map } f ys [(\text{map} . ) ] \\ &= \text{map } f ys [(+) . ] ] \end{aligned}$ <p>PASSO INDUTIVO</p> <p>Suponha <math>\text{map } f (xs \# ys) = \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys</math> (H.I.) ✓</p> <p>Calculamos:</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{map } f (x :: xs \# ys) &= \text{map } f (x :: (xs \# ys)) [(+) . 2] \\ &= f x :: \text{map } f (xs \# ys) [(\text{map} . 2)] \\ &= f x :: \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys [H.I.] \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f (x :: xs) \# \text{map } f ys &= \text{map } f x :: \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys \\ &= f x :: \text{map } f (xs \# ys) \end{aligned}$ <p>■</p> <p>[?] [?]</p>
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(19) I


Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b


Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b


Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha\beta$   
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\varphi(0) \Rightarrow \varphi(50) \quad \varphi(10)}{(\forall p) \varphi(p) \Rightarrow \varphi(5p)} \quad \text{IND}_{\varphi}^{\text{Tree } \alpha\beta}$$


- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$\text{height} : \text{Tree} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$		$\text{tips} : \text{Tree} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$
$\text{height Tree } a \ b = b - 1$		$\text{tips Tree } a \ b = a$
$\text{height Tree } 0 \ b = 0$		$\text{tips Tree } 0 \ b = 0$
$\text{height Tree } 0 \ b = b - 1$		$\text{tips Tree } 0 \ b = 0$



Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

filter ↓  $x :: xs = i$

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>data Nat</p> <p>0 : Nat</p> <p>S : Nat → Nat</p> <p>Map : (α → β) → (L α → L β)</p> <p>map _ [] = []</p> <p>map f [x :: xs] = f x :: map f xs</p> <p><del>(++)</del></p> <p>filter : (α → Bool) → L α → L α</p> <p>filter _ [] = []</p> <p>filter p [x :: xs] = <i>nunca assim?</i>  <span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">p x == True</span>  otherwise</p>	<p>Len : L Nat → Nat</p> <p>Len [] = 0</p> <p>Len [x :: xs] = S (Len xs)</p> <p>(++) : L α → L α → L α</p> <p>[] ++ ys = ys <i>o que serviu esse pattern-matching?</i></p> <p>[x :: xs] ++ [y :: ys] = x :: [xs] ++ [y :: ys]</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>data List α</p> <p>[] : List α -- Nil</p> <p><span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">x</span> :: <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">[]</span> : α → List α → List α</p> <p><i>??</i></p> <p>= x :: filter p xs</p> <p>= filter p xs</p> </div> <p>(++)</p>
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(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

*mul\_add*  
 $d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$  ✓

- map f (xs ++ ys) = f x :: map f (xs ++ ys) ✗
- product (xs ++ ys) = x \* product (xs ++ ys) ✗
- reverse (xs ++ ys) =
- length (xs ++ ys) = length xs + length ys ✓
- length (map f xs) = length xs ✓
- sum (map (+ k) ns) =

$xs = x :: xs'$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

$$\text{length } [x :: L] + \text{length } ys$$

$$S(\text{length } [L]) +$$

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$ .

$$\vdash \text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

Por indução em xs.

$$\text{Caso } []: \text{ -- ALVO: } \text{length } ([] ++ ys) = \text{length } [] + \text{length } ys$$

Calculamos:

$$\text{length } ([] ++ ys)$$

$$= \text{length } ys \text{ [++.1]}$$

$$= \text{length } ys + 0 \text{ [0+.1]}$$

$$= \text{length } ys + \text{length } [] \text{ [length.1]}$$

$$= \text{length } [] + \text{length } ys \text{ [c+.com]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_k \cdot n + S_k \cdot m \\ n \cdot S_k + m \cdot S_k \\ 0(n \cdot k) + n + (m \cdot k) + m \\ (n \cdot k) + (m \cdot k) + n + m \end{aligned}$$

nomes ruins

$$\text{Caso } [x :: L]: \text{ -- } (\forall x : \text{Nat}) (\forall L : \text{List Nat}) [\mathcal{P}(L) \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(x :: L)]$$

$$\text{-- H.I.: } \text{length } (L ++ ys) = \text{length } L + \text{length } ys$$

$$\text{-- ALVO: } \text{length } ([x :: L] ++ ys) = \text{length } [x :: L] + \text{length } ys$$

Calculamos:

$$\text{length } ([x :: L] ++ ys)$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE

$$= \text{length } (x :: L ++ ys) \text{ [++.2]}$$

$$= S(\text{length } (L ++ ys)) \text{ [length.2]}$$

$$= S(\text{length } L + \text{length } ys) \text{ [Hip.]}$$

$$\text{length } [x :: L] + \text{length } ys$$

$$= S(\text{length } L) + \text{length } ys \text{ [length.2]}$$

$$= \text{length } ys + S(\text{length } L) \text{ [c+.com]}$$

$$= S(\text{length } ys + \text{length } L) \text{ [c+.2]}$$

$$= S(\text{length } L + \text{length } ys) \text{ [c+.com]}$$

$$S_k \cdot (n+m) =$$

Imediato

$$\vdash d \cdot (n+m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$$

Por indução em d.

$$\text{Caso } 0: \text{ -- } 0 \cdot (n+m) = 0 \cdot n + 0 \cdot m$$

Calculamos:

$$0 \cdot (n+m)$$

$$= (n+m) \cdot 0 \text{ [c+.com]}$$

$$= 0 \text{ [c+.1]}$$

$$0 \cdot n + 0 \cdot m$$

$$= n \cdot 0 + m \cdot 0 \text{ [c+.com]}$$

$$= 0 + 0 \text{ [c+.1]}$$

$$= 0 \text{ [c+.1]}$$

cade?

$$\text{Caso } S_k: \text{ -- H.I.: } k \cdot (n+m) = k \cdot n + k \cdot m$$

Calculamos:

$$S_k \cdot (n+m)$$

$$= (n+m) \cdot S_k \text{ [c+.com]}$$

$$= (n+m) \cdot k + (n+m)$$

$$= (k \cdot (n+m)) + (n+m) \text{ [c+.com]}$$

$$= (k \cdot n + k \cdot m) + (n+m) \text{ [H.I.]}$$

$$= k \cdot n + k \cdot m + n + m \text{ [A.5.2]}$$

$$= (k \cdot n + n) + (k \cdot m + m) \text{ [A.2.2]}$$

$$= n \cdot S_k + m \cdot S_k \text{ [A.5.2]}$$

$$= S_k \cdot n + S_k \cdot m \text{ [c+.com]}$$

Imediato

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo  $\mathcal{P}(\text{Nil})$

data Tree a b

Tip :  $b \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

Fork :  $a \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

$\mathcal{P}(\text{cons})$   
Se eu receber coisas legais, vou construir coisas legais

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .  
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}(\text{Tip}) \quad \mathcal{P}(\forall k : \text{tree a b}) [\mathcal{P}(k) \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{Fork } \mathcal{P})]}{(\forall t : \text{tree a b}) [\mathcal{P}(t)]} \text{Ind } \mathcal{P}$$

*Handwritten notes:*  
- A red arrow points to  $\mathcal{P}(\text{Tip})$  with the text "type error".  
- A red checkmark is under the denominator.  
- A red "??" is next to  $\mathcal{P}(\text{Fork } \mathcal{P})$ .

- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Nat} : \text{Type}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{sum} : \text{Numeral } a \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow a$ $\text{sum } [] = 0$ $\text{sum } (x :: xs) = \cancel{\text{sum } xs} + x$	$\text{map} : (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } b$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ ✓ $\text{map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \cancel{\text{map } xs}$
$\text{List} : \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type}$ $\text{Nil} : \text{List}$ ✓ $\text{cons} : a \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a$		
$\text{len} : \text{Integral } i \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow i$ $\text{len } [] = 0$ ✓ $\text{len } (x :: xs) = \cancel{\text{len } xs} + 1$		
$(++) : \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a$ $[] ++ ys = ys$ ✓ $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$		

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = (dn) + (dm)$  ✓  
 $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = f((\text{map } xs) ++ (\text{map } ys))$  ✗  
 $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{product } xs) + (\text{product } ys)$  ✗  
 $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{rev } xs) ++ (\text{rev } ys)$  ✗  
 $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{len } xs) + (\text{len } ys)$  ✓  
 $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = f(\text{len } (\text{map } xs))$  ✗  
 $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = (+ k) (\text{sum } (\text{map } n2))$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m) = dn + dm$

Indução: ?

Base:

calcule:

$$0 \cdot (n+m) = 0n + 0m \quad [(\cdot) - \text{com}] \quad \text{??}$$

$$= 0 + 0 \quad [(\cdot) = 1]$$

$$= 0 \quad [(+) \cdot 1]$$

Para Indução:

Sejam  $n, m: \text{Nat}$

Seja  $c: \text{Nat}$

Suponha H.I. ~~...~~  $\rightarrow c \cdot s(n+m) = c \cdot n + c \cdot (s m)$

APP H.I. em  $c$  para obter  $c \cdot (n+m) = cn + cm$

~~...~~; caso  $c := 0$

calculemos:

$$? \left( \begin{aligned} 0 \cdot n + 0 \cdot (s m) \\ = 0 + 0 \quad [(\cdot) \cdot 1] \\ = 0 \quad [(+) \cdot 1] \end{aligned} \right) \quad \text{X}$$

Caso  $c := sc$

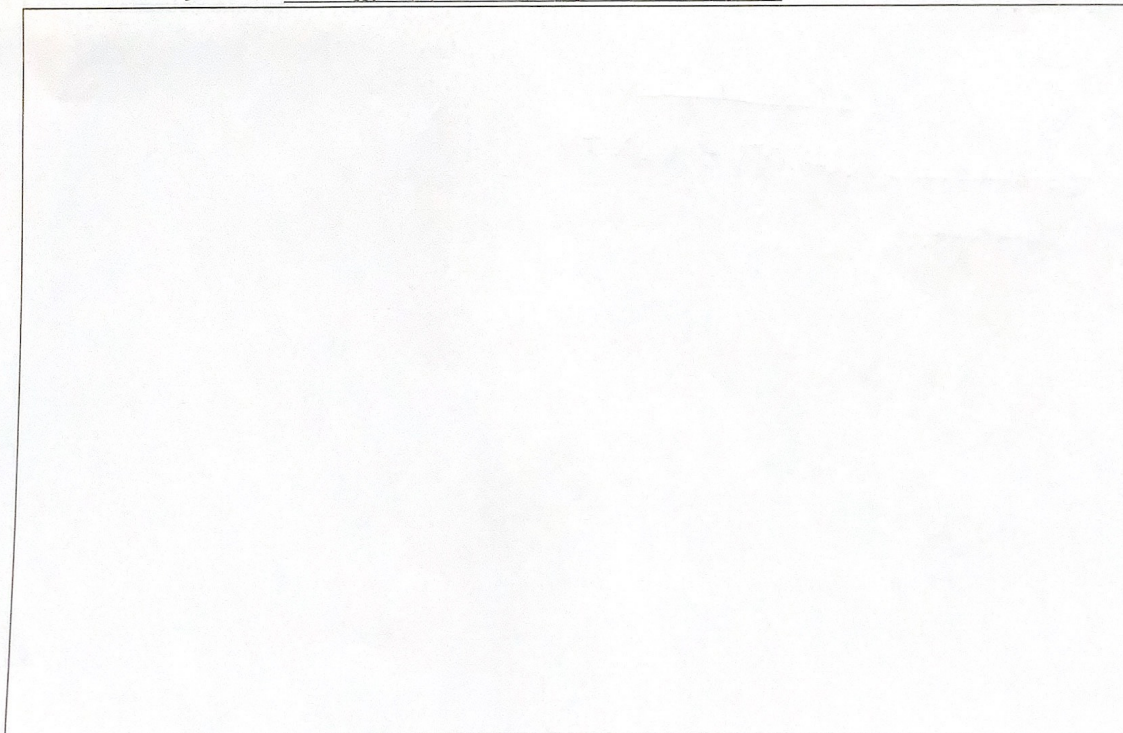
calculemos

$$(sc) \cdot n + (sc) \cdot (sm)$$

$$= ((c \cdot n) + c) + (c \cdot m) + c$$

$$= ?$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = (\text{len } xs) + (\text{len } ys)$



(19) I

$P: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo


`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a b`.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\psi(\text{Tip}) \quad (\forall a, b) [\text{Fork} \ \& \ \text{Tip} \ \text{Ind}] \quad \psi(a) \ \& \ \psi(b)}{(\forall t : \text{Tree } a \ b) \psi(t)} \quad \text{Ind}_{\text{Tree } a \ b}$$



- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>Data Nat where. <math>  0 \equiv \text{Nat}</math> <math>  S 0 \equiv \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math></p>	<p><math>\text{sum} :: [a] \rightarrow m</math> <math>\text{sum} [] = 0</math> <math>\text{sum} (x:xs) = x + \text{sum} xs</math></p>
<p>Data List a where <math>  \text{Nil} \equiv \text{List } a</math> <math>  \text{Cons} \equiv a \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a</math></p>	<p><math>\text{len} :: [a] \rightarrow m</math> <math>\text{len} [] = 0</math> <math>\text{len} (x:xs) = S (\text{len } xs)</math></p>
<p><math>\text{map} :: (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [b]</math> <math>\text{map } f [] = []</math> <math>\text{map } f (x:xs) = f x : \text{map } f xs</math></p>	
<p><math>(++) :: [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]</math> <math>[] ++ ys = ys</math> <math>(x:xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)</math></p>	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = d_n + d_m$  ✓  
 $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓  
 $\text{product} (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓  
 $\text{reverse} (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$  ✓  
 $\text{length} (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓  
 $\text{length} (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓  
 $\text{sum} (\text{map } (+ k) ns) =$  X

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes. ( $\forall x_s, y_s$ )

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $length(x_s ++ y_s) = length\ x_s + length\ y_s$

Sejam  $x_s, y_s : list\ a$  ✓

Por indução em  $x_s$ . ✓

Caso  $[]$ : ✓

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} length ([] ++ y_s) & \quad \checkmark \\ &= length\ y_s \quad [(+).1] \quad \checkmark \\ &= 0 + length\ y_s \quad [IdL-(+)] \quad \checkmark \\ &= length\ [] + length\ y_s \quad [length.1] \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Caso  $(x : x_s)$ :

Calculamos: ✓

$$\begin{aligned} length (x : x_s ++ y_s) & \quad \checkmark \\ &= length (x : (x_s ++ y_s)) \quad [(+).2] \quad \checkmark \\ &= S (length (x_s ++ y_s)) \quad [length.2] \quad \checkmark \\ &= S (length\ x_s + length\ y_s) \quad [H.I] \quad \checkmark \\ &= (S\ length\ x_s) + length\ y_s \quad [(+).2] \quad \checkmark \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} = len (x : x_s) + len\ y_s \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \text{gallon espaço : 0} \end{array} \right\}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $map\ f\ (x_s ++ y_s) = map\ f\ x_s ++ map\ f\ y_s$

Seja  $f : a \rightarrow b$

Sejam  $x_s, y_s : list\ a$

Por indução em  $x_s$ . ✓

Caso  $[]$ : ✓

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} map\ f\ ([] ++ y_s) & \quad \checkmark \\ &= map\ f\ y_s \quad [(+).1] \quad \checkmark \\ &= [] ++ map\ f\ y_s \quad [(+).1] \quad \checkmark \\ &= map\ f\ [] ++ map\ f\ y_s \quad [map.1] \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Caso  $(x : x_s)$ :

Calculamos: ✓

$$\begin{aligned} map\ f\ ((x : x_s) ++ y_s) & \quad \checkmark \\ &= map\ f\ (x : (x_s ++ y_s)) \quad [(+).2] \quad \checkmark \\ &= f\ x : map\ f\ (x_s ++ y_s) \quad [map.2] \quad \checkmark \\ &= f\ x : map\ f\ x_s ++ map\ f\ y_s \quad [H.S] \quad \checkmark \\ &= map\ f\ (x : x_s) ++ map\ f\ y_s \quad [map.2] \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a b`.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{(\forall \alpha)[\varphi(\text{Tip } \alpha)] \quad (\forall \beta)[\varphi(\text{Fork } \beta)]}{(\forall \alpha, \beta)[\text{Tree } \alpha \beta \Leftarrow \text{Tip } \beta \wedge \text{Fork } \alpha]} \text{ind } \varphi$$

X

- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tips } (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow \text{Tree } a b) &= n \\ \text{tips } \perp &= 2 \\ \text{tips } m &= 2 + \text{tips } (m-1) \end{aligned}$$

X

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\begin{aligned} \text{Nat} &:: \text{Type} \\ (\forall a)[a \geq 0] \\ a &= \text{nat} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{List} &:: \text{list nat} \rightarrow \text{Type} \\ (\forall f: \text{list}) \\ [f] &= \text{list} \end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum} &:: \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \\ (\forall x, y, z: \text{nat}) \\ x + 0 &= x \\ x + y &= z \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{Product} &:: \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \\ (\forall x, y, z: \text{nat}) \\ x \cdot y &= z \\ x \cdot 0 &= 0 \\ x \cdot 1 &= x \end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} \text{Length} &:: \text{List} \rightarrow \text{nat} \\ (\forall L: \text{list}) (\forall n: \text{nat}) \\ [L] &= n \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} (++) &:: \text{list nat} \rightarrow \text{list nat} \rightarrow \text{list nat} \\ (\forall n, i, j: \text{list}) \\ [n] ++ [i] &= [j] \end{aligned}$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m)$  ✓
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = (\text{map } f (xs)) ++ (\text{map } f (ys))$  ✗
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{product } (xs)) + (\text{product } (ys))$  ✗
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{reverse } (xs)) + (\text{reverse } (ys))$  ✗
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{length } (xs)) + (\text{length } (ys))$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f \text{ xs}) = \text{length } (\text{map } f \text{ xs})$  ✗
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) \text{ ns}) = \text{sum } (\text{map } (ns)) + (\text{map } (k))$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$

$(\forall a, b, c : \mathbb{N}^+)$  e seja  $c = sc'$  ← essa linha não faz sentido

Imediata

Base  $((a \cdot (b+0)) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot 0))$  [hip]

$$a \cdot b = (a \cdot b) + 0 \quad [(+)\cdot 1 \text{ e } (\cdot)\cdot 1]$$

$$a \cdot b = (a \cdot b) \quad [(+)\cdot 1]$$

essas são umas proposições soltas. (isso não "compila").

HI  $((a \cdot (b+sc')) = a \cdot b + a \cdot sc')$  [hip]

$$a \cdot s(b+c') = a \cdot b + a \cdot sc' \quad [(+)\cdot 2]$$

$$a \cdot (b+c') + a = a \cdot b + a \cdot c' + a \quad [(\cdot)\cdot 2]$$

$$a \cdot (b+c') + a = a \cdot (b+c') + a \quad [(\cdot) - \text{ass}]$$

Imediato

inferir algo trivial como

$$a \cdot b = a \cdot b \quad \text{ou} \quad 0 = 0$$

não é notícia boa. Já sabemos essas por refl.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  ~~$\text{length}(XS + YS) = \text{length}(XS) + \text{length}(YS)$~~

Pro:  $\text{length}(XS + YS) = \text{length}(XS) + \text{length}(YS)$

$(\forall XS, YS : \text{list})$  e seja  $YS = S YS'$

Base

$$\text{length}(XS + 0) = \text{length}(XS) + \text{length}(0) \quad [\text{hip}]$$

$$\text{length}(XS) = \text{length}(XS) \quad [(+)\cdot 1]$$

HI

$$\text{length}(XS + S(YS')) = \text{length}(XS) + \text{length}(S(YS')) \quad [\text{hip}]$$

$$\text{length}(S(XS + YS')) = \text{length}(XS) + \text{length}(S(YS')) \quad [(+)\cdot 2]$$

$$\text{length}(S(XS + YS')) = \text{length}(S(XS + YS')) \quad [(+) - \text{ass}]$$

Imediato

mesma coisa

X

(19) I

$\beta : \text{type}$

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip :  $b \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

Fork :  $a \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

Para qualquer  $d : \text{Type}$  e  $\beta : \text{Type}$   
Base  
Tree a 0 [tip]  
Tree a [(+).1]  
HI  
Tree a sb'  
Tree a sb' [(+).2]

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

$(\forall \alpha, b : \text{Type})$   
height (for k: a) == 1 - height = 0  
height (for k: a) == m - height  $\leq$  m

o o o

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

$\begin{aligned} \text{data Nat} & \\ 0 & : \text{Nat} \\ S & : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{data } (++) & : L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \\ [] ++ L\alpha & = L\alpha \\ (X :: Xs) ++ (Y :: Ys) & =: \end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} \text{data List } \alpha & \\ \text{Nil} & : \text{List } \alpha \\ \text{Cons} & : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \end{aligned}$	$\text{data map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\beta$
$\begin{aligned} \text{data len} & : L\alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{len } [] & = 0 \\ \text{len } (\alpha :: Xs) & =: \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{data rev} & : L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \\ \text{rev } [] & =: [] \end{aligned}$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{map } f \text{ xs} ++ \text{map } f \text{ ys} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{product (xs ++ ys)} = \text{product xs} ++ \text{product ys} \quad \times$$

$$\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = \text{Rev}(\text{Rev}(xs ++ ys)) \quad \times$$

$$\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = \text{len xs} + \text{len ys} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} =$$

$$\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} =$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de  $G$  para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (m+m) = d \cdot m + d \cdot m$

Sejam  $d, m : \text{Nat}$   
Por indução ✓  
Caso base: *isso é o que tu quer demonstrar*  
Logo  $d \cdot (m+0) = d \cdot m + d \cdot 0$  [gela escolha de  $m$ ]  
Logo  $d \cdot m = d \cdot m + d \cdot 0$  [(+).1]  
Logo  $d \cdot m = d \cdot m$  [(+).1] X  
Imediato *toda essa tinta para chegar em  $A=A$ .  
(Que ninguém duvide, ou se importou.)*  
Passo indutivo:  
Seja  $k : \text{Nat}$  tal que  $k = S m'$ .  
Logo  $d \cdot (m + S m') = d \cdot m + d \cdot S m'$  [HI]  
Logo  ~~$d \cdot (S(m+m)) = d \cdot m + d \cdot S m'$~~  [(+).2]

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{lem}(x_s + y_s) = \text{lem } x_s + \text{lem } y_s$

Seja  $x_s : \text{List } a$   
Por indução  
Caso base:  
Logo  $\text{lem}(x_s + []) = \text{lem } x_s + \text{lem } []$  [gela escolha de  $y_s$ ]  
Logo  $\text{lem } x_s = \text{lem } x_s + 0$   
Logo  $\text{lem } x_s = \text{lem } x_s$  [(+).1] X  
Imediato.  
Passo indutivo:  
Seja  $k_s : \text{List } a$  tal que  $k_s = (k :: k_s)$   
Logo  $\text{lem}(x_s +$

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<pre>data Nat     0 : Nat     S_ : Nat -&gt; Nat</pre>	<pre>data List a     Nil : List a     Cons x xs : a -&gt; List a -&gt; List a</pre>
<pre>filter :: (a -&gt; Bool) -&gt; [a] -&gt; [a] filter _ [] = [] filter f (x:xs)     f x = x : filter f xs     otherwise = filter f xs</pre>	<pre>map :: (a -&gt; b) -&gt; [a] -&gt; [b] map _ [] = [] map f (x:xs) = f x : map f xs</pre>
<pre>length :: [a] -&gt; Nat length [] = 0 length (x:xs) = 1 + length xs</pre>	<pre>reverse :: [a] -&gt; [a] reverse [] = [] reverse (x:xs) = reverse xs ++ [x]</pre>

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m)$  ✓

$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓

$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓

$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } xs ++ \text{reverse } ys$  ✗

$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓

$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓

$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum } ns + k$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(x_1 ++ y_1) = \text{length } x_1 + \text{length } y_1$

Sejam  $x_1, y_1 : \text{List Nat}$

Por indução em  $x_1$ .

Caso  $[]$ :

calculamos:

$$\text{len}([] ++ y_1) = \text{len } y_1 \quad [(\text{++}) . 1]$$

$$\text{len } [] + \text{len } y_1 = 0 + \text{len } y_1 \quad [\text{len} . 1]$$

$$= \text{len } y_1 + 0 \quad [(\text{+})\text{-comm}]$$

$$= \text{len } y_1 \quad [(\text{+}) . 1] \quad \checkmark$$

Caso  $(x'::x_1')$ :

seja  $x_1' : \text{List Nat}$  tal que  $\text{len}(x_1' ++ y_1) = \text{len } x_1' + \text{len } y_1$ .

calculamos:

$$\text{len}(x'::x_1' ++ y_1) = \text{len}(x'::x_1' ++ y_1) \quad [(\text{++}) . 2] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 1 + \text{len}(x_1' ++ y_1) \quad [\text{len} . 2] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 1 + (\text{len } x_1' + \text{len } y_1) \quad [(\text{+})] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 1 + \text{len } x_1' + \text{len } y_1 \quad [(\text{+})\text{-comm}] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \text{len } y_1 + 1 + \text{len } x_1' \quad [(\text{+}) . 2 \leftarrow] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \text{len } y_1 + \text{len}(x'::x_1') \quad [\text{len} . 2 \leftarrow] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \text{len}(x'::x_1') + \text{len } y_1 \quad [(\text{+})\text{-comm}] \quad \checkmark$$

Imediato -

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{rev}(x_1 ++ y_1) = \text{rev } x_1 ++ \text{rev } y_1$

Sejam  $x_1, y_1 : \text{List Nat}$ .

Por indução em  $x_1$ .  $\checkmark$

Caso  $[]$ :  $\checkmark$

calculamos:

$$\text{rev}([] ++ y_1) = \text{rev } y_1 \quad [(\text{++}) . 1] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{rev } [] ++ \text{rev } y_1 = \text{rev } y_1 \quad [(\text{rev}) . 1] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \text{rev } y_1 + \text{rev } y_1 \quad [(\text{++})\text{-comm}] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \text{rev } y_1 \quad [(\text{++}) . 1] \quad \checkmark$$

Caso  $(x'::x_1')$ :  $\checkmark$

seja  $x_1'$  tal que  $\text{rev}(x_1' ++ y_1) = \text{rev } x_1' ++ \text{rev } y_1$ .  $\checkmark$

calculamos:

$$\text{rev}(x'::x_1' ++ y_1) = \text{rev}(x'::x_1' ++ y_1) \quad [(\text{++}) . 2] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \text{rev}(x_1' ++ y_1) ++ [x'] \quad [(\text{rev}) . 2] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= (\text{rev } x_1' ++ \text{rev } y_1) ++ [x'] \quad [(\text{++})] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= (\text{rev } x_1' ++ [x']) ++ \text{rev } y_1 \quad [(\text{++})\text{-assoc}] \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \text{rev}(x'::x_1') ++ \text{rev } y_1 \quad [(\text{rev}) . 2 \leftarrow] \quad \checkmark$$

Imediato -

# LEMMATA

lemma 1

$$\{ \forall x_9, y_9, z_9 : List Nat \} \{ (x_9 ++ y_9) ++ z_9 = x_9 ++ (y_9 ++ z_9) \}$$

Sejam  $x_9, y_9, z_9 : List Nat$ .

Por indução em  $x_9$ .

Caso  $[\ ]$ :

calculamos:

$$([\ ] ++ y_9) ++ z_9 = y_9 ++ z_9 \quad [ (++) \cdot 1 ]$$

$$\Rightarrow [\ ] ++ (y_9 ++ z_9) = y_9 ++ z_9 \quad [ (++) \cdot 1 ]$$

Caso  $(x' : x_9)$ :

Seja  $x_9'$  tal que  $(x_9' ++ y_9) ++ z_9 = x_9' ++ (y_9 ++ z_9)$

calculamos:

$$(x' : x_9') ++ y_9' ++ z_9 = (x' : x_9' ++ y_9') ++ z_9 \quad [ (++) \cdot 2 ]$$

$$= x' : ((x_9' ++ y_9') ++ z_9) \quad [ (++) \cdot 2 ]$$

$$= x' : (x_9' ++ (y_9' ++ z_9)) \quad [ H ]$$

$$= (x' : x_9') ++ (y_9' ++ z_9) \quad [ (++) \cdot 2 \leftarrow ]$$

(24) A

Defina 6 dos:  $\overline{\text{Nat}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{List}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{map}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{filter}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{length}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{reverse}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{++}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{sum}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{product}}$ .  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat} : \text{type} \quad \checkmark$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ <del><math>Sx : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math></del>	$(++) : L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha$ <del><math>++ \text{ Nil} = x</math></del> $\text{Nil} ++ xs = xs$ $(n :: ns) ++ ms = n :: (ns ++ ms)$
$\text{data List} : \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type} \quad \checkmark$ $\text{Nil} : \text{List } \alpha$ <del><math>\text{cons } x \ xs : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha</math></del> <del><math>\text{cons}' \ \alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha</math></del> <del><math>\text{cons } x \ \text{Nil} = [x]</math></del> <del><math>\text{cons } x \ xs = [x] ++ xs</math></del> $??$	$\text{sum} : L\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum Nil} = 0$ <del><math>\text{sum } [x] = x</math></del> $\text{sum } [n :: ns] = n + (\text{sum } ns)$ $\text{length} : L\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $\text{length Nil} = 0$ <del><math>\text{length } [x] = 1</math></del> $\text{length } [n :: ns] = 1 + (\text{length } ns)$

(21) G

Complete ~~as~~<sup>7</sup> das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm \quad \checkmark$
- $\text{map } f \ (xs ++ ys) = (\text{map } f \ xs) ++ (\text{map } f \ ys) \quad \checkmark$
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{product } xs) \cdot (\text{product } ys) \quad \checkmark$
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{reverse } ys) \text{ !! } (\text{reverse } xs) \quad \times$
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{length } xs) + (\text{length } ys) \quad \checkmark$
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f \ xs) = \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark$
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) \ ns) = (\text{sum } ns) + (\text{length } ns \cdot k) \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$

$[1, 2, 3] \quad k=3$   
 $[A, S, B]$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{N} [\text{product}(x :: y) = \text{product } x \cdot \text{product } y]$ .

Sejam  $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$  Passo Indutivo

Por indução em  $y$  X

Base

Calculamos ?? X

$$\begin{aligned} \text{product}(x :: \text{Nil}) &= \text{product } x \end{aligned}$$

Calculamos

$$\begin{aligned} \text{product } x \cdot \text{product } \text{Nil} &= \text{product } x \cdot () \\ &= \text{product } x \end{aligned}$$

Logo  $\text{product}(x :: \text{Nil}) = \text{product } x \cdot \text{product } \text{Nil}$

Imediato

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\forall d, n, m \in \mathbb{N} [d(n+m) = dn + dm]$

Sejam  $d, n, m \in \mathbb{N}$

Por indução em  $m$

Base

Calculamos

$$\begin{aligned} d(n+0) &= d \cdot n \\ &= dn \end{aligned}$$

Calculamos

$$\begin{aligned} dn + d \cdot 0 &= dn + 0 \\ &= dn \end{aligned}$$

Logo ?

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.  
RESPOSTA.

~~✗~~

$$\frac{\text{Tip } b \quad \text{Fork } a \text{ Tree } a b \quad \text{Tree } a b}{\text{Tree } a b} \quad \text{Indg} \quad \frac{\text{Tip } b \quad \text{Fork } a \text{ Tree } a b}{\text{Tree } a b}$$

- (10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\text{height} : \text{Tree } a b \rightarrow \text{Nat} \quad \text{tips} : \text{Tree } a b \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

é uma lista com um membro

<p>i) <math>\text{sum} :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math> <math>\text{sum } [] = 0</math> "empty list" <math>\text{sum } (x :: xs) = x + \text{sum } xs</math></p> <p>ii) <math>\text{product} :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math> <math>\text{prod } [] = 1</math> <math>\text{prod } (x :: xs) = x * \text{prod } xs</math></p> <p>iii) <math>\text{Nat} :: \text{Type}</math> <math>0 :: \text{Nat}</math> <math>S0 :: \text{Nat}</math></p>	<p>iv) <math>\text{length} :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math> <math>\text{length } [] = 0</math> <math>\text{length } (x :: xs) = S0 + \text{length } xs</math></p> <p>v) <math>\text{Concat } (++) :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha</math> <math>[-] ++ (x :: xs) = (x :: xs)</math> <del><math>(y :: ys) ++ [] = (y :: ys)</math></del> <del><math>(y :: ys) ++ (x :: xs) = [y] ++ [ys ++ [x]] ++ [x]</math></del></p> <p>VI) <del><math>\text{map} :: a \rightarrow [ ]</math></del> <math>\text{reverse} :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha</math> <math>\text{rev } [] = []</math> <del><math>\text{rev } [x] = [x]</math></del> <math>\text{rev } (x :: xs) = (\text{reverse } xs) ++ [x]</math></p>
--	--

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$  ✓

$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = (\text{map } f xs) ++ (\text{map } f ys)$  ✓

$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{prod } xs) ++ (\text{prod } ys)$  ✗

$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{reverse } ys) ++ (\text{reverse } xs)$  ✓

$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{length } xs) + (\text{length } ys)$  ✓

$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓

$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum } ns + k * (\text{length } ns)$  ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (h+m) = d \cdot h + d \cdot m$

Seja  $P, a$  e  $b$ , vamos demonstrar  $P(a+b) = P \cdot a + P \cdot b$

Por indução:

- ~~Caso base:~~

↑  
por quê??

-  $\emptyset$  Calculamos:

$$0(a+b) = 0 \cdot a + 0 \cdot b$$

$$= 0$$

$(\cdot) - 1$  X

- Caso Indutivo:

$$H: P(a+b) = P \cdot a + P \cdot b$$

$$? T: Sp(a+b) = Sp \cdot a + Sp \cdot b$$

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{?}{=} (a+b) \cdot Sp \quad ((\cdot) - com) \\
& = [(a+b) \cdot P] + (a+b) ((\cdot) - 2) \quad \text{Cade?} \\
& = (P \cdot a + P \cdot b) + (a+b) ((\cdot) - com) (H) \\
& = P \cdot a + a + P \cdot b + b [( (\cdot) - com) P \cdot a + P \cdot b a], \\
& = Sp(a+b) Sp \cdot a + Sp \cdot b ((\cdot) - 2) ((\cdot) com)
\end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $length(x \uparrow \uparrow y) = length(x) + length(y)$

Calculamos:

$$length(x \uparrow \uparrow y) + length(y) =$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip ; b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

- (9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .  
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\text{Fork } \alpha \text{ Tip } \beta \quad \text{Tree } \alpha \beta}{\text{Tree } \alpha \beta} \quad \text{Ind} \quad \text{F}$$



- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

height :: Tree  $\alpha \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

height tree 0,0 = 0

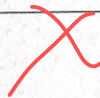
height tree 1,0 = 1

~~height tree  $\alpha \beta = \text{S } \beta \text{ S (fork)}$~~

height tree  $\alpha$  any  $\beta$  = error "Impossible to form"

height tree any odd  $\beta$  = error "Impossible to form"

height tree  $\alpha \beta = \beta - ( \beta \% \text{height } \eta + \pi, (\eta, \pi) = \text{modulo } (\beta, 2) )$



Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$(++) : L_a \rightarrow L_a \rightarrow L_a \rightarrow L_a$ $[] ++ ys = ys$ $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$	$Nat: type$ $0 : Nat$ $S : Nat \rightarrow Nat$
$map : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow L_\alpha \rightarrow L_\beta$ $map [] = []$ $map f (x :: xs) = f x :: map f xs$	$Lista : \alpha \rightarrow Lista$ $Nil : L_\alpha$ $Cons : \alpha \rightarrow L_\alpha \rightarrow L_\alpha$
$length : L_a \rightarrow Nat$ $length [] = 0$ $length (x :: xs) = S (length xs)$	$filter : (\alpha \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow L_\alpha \rightarrow L_\alpha$ $filter p [] = []$ $filter p (x :: xs) =$ if px then x :: (filter p xs) else filter p xs.

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- d · (n + m) =  $dn + dm$  ✓
- map f (xs ++ ys) =  $map f xs ++ map f ys$  ✓
- product (xs ++ ys) =  $product xs + product ys$  ✗
- reverse (xs ++ ys) =  $reverse ys ++ reverse xs$  ✓
- length (xs ++ ys) =  $length xs + length ys$  ✓
- length (map f xs) =  $length xs$  ✓
- sum (map (+ k) ns) =  $sum ns + length ns \cdot k$  ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

$2 + 4 + 6 = 12$   
 $1 + 1 = 1$   
 $3 + 5 + 7 = 15$   
 $2 + 4 = 6$   
 $1 + 3 + 2 = 6$   
 $3 + 4 + 2 = 9$   
 original  
 $\Delta = length ns \cdot k$

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$

Seja  $ys : La$   
 Por indução.  
 Base:  
 Seja  $f : a \rightarrow b$   
 Calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f ([] ++ ys) = \text{map } f (ys) \quad [(+) \cdot 1 \text{ } ys]$   
 $= [] ++ \text{map } f (ys) \quad [(+) \cdot 1 \text{ } \text{map } f ys]$   
 $= \text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [\text{map} \cdot 1 \text{ } f]$   
 imediato.

Posso indutivo:  
 Seja  $f : a \rightarrow b$   
 Seja  $ks : La$   
 Suponha  $\text{map } f (ks ++ ys) = \text{map } f ks ++ \text{map } f ys : (h.i)$   
 Seja  $k : d$   
 Calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f ((k :: ks) ++ ys) = \text{map } f (k :: (ks ++ ys)) \quad [(+) \cdot 2 \text{ } k \text{ } ks \text{ } ys]$   
 $= f k :: \text{map } f (ks ++ ys) \quad [\text{map} \cdot 2 \text{ } f \text{ } (k ++ ys)]$   
 $= f k :: (\text{map } f ks ++ \text{map } f ys) \quad [h.i]$   
 $= (f k :: \text{map } f ks) ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(+) \cdot 2 \text{ } k \text{ } \text{map } f ks \text{ } \text{map } f ys]$   
 $= \text{map } f (k :: ks) ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [\text{map} \cdot 2 \text{ } f \text{ } k :: \text{map } f ks]$   
 imediato.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE

Seja  $ys : La$   
 Por indução.  
 Base:  
 Calculamos:  
 $\text{lem} ([] ++ ys) = \text{lem } (ys) \quad [(+) \cdot 1 \text{ } ys]$   
 $= \text{lem } (ys) + 0 \quad [0 \cdot \text{id } (+) \text{ } \text{lem } ys]$   
 $= 0 + \text{lem } (ys) \quad [(+) \cdot \text{comm } 0 \text{ } \text{lem } ys]$   
 $= \text{lem} [] + \text{lem } (ys) \quad [\text{lem} \cdot 1]$   
 imediato.

Posso indutivo:  
 Seja  $ks : La$   
 Suponha  $\text{lem} (ks ++ ys) = \text{lem } ks + \text{lem } ys : (h.i)$   
 Seja  $k : d$   
 Calculamos:  
 $\text{lem} ((k :: ks) ++ ys) = \text{lem} (k :: (ks ++ ys)) \quad [(+) \cdot 2 \text{ } k \text{ } ks \text{ } ys]$   
 $= S(\text{lem} (ks ++ ys)) \quad [\text{lem} \cdot 2 \text{ } (ks ++ ys)]$   
 $= S(\text{lem } ks + \text{lem } ys) \quad [h.i]$   
 $= S(\text{lem } ys + \text{lem } ks) \quad [(+) \cdot \text{comm } \text{lem } ks \text{ } \text{lem } ys]$   
 $= \text{lem } ys + S(\text{lem } ks) \quad [(+) \cdot 2 \text{ } \text{lem } ks \text{ } \text{lem } ys]$   
 $= S(\text{lem } ks) + \text{lem } ys \quad [(+) \cdot \text{comm } S(\text{lem } ks) \text{ } \text{lem } ys]$   
 $= \text{lem} (k :: ks) + \text{lem } ys \quad [\text{lem} \cdot 2 \text{ } k \text{ } ks]$   
 imediato.

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}(\text{Tip}) \quad \mathcal{P}(\text{Fork}) \text{ Ind } \text{tree } \mathcal{P}}{(\forall x : \text{tree } ab) [\mathcal{P}(x)]} \quad \mathcal{P}$$

*type error!*

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(21) A

escreva infixo!

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Data Nat where}$ $S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $SO : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$(++ ) :: [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$ $(++ ) [] y0 = y0$ $(++ ) (x : xs) y0 = x : (xs ++ y0)$
$\text{list a where}$ $\text{Nil} : \text{list a}$ $\text{cons} : a \rightarrow \text{list a} \rightarrow \text{list a}$	$\text{length} :: [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$ $\text{length} [] = 0$ $\text{length} (x : xs) = 1 + \text{length} xs$
$\text{Sum} :: \text{Num a} \Rightarrow [a] \rightarrow a$ $\text{Sum} [] = 0$ $\text{Sum} (x : xs) = x + \text{sum} xs$	
$\text{Product} :: \text{Num a} \Rightarrow [a] \rightarrow a$ $\text{Product} [] = 1$ $\text{Product} (x : xs) = x * \text{product} xs$	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = n$  ✗
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- $\text{product} (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs ++ \text{product } ys$  ✗
- $\text{reverse} (xs ++ ys) = (++) (\text{reverse } ys) xs$  ✓
- $\text{length} (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs ++ \text{length } ys$  ✗
- $\text{length} (\text{map } f xs) = \sum \text{length} (\text{map } f xs)$  ✗
- $\text{sum} (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum} (\text{map } k + \text{map } ns)$  ✗

Err..

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (x_0 ++ y_0) = \text{map } f x_0 ++ \text{map } f y_0$

Sejam  $x_0, y_0 \text{ list } [ \text{map } f (x_0 ++ y_0)$   
Per indução no  $x_0$ : -- CB:  $[]$  AEU: mesmo Trocamos  $x_0$  por  $[]$   
Seja  $f$  ??  
Calculamos  
 $\text{map } f [] y_0 = \text{map } f [] y_0$   ~~$++ []$~~   
 $= \text{map } f [] y_0 = y_0 [(++) . 1] y_0$   $\checkmark$   
 $= \text{map } f ++ [] [(++) . 1]$   
 $= \text{map } f [] y_0 ++ \text{map } f []$   $\boxed{\text{map } f}$   $\checkmark$   
Passo indutivo -- CB:  $(x : x_0)$  AEU:  $x_0$  troca  $x : x_0$   
Seja  $f$   
Calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f (x : x_0) ++ y_0$   
 $= x_0' ++ y_0 [(++) . 2]$   
...

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{Product } (x_0 ++ y_0) = \text{Product } x_0 ++ \text{Product } y_0$

Sejam  $x_0, y_0 \text{ list } [ \text{Product } (x_0 ++ y_0) = \text{Product } x_0 ++ \text{Product } y_0 ]$   
Per indução no  $x_0$ : CB:  $[]$   
Calculamos:  
 $\text{Product } ([] ++ y_0) = \text{Product } [] ++ y_0$   $??$   
 $= \text{Product } [] ++ y_0 = y_0 [(++) . 1]$   
 $= \text{Product } ++ [] [(++) . 1]$   
 $= \text{Product } [] ++ \text{Product } []$   
Passo indutivo  
Calculamos  
 $\text{Product } (x : x_0) ++ y_0$   
 $= \text{Product } x : (x_0 ++ y_0) [(++) . 2]$   
...

(21) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

Data Nat where $0: \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ ✓	$\text{length}: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Int}$ $\text{len } [] = 0$ ✓ $\text{len } (x:xs) = \text{length } xs + 1$
Data List $\alpha$ where $\text{Nil}: \text{List } \alpha$ ✓ $\text{Cons}: \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$	$(++): \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ <del><math>xs ++ [] = xs</math></del> $[] ++ xs = xs$ $(x:xs) ++ ys = x:(xs ++ ys)$ ✓
$\text{map}: (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x:xs) = \text{map } f x :: \text{map } f xs$ ✓	$\text{Reverse}: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{Rev } [] = []$ $\text{Rev } (x:xs) = \text{Rev } xs ++ [x]$ ✓

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{Prod } xs \cdot \text{Prod } ys \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{Rev } ys ++ \text{Rev } xs \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{len } xs \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) =$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{len}(xs+ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys$

Sejam  $xs, ys: \text{List } a$ . ✓  
 Por indução em  $xs$ . ✓  
 Caso []: ✓  
 Calculamos:  
 $\text{len}([]+ys)$  ✓  
 $= \text{len } ys$  [(+).1] ✓  
 $\text{len} [] + \text{len } ys$  ✓  
 $= 0 + \text{len } ys$  [(len).1] ✓  
 $= \text{len } ys + 0$  [(+).com] ✓  
 $= \text{len } ys$  [(+)-idR] ✓

Caso  $x:xs'$   
 Seja  $xs': \text{List } a$  tal que HI:  $\text{len}((x:xs')+ys) = \text{len}(x:xs') + \text{len } ys$  ✓  
 Calculamos:  
 $\text{len}((x:xs')+ys)$  ✓  
 $= \text{len}(x:(xs'+ys))$  [(+).2] ✓  
 ~~$= \text{len}(xs'+ys) + 1$~~  ✓  
 $\text{len}(x:xs') + \text{len } ys$  ✓  
 $= 1 + \text{len } xs' + \text{len } ys$  [(len).2] X ← olhe no teu len.2.  
 ~~$= \text{len}(xs'+ys) + 1$~~  [HI] ✓

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d.(n+m) = d.n + d.m$

Sejam  $d, n, m: \text{Nat}$  ✓  
 Por indução em  $m$ . ✓  
 Caso 0:  
 calculamos:  
 $d.(n+0)$  ✓  
 $= d.n$  [(+)-idR] ✓  
 $d.n + d.0$   
 $= d.n + 0$  [(+).1] ✓  
 $= d.n$  [(+)-idR] ✓

→ Caso  $sm'$ : seja  $m': \text{Nat}$  tal que  $d.(n+sm') = d.n + d.sm'$   
 Seja  $m': \text{Nat}$  tal que  $d.(n+sm') = d.n + d.sm'$  X  
 calculamos:  
 $d.(n+sm')$  → já tá no escopo!  
 $= d.(n+m')$  [(+).2]  
 $= (d.(n+m)) + d$  [(+).2]  
 ~~$d.n + d.sm'$~~   
 ~~$d.n + d.sm'$~~   
 ~~$d.n + d.sm'$~~   
 ~~$d.n + d.sm'$~~   
 $d.n + d.sm'$  X  
 ~~$d.n + d.sm'$~~   
 $= d.n + d.(n+sm')$  [(+).1]  
 $= (d.(n+m)) + d$  [(+).2]

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>DATA NAT</p> <p>0 : NAT ✓</p> <p>S : NAT → NAT</p> <p>∴ ?</p>	<p>(++) : <math>l_2 \rightarrow l_2 \rightarrow l_2</math></p> <p><math>[] ++ ys = ys</math> ✓</p> <p><math>(x : xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)</math></p>
<p>DATA LIST a</p> <p>NIL : LIST a ✓</p> <p>CONS : <math>a \rightarrow list a \rightarrow list a</math></p>	<p>Reverse : <math>l_2 \rightarrow l_2</math></p> <p>Reverse [] = []</p> <p>Reverse (x : xs) = reverse xs ++ [x] ✓</p>
<p>filter : <math>(a \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow l_2 \rightarrow l_2</math></p> <p>filter p [] = []</p> <p>filter p (x : xs)</p> <p>! p x = x : filter p xs ✓</p> <p>! otherwise = filter p xs</p>	<p>length : <math>l_2 \rightarrow NAT</math></p> <p>length [] = 0</p> <p>length (x : xs) = S (length xs) ✓</p>

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$  ✓

$map\ f\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = map\ f\ xs\ ++\ map\ f\ ys$  ✓

$product\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = product\ xs\ \cdot\ product\ ys$  ✓

$reverse\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = reverse\ ys\ ++\ reverse\ xs$  ✓

$length\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = length\ xs\ +\ length\ ys$  ✓

$length\ (map\ f\ xs) = length\ xs$  ✓

$sum\ (map\ (+\ k)\ ns) = (sum\ ns) \cdot k$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{len}(xs+ys) = \text{len}xs + \text{len}ys$

Seja  $x, y, s \in \Sigma^*$  ✓  
 POR INDUÇÃO NOYS  
 CASO ( )  
 calculamos:  
 $\text{len}(\epsilon + ys)$  ✓  
 $= \text{len}(ys)$  [ (+) ]  
 $\text{len}(\epsilon) + \text{len}ys$  ✓  
 $= 0 + \text{len}ys$  [ len. 1 ]  
 $= \text{len}ys + 0$  [ (+)-comm o lenys ]  
 $= \text{len}ys$  [ (+). 1 n: = lenys ]  
 imediato ✓

CASO (x:xs')

Seja  $x:z$   
 Seja  $xs' + ys = z$  ✓  
 calculamos:  $\text{len}(x:xs' + ys)$  ✓  
 $= \text{len}(xs') + \text{len}ys$  [ len. 2 ]  
 $= \text{len}ys + \text{len}(xs')$  [ (+)-comm ]  
 $= \text{len}(ys + xs')$  [ (+)-2 ]  
 $= \text{len}(xs + ys)$  [ H.I ]

$\text{len}(x:xs' + ys)$   
~~len(x:xs' + ys)~~  
 $= \text{len}(x:(xs' + ys))$  [ (+) ]  
 $= \text{len}(x:xs' + ys)$  [ len. 2 ]  
~~len(x:xs' + ys)~~  
 $= \text{len}(xs + ys)$  [ H.I ]  
 imediato ✓

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d(n+m) = dn + dm$

Seja  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$   
 POR INDUÇÃO  
 BASE  
 calculamos:  
 $0 \cdot (n+m)$   
 $= (n+m) \cdot 0$  [ (.)-com 0 (n+m) ]  
 $= 0$  [ (.)-1 n: = (n+m) ]

$0n + 0m$   
 $= n \cdot 0 + m \cdot 0$  [ (.)-com 0n; (.)-com 0m ]  
 $= 0 + 0$  [ (.)-1 n:=m; (.)-1 n:=m ]  
 $= 0$   
 imediato ✓

P.I  
 Seja  $k \in \mathbb{N}$   
 $k(n+m) = kn + km$   
 calculamos:  
 $k(n+m)$   
 $= (n+m) \cdot k$  [ (.)-comm ]  
 $= (n+m) \cdot k$  [ (.)-2 ]  
 $= (k \cdot (n+m)) + (n+m)$  [ (.)-com ]  
 $= kn + km + (n+m)$  [ H.I ]

$(3k \cdot n) + (3k \cdot m)$   
 $= (n \cdot 3k) + (m \cdot 3k)$  [ (.)-com 3kn; (.)-com 3km ]  
 $= ((n \cdot k) + n) + ((m \cdot k) + m)$  [ (.)-2 n 3k; (.)-2 m 3k ]  
 $= (n \cdot k) + n + (m \cdot k) + m$  [ (.)-assoc ]  
 $= (n \cdot k) + (m \cdot k) + n + m$  [ (+)-comm ]  
 $= kn + km + n + m$  [ (.)-com nk; (.)-com mk ]  
 $= kn + km + (n+m)$  [ (H)-assoc n+m km ]  
 imediato ✓

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

- (9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .  
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\exists(\text{tip}) \quad (\forall x:\text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta) [\exists(\text{tip}) \Rightarrow \exists(\text{Fork } \text{tip})]}{(\forall x:\text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta) [\exists(x)]} \quad \text{IND Tree } \alpha \ \beta$$

- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

height: tree  $\alpha \ \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

height tip: 0

height Fork: S (height Fork)

tips: tree  $\alpha \ \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

tips tip: 1

tips Fork: S (tips Fork)

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat where } 0 \text{   S Nat}$	$\text{data List } \alpha \text{ where Nil   Cons } \alpha \text{ (List } \alpha)$
$\text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow [\beta]$ $\text{map } [] = []$ $\text{map } f (a::as) = (f a) :: (\text{map } f \text{ as})$	$\text{length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{length } [] = 0$ $\text{length } (a::as) = S (\text{length } as)$
$\text{filter} : (\alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow [\alpha]$ $\text{filter } [] = []$ $\text{filter } P (a::as) = \text{if } (P a) \text{ then } (a :: (\text{filter } P \text{ as})) \text{ else } (\text{filter } P \text{ as})$	
$\text{sum} : [\text{Nat}] \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum } [] = 0$ $\text{sum } (a::as) = a + (\text{sum } as)$	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}d \cdot (n + m) &= dn + dm \quad \checkmark \\ \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) &= (\text{map } f \text{ xs}) ++ (\text{map } f \text{ ys}) \quad \checkmark \\ \text{product } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{Prod } xs \cdot \text{Prod } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{rev } ys ++ \text{rev } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (\text{map } f \text{ xs}) &= \text{len } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) \text{ ns}) &= (\text{sum } ns) + (\text{len } ns \cdot k) \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m) = d_n + d_m$

<p>Ind. no m. ✓ Caso 0: Calc <math>d \cdot (n+0)</math> <math>= d \cdot n</math> ✓ [ (+), 1 n 0 ] <math>d \cdot n + d \cdot 0</math> <math>= d_n + d_0</math> ✓ [ (+), 1 d 0 ] <math>= d_n</math> ✓ [ (+), 1 (d_n) 0 ] Imediato. ✓</p>	<p>Caso Sm: <math>d \cdot (n+m) = d_n + d_m \leftarrow H.I</math> Calc <math>d \cdot (n+sm)</math> <math>= d \cdot (s(n+m))</math> ✓ [ (+), 2 n m ] <math>= d \cdot (n+m) + d \cdot s(n+m)</math> ✓ [ (+), 2 d (s(n+m)) ] <math>= (d_n + d_m) + d \cdot s(n+m)</math> ✓ [ H.I ] <math>d_n + d \cdot (sm)</math> <math>= d_n + (d_m + d) \cdot s</math> ✓ [ (+), 2 d (sm) ] Imediato. ✓ ↳ Faltou G-I-oss.</p>
--	--

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{len}(\text{map } f \text{ } xs) = \text{len } xs$

<p>Ind. no xs Caso []: Calc: <math>\text{len}(\text{map } f \text{ } [])</math> <math>= \text{len } []</math> [ map, 1 f [] ] <math>= 0</math> [ len, 1 [] ] <math>\text{len } []</math> <math>= 0</math> [ len, 1 [] ] Imediato.</p>	<p>Caso (x::xs): Calc: <math>\text{len}(\text{map } f \text{ } (x::xs))</math> <math>= \text{len} (f x :: \text{map } f \text{ } xs)</math> [ map, 2 f (x::xs) ] <math>= S(\text{len}(\text{map } f \text{ } xs))</math> [ len, 2 (f x) (map f xs) ] <math>= S(\text{len } xs)</math> [ H.I ] ✓ <math>\text{len} (x::xs)</math> <math>= S(\text{len } xs)</math> [ len, 2 x xs ] ✓ Imediato.</p>
---	--

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha \beta$   
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\forall \alpha : \alpha \quad \forall \beta : \beta \quad \left[ \varphi(\text{Tip } a) \right] \cdot \left( \forall t_1, t_2 : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta \quad \left[ \varphi(t_1) \ \& \ \varphi(t_2) \right] \rightarrow \left[ \varphi(\text{Fork } a \ t_1 \ t_2) \right] \right)}{\left( \forall t : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta \right) \left[ \varphi(t) \right]} \text{Ind}_{\varphi}^{\text{Tree } \alpha \beta}$$

- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{height} :: \text{Tree } \alpha \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{height}(\text{Tip } \_) = 0 \\ \text{height}(\text{Fork } a \ t_1 \ t_2) = \mathcal{S}(\max(\text{height } t_1)(\text{height } t_2)) \\ \text{tips} :: \text{Tree } \alpha \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{tips}(\text{Tip } \_) = \mathcal{S}0 \\ \text{tips}(\text{Fork } a \ t_1 \ t_2) = (\text{tips } t_1) + (\text{tips } t_2) \end{array}$$

$\rightarrow \max :: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$   
 $\max \ 0 \ m = m$   
 $\max \ n \ 0 = n$   
 $\max(\mathcal{S}n)(\mathcal{S}m) = \max \ n \ m$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos:  $\text{Nat}$ ,  $\text{List}$ ,  $\text{map}$ ,  $\text{filter}$ ,  $\text{length}$ ,  $\text{reverse}$ ,  $(++)$ ,  $\text{sum}$ ,  $\text{product}$ .  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat}$ $0 :: \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S :: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ ✓	$\text{map} :: (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ ✓ $\text{map } f (x : xs) = f x : \text{map } f xs$
$\text{data List } \alpha$ $[] :: \text{List } \alpha$ ✓ $(:) :: \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$	$\text{sum} :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum } [] = 0$ ✓ $\text{sum } (x : xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$
$(++) :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $[] ++ ys = ys$ ✓ $(x : xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)$ ✓ $\text{import 3 ++}$ ✓	$\text{product} :: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{product } [] = 1$ $\text{product } (x : xs) = x \cdot \text{product } xs$ ✓

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m) \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum } ns \cdot k \quad \times$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .  $\beta$   
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\varphi(\text{tip}) \quad (\forall \text{Tree } a \ b) \quad [\varphi(a) \Rightarrow \varphi(\text{Tree } a \ b)]}{\varphi(\text{Tree } a \ b)} \text{IND}_{\varphi}^{\text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta}$$

- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$\text{tips} :: \text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat}$  ✓

$\text{tips } \textcircled{b} = 1$

$\text{tips } \text{Fork } c \ d = 2 + \text{tips } c + \text{tips } d$  ✗ ✗ ✗ ✗

$\text{height} :: \text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat}$  ✓

$\text{height } \textcircled{b} = 1$

$\text{height } \text{Fork } c \ d = 1 + \text{height } c + \text{height } d$  ✗

ignorado

??

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>Data Nat : Nat <del>X</del> 0 : Nat S : Nat <del>X</del></p>	<p>Data List : List <math>\alpha</math> <del>X</del> [] : List <math>\alpha</math> <del>X</del> (x :: xs) : (List <math>\alpha</math>) <math>\rightarrow</math> List <math>\alpha</math></p>
<p><del>Data</del> Length : List <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> Nat Length [] = 0 <math>\checkmark</math> Length (x :: xs) = S (Length xs)</p>	<p><del>Data</del> Map : (List (<math>\alpha \rightarrow \beta</math>)) <math>\rightarrow</math> List <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> List <math>\beta</math> Map f [] = [] <math>\checkmark</math>    Map f (x :: xs) = f x :: (Map f xs) <math>\checkmark</math> <del>Map f (xs ++ ys) = Map f xs ++ (Map f ys)</del> <del>Map f (x :: xs) ++ (y :: ys) = f x :: (Map f (xs ++ ys))</del></p>
<p><del>Data</del> ++ : <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> List <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> List <math>\alpha</math> <del>X</del> x ++ [] = [x] y ++ xs = ((x ++ xs) ++ y) <del>X</del></p>	<p><del>Data</del> Sum : List Nat <math>\rightarrow</math> Nat <del>X</del> Sum [] = 0 Sum (x :: xs) = x + Sum xs <math>\checkmark</math></p>

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>



- $d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$   $\checkmark$
- $\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = (\text{f } x \text{ } y \text{ } :: (\text{Map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)})) \text{ Map } f \text{ xs } :: (\text{Map } f \text{ ys})$  ~~X~~
- $\text{product (xs ++ ys)} = x \cdot y \text{ } :: (\text{Product (xs ++ ys)})$  ~~X~~
- $\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = \text{xs } :: (\text{Reverse ys})$  ~~X~~
- $\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = \text{S (Length ys)}$  ~~X~~
- $\text{length (map f xs)} = \text{S (Length (Map f xs))}$  ~~X~~
- $\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} = (\text{map (+ k) ns}) \text{ (n+k) + sum (map (+ k) ns)}$  ~~X~~

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.


(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$

Sejam  $d, n, m$   
calculamos:  
 $d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$  [ ( ) - dist R, o "R" ficou com muita tinta. ]  
□.   **ALVO**

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(xS ++ yS) = S(\text{length } yS)$ .

Seja  $xS$   
Seja  $yS$   
calculamos:  
 $\text{length}(xS ++ yS) = ~~S~~ S(\text{length } yS)$  [ length.2 com  $xS = yS$  ]  
□. 

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

DATA NAT: 0 : NAT ✓ S : NAT → NAT ✓	DATA LIST α: [] : LIST α ✓ _ :: _ : α → LIST α → LIST α ✓
LENGTH : LIST α → NAT LENGTH [] = 0 ✓ LENGTH (X :: XS) = S0 + LENGTH XS ✓	SUM : LIST NAT → NAT ✓ SUM [] = 0 ✓ SUM (X :: XS) = X + SUM XS ✓
MAP : (α → β) → LIST α → LIST β ✓ MAP [] Lα = Lα ✓ MAP F (A :: Lα) = F(A) :: MAP F Lα ✓	PRODUCT : LIST NAT → NAT ✓ PROD [] = 0 <del>X = 1</del> ✓ PROD (X :: []) = X ✓ PROD (X :: XS) = X * PROD XS ✓
-- 0 = 0 -- S0 = 1	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- d · (n + m) = 0 · N + 0 · M ✓
- map f (xs ++ ys) = (MAP F XS) ++ (MAP F YS) ✓
- product (xs ++ ys) = X · PRODUCT (XS ++ YS) ✗
- reverse (xs ++ ys) = REV YS ++ REV XS ✓
- length (xs ++ ys) = LENGTH XS + LENGTH YS ✓
- length (map f xs) = LENGTH XS ✓
- sum (map (+ k) ns) = SUM NS + K · LENGTH NS ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{LENGTH}(\text{MAP } F \text{ } XS) = \text{LENGTH } XS$

-- F SÓ MUDA UMA COISA DE XS, MAS NÃO O TAMANHO DE XS

X

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{SUM}(\text{MAP } (+ K) \text{ } NS) = \text{SUM } NS + K \cdot \text{LENGTH } NS$

-- ADICIONAMOS K A CADA ELEMENTO DE NS

X

(19) **I**

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) **I1.** Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree α`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{(\forall \beta) [\text{Tip}(\beta)] \quad (\forall \alpha) [\text{Fork}(\alpha)]}{(\forall \alpha, \beta) [\Psi(\alpha) \& \Psi(\beta)]} \quad \text{Ind} \begin{matrix} \uparrow \alpha \beta \\ \Psi \end{matrix}$$

X

(10) **I2.** Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\begin{aligned} \text{Data Nat where} \\ \text{Nat} : \text{Type} \\ 0 : \text{Nat} \\ S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \text{Length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{Length } [] = 0 \\ \text{Length } (x :: xs) = S(\text{Length } xs) \end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} \text{Data List where} \\ \text{List} : \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type} \\ [] : \text{List } \alpha \\ \text{Cons} : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} (++) : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \\ [] ++ xs = xs \\ (x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys) \\ \text{Sum} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Int} \\ \text{Sum } [] = 0 \\ \text{Sum } (x :: xs) = x + \text{Sum } xs \end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} \text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta \\ \text{map } f [] = [] \\ \text{map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs \end{aligned}$	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} d \cdot (n + m) &= d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark \\ \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) &= \text{Map } f xs ++ \text{Map } f ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{product } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{Product } xs \circ \text{Product } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{Reverse } ys ++ \text{Reverse } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{Length } xs + \text{Length } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (\text{map } f xs) &= \text{Length } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) &= \text{sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{Map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{Map } f xs ++ \text{Map } f ys$

Sejam  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta, ys: \text{List } \alpha$

Por indução ✓ *assim tu chamou de ys isso:*

Base: -- ?

Calculamos:

- $\text{Map } f ([ ] ++ ys)$  ✓
- $= \text{Map } f ys$  ✓  $[(++) . 1]$
- $= \text{Map } f ys ++ [ ]$   $[\leftarrow (++) . 1]$  ✗
- $= \text{Map } f ys ++ \text{Map } f [ ]$   $[\leftarrow \text{Map} . 1]$

Imediato

Por indução: -- ?

Calculamos:

- $\text{Map } f (x :: xs ++ ys)$
- $= \text{Map } f (x :: (xs ++ ys))$   $[(++) . 2]$

$= f x :: \text{Map } f (xs ++ ys)$   $[\text{Map} . 2]$   
 $= f x :: (\text{Map } f xs ++ \text{Map } f ys)$   $[\text{H. I}]$   
 $= \dots$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{Length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{Length } ys$

Seja  $ys: \text{List } \alpha$

Por indução

Base:

Calculamos:

- $\text{Length } ([ ] ++ ys)$  ✓
- $= \text{Length } ys$   $[(++) . 1]$  ✓
- $= \text{Length } ys + 0$   $[(++) . 1]$  ✓
- $= \text{Length } ys + \text{Length } [ ]$   $[\leftarrow \text{Length} . 1]$  ✓

Imediato

Por indução:

Calculamos:

- $\text{Length } (x :: xs ++ ys)$
- $= \text{Length } (x :: (xs ++ ys))$   $[(++) . 1]$

$= S(\text{Length } (xs ++ ys))$   $[\text{Length} . 2]$   
 $= S(\text{Length } xs + \text{Length } ys)$   $[\text{H. I}]$   
 $= S(\text{Length } ys + \text{Length } xs)$   $[\text{Assoc}]$   
 $= S(\text{Length } ys) + \text{Length } xs$   $[(+) . 2]$  ✗  
 $= \text{Length } (x :: xs) + \text{Length } ys$  ✗

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree α`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\varphi(\text{Tip}) \quad (\forall x, t'')[\varphi(t') \& \varphi(t'') \Rightarrow \varphi(t)]}{(\forall t : \text{Tree})[\varphi(t)]} \quad \text{Ind } \varphi$$

*quem é?*

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

se fosse assim no Nat seria:

$$(\forall k)[\varphi(k) \Rightarrow \varphi(n)] !$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Nat } a \rightarrow \text{denat} \text{ ??}$	$(++) \text{ : ??}$
$0 : 0$	$[] ++ vs = ys$
$n : sn$ X	$(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$ ✓
$\text{List list}^{\text{no}} \rightarrow \text{List}_2$	
$\text{List } [] = []$ X	
$\text{List } xs = (x :: xs)$ X	
$\text{map list}^{\text{no}} \rightarrow \text{list}^{\text{no}}$ X	$\text{length} : \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{nat}$
$\text{map } []$ X	$\text{length } [] = 0$ ✓
$\text{map } (x :: xs) = x :: (\text{map } xs)$ X	$\text{length } (x :: xs) = 1 + \text{length } xs$ ✓
	$\text{product} : \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{denat}$
	$\text{product } [] = 1$ ✓
	$\text{product } (x :: xs) = x \cdot \text{product } xs$ ✓

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) =$
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = f x :: (\text{map } f (xs ++ ys))$  X
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) =$
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) =$  X

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE length(xs ++ ys) ?

$$\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length}(xs) + \text{length}(ys)$$

Seja  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys) ??$

Indução no  $xs$

Como  $[]$

Calculamos:

$$\text{length}([], ++ xs) = \text{length} ys \quad [++] \rightarrow ys = ys$$

Como  $(x :: xs)$ :

$$\text{Calculamos: } \text{length}(x :: xs ++ ys) = \text{length}(x :: (xs ++ ys))$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE



(24) A

Defina 6 dos: *Nat*, *List*, *map*, *filter*, *length*, *reverse*, *(++)*, *sum*, *product*.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

① *data Nat* where

0 : *Nat* ✓

S : *Nat* → *Nat*

② *data List* α where

[] : *List* α ✓

(::) : α → *List* α → *List* α

③ *map* : (α → β) → *List* α → *List* β ✓

*map* [] = [] ✓

*map* f (x :: xs) = fx :: *map* f xs

④ (++) : *List* α → *List* α → *List* α ✓

[] ++ ys = ys

(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)

⑤ *length* : *List* α → *Nat* ✓

*length* [] = 0 ✓

*length* (x :: xs) = S (*length* xs)

⑥ *sum* : *Integral* α ⇒ *List* α → α ✓

*sum* [] = 0

*sum* (x :: xs) = x + *sum* xs ✓

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

d · (n + m) = dn + dm ✓

*map* f (xs ++ ys) = *map* f xs ++ *map* f ys ✓

*product* (xs ++ ys) = *product* xs \* *product* ys ✓

*reverse* (xs ++ ys) = *reverse* ys ++ *reverse* xs ✓

*length* (xs ++ ys) = *length* xs + *length* ys ✓

*length* (*map* f xs) = *length* xs ✓

*sum* (*map* (+ k) ns) = *sum* ns + k \* *length* ns ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$

Sejam  $xs, ys$ : lista, ~~que~~  $\text{map } f xs$   
Por indução no  $xs$ : ✓

Caso []:

Calculamos: ✓  
 $\text{map } f ([] ++ ys) = \text{map } f ys. [(++) . 1]$

Calculamos:

$\text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f ys = \text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f ys$   
 $= [] ++ \text{map } f ys$  [map.1] ✓  
 $= \text{map } f ys$  ✓ [(++) . 1]

Caso  $x::xs$ : Suponha  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  (HI)

Calculamos:

~~$\text{map } f (x::xs) ++ \text{map } f ys$~~   
 $\text{map } f (x::xs) ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓  
 $= \text{map } f (x::(xs ++ ys))$  [(++) . 2] ✓  
 $= fx :: \text{map } f (xs ++ ys)$  [map.2] ✓  
 $= fx :: (\text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys)$  [H.I.] ✓  
 $= (fx :: \text{map } f xs) ++ \text{map } f ys$  [map.2] ✓  
 $= \text{map } f (x::xs) ++ \text{map } f ys$  [map.2] ✓

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

Sejam  $xs, ys$ : lista.

Por indução no  $xs$ : ✓

Caso []:

Calculamos: ✓  
 $\text{length} ([] ++ ys)$   
 $= \text{length } ys$  ✓

Calculamos:

$\text{length} [] + \text{length } ys$  [length.1] ✓  
 $= 0 + \text{length } ys$  ✓  
 ~~$\text{length} []$~~   $= S(0 + \text{length } ys)$   
 $= \text{length } ys$ . ✓

Caso  $x::xs$ :

Suponha  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$ .

Calculamos:

$\text{length} (x::xs) ++ ys$   
 $= \text{length} (x::(xs ++ ys))$  [(++) . 2] ✓  
 $= S(\text{len}(xs ++ ys))$  [len.2] ✓  
 $= S(\text{len } xs + \text{len } ys)$  [H.I.] ✓  
 $= \text{len } xs + S(\text{len } ys)$ . ✓

Calculamos:

~~$\text{len } xs + \text{len } ys$~~   
 $\text{len} (x::xs) + \text{len } ys$   
 $S(\text{len } xs) + \text{len } ys$ .

... e ... ?

$\text{length} (x::xs) + \text{length } ys$   
 $= S(\text{length } xs) + \text{length } ys$  [len.2] ✓  
 $=$

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ $S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$(++) : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $[] ++ xs = xs$ $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$
$\text{data List } \alpha$ $\text{Nil} : \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{Cons} : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$	$\text{length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{length} [] = 0$ $\text{length} (x :: xs) = S (\text{length } xs)$
$\text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs$	<small>separar sem quebrar, mas é sumo.</small>
$\text{filter} : (\alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{filter } f [] = []$ $\text{filter } f (x :: xs) =$ $\text{if } x = x \text{ then } f \text{ filter } f xs$ $\text{otherwise } = \text{filter } f xs$	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$  ✓
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$  ✓
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{map } (+ k) (\text{sum } ns)$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

Sejam  $xs, ys : \text{List } a$ .  
Por indução em  $xs$ .

Caso  $[]$ :  
calculamos:  
 $\text{length} ([] ++ ys)$   
 $= \text{length } ys$  [(+).1] ✓  
 $\text{length} [] + \text{length } ys$   
 $= 0 + \text{length } ys$  [lem. 1]  
 $= \text{length } ys + 0$  [(+).comm]  
 $= \text{length } ys$  [(+).1] ✓

Caso  $(x' : xs')$ :  
calculamos:  
 $\text{length} (x' : xs' ++ ys)$   
 $= \text{length} (x' : (xs' ++ ys))$  [(+).2]  
 $= 1 + \text{length} (xs' ++ ys)$  [lem. 2] ✓  
 $= 1 + (\text{length } xs' + \text{length } ys)$  [(+).comm] ✓

$= 1 + \text{length } ys + \text{length } xs'$  [(+).comm] ✓  
 $= \text{length } ys + 1 + \text{length } xs'$  [(+).2] ✓  
 $= \text{length } ys + \text{length} (x' : xs')$  [lem. 2] ✓  
 $= \text{length} (x' : xs') + \text{length } ys$  [(+).comm] ✓

■

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d.(m + n) = d.m + d.n$

Sejam  $d, m, n : \text{Nat}$ .  
Por indução em  $n$ .

Caso 0:  
calculamos:  
 $d.(m + 0)$   
 $= d.m$  [(+).1]  
 $d.m + d.0$   
 $= d.m + 0$  [(+).1]  
 $= d.m$  [(+).1] ✓

Caso  $5m'$ :  
calculamos:  
 $d.(m + 5m')$   
 $= d.5(m + m')$  [(+).2]  
 $= d.(m + m') + d$  [(+).2]  
 $= (d.m + d.m') + d$  [H1]  
 $= d.m + (d.m' + d)$  [(+).ass] ✓

■

✓

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree α`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Esqueci de colocar } \rightarrow \\ (\forall b : \beta) [q(\text{Tip } b)] \quad \text{Escribi } (\forall t', t'' : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta), \\ \text{Escribi } (\forall \alpha : \alpha) [q(\alpha) \Rightarrow q(\text{Fork } \alpha t' t'')] \end{array}}{(\forall t : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta) [q(t)]} \quad \text{Ind } q$$

(10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{height} : (\text{Tree } \alpha \beta) \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{tips} : (\text{Tree } \alpha \beta) \rightarrow \text{Nat} \end{array}$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

Nat é um type.

$$\text{Nat } n = \begin{cases} 0 \\ S0 = 1 \\ SS0 = 2 \\ SSS0 = 3 \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

indutivamente, temos que se  $n$  é um nat, então  $n+1$  é um nat.

Product :  $\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

$$(\cdot) : \begin{cases} \text{CASO } 0: 0 \cdot S0 = 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad 0 \cdot Sn = 0 \\ \text{CASO } n: n \cdot Sn = \underbrace{n+n+n+\dots+n}_{Sn \text{ vezes}} \end{cases}$$

length :  $\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

sum :  $\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

$$(+): 0 + S0 = S0$$
$$S0 + S0 = SSS0$$
$$S(0 + S0) = SSS0 \quad \text{-- CASO BASE}$$

então, para todo  $n$ : -- PASSO INDUTIVO

$$S(n + Sn) = SSn$$

List :  $\text{Set } d \rightarrow \text{[set } d]$

$$[] : \begin{cases} [], \text{ set } d = \emptyset \\ [ret\ d], \text{ set } d \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{map } f \text{ (xs)} ++ \text{map } f \text{ (ys)} \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{product (xs ++ ys)} = \text{product (xs)} ++ \text{product (ys)} \quad \times$$
$$\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = \text{rev (xs)} ++ \text{rev (ys)} \quad \times$$
$$\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = \text{l(xs)} ++ \text{l(ys)} \quad \times$$
$$\text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} = \text{map (length } f \text{ xs)} \quad \times$$
$$\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} = \text{map (sum (+k) ns)} \quad \times$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha **até duas** das equações de **G** para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m)$

$$d \cdot (n+m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad [\mathbb{Z}_M - \text{distr} - R]$$



DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys)$

$$\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length}(xs) ++ \text{length}(ys)$$



(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : (a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b)`

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a b`  
RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta \\ \hline \frac{a : \alpha \quad b : \beta}{(a \rightarrow \text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta \rightarrow \text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta \rightarrow \text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta) \rightarrow b \rightarrow \text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta} \text{IND Tree } \alpha \ \beta \end{array}$$

- (10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{height} : (\text{Fork}) \rightarrow \text{Tip} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{tips} : \text{Tip} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \end{array}$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

Map:  $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$   
Map f [] = [] ✓  
Map f (x:xs) = fx : map f xs

(++) :  $\text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$   
[] ++ ys = ys ✓  
(x:xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)

Filter:  $(\alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$   
Filter p [] = []  
Filter p (x:xs) = case p x of  
| True → x : filter p xs ✓  
| False → filter p xs

Sum:  $\text{Numb } \alpha \Rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$   
sum [] = 0 ✓  
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs ✓  
product :  $\text{Numb } \alpha \Rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$   
product [] = 1 ✓  
product (x:xs) = x · product xs ✓

Length:  $\text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$   
length [] = 0 ✓  
length (x:xs) = S(length xs)

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{map } f \text{ xs ++ map } f \text{ ys} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{product (xs ++ ys)} = \text{product xs} \cdot \text{product ys} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = \text{reverse ys ++ reverse xs} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = \text{length xs} + \text{length ys} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} = \text{length xs} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} = (\text{length ns}) \cdot k + \text{sum ns} \quad \checkmark$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

Indução no xs

Caso []:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length } ([] ++ ys) & \checkmark \\ &= \text{length } ys \quad [(++) . 1] \checkmark \\ &= 0 + \text{length } ys \quad [(+) \text{idL} \leftarrow] \checkmark \\ &= \text{length } [] + \text{length } ys \quad [\text{length} . 1 \leftarrow] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Caso (x:xs):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length } ((x:xs) ++ ys) & \checkmark \\ &= \text{length } (x : (xs ++ ys)) \quad [(++) . 2] \checkmark \\ &= S(\text{length } (xs ++ ys)) \quad [\text{length} . 2] \checkmark \\ &= S(\text{length } xs + \text{length } ys) \quad [\text{H.I}] \checkmark \\ \text{lemma} \rightarrow &= S(\text{length } ys + \text{length } xs) \quad [(+) \text{com}] \checkmark \\ &= \text{length } ys + S(\text{length } xs) \quad [(+) . 2 \leftarrow] \checkmark \\ &= \text{length } ys + \text{length } (x:xs) \quad [\text{length} . 2 \leftarrow] \checkmark \\ &= \text{length } (x:xs) + \text{length } ys \quad [(+) \text{com}] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = (\text{map } f xs) ++ (\text{map } f ys)$

Indução no xs

Caso []:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f ([] ++ ys) & \checkmark \\ &= \text{map } f ys \quad [(++) . 1] \checkmark \\ &= [] ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(++) . 1 \leftarrow] \checkmark \\ &= (\text{map } f []) ++ (\text{map } f ys) \quad [\text{map} . 1 \leftarrow] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Caso (x:xs):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f ((x:xs) ++ ys) & \checkmark \\ &= \text{map } f (x : (xs ++ ys)) \quad [(++) . 2] \checkmark \\ &= \cancel{fx : \text{map } f (xs ++ ys)} \quad [\text{map} . 2] \\ &= \cancel{fx : \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys} \\ &= \cancel{\text{map } f (fx : xs) ++ \text{map } f ys} \quad \checkmark \\ &= fx : \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) \quad [\text{map} . 2] \checkmark \\ &= fx : ((\text{map } f xs) ++ (\text{map } f ys)) \quad [\text{H.I}] \checkmark \\ &= (fx : \text{map } f xs) ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(++) . 2 \leftarrow] \checkmark \\ &= \text{map } f (x:xs) ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [\text{map} . 2 \leftarrow] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{(\forall k : \beta) (Q(k)) \quad (\forall k : \alpha) (Q(k))}{\text{Tree } \alpha \ \beta \quad \text{Ind } Q} \text{Ind } Q$$

~~Tree  $\alpha$   $\beta$~~  X

(10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

$$\text{Height} : \text{Tree } a \ b \rightarrow \text{Nat} \checkmark$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES:

$\text{data Nat}$ $0: \text{Nat}$ $S: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{length}: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{length } [] = 0$ $\text{length } (x: xs) = S(\text{length } xs)$
$\text{data List } \alpha$ $\text{Nil}: \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{Cons}: \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$	$\text{Sum}: \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum } [] = 0$ $\text{sum } (x: xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$
$\text{reverse}: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{reverse } [] = []$ $\text{reverse } (x: xs) = \text{reverse } xs ++ x$	$\text{product}: \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{product } [] = 1$ $\text{product } (x: xs) = x \cdot \text{product } xs$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$$

$$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$$

$$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$$

$$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$$

$$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$

$$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$$

$$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

<p>Usando a recursividade em xs <del>X</del> <del>?!?</del></p> <p>Caso [] Calculamos <math>\text{length}([] ++ ys)</math> <math>= \text{length } ys</math> ✓ [?]</p> <p><math>\text{length } [] + \text{length } ys</math> <math>= 0 + \text{length } ys</math> [?] <math>= \text{length } ys + 0</math> <math>= \text{length } ys</math></p>	<p>Caso (x:xs) Calculamos <math>\text{length}((x:xs) ++ ys)</math> <math>= \text{length}(x : (xs ++ ys))</math> ✓ <math>= S(\text{length}(xs ++ ys))</math> ✓ <math>= S(\text{length } xs + \text{length } ys)</math> ✓ <math>= S(\text{length } ys + \text{length } xs)</math> ✓ <math>= \text{length } ys + S(\text{length } xs)</math> ✓ <math>= \text{length } ys + \text{length}(x:xs)</math> ✓ <math>= \text{length}(x:xs) + \text{length } ys</math> ✓</p>
--	---

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{product}(xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$

<p>Usando a recursividade em xs</p> <p>Caso [] Calculamos <math>\text{product}([] ++ ys)</math> ✓ <math>= \text{product } ys</math></p> <p><math>\text{product } [] \cdot \text{product } ys</math> <math>= 1 \cdot \text{product } ys</math> ✓ <math>= \text{product } ys</math> ✓</p>	<p>Caso (x:xs) Calculamos <math>\text{product}((x:xs) ++ ys)</math> ✓ <math>= \text{product}(x : (xs ++ ys))</math> ✓ <math>= x \cdot \text{product}(xs ++ ys)</math> ✓ <math>= x \cdot (\text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys)</math> ✓ <del>xs.</del> <math>= \text{product}(x:xs) \cdot \text{product } ys</math> X</p>
---	--

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{map}: (X \rightarrow B) \rightarrow L_X \rightarrow L_B$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ ✓ $\text{map } f (x::xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs$	$\text{filter}: (X \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow L_X \rightarrow L_X$ $\text{filter } f [] = []$ $\text{filter } f (x::xs) = \text{if } f x$ ✗ $\text{then } x :: \text{filter } f xs$ $\text{else } \text{filter } f xs$	$(++): L_X \rightarrow L_X$ $[] ++ xs = xs$ ✗ $xs ++ (y::ys) = y :: xs ++ ys$
$\text{length}: L_X \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{len } [] = 0$ ✓ $\text{len } (x::xs) = 3(\text{len } xs)$	~	$\text{Product}: L_{\text{List}} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{prod } [] = []$ ✗ $\text{prod } (x::xs) = x + \text{prod } xs$
		✗
	$\text{List}: \text{type} \rightarrow \text{type}$ $\text{List } [] = []$ $\text{List } (x::xs) = x ++ \text{List } xs$ ✗	

(21) G

Complete <sup>todos</sup> até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- d.  $(n + m) = d.n + d.m$  ✓
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs + \text{product } ys$  ✗
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$  ✓
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{len } ns * k$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{len}(xs++ys) = \text{len} xs + \text{len} ys$

Indução em  $xs$

Caso  $[]$

Seja  $ys$

calc:  $\text{len}([], ++ys) = \text{len} ys [\text{len } 1]$  ✓  
 $= [] ++ \text{len} ys [\text{len } 1]$  ✓  
 $= \text{len} [] + \text{len} ys [\text{len } 1]$  ✓  
imediato.

Caso  $(x::xs)$

Seja  $ys$

~~Passo Indutivo~~

calc:  $\text{len}((x::xs) ++ ys) = x(\text{len} xs + \text{len} ys) [\text{len } 2]$  ✗  
 $= \text{len}(x::xs) + \text{len} ys [\text{len } 2]$   
imediato.

--  $\text{len}(ks++ys) = \text{len} ks + \text{len} ys$   
--  $\Rightarrow \text{len}((x::xs) ++ ys) = \text{len}(x::xs)$   
-- +  $\text{len} ys$  ? ?

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs++ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$

Indução em  $xs$

Caso  $[]$

Seja  $ys$

calc:  $\text{map } f ([] ++ ys) = \text{map } f ys [\text{map } 1]$   
 $= [] ++ \text{map } f ys [\text{map } 1]$   
 $= \text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f ys [\text{map } 1]$   
imediato.

Caso  $(x::xs)$

Seja  $ys$

~~Passo Indutivo~~

calc:  $\text{map } f ((x::xs) ++ ys) =$   
 $= f x :: \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys [\text{map } 2]$  ✗  
 $= \text{map } f (x::xs) ++ \text{map } f ys [\text{map } 2]$   
imediato.

--  $\text{map } f (ks++ys) = \text{map } f ks$   
-- ++  $\text{map } f ys \Rightarrow \text{map } f ((x::xs) ++ ys)$   
-- =  $\text{map } f (x::xs) ++ \text{map } f ys$

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: *Nat*, *List*, *map*, *filter*, *length*, *reverse*, *(++)*, *sum*, *product*.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat}$ $0 :: \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S :: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{data List a}$ $\text{Nil} :: \text{List a}$ $\text{Cons} :: \text{a} \rightarrow \text{List a}$ ✗	$\text{map} :: (\text{a} \rightarrow \text{b}) \rightarrow [\text{a}] \rightarrow [\text{b}]$ ✓ $\text{map } [] = []$ ✓ $\text{map } f (x : xs) = f x : (\text{map } f xs)$
$\text{filter} :: (\text{a} \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow [\text{a}] \rightarrow [\text{a}]$ $\text{filter } [] = []$ $\text{filter } f (x : xs) = \text{if } f x$ $\quad \text{then } x : \text{filter } f xs$ $\quad \text{else } \text{filter } f xs$ ✓	$\text{length} :: [\text{a}] \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{length } [] = 0$ $\text{length } (- : xs) = S (\text{length } xs)$ ✓	
$\text{sum} :: [\text{Nat}] \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum } [] = 0$ $\text{sum } (x : xs) = x + (\text{sum } xs)$ ✓		

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m) \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = (\text{map } f xs) ++ (\text{map } f ys) \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{product } xs) \cdot (\text{product } ys) \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = (\text{sum } ns) + (k \cdot \text{length } ns) \quad \checkmark$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $0 \cdot (n+m) = (0 \cdot n) + (0 \cdot m)$

Sejam  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$   
 Por indução em  $d$ :  
 Base trivial:  
 calculamos:  
 $0 \cdot (n+m) = (n+m) \cdot 0$  [Comut.]  
 $= 0$  [1.1]

Calculamos:  
 $0 \cdot n + 0 \cdot m = 0$  [1.2]  $n; m$   
 Logo  $0 \cdot (n+m) = 0 \cdot n + 0 \cdot m$  [1.3]

Passo indutivo:  
 Seja  $k$ .  
 Suponha  $h_i: k \cdot (n+m) = kn + km$   
 calculamos:  
 $(sk) \cdot (n+m) = (n+m) \cdot (sk)$  [Comut.]  
 $= ((n+m) \cdot k) + (n+m)$  [1.2]  
 $= (kn + km) + (n+m)$  [h\_i]

calculamos:  
 $(sk) \cdot n + (sk) \cdot m = n \cdot (sk) + m \cdot (sk)$  [Comut.]  
 $= (n \cdot k) + n + (m \cdot k) + m$

Logo  $(sk) \cdot (n+m) = (sk) \cdot n + (sk) \cdot m$   
 [1.3] transitivo ~  
 imediato. ✓

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(x \uparrow \uparrow y \uparrow) = \text{len } x \uparrow \uparrow + \text{len } y \uparrow$

Sejam  $x \uparrow \uparrow, y \uparrow$   
 Por indução no  $x \uparrow \uparrow$   
 Base trivial:  
~~Logo [E]~~  
 ? Logo  $\text{length}([E] \uparrow \uparrow y \uparrow) = \text{length } y \uparrow [1.1]$   
 Logo  $\text{len } [E] \uparrow \uparrow + \text{len } y \uparrow = 0 + \text{len } y \uparrow$  [len. 1]  
 Logo  $\text{len } [E] \uparrow \uparrow + \text{len } y \uparrow = \text{len } y \uparrow$  [1.1, 1.2]  
 imediato.  
 Passo indutivo:

~~length :: [a] → [a] → [a]~~  
 $[E] \uparrow \uparrow y \uparrow = y \uparrow$   
 $(x \uparrow \uparrow) \uparrow \uparrow y \uparrow = x \uparrow \uparrow (x \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow y \uparrow)$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{(\forall w)[\varphi(t) \rightarrow \text{P}(t, w)]}{\varphi(t : \text{Tree } a \ b)}$$

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

eu sei que o typeclass Num me permite usar operações math, mas acho que ele não me deixam retornar números em si, então coloquei integral que deixa

<p>Data Nat</p> <p>0: Nat ✓</p> <p>S: Nat → Nat</p>	<p>Filter :: (a → Bool) → [a] → [a]</p> <p>fil [] = []</p> <p>fil con (x:xs) =   con x = x: fil con xs ✓   otherwise = fil con xs</p>	<p>product :: Integral a ⇒ [a] → a</p> <p>product [] = 1</p> <p>product (x:xs) = x · product xs ✓</p>
<p>Data List a:</p> <p>Nil: [] ✓</p> <p>Cons: a → list a → list a</p>	<p>length :: [a] → Int ✓</p> <p>len [] = 0 ✓</p> <p>len (x:xs) = 1 + len xs ✓</p>	
<p>map :: (a → b) → [a] → [b]</p> <p>map [] = []</p> <p>map fun (x:xs) = fun x : map fun xs</p>		

confundiu

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$  ✓
- $\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ [])} = \text{map } f \text{ xs}$  ?
- $\text{product (xs ++ ys)} = \text{product (xs ++ [])} = \text{product xs}$  ?
- $\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = \text{reverse (xs ++ [])} =$  ?
- $\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = \text{length (xs ++ [])} = \text{length xs}$
- $\text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} = \text{length (map } f \text{ [])} = 0$
- $\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} = \text{sum (map (+ k) [])} = 0$



<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat} = 0 \mid S \text{ Nat}$ <p><del>data Nat = 0   S Nat</del></p> $\text{filter} :: (a \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$ $\text{filter } [] = []$ $\text{filter } f (x:xs) =$ $\quad \text{if } f x$ $\quad \text{then } x : \text{filter } f \text{ xs}$ $\quad \text{else } \text{filter } f \text{ xs}$ $\text{length} :: [a] \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{length } [] = 0$ $\text{length } (x:xs) = 1 + \text{length } xs$ $\text{sum} :: [\text{Nat}] \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum } [] = 0$ $\text{sum } (x:xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$	$\text{product} :: [\text{Nat}] \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{product } [] = 1$ $\text{product } (x:xs) = x \cdot \text{product } xs$ $(++) :: [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$ $[] ++ xs = xs$ $(x:xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)$
---	--

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$$
$$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f \text{ xs} ++ \text{map } f \text{ ys}$$
$$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$$
$$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$$
$$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$$
$$\text{length } (\text{map } f \text{ xs}) = \text{length } xs$$
$$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) \text{ ns}) = \text{sum } ns + ((\text{length } ns) \cdot k)$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$

$(\forall n) (\forall d, n) [d \cdot (n+m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m]$   
Por indução no  $m$  ✓ -- Aivo:  $(\forall d, n) [d \cdot (n+m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m]$   
~~Seja~~ caso  $m = 0$   
Sejam  $d, n : nat$  -- Aivo:  $d \cdot (n+0) = d \cdot n + d \cdot 0$   
Calculamos:  
 $d \cdot (n+0)$   
 $= d \cdot n$  ✓ [I.1 com  $n := n$ ]  
 $d \cdot n + d \cdot 0$   
 $= d \cdot n + 0$  ✓ [~~I.1~~ com  $n := 0$ ]  
 $= d \cdot n$  ✓ [I.1 com  $n := d \cdot n$ ]  
Logo  $d \cdot (n+0) = d \cdot n + d \cdot 0$   
Indutivo  
caso  $m = S n'$  -- H.1:  $d \cdot (n+S n') = d \cdot n + d \cdot n'$   
Suponha  $d \cdot (n+n') = d \cdot n + d \cdot n'$  ✓  
Calculamos:  
 $d \cdot (n+S n')$   
 $= d \cdot S(n+n')$  [H.2 com  $n := n, m := n'$ ]  
 $= d \cdot (n+n') + d$  ✓ [I.2 com  $n := d \cdot n, m := n+n'$ ]  
 $= d \cdot n + d \cdot n' + d$  ✓ [I.2]  
 $= d \cdot n + d \cdot n' + d$  [H.1] ✓ -- Indutivo  
Logo  $d \cdot (n+S n') = d \cdot n + d \cdot n'$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $ll-gtu(x_0 + y_0) = ll-gtu(x_0) + ll-gtu(y_0)$

Por indução no  $x_0$   
caso  $x_0 = []$   
Seja  $y_0 : list$  -- Aivo:  $ll-gtu([] + y_0) = ll-gtu([]) + ll-gtu(y_0)$   
Calculamos:  
 $ll-gtu([] + y_0)$   
 $= ll-gtu(y_0)$  ✓ [H.2]  
 $ll-gtu([]) + ll-gtu(y_0)$   
 $= 0 + ll-gtu(y_0)$  [ll-gtu.1 com  $l := []$ ]  
 $= ll-gtu(y_0) + 0$  [I.1 com  $n := ll-gtu(y_0)$  com  $n := 0, m := ll-gtu(y_0)$ ]  
 $= ll-gtu(y_0)$  [I.1 com  $n := ll-gtu(y_0)$ ]  
Logo  $ll-gtu([] + y_0) = ll-gtu([]) + ll-gtu(y_0)$  ✓  
Indutivo

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.  
RESPOSTA.

- (10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$height :: \text{Tree } a \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$tips :: \text{Tree } a \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\times tips \text{ Tip } = 1$ $\times tips \text{ Fork } a = 1 + tips \text{ Fork } a_1$
---	---

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Nat} : \text{Type}$ $\text{data Nat}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{List} : \text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Type}$ $\text{data List } \alpha$ $[] : \text{List } \alpha$ ✓ $(::) : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{Map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{Map } - [] = []$ ✓ $\text{Map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \text{Map } f xs$ $\text{Length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{Length } [] = 0$ ✓ $\text{Length } (x :: xs) = S (\text{Length } xs)$	$(++) : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $[] ++ ys = ys$ ✓ $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$ $\text{Sum} : \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{Sum } [] = \text{undefined}$ ✗ 0 <del><math>\text{Sum } [x] = x</math></del> $\text{Sum } (x :: xs) = x + \text{Sum } xs$
---	---

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}d \cdot (n + m) &= dn + dm \quad \checkmark \\ \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) &= (\text{map } f xs) ++ (\text{map } f ys) \quad \checkmark \\ \text{product } (xs ++ ys) &= (\text{product } xs) ++ (\text{product } ys) \quad \times \\ \text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) &= (\text{reverse } ys) ++ (\text{reverse } xs) \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (xs ++ ys) &= (\text{length } xs) + (\text{length } ys) \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (\text{map } f xs) &= \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) &= (\text{sum } ns) + (k \cdot (\text{length } ns)) \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length} (\text{map } f \ Xs) = \text{length } Xs$

Seja  $Xs: \text{List } \alpha$ .

Por indução no  $Xs$ . ✓

Base:

Seja  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

Calc:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{len} (\text{map } f \ []) \\ &= \text{len } [] \quad [\text{map}.1 \ f] \end{aligned}$$

P.I.:

Seja  $Ks: \text{List } \alpha$  t.q.  $(\forall f) [\text{len} (\text{map } f \ Ks) = \text{len } Ks]$ , (h.i.)

Seja  $K: \alpha$ .

Seja  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ .

Calc:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{len} (\text{map } f \ (K::Ks)) \\ &= \text{len } (f \ K :: \text{map } f \ Ks) \quad [\text{map}.2 \ f \ K \ Ks] \\ &= 5 (\text{len} (\text{map } f \ Ks)) \quad [\text{length}.2 \ (f \ K) \ (\text{map } f \ Ks)] \\ &= 5 (\text{len } Ks) \quad [h.i. \ f] \\ &= \text{len } (K::Ks) \quad [\text{length}.2 \ K \ Ks] \end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f \ (Xs ++ Ys) = (\text{map } f \ Xs) ++ (\text{map } f \ Ys)$

Seja  $Xs: \text{List } \alpha$ .

Por indução no  $Xs$ . ✓

Base:

Seja  $Ys: \text{List } \alpha$ .

Seja  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ .

Calc:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{map } f \ ([] ++ Ys) \\ &= \text{map } f \ Ys \quad [++\text{tail}.1 \ Ys] \\ &= [] ++ (\text{map } f \ Ys) \quad [++\text{tail}.2 \ (\text{map } f \ Ys)] \\ &= (\text{map } f \ []) ++ (\text{map } f \ Ys) \quad [\text{map}.1 \ f] \end{aligned}$$

P.I.:

Seja  $Ks: \text{List } \alpha$  t.q.  $(\forall Ys) (\forall f) [\text{map } f \ (Ks ++ Ys) = (\text{map } f \ Ks) ++ (\text{map } f \ Ys)]$ , (h.i.)

Seja  $K: \alpha$ .

Seja  $Ys: \text{List } \alpha$ .

Seja  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ .

Calc:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{map } f \ (K::Ks ++ Ys) \\ &= \text{map } f \ (K::(Ks ++ Ys)) \quad [++\text{tail}.2 \ K \ Ks \ Ys] \end{aligned}$$

$$= (f \ K) :: (\text{map } f \ (Ks ++ Ys)) \quad [\text{map}.2 \ f \ K \ (Ks ++ Ys)]$$

$$= (f \ K) :: (\text{map } f \ Ks) ++ (\text{map } f \ Ys) \quad [h.i. \ Ys \ f]$$

$$= \text{map } f \ (K::Ks) ++ \text{map } f \ Ys \quad [\text{map}.2 \ f \ K \ Ks]$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo, Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ [\varphi(\text{Tip } b)] \\ (\forall b : \beta) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (\forall \alpha : \alpha) (\forall t, t' : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta) [\varphi(\text{Fork } t' t') \Rightarrow] \\ \text{Ind Tree } \alpha \beta \\ \varphi \end{array}}{(\forall x : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta) [\varphi(x)]}$$

$\& \varphi(t')$   
 ~~$\varphi(t')$~~   
 ~~$[\varphi(\text{Fork } t' t')]$~~

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{map } f : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs$ <p>***</p> $\text{filter } p : (\alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{filter } p [] = []$ $\text{filter } p (x :: xs) = \text{if } p x$ $\text{then } p x :: \text{filter } p xs$ $\text{else } \text{filter } p xs$ <p>***</p> $\text{length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{length} [] = 0$ $\text{length} (_ :: xs) = S (\text{length } xs)$	$(++): \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $(++ []) = []$ $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$ <p>***</p> $\text{sum} : \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum} [] = 0$ $\text{sum } (x :: xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$ <p>***</p> $\text{product} : \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{product} [] = S 0$ $\text{product } (x :: xs) = x \cdot \text{product } xs$
---	--

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + m \cdot d$  ✓
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{prod } xs \cdot \text{prod } ys$  ✗
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{rev } ys ++ \text{rev } xs$  ✓
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = (\text{length } ns) \cdot k + \text{sum } ns$  ✓

?? Assim sempre será considerado errado

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(\text{map } f \text{ } xs) = \text{length } xs$

Por indução.

Caso []:

Calculamos:  
 $\text{length}(\text{map } f \text{ } []) = \text{length } []$  (map.1) ✓

Caso (k::ks):

Seja  $ks: L_{\text{Nat}}$  tal que  $\text{length}(\text{map } f \text{ } ks) = \text{length } ks$ . ✓

Seja  $k: \text{Nat}$ .

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}(\text{map } f \text{ } (k::ks)) &= \text{length}(f \text{ } k :: \text{map } f \text{ } ks) \quad (\text{map.2}) \\ &= S(\text{length}(\text{map } f \text{ } ks)) \quad (\text{length.2}) \\ &= S(\text{length } ks) \quad (\text{HI}) \\ &= \text{length}(k::ks) \quad (\text{length.2}) \end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{sum}(\text{map } (+k) \text{ } ns) = (\text{length } ns) \cdot k + \text{sum } ns$ .

Por indução.

Base:  $ns = []$

Calculamos:  
 $\text{sum}(\text{map } (+k) \text{ } []) = \text{sum } []$  (map.1) ✓

PI:

Seja  $Rs: L_{\text{Nat}}$  tal que  $\text{sum}(\text{map } (+k) \text{ } Rs) = (\text{length } Rs) \cdot k + \text{sum } Rs$ .

Seja  $R: \text{Nat}$ .

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sum}(\text{map } (+k) \text{ } (R::Rs)) &= \text{sum}((R+k)::\text{map } (+k) \text{ } Rs) \quad (\text{map.2}) \quad \checkmark \\ &= (R+k) + \text{sum}(\text{map } (+k) \text{ } Rs) \quad (\text{sum.2}) \quad \checkmark \\ &= (R+k) + (\text{length } Rs) \cdot k + \text{sum } Rs \quad (\text{HI}) \quad \checkmark \\ &= \cancel{R} + (S(\text{length } Rs)) \cdot k + \text{sum } Rs \quad (\text{distr. } \checkmark) \quad \text{substit.} \\ &= (\text{length } (R::Rs)) \cdot k + \text{sum}(R::Rs) \quad (\text{sum.1}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha, \beta$ : Type, definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha, \beta$   
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\psi(\text{Tip}^x)}{(\forall T:\text{Tree})[\psi(T)]} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{então} \\ \text{em} \\ \text{Tree} \end{array} \quad \psi(T) \& \psi(T') \Rightarrow \psi(T)^x$$

- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{height} : T_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \checkmark \\ \text{height } \boxed{\text{Tip}^x} = 0 \\ \text{height } \text{Fork}(f, b) = S(\max(\text{height } f, (\text{height } b))) \\ \text{Qual o tipo de Tip?} \\ \text{tips} : T_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{tips } \boxed{\text{Tip}^x} = 1 \\ \text{tips } \text{Fork}(f, b) = \text{tips } f + \text{tips } b \end{array}$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<del>Data List</del> Nat + <del>Data List</del> map :: (α → β) → List α → List β map f [] = [] map f (x::xs) = f x :: (map f xs) filter :: (α → Bool) → List α → List α filter f [] = [] filter f (x::xs) =   f x = x :: (filter f xs)   otherwise = filter f xs length :: List α → Nat length [] = 0 length (x::xs) = S(length xs)	rev :: List α → List α rev [] = [] rev (x::xs) = (rev xs) ++ [x] (+): List α → List α → List α (+) [] ys = ys (+) (x::xs) ys = x :: (xs ++ ys) Sum :: List α → α Sum [] = 0 Sum (x::xs) = x + (Sum xs)  -- α é um número no sum Num α ⇒ ...
---	--

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- d · (n + m) = d<sub>n</sub> + d<sub>m</sub> ✓
- map f (xs ++ ys) = (map f xs) ++ map f ys ✓
- product (xs ++ ys) = (product xs) + product ys ✗
- reverse (xs ++ ys) = (reverse ys) ++ reverse xs ✓
- length (xs ++ ys) = length xs + length ys ✓
- length (map f xs) = length xs ✓
- sum (map (+ k) ns) = Sum ns + (k · (len ns)) ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $(\forall xs, ys: Lista) [len(xs ++ ys) = (len xs) + len ys]$

<p>Sejam <math>xs, ys: Lista</math> Indução no <math>xs</math>. caso <math>[]):</math> ✓ - calculamos: <math>len([] ++ ys)</math> ✓ <math>= len ys [ (+).1 ]</math> ✓ <math>len [] + len ys</math> <math>= <del>0 + len</del></math> <math>= 0 + len ys [ len.1 ]</math> <math>= len ys + 0 [ (+).comm ]</math> <math>= len ys [ (+).1 ]</math> ✓</p>	<p>caso <math>(x::xs):</math> calculamos <math>len (x::xs) ++ ys</math> ✓ <math>= len (x::(xs ++ ys)) [ (+).2 ]</math> ✓ <math>= S (len (xs ++ ys)) [ len.2 ]</math> ✓ <math>= S (len xs + len ys) [ HI ]</math> ✓ <math>= S (len ys + len xs) [ (+).comm ]</math> ✓ <math>= len ys + S (len xs) [ (+).2 ]</math> ✓ <math>= len ys + len (x::xs) [ len.2 ]</math> ✓ <math>= len (x::xs) + len ys [ (+).comm ]</math> ✓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p>
---	---

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $map f (xs ++ ys) = (map f xs) ++ (map f ys)$

<p>Seja <math>f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta</math> Sejam <math>xs, ys: Lista</math> Indução no <math>xs</math>: ✓ caso <math>[]):</math> calculamos: <math>map f ([] ++ ys)</math> ✓ <math>= map f ys [ (+).1 ]</math> <math>map f [] ++ map f ys</math> ✓ <math>= [] ++ map f ys [ map.1 ]</math> <math>= map f ys [ (+).1 ]</math> ✓</p>	<p><math>= f x :: (map f xs ++ map f ys) [ HI ]</math> ✓ <math>= map f (x::xs) ++ map f ys [ + map.2 ]</math> ✓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p>
<p>caso <math>(x::xs):</math> calculamos <math>map f (x::xs) ++ ys</math> <math>= map f (x::(xs ++ ys)) [ (+).1 ]</math> ✓ <math>= f x :: map f (xs ++ ys) [ map.2 ]</math> ✓</p>	

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

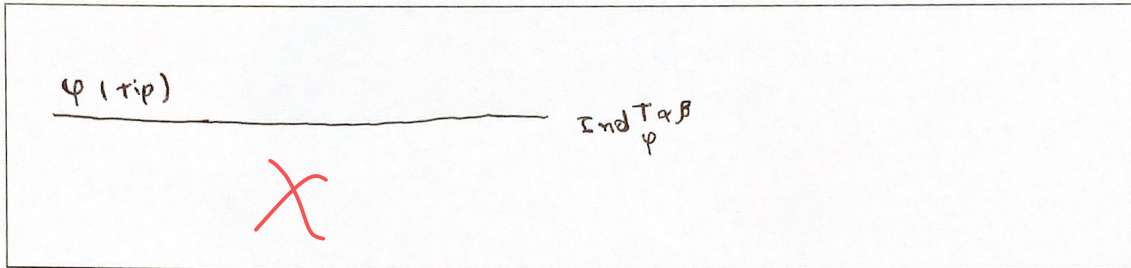
`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

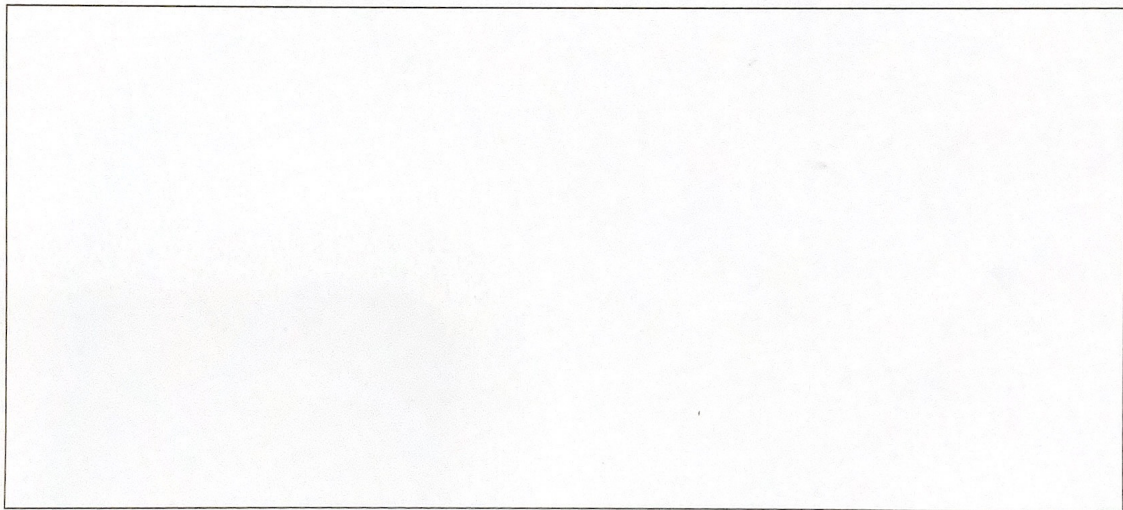
(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.

RESPOSTA.



(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.



Só isso mesmo.



(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f(xS ++ yS) = \text{map } f xS ++ \text{map } f yS$

Por indução

Base:  $[\text{map } f ([] ++ yS)]$

Calculemos:

$$\text{map } f ([] ++ yS) = \text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f yS \quad ??$$

$$\stackrel{= \text{map}}{=} [] ++ \text{map } f yS$$

~~Passo indutivo:~~ PASSO INDUTIVO:

$$(\forall K)[\text{map } f(Ks ++ yS)] = \text{map } f Ks ++ \text{map } f yS$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(\text{map } f xS) = \text{length } xS$

Por indução

Base:

Calculemos:

~~$\text{length}(\text{map } f [])$~~

$$\text{length}(\text{map } f []) = \text{length } [] \quad (\text{map.1})$$

$$= 0 \quad (\text{length.1}) \quad ? \quad \sim$$

~~Passo indutivo:~~

Passo indutivo:

$$(\forall K)[\text{length}(\text{map } f Ks)] = \text{length } [Ks] \quad (\text{map.1})$$

$$= \text{length } Ks \quad (\text{length.2})$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

Por indução:  
Base: C  
calculamos:  
Fork = 0

X

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

~~height:~~  
~~height:~~  
~~height:~~  
~~height:~~

height:  
| (fork == 0) = 0  
| (fork == n) = n

~~tips:~~  
~~| (fork == 0)~~  
~~| tip = 0~~  
~~| tip = 1~~  
~~| (fork \* n) / 2~~  
~~| tip = 1~~  
~~| tip = 2~~

tips:  
| (fork == 0)  
| tip = 0  
| tip = 0  
| (fork \* n) / 2  
| tip = 0  
| tip = n  
| tip = 2n

X

Só isso mesmo.

(++):

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Nat} : \text{Type}$ $0 : \text{nat}$ $S0 : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$	$\text{Length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{Length } [] = 0$ $\text{Length } (x :: xs) = S (\text{Length } xs)$
$\text{Map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x :: xs) = f(x) :: \text{map } f(xs)$	$\text{Sum} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{Sum } [] = 0$ $\text{Sum } (x :: xs) = x + \text{Sum } xs$
$\text{Rev} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{Rev } [] = []$ $\text{Rev } (x :: xs) = \text{Rev } xs :: x$	$(++) : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $[] \# ys = ys$ $(x :: xs) \# ys = x :: (xs \# ys)$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- 1  $d \cdot (n + m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m)$  ✓
- 2  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- 3  $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓
- 4  $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{Rev } ys \# \text{Rev } xs$  ✓
- 5  $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓
- 6  $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } (\text{Rev } (\text{map } f xs))$  ✗
- 7  $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{Sum } (\text{Rev } (\text{map } (+ k) ns))$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

$$0 \cdot 0 \cdot n = n \cdot 0$$

$$2(4+8)$$

$$8+16 = 24$$

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m)$  (3)

<p>Seja <math>d: \text{nat}</math> Por indução na <math>d</math></p> <p>Caso <math>d=0 \rightarrow 0 \cdot (n+m) = (0 \cdot n) + (0 \cdot m)</math></p> <p>Calculamos  <math>0 \cdot (n+m)</math>  <math>= (n+m) \cdot 0</math> [(0) com 0 (n+m)]  <math>= 0</math> [(0).1]  <math>(0 \cdot n) + (0 \cdot m)</math>  <math>= (n \cdot 0) + (m \cdot 0)</math> [(0) com 0 n]  <math>= (n \cdot 0) + (m \cdot 0)</math> [(0) com 0 m]  <math>= 0 + (m \cdot 0)</math> [(0).1 m:=n]  <math>= 0 + 0</math> [(0).1 n:=m]  <math>= 0</math> [(+) id] Imediata</p>	<p>Caso <math>d = Sd'</math> Seja <math>d'</math> t.g <math>d' \cdot (n+m) = (d' \cdot n) + (d' \cdot m)</math></p> <p>Calculamos  <math>Sd' \cdot (n+m)</math>  <math>= (n+m) \cdot Sd'</math> [(0) com m]  <math>= (n+m) \cdot d' + (n+m)</math> [(0).2]  <math>= (d' \cdot (n+m)) + (n+m)</math> [(0) com (n+m) d']  <math>= (d' \cdot n) + (d' \cdot m) + (n+m)</math> [H.1]  <math>(Sd' \cdot n) + (Sd' \cdot m)</math>  <math>= (n \cdot Sd') + (m \cdot Sd')</math> [(0) com Sd' n, (0) com Sd' m]</p>
---	---

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{Rev}(xs \# ys) = \text{Rev} ys \# \text{Rev} xs$  (4)

<p>Seja <math>xs: \text{List} a</math> Por indução na <math>xs</math></p> <p>Caso <math>xs = []</math></p> <p>Calculamos  <math>\text{Rev} ([] \# ys)</math>  <math>= \text{Rev}(ys)</math> [(#).1]  <math>\text{Rev} ys \# \text{Rev} []</math>  <math>= \text{Rev} ys \# []</math> [(Rev).1]  <math>= [] \# \text{Rev} ys</math> [(#) id]  <math>= \text{Rev} ys</math> [(#).1] Imediata</p>	<p>Caso <math>xs = x :: xs'</math> Seja <math>xs'</math> t.g <math>\text{Rev}(xs' \# ys) = \text{Rev} ys \# \text{Rev} xs'</math></p> <p>Calculamos  <math>\text{Rev}(x :: xs' \# ys)</math>  <math>= \text{Rev}(x :: (xs' \# ys))</math> [(#).2]  <math>= \text{Rev}(xs' \# ys) \# x</math> [Rev.2]  <math>= (\text{Rev} ys \# \text{Rev} xs') \# x</math> [H.1]  <math>\text{Rev} ys \# \text{Rev}(x :: xs')</math>  <math>= \text{Rev} ys \# (\text{Rev} xs' :: x)</math> [Rev.2]  Imediata</p>
--	--

# LEMMA iri

Q.  $[ ] \# XS = XS \# [ ]$  ( $[ ]$  IDE) ~~X~~

Seja  $XS$ : List  $\alpha$

Por indução na  $XS$

Caso  $[ ]$

~~Calculamos~~

~~$[ ] \# [ ]$~~

~~$= [ ]$  ((#).1)~~

~~$[ ] \# [ ]$~~

~~simular~~

Imediata

refl!

Caso  $X :: XS'$

Seja  $XS'$  t.q.  $[ ] \# XS' = XS' \# [ ]$

calculamos

$[ ] \# (X :: XS')$

$= (X :: XS') [(#).5]$  ✓

$(X :: XS') \# [ ]$

$= X :: (XS' \# [ ]) [(#).2.]$  ✓

$= X :: ([ ] \# XS') [(#).1.]$  ✓

$= X :: XS' [(#).5]$  Imediata

✓

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>Data Nat where <math>0 : \text{Nat}</math> <math>S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math></p>	<p><math>\text{length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math> <math>\text{length } [] = 0</math> <math>\text{length } (x : xs) = S(\text{length } xs)</math></p>
<p>Data List <math>\alpha</math> where <math>\text{Nil} : \text{List } \alpha</math> <math>\text{Cons} : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha</math></p>	<p><math>(++) : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha</math> <math>[] ++ xs = xs</math> <math>(x : xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)</math></p>
<p><math>\text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta</math> <math>\text{map } f [] = []</math> <math>\text{map } f (x : xs) = fx : \text{map } f xs</math></p>	<p><math>\text{sum} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math> <math>\text{sum } [] = 0</math> <math>\text{sum } (x : xs) = x + \text{sum } xs</math></p>

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$  ✓  
 $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓  
 $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓  
 $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$  ✓  
 $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓  
 $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓  
 $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = k + \text{sum } ns$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(XS ++ YS) = \text{length } XS + \text{length } YS$

Sejam  $XS, YS : \text{list } a$ .

Por indução.

Caso  $[\ ] : \dots XS = [\ ]$

calculamos (para os dois lados):

$$\text{length}([\ ] ++ YS) = \text{length } YS \quad [(\text{++}) \cdot 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}[\ ] + \text{length } YS &= 0 + \text{length } YS \quad [(\text{length}) \cdot 1] \\ &= \text{length } YS \quad [(\text{++}) \cdot 1] \end{aligned}$$

Caso  $(K : KS)$ :

Seja  $KS : \text{list } a$  tal que  $\text{length}(KS ++ YS) = \text{length } KS + \text{length } YS$ .

calculamos (para os dois lados):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}((K : KS) ++ YS) &= \text{length}(K : (KS ++ YS)) \quad [(\text{++}) \cdot 2] \\ &= S(\text{length}(KS ++ YS)) \quad [(\text{len}) \cdot 2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}(K : KS) + \text{length } YS &= S(\text{length } KS) + \text{length } YS \quad [(\text{len}) \cdot 2] \\ &= \text{length } YS + S(\text{length } KS) \quad [(\text{+}) \cdot \text{com}] \end{aligned}$$

$$= S(\text{length } KS + \text{length } YS) \quad [(\text{+}) \cdot 2]$$

$$= S(\text{length } KS + \text{length } YS) \quad [(\text{+}) \cdot \text{com}]$$

$$= S(\text{length}(KS ++ YS)) \quad [(\text{H.I.})]$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f(XS ++ YS) = \text{map } f XS ++ \text{map } f YS$

Sejam  $XS, YS : \text{list } a$ .

Por indução.

Caso  $[\ ] : \dots XS = [\ ]$

calculamos (para ambos os lados):

$$\text{map } f([\ ] ++ YS) = \text{map } f YS \quad [(\text{len}) \cdot 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f[\ ] ++ \text{map } f YS &= [\ ] ++ \text{map } f YS \quad [(\text{map}) \cdot 1] \\ &= \text{map } f YS \quad [(\text{++}) \cdot 1] \end{aligned}$$

Caso  $(K : KS)$ :

Seja  $KS$  tal que  $\text{map } f(KS ++ YS) = \text{map } f KS ++ \text{map } f YS$ .

calculamos (para ambos os lados):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f((K : KS) ++ YS) &= \text{map } f(K : (KS ++ YS)) \quad [(\text{++}) \cdot 2] \\ &= fK : \text{map } f(KS ++ YS) \quad [(\text{map}) \cdot 2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f(K : KS) ++ \text{map } f YS &= (fK : \text{map } f KS) ++ \text{map } f YS \quad [(\text{map}) \cdot 2] \\ &\stackrel{G}{=} fK : \text{map } f(KS ++ YS) \quad [(\text{H.I.})] \end{aligned}$$

$[(\text{map}) \cdot 2]$   
 $[(\text{H.I.})]$   
2s!:

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{(\forall x) [\varphi(\text{Tip } xx)] \quad (\forall (l, r) : \text{Tree } a \ b) [\varphi(l) \wedge \varphi(r) \Rightarrow (\forall y) [\varphi(\text{Fork } y \ l \ r)]]}{(\forall t) [\varphi(\text{Tree } a \ b)]}$$

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat Where:}$ $0 :: \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S :: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ ✓	$\text{sum} :: \text{List Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ ✓ $\text{sum Nil} = 0$ $\text{sum } (x : xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$ ✓
$\text{data List } \alpha \text{ Where:}$ $\text{Nil} :: \text{List } \alpha$ ✓ $\text{Cons} :: \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ ✓	$\text{Product} :: \text{List Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{Product Nil} = 1$ $\text{Product } (x : xs) = x \cdot \text{Product } xs$ ✓
$\text{map} :: (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } \_ \text{ Nil} = \text{Nil}$ ✓ $\text{map } f (x : xs) = f x : \text{map } f xs$	
$\text{filter} :: (\alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{filter } \_ \text{ Nil} = \text{Nil}$ ✓	
$\text{filter } p (x : xs) = \text{if } p \text{ then } x : \text{filter } p xs \text{ else } \text{filter } p xs$ ✓	

(21) G

Complete ~~as~~ das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}d \cdot (n + m) &= d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark \\ \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) &= \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{product } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (\text{map } f xs) &= \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) &= \text{sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

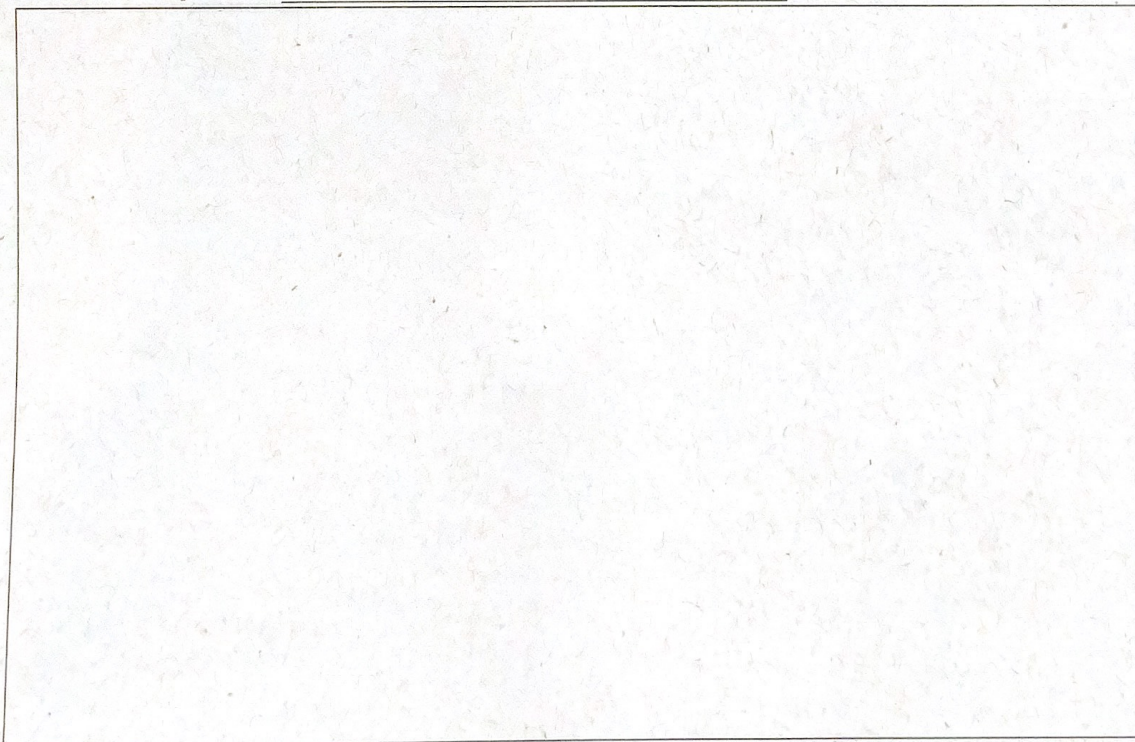
(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (m+m) = dm + dm$

<p>Por indução no m</p> <p>Base m=0</p> <p>Calculamos <math>d \cdot m + d \cdot 0</math> <math>= dm + 0</math> [(+).1] <math>= dm</math> [(+).1]</p> <p>Calculamos <math>d(m+0)</math> <math>= d \cdot m</math> [(+).1]</p> <p>Imediata</p> <p>Passo Indutivo</p> <p>Seja k x. q. <math>d(m+k) = dm + dk</math> (H.I.)</p> <p>Calculamos <math>d(m+sk)</math> <math>= d \cdot s(m+k)</math> ✓ [(+).2 m:=m m:=k] <math>= d \cdot (m+k) + d</math> ✓ [(+).2 m:=d m:=m+k] <math>= (dm + dk) + d</math> [H.I.]</p> <p>-- Continua em (2)</p>	<p>-(2).</p> <p>Calculamos <math>dm + dsk</math> <math>= dm + (dk + d)</math> [(+).2 m:=d m:=k]</p> <p>Imediata ...e...?</p>
--	--

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE



(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

$\text{tips} :: \text{Tree } a \ b \rightarrow \text{Nat}$   
 $\text{tips } (\text{Tip } \_) = 1 \checkmark$   
 $\text{tips } (\text{Fork } x \ y) = \text{tips } x + \text{tips } y \checkmark$

---

$\text{height} :: \text{Tree } a \ b \rightarrow \text{Nat}$   
 $\text{height } \text{Tip } \_ = 1 \checkmark$   
 $\text{height } \text{Fork } x \ y = 1 + (\text{height } x + \text{height } y)$

$2 \neq 1 + 1 + 1$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat where}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ $s : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{length} : \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{length } [] = 0$ $\text{length } (x :: xs) = s(\text{length } xs)$
$\text{data List } a \text{ where}$ $[] : \text{List } a$ $(::) : a \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a$	$\text{reverse} : \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a$ $\text{reverse } [] = []$ $\text{reverse } (x :: xs) = \text{reverse } xs ++ [x]$
$\text{map} : (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } b$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs$	$(++) : \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a$ $[] ++ xs = xs$ $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$
$\text{filter} : (a \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{List } a \rightarrow \text{List } a$ $\text{filter } \_ [] = []$ $\text{filter } p (x :: xs) = \text{if } p x$ $\text{then } x :: \text{filter } p xs$ $\text{else } \text{filter } p xs$	$\text{sum} : \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{sum } [] = 0$ $\text{sum } (x :: xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$ $\text{product} : \text{List } \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{product } [] = 1$ $\text{product } (x :: xs) = x \cdot \text{product } xs$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = (\text{product } xs) \cdot (\text{product } ys)$
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = k \cdot (\text{length } ns) + \text{sum } ns$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\lim (x_n + y_n) = \lim x_n + \lim y_n$

--  $(\forall x_n, y_n : L.d.) [\lim (x_n + y_n) = \lim x_n + \lim y_n]$

Sejam  $x_n, y_n : L.d.$  ✓  
 Por indução no  $x_n$ . ✓

Caso [1]:  
 calculamos:  
 $\lim (L + y_n) = \lim y_n$  [(+).L]  
 $\lim L + \lim y_n = 0 + \lim y_n$  [(lim).L]  
 $= \lim y_n$  ✓ [(+).L]

Caso  $(x_n :: x_n')$ :  
 calculamos:  
 $\lim (x_n :: x_n' + y_n)$   
 $= \lim (x_n :: (x_n' + y_n))$  [(+).2]  $x_n = x_n, x_n' = x_n', y_n = y_n$  ✓  
 $= S(\lim (x_n' + y_n))$  ✓ [(lim).2]  $x_n = x_n, x_n' = x_n'$  ✓  
 $= S(\lim x_n' + \lim y_n)$  ✓ [H.I.]  
 $= S(\lim x_n + \lim x_n')$  ✓ [(+)-com] ✓  
 $= \lim y_n + S(\lim x_n')$  ✓ [(+).2] ✓

$\lim (x_n :: x_n') + \lim y_n$   
 $= S(\lim x_n') + \lim y_n$  [(lim).2] ✓  
 $= \lim y_n + S(\lim x_n')$  [(+)-com] ✓

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (x_n + y_n) = \text{map } f x_n + \text{map } f y_n$

--  $(\forall x_n, y_n : L.d.) [\text{map } f (x_n + y_n) = \text{map } f x_n + \text{map } f y_n]$

Sejam  $x_n, y_n : L.d.$  ✓  
 Por indução no  $x_n$ . ✓

Caso [1]:  
 calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f (L + y_n)$   
 $= \text{map } f y_n$  ✓ [(+).L]

$\text{map } f L + \text{map } f y_n$   
 $= L + \text{map } f y_n$  [(map).L] ✓  
 $= \text{map } f y_n$  ✓ [(+).L]

Caso  $(x_n :: x_n')$ :  
 calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f (x_n :: x_n' + y_n)$   
 $= \text{map } f (x_n :: (x_n' + y_n))$  ✓ [(+).2] ✓  
 $= f x_n :: (\text{map } f (x_n' + y_n))$  ✓ [(map).2] ✓  
 $= f x_n :: (\text{map } f x_n' + \text{map } f y_n)$  ✓ [H.I.] ✓

$\text{map } f (x_n :: x_n') + \text{map } f y_n$   
 $= (f x_n :: \text{map } f x_n') + \text{map } f y_n$  [(map).2] ✓  
 $= f x_n :: (\text{map } f x_n' + \text{map } f y_n)$  [(+).2] ✓

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{(\forall b : \beta) [\varphi(\text{Tip } b)] \quad (\forall a : \alpha) (\forall t, t' : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta) [\varphi(t) \wedge \varphi(t') \Rightarrow \varphi(\text{Fork } a \ t \ t')]}{(\forall t : \text{Tree } \alpha \beta) [\varphi(t)]} \text{Ind } \varphi$$

(10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{height} &: \text{Tree } \alpha \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat} \quad \checkmark \\ \text{height}(\text{Tip } -) &= 1 \quad \checkmark \\ \text{height } t &= \quad \times \\ \text{tips} &: \text{Tree } \alpha \beta \rightarrow \text{Nat} \quad \checkmark \\ \text{tips}(\text{Tip } -) &= 1 \quad \checkmark \\ \text{tips } t &= \quad \times \end{aligned}$$

Só isso mesmo.

Não é legível caneta em cima de lapis!

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>data Nat</p> <p>  0 : nat</p> <p>  S0 : nat → nat</p>	<p>sum :</p> <p>+ : nat → nat → nat</p>
<p>data List a</p> <p>  Nil : []</p> <p>  Cons : (·) → nat → List a → List a</p>	<p>product</p> <p>· : nat → nat → nat</p>
<p>list : List a → List a</p>	
<p>filter : (α → bool) → List α → List α</p>	
<p>filter . [] = []</p>	
<p>filter f (x::xs) =</p> <p>f x :: filter f xs</p> <p>otherwise = filter f (xs)</p>	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- d · (n + m) = (d · n) + (d · m) ✓
- map f (xs ++ ys) = map f xs ++ map f ys ✓
- product (xs ++ ys) = xs · ys ✗
- reverse (xs ++ ys) = reverse ys ++ reverse xs ✓
- length (xs ++ ys) = length xs + length ys ✓
- length (map f xs) = length xs ✓
- sum (map (+ k) ns) = k · n ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m)$

Sejam  $d, n, m$  : nat

~~$[P.m] \text{ } (\forall d, n) (d \cdot (n+m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m))$~~  ??

~~$[P.i] \text{ } (\forall d, n) (d \cdot (n+0) = (d \cdot n) + d \cdot 0)$~~

$d \cdot (n+0)$   
 $= d \cdot n$  (A1):  $n = n$   
 $(d \cdot n) + (d \cdot 0)$   
 $= d \cdot n + 0$  (A2):  $n = d$   
 $= d \cdot n$  (A3):  $n = d \cdot n$

} proposições soltas! X

~~$[P.i] \text{ } (\forall d, n, k) (d \cdot (n+k) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot k))$~~

$K = sk$  ??

$d \cdot (n+k) = d \cdot (n+sk)$   
 $(d \cdot n) + (d \cdot k) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot sk)$   
 $d \cdot (n+sk) =$

} props soltas! X

$= d \cdot s(n+k)$  (A1):  $n = n$   
 $m = k$

~~$(d \cdot n) + d$~~

$(d \cdot n) + (d \cdot k)$   
 $= (d \cdot n) +$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE



(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

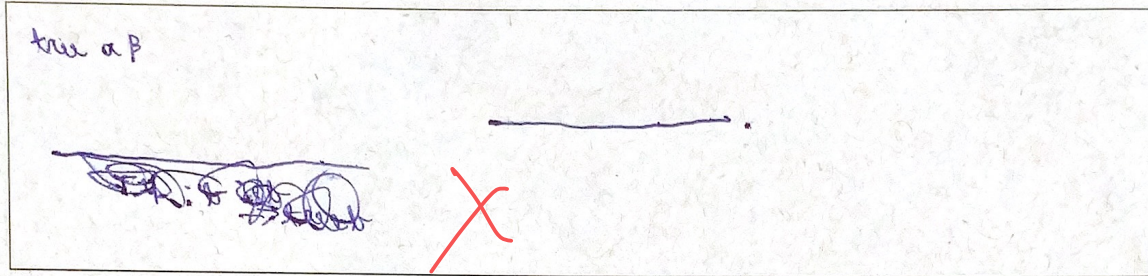
`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

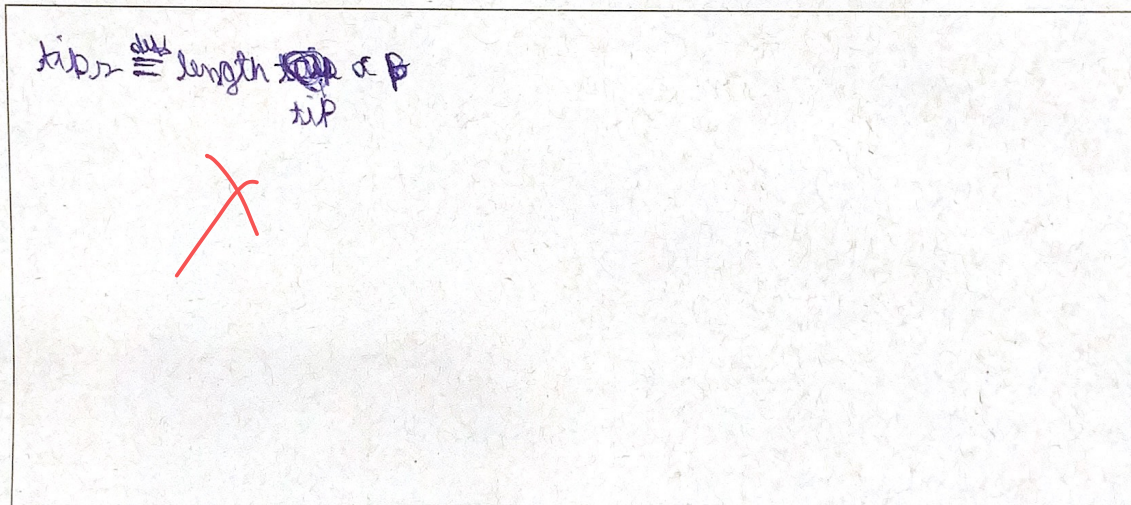
(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.

RESPOSTA.



(10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.



Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

List: ?

<p>(Nat) Data Nat: type 0: Nat S: Nat → Nat ✓</p>	<p>(List) data List α: type <del>multitype</del> Nil: List α Cons: α → List α → List α ✓</p>	<p>(map) map: (α → β) → List α → List β map - [] = [] map f (x :: xs) = f x :: map f xs ✓</p>
<p>(filter) filter: (α → bool) → List α → List α filter - [] = [] filter f (x :: xs) =   f(x) = true: filter f xs ✓   otherwise = filter f xs</p>	<p>(length) length: List α → Nat length [] = 0 length (x :: xs) = 1 + length xs ✓</p>	
<p>(++) : List α → List α → List α (++) xs [] = xs ✓ (++) (x :: xs) ys = x :: ((++) xs ys)</p>		

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = \cancel{d \cdot n + d \cdot m} \quad (\cancel{n+m}) + \cancel{(d \cdot (n + pred\ m))} (n + pred\ m) + (d \cdot (n + pred\ m))$  ✗
- $map\ f\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = map\ f\ xs\ ++\ map\ f\ ys$  ✓
- $product\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = product\ xs\ (*)\ product\ ys$  ✓
- $reverse\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = reverse\ ys\ (+)\ reverse\ xs$  ✓
- $length\ (xs\ ++\ ys) = length\ xs\ +\ length\ ys$  ✓
- $length\ (map\ f\ xs) = length\ xs$  ✓
- $sum\ (map\ (+\ k)\ ns) = sum\ ns\ +\ (length\ ns) (*) k$  ✓

não inventa sintaxe!

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d \cdot (n+m) = \overbrace{d \cdot n + d \cdot m}^{d \cdot n + d \cdot m}$

pred :  $\text{Nat} \Rightarrow \text{Nat}$   
pred 0 = 0  
pred sn = n

Demonstração

basta  $d \cdot (n+m)$  ser igual a  $(n + \overset{\text{pred } m}{m}) + (d \cdot (n + \overset{\text{pred } m}{m}))$

Calculamos

$$\begin{aligned} & d \cdot (n+m) \\ & \equiv d \cdot (s(n + \text{pred } m)) \quad [(+).2 \text{ com } \begin{matrix} n := n \\ m := \text{pred } m \end{matrix}] \\ & = d \cdot (n + \text{pred } m) + (d \cdot (n + \text{pred } m)) \quad [(*) . 2 \text{ com } \begin{matrix} n := d \\ m := n + \text{pred } m \end{matrix}] \end{aligned}$$

X

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE \_\_\_\_\_

Empty box for the second demonstration.

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Arvores

Folhas, são notuais  
não folhas não notuais

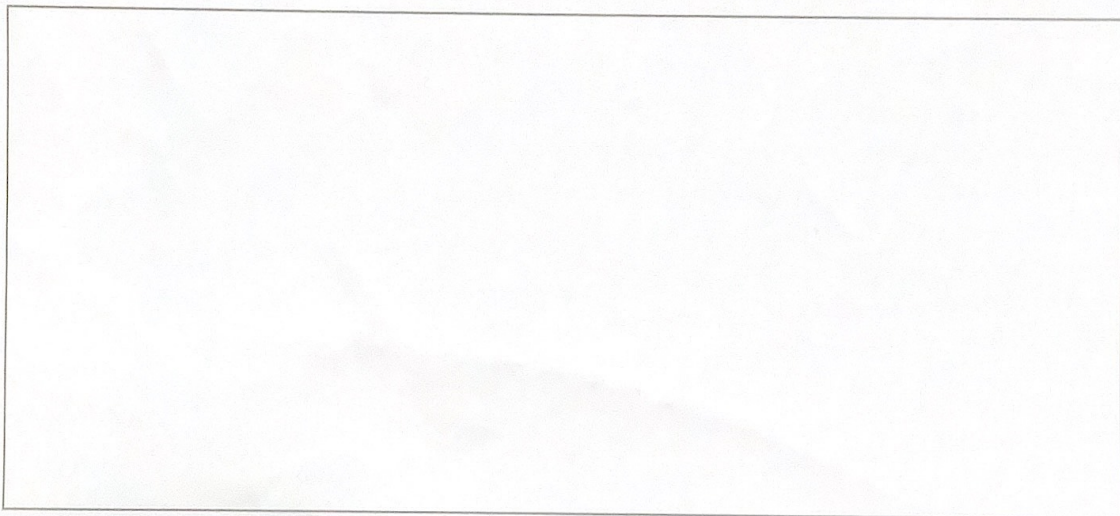
(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

Handwritten inference rule for induction on the Tree type. The rule is: 
$$\frac{\text{fork: } \frac{\text{Tree } \alpha \text{ B} \quad \text{Tree } \alpha \text{ B}}{\text{Tree } \alpha \text{ B}}}{\text{Tip: b } \rightarrow \text{Tree } \alpha \text{ B} \quad (\forall x: \text{Tree } \alpha \text{ B}) L(x = \text{tip}) \text{ or } (x = \text{fork})} (\forall x: \text{Tree } \alpha \text{ B}) L(x = \text{tip}) \text{ or } (x = \text{fork})$$
 The rule is crossed out with a large red X. There are also some scribbles and other text in the box, including "Ind<sup>Tree alpha B</sup>" and "Tip: b -> Tree alpha B".

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.



Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Data Nat where}$ $0: \text{Nat}$ $S: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ ✓	$\text{Length}: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{Length } [] = 0$ $\text{Length } (x::xs) = S(\text{length } xs)$ ✓	$\text{map}: (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } f [] = []$ ✓ $\text{map } f (x::xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs$
$\text{Data List } \alpha \text{ where}$ $\text{Nil}: \text{List } \alpha$ ✓ $\text{Cons}: \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$	<del><math>\text{Reverse}: \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha</math></del> <del><math>\text{Reverse } [] = []</math></del> <del><math>\text{Reverse } (x::xs) = \text{reverse } xs ++ [x]</math></del>	
$(++): \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $[] ++ ys = ys$ ✓ $(x::xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$	$\text{Sum}: \text{Num } \alpha \Rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$ $\text{Sum } [] = 0$ $\text{Sum } (x::xs) = x + \text{sum } xs$ ✓	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}d \cdot (n + m) &= d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark \\ \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) &= \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{product } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (\text{map } f xs) &= \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) &= \text{sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

$$(\forall xs, ys) [\text{length}(xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys]$$

Sejam  $xs$  e  $ys$  listas. ✓  
Por indução no  $xs$

Caso  $xs = []$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}([ ] ++ ys) &= \text{length } ys \quad [ (+).1 ] \\ &= \text{length } ys + 0 \quad [ \leftarrow (+).1 ] \\ &= 0 + \text{length } ys \quad [ (+).com ] \\ &= \text{length} [ ] + \text{length } ys \quad [ \leftarrow \text{length}.1 ] \end{aligned}$$

Caso  $xs = (z :: zs)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}((z :: zs) ++ ys) &= \text{length}(z :: (zs ++ ys)) \quad [ (+).2 ] \\ &= S(\text{length}(zs ++ ys)) \quad [ \text{length}.2 ] \\ &= S(\text{length } zs + \text{length } ys) \quad [ H.I ] \\ &= S(\text{length } ys + \text{length } zs) \quad [ (+).com ] \\ &= \text{length } ys + S(\text{length } zs) \quad [ \leftarrow (+).2 ] \\ &= S(\text{length } zs) + \text{length } ys \quad [ (+).com ] \\ &= \text{length}(z :: zs) + \text{length } ys \quad [ \leftarrow \text{length}.2 ] \end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{Sum}(\text{map}(+k) ns) = \text{Sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns$

$$(\forall ns) (\forall k) [\text{Sum}(\text{map}(+k) ns) = \text{Sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns]$$

Seja  $ns$  uma lista  
Seja  $k$  um natural  
Por indução no  $ns$

Caso  $ns = [ ]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum}(\text{map}(+k) [ ]) &= \text{Sum} [ ] \quad [ \text{map}.1 ] \\ &= \text{Sum} [ ] + 0 \quad [ \leftarrow (+).1 ] \\ &= \text{Sum} [ ] + k \cdot 0 \quad [ \leftarrow (\cdot).1 \quad n=k ] \\ &= \text{Sum} [ ] + k \cdot \text{length} [ ] \quad [ \leftarrow \text{length}.1 ] \end{aligned}$$

Caso  $ns = (x :: xs)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum}(\text{map}(+k) (x :: xs)) &= \text{Sum}(x+k) :: \text{map}(+k) xs \quad [ \text{map}.2 ] \\ &= (x+k) + \text{Sum}(\text{map}(+k) xs) \quad [ \text{Sum}.2 ] \\ &= (x+k) + (\text{Sum } xs + k \cdot \text{length } xs) \quad [ H.I ] \\ &= x+k + \text{Sum } xs + k \cdot \text{length } xs \quad [ (+).ass ] \quad \text{[quant. s?]} \\ &= x + \text{Sum } xs + k \cdot \text{length } xs + k \quad [ (+).com ] \\ &= \text{Sum}(x :: xs) + k \cdot \text{length } xs + k \quad [ \leftarrow \text{Sum}.2 ] \\ &= \text{Sum}(x :: xs) + k \cdot S(\text{length } xs) \quad [ \leftarrow (\cdot).2 ] \\ &= \text{Sum}(x :: xs) + k \cdot \text{length}(x :: xs) \quad [ \leftarrow \text{length}.2 ] \end{aligned}$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip :  $b \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

Fork :  $a \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

(9) II. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

~~Indução no Tree  $\alpha$~~   
~~Caso Tree  $\alpha = \text{Tip}$~~   
~~Caso Tree  $\alpha = (\text{Fork} : \text{Tree } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Tree } \alpha)$~~

$\frac{\varphi(b) \quad \varphi(\text{Tree } ab) \Rightarrow \varphi(a \rightarrow \text{Tree } b)}{(\forall \text{Tree } ab) \varphi(\text{Tree } ab)}$  Ind  $\text{Tree } ab$

~~$\varphi(\text{Tree } ab)$~~   
 ~~$\varphi(\text{Tree } ab)$~~

Já viu  $(\forall \text{Nat})?$

(10) II. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

Height :  $\text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$  ✓  
~~Height  $\text{Tip} = 1$~~   
Height  $\text{Tip} = 1$   
Height  $(\text{Fork } k : \text{Tree}) = S(\text{Height Tree})$   
N sei se escreve assim

Tips :  $\text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$  ✓  
~~Tips  $\text{Tip} = 1$~~   
Tips  $\text{Tip} = 1$   
Tips  $\text{Tip} = 1$   
if  $b = \text{tip} \ \&\& \ c = \text{tip}$   
then  $(\text{Tips } @) + 1$   
otherwise  
if  $b = \text{tip} \ \text{or} \ c = \text{tip}$   
then  $(\text{Tips } @) + 1$   
otherwise  
Tips  $@$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos:  $\text{Nat}$ ,  $\text{List}$ ,  $\text{map}$ ,  $\text{filter}$ ,  $\text{length}$ ,  $\text{reverse}$ ,  $(++)$ ,  $\text{sum}$ ,  $\text{product}$ .  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{Data Nat}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{Data List}$ $\text{Nil} : []$ $\text{Cons} : (x :: xs)$ ✓	$\text{map} : \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map} : f [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs$ ✓
$\text{filter} : \alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{filter} : P [] = []$ $\text{filter } P (x :: xs) = \text{If } P x \text{ then } x :: \text{filter } P xs \text{ else } \text{filter } P xs$ ✓		
$\text{length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$ $\text{length} [] = 0$ $\text{length} (x :: xs) = S(\text{length } xs)$ ✓		$(+)$ : $\text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $[] ++ ys = ys$ $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$ ✓

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$  ✓  
 $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓  
 $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓  
 $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } xs ++ \text{reverse } ys$  ✗  
 $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓  
 $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓  
 $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = k + \text{sum } ns$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{len}(x\lambda + y\lambda) = \text{len } x\lambda + \text{len } y\lambda$

Seja  $y\lambda$ .  
 Por indução  $\text{len } x\lambda$  ✓  
 Base:  
 calculamos:  
 $\text{len}([\ ] + y\lambda)$   
 $= \text{len } y\lambda [(\#) \cdot 1]$   
 $\text{len} [\ ] + \text{len } y\lambda$   
 $= 0 + \text{len } y\lambda [\text{len}. 1]$   
 $= \text{len } y\lambda + 0 [(\#) - \text{com} 0 \text{ len } y\lambda]$   
 $= \text{len } y\lambda [(\#) \cdot 1 \text{ len } y\lambda]$   
 Imediato. ✓

Passo indutivo:  
 Suponha  $\text{len}(k\lambda + y\lambda) = \text{len } k\lambda + \text{len } y\lambda$ . ✓  
 Seja  $K$ .  
 calculamos:  
 $\text{len}[(K::K\lambda) + y\lambda]$   
 $= \text{len}(K::(K\lambda + y\lambda)) [(\#) \cdot 2]$   
 ~~$= \text{len}(K::K\lambda + y\lambda)$~~   
 $= S(\text{len}(K\lambda + y\lambda)) [(\text{len}) \cdot 2]$  ✓  
 $= S(\text{len } k\lambda + \text{len } y\lambda) [(\text{len}) \cdot 2]$  [H.I.]  
 ~~$= S(\text{len}(K::K\lambda) + \text{len } y\lambda)$~~  X  
 $= \text{len } K::K\lambda + \text{len } y\lambda [(\text{len}) \cdot 2]$   
 Imediato.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f(x\lambda + y\lambda) = \text{map } f x\lambda + \text{map } f y\lambda$

Seja  $f$ .  
 Seja  $y\lambda$ .  
~~Seja~~  
 Por indução  $\text{len } x\lambda$ : ✓  
 Base:  
 calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f([\ ] + y\lambda)$  ✓  
 $= \text{map } f y\lambda [(\#) \cdot 1]$   
 $\text{map } f [\ ] + \text{map } f y\lambda$   
 $= \text{map } f y\lambda [\text{map}. 1]$   
 Imediato. ✓

Passo indutivo:  
 Suponha  $\text{map } f(k\lambda + y\lambda) = \text{map } f k\lambda + \text{map } f y\lambda$   
 Seja  $K$

calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f(K::K\lambda) + \text{map } f y\lambda$   
 ~~$= \text{map } f(K::K\lambda + y\lambda)$~~   
 $? = \text{map } f k\lambda + \text{map } f y\lambda [(\#) \cdot 2]$  ??  
 $= \text{map } f(k\lambda + y\lambda) [H.I.]$   
 $= \text{map } f(K::K\lambda + y\lambda) [(\#) \cdot 2]$   
 Imediato. ↑  
 ?

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

data Nat ✓  
0 : Nat ✓  
S : Nat → Nat ✓

data List α ✓  
[] : List α ✓  
(:) : α → List α → List α ✓

map :: (α → β) → [α] → [β] ✓  
map f [] = [] ✓  
map f (x:xs) = f x : map f xs ✓

length :: [α] → Nat ✓  
length [] = 0 ✓  
length (x:xs) = S (length xs) ✓

(#) :: [α] → [α] → [α] ✓  
[] # ys = ys ✓  
(x:xs) # ys = x : (xs # ys) ✓

filter :: (α → Bool) → [α] → [α] ✓  
filter f [] = [] ✓  
filter f (x:xs) ✓  
| f x = x : filter f xs ✓  
| otherwise = filter f xs ✓

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$  ✓

$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓

$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓

$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$  ✓

$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓

$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓

$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum } ns + k \cdot \text{length } ns$  ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length } (xs \# ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

Por indução em  $xs$ .

Base:

Calculamos:

$$\text{length } ([ ] \# ys) = \text{len } ys \quad [\# . 1] \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length } ~~xs~~ + \text{len } ys &= 0 + \text{len } ys \quad [\text{len} . 1] \checkmark \\ &= \text{len } ys \quad [0 - \text{idL} - (+) \text{ } ys] \end{aligned}$$

Passo Indutivo:

Suponha  $\text{length } (xs \# ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys$

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{len } (x : xs) \# ys &= \text{len } (x : (xs \# ys)) \quad [\# . 2] \checkmark \\ &= S(\text{length } (xs \# ys)) \quad [\text{len} . 2] \checkmark \\ &= S(\text{len } xs + \text{len } ys) \quad [H . 1] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{len } (x : xs) + \text{len } ys &= S(\text{len } xs) + \text{len } ys \quad [\text{len} . 2] \checkmark \\ &= \text{len } ys + S(\text{len } xs) \quad [(+) - \text{com}] \checkmark \\ &= S(\text{len } ys + \text{len } xs) \quad [(+) . 2] \checkmark \\ &= S(\text{len } xs + \text{len } ys) \quad [(+) - \text{com}] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs \# ys) = \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys$

Por indução em  $xs$ .

Base:

Calculamos:

$$\text{map } f ([ ] \# ys) = \text{map } f ys \quad [\# . 1] \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map } f ~~xs~~ \# \text{map } f ys &= [ ] \# \text{map } f ys \quad [\text{map} . 1] \\ &= \text{map } f ys \quad [\# . 1] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Passo indutivo:

Suponha  $\text{map } f (xs \# ys) = \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys \checkmark$

Calculamos:

$$\text{map } f (x : xs \# ys) = \text{map } f (x : (xs \# ys)) \quad [\# . 2] \checkmark$$

$$= \text{map } f x : \text{map } f (xs \# ys) \quad [\text{map} . 2] \checkmark$$

$$= f x : (\text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys) \quad [H . 1] \checkmark$$

$$\text{map } f (x : xs) \# \text{map } f ys = (f x : \text{map } f xs) \# \text{map } f ys \quad [\text{map} . 2]$$

..e?

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha$ .

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\text{Seja } \psi : \text{Tree } a \ b \rightarrow \text{Prop} \quad (\forall x : b) [\psi(\text{Tip } x)] \quad (\forall x : a) (\forall l, r : \text{Tree } a \ b) [\psi(l) \wedge \psi(r) \Rightarrow \psi(\text{Fork } x \ l \ r)]}{(\forall t : \text{Tree } a \ b) [\psi(t)]}$$

D

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{height} :: \text{Tree } a \ b \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{height}(\text{Tip } n) = 0 \\ \text{height}(\text{Fork } n \ l \ r) = \max(\text{height } l, \text{height } r) + 1 \end{array}$$

TYPE ERROR

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{tips} :: \text{Tree } a \ b \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{tips}(\text{Tip } n) = 1 \\ \text{tips}(\text{Fork } n \ l \ r) = \text{tips } l + \text{tips } r \end{array}$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>Data Nat : Type <math>0 : \text{Nat}</math> ✓ <math>S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math></p>	<p><del>Product : <math>L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha</math> product [] = 1 product <math>x :: xs = x * \text{product } xs</math></del></p>
<p>Data List : Type <math>\rightarrow</math> Type [] : Nil <math>(::) : \alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha</math> ✗</p>	<p><del>filter : <math>(\alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha</math> filter [] = [] filter <math>f x :: xs = \text{if } fx \text{ then } x :: \text{filter } f xs \text{ else filter } f xs</math></del></p>
<p>map : <math>(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\beta</math> ✓ map [] = [] ✓ map <math>f (x :: xs) = fx :: \text{map } f xs</math></p>	<p><math>(++) : L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha</math> [] ++ <math>xs = xs</math> ✓</p>
<p><del>sum : <math>L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha</math> ✗ sum [] = 0</del></p>	<p>length : <math>L\alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}</math> length [] = 0 length <math>x :: xs = 1 + \text{length } xs</math> ✓</p>
<p>sum <math>(x :: xs) = x + \text{sum } xs</math> ✓</p>	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$  ✓
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs + \text{product } ys$  ✗
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{rev } xs ++ \text{rev } ys$  ✗
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{len } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{sum } ns + \text{len} * k$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$ .

Por indução em  $xs$ .

Caso []:

| Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} | \text{map } f ([] ++ ys) &= \text{map } f (ys) \quad [(\text{++}) \cdot \text{id } ys] \quad \checkmark \\ &= [] ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(\text{++}) \cdot \text{id } \text{map } f ys] \quad \checkmark \\ &= \text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(\text{map}) \cdot \text{id } f []] \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Caso  $x :: xs$ :

| Suponha  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys : h.i.$

| Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} | \text{map } f (x :: xs) ++ ys &= f x :: \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) \quad [x] \quad \checkmark \\ &= f x :: (\text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys) \quad [h.i.] \\ &= \text{map } f (x :: xs) ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [x] \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$ .

Por ind. em  $xs$ .

Caso []:

| Calculamos:

$$| \text{length } (\text{map } f []) = \text{len } [] \quad [(\text{map}) \cdot \text{id } f] \quad \checkmark$$

Caso  $x :: xs$ :

| Suponha  $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{len } xs : h.i.$

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} | \text{len } (\text{map } f (x :: xs)) &= \text{len } (f x :: \text{map } f xs) \quad \checkmark \quad [(\text{map}) \cdot \text{id } f] \\ &= S (\text{len } (\text{map } f xs)) \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{length} \cdot \text{id}] \\ &= S (\text{len } xs) \quad \checkmark \quad [h.i.] \\ &= \text{len } (x :: xs) \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{length} \cdot \text{id}] \end{aligned}$$

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

Data Nat : TYPE ✓ 0 : Nat S : Nat → Nat ✓	$(++) : List\ \alpha \rightarrow List\ \alpha \rightarrow List\ \alpha$ ✓ $(++)\ XS\ [] = XS$ $(++)\ XS\ YS = X :: (XS ++ (Y :: YS))$
Data List : TYPE ✓ <b>List : ?</b> Nil : List Cons : $\alpha \rightarrow List\ \alpha \rightarrow List\ \alpha$ ✓	$reverse : List\ \alpha \rightarrow List\ \alpha$ <del><math>reverse\ [] = []</math></del> <del><math>reverse\ [x] = [x]</math></del> <del><math>reverse\ (x :: XS) = reverse\ XS :: x</math></del>
$Map : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow List\ \alpha \rightarrow List\ \beta$ $map\ [] = []$ ✓ $map\ f\ (x :: XS) = f\ x :: map\ f\ XS$ ✓	$reverse\ (x :: XS) = reverse\ XS :: x$ ↑ type error
$length : List\ \alpha \rightarrow Nat$ $length\ [] = 0$ $length\ (x :: XS) = S\ (length\ XS)$ ✓	

por que prefixo??

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = d\ n + d\ m$  ✓
- $map\ f\ (xs ++ ys) = f\ x :: map\ f\ (xs ++ (y :: ys))$  ✗
- $product\ (xs ++ ys) =$
- $reverse\ (xs ++ ys) = reverse\ (xs ++ (y :: ys)) :: x$  ✗
- $length\ (xs ++ ys) = length\ xs + length\ ys$  ✓
- $length\ (map\ f\ xs) = S\ (length\ xs)$  ✗
- $sum\ (map\ (+\ k)\ ns) =$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length}(\text{map } f \text{ } xs) = S(\text{length } xs)$

Seja  $xs$ : Lista

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{length}(\text{map } f \text{ } xs) && \times \\ &= \text{length}(f :: \text{map } xs) \text{ [map.1]} \\ &= S(\text{length } xs) \text{ [length.2]} \end{aligned}$$

1

$\times$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $d(m+m) = dm + dm$

Sejam  $m$  e  $m$ : Nat

Por indução.

Base:

Calculamos:

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot m + 0 \cdot m \\ &= 0 + 0 \cdot m \text{ [(.) .1]} \\ &= 0 + 0 \text{ [(.) .1]} \\ &= 0 \text{ [(+) .1]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot (m+m) \\ &= 0 \text{ [(.) .1]} \end{aligned}$$

Passo indutivo:

Seja  $k$  tal que  $k(m+m) = km + km$ .

Calculamos:

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{map} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall (xs, ys) [\psi(xs) \Rightarrow \varphi(ys)]$   
 $\text{filter} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall (xs) [\psi(xs) \Rightarrow x]$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m)$   
 $\text{map } f \text{ } (xs ++ ys) = \text{Map}(f \text{ } xs \rightarrow ys)$   
 $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{Prod}(xs \rightarrow ys)$   
 $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{Rev}(xs \rightarrow ys)$   
 $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = L(xs \rightarrow ys)$   
 $\text{length } (\text{map } f \text{ } xs) = L(\text{map}(f \text{ } xs))$   
 $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) \text{ } ns) = \text{Sum}(\text{map}(\_ + k) \rightarrow ns)$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE Map f (xs ++ ys)

Map:  $L\ Nat \rightarrow L\ Nat$

• []

•  $xs \rightarrow ys$

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE \_\_\_\_\_

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip : b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

Fork : a  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b  $\rightarrow$  Tree a b

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo Tree  $\alpha, \beta$ .  
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\varphi(x) \quad \varphi(\beta)}{\text{Tree } \alpha \beta} \quad | \text{ND Tree } \alpha \beta$$

~~X~~

- (10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) **Aviso: matemática é case sensitive: (b ≠ B)**

**(...e até font-sensitive: a ≠ a)**

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.

DEFINIÇÕES.

<sup>1</sup> DATA NAT $S$ $0 : \text{NAT}$ <del><math>S_N :</math></del> $S_N : \text{NAT}$ <del><math>X</math></del>	<sup>3</sup> DEF LENGTH : LIST $\alpha \rightarrow \text{NAT}$ $\text{LENGTH } [] = 0$ $\text{LENGTH}(x::xs) = 1 + \text{LENGTH}(xs)$	<del>DEF SUM : LIST <math>\rightarrow \text{NAT}</math></del> $\text{SUM } [] = 0$ $\text{SUM}(x::xs) = x + \text{SUM}(xs)$
<sup>2</sup> DATA LIST $[] : \text{LIST}$ <del>CONS <math>\alpha</math></del> $\alpha :: [] : \text{LIST}$ <del>DEF PRODUCT : NAT <math>\rightarrow</math> NAT <math>\rightarrow</math> NAT</del> $\text{PRODUCT } 0 = 0$ <del><math>\text{PRODUCT } n \text{ SM} = (n \cdot m) + n</math></del>	<del>DEF MAP (F, LIST <math>\alpha</math>, LIST <math>\beta</math>) : <math>\alpha \rightarrow \beta</math></del> <sup>4</sup> DEF MAP : $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ , LIST $\alpha$ , LIST $\beta$ $\text{MAP } F [] = []$ <del><math>\text{MAP } F (xs ++ ys) = F x :: \text{MAP } F (S ++ S)</math></del> $\text{MAP } F (xs) = F x :: \text{MAP } F (S)$	<del>DEF PRODUCT : LIST <math>\rightarrow</math> NAT</del> $\text{PRODUCT } [] = 0$ <del><math>\text{PRODUCT } x :: xs = x \cdot \text{PRODUCT}(xs)</math></del> $\text{PRODUCT}(x :: xs) = x \cdot \text{PRODUCT}(xs)$
	<sup>5</sup> DEF SUM : NAT $\rightarrow$ NAT $\rightarrow$ NAT $\text{SUM } 0 = 0$ <del><math>\text{SUM } n + S = n</math></del> <del><math>\text{SUM } n + S_m = S(n + m)</math></del>	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$  ✓

$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = F x :: \text{MAP } F (S ++ S)$  X

$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{PRODUCT } x :: \text{PRODUCT } (S ++ S)$  X

$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{REVERSE } x y :: \text{REVERSE } (S ++ S)$  X

$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = S S + \text{LENGTH } \text{LENGTH } (S ++ S)$  X

$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{LENGTH } \text{MAP } F x :: \text{MAP } F \text{LENGTH } (F x :: \text{MAP } F S)$  X

$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{SUM } n + \text{SUM } (+ k) N + \text{MAP } (+ k) ns$

Confundi demais a notação:

xs é um nome só; não é x.s

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $D \cdot (N+M) = DN + DM$

SEJA  $D, N, M : \text{NAT} \rightarrow \text{NAT}$

CALCULAMOS:

$$\begin{aligned} D(N+M) &= \\ &= D \cdot N + D \cdot M \quad (\cdot 1. \text{COM}) \end{aligned}$$

IMEDIATO.

X

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{MAP } F (XS ++ YS) = FX ++ \text{MAP } F (S ++ S)$  X

SEJA  $F : A \rightarrow B$

SEJA  $XS : \text{LIST } A$

SEJA  $YS : \text{LIST } B$

CALCULAMOS:

$$XS = X :: S \quad (\text{LIST.2})$$

CALCULAMOS:

APLICO  $F$  EM  $x$  PARA GANHAR  $F x$

CALCULAMOS:

$$\text{MAP } F YS = Y :: S \quad (\text{LIST.2})$$

CALCULAMOS

$$\text{MAP } F (XS ++ YS) =$$

$$\text{MAP } F (X :: S ++ Y :: S) = (\text{LIST.2})$$

$$\text{MAP } F x \text{ MAP } (S ++ S) \quad (\text{MAP.2})$$

IMEDIATO.

X

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

data Tree a b

Tip :  $b \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

Fork :  $a \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b} \rightarrow \text{Tree a b}$

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo  $\text{Tree } \alpha. \beta$   
RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\text{Tip: } B \rightarrow \text{Tree } \alpha \beta \quad \text{Fork: } A \rightarrow \text{Tree } A B \rightarrow \text{Tree } A B \rightarrow \text{Tree } A B}{\text{Tree: } \text{Free } \overset{\alpha}{\text{Nat}} \rightarrow \overset{\beta}{\text{Nat}} \rightarrow \text{Tree}} \text{IND Tree } \alpha \beta$$

X

(10) I2. Defina a função *height* que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função *tips* que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DEF HEIGHT: } & \text{Tree } \overset{\alpha \beta}{\rightarrow} \text{Nat } \times \\ \text{HEIGHT } & \times \text{Tree } 0 \_ = 0 \\ \text{HEIGHT TREE } & a \_ = 1 + \text{HEIGHT TREE } (A-L) \_ \\ & \text{type errors! } \quad ? \\ \text{DEF TIPS: } & \text{Tree } \overset{\alpha \beta}{\rightarrow} \text{Nat } \times \\ \text{TIPS } & \times \text{Tree } 0 = 0 \\ \text{TIPS TREE } & a = ? \quad \times \end{aligned}$$

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat where}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ ✓ $S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{length} : \text{list } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{len } [] = 0$ ✓ $\text{len } (m :: m_2) = S(\text{len } (m_2))$
$\text{data list where}$ $  Nil : \text{list } \alpha$ ✓ $  Cons : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{list } \alpha \rightarrow \text{list } \alpha$	$\text{Sum} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{Sum } [] = 0$ ✓ $\text{Sum } (m :: m_2)$ $= m + \text{Sum } m_2$
$(++) : \text{list } \alpha \rightarrow \text{list } \alpha \rightarrow \text{list } \alpha$ $xS ++ [] = xS$ $xS ++ yS = S(x(xS :: yS))$	$\text{map} :: (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow [\beta]$ $\text{map } _ [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x :: x_2) = f x :: (\text{map } f x_2)$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = (\text{Prod } d \cdot \text{Prod } m) + (\text{Prod } d \cdot \text{Prod } m)$  ✗
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$  ✓
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{Prod } xs \cdot \text{Prod } ys$  ✓
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{rev } ys ++ \text{rev } xs$  ✗
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{len } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{Sum } ns$  ✗

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* se Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f(x_2 \# y_2) = \text{map } f x_2 \# \text{map } f y_2$

$\text{defom } x_2, y_2 : \text{L} \alpha \checkmark$   
 indução no  $x_2 \checkmark$   
 caso  $[\ ]$   
 calc:  
 $\text{map } f([\ ] \# y_2) \text{ [hip(1)]}$   
 $= \text{map } f(y_2) \text{ [(#).1]} \checkmark$   
 $\text{map } f([\ ] \# \text{map } f y_2)$   
 $= [\ ] \# \text{map } f y_2 \text{ [map.(1)]}$   
 $= \text{map } f y_2 \text{ [(#).1]} \checkmark$

$\text{case}(x :: x_2)$   
 calc  
 $\text{map } f((x :: x_2) \# y_2)$   
 $= \text{map } f(x :: (x_2 \# y_2)) \text{ [?]}$   
 $\text{[map.(2)]}$   
 $= f x :: (\text{map } f x_2 \# \text{map } f y_2) \text{ [H1]} \checkmark$   
 $= (f x :: \text{map } f x_2) \# \text{map } f y_2 \text{ [(#).2]}$

*tá justificando o quê?!*  
 ~~$(f x :: \text{map } f y_2)$~~   
 ~~$\text{[H1]}$~~

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f(x :: x_2) \# \text{map } f y_2 = \text{map } f(x_2 \# y_2) \text{ [map.(2)]}$

(19) I

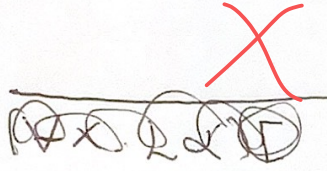
Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

- (9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.  
RESPOSTA.

  $\frac{\text{pr} [\ ] (\forall x : \text{Tree } [ \ ] (P\ x))}{\text{pr} [\ ] (\forall x : \text{Tree } [ \ ] (P\ x))}$  ?

- (10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.  
RESPOSTA.

`height`  
`[0] → Nat` -- tomamos inicial ?!  
`[S] : Nat → Nat` -- crescimento ?!

`tips`  
`[0] → Nat` -- inicio X  
`[S] : Nat → Nat` -- novas folhas

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ ✓ $s : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{Sum} : \mathbb{L} \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$ $\text{Sum } [] = 0$ ~ $\text{Sum } (x : xs) = x + \text{Sum } xs$
$\text{data List } \alpha$ $\text{Nil} : \text{List } \alpha$ ✓ $\text{cons} : \alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{L} \alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{L} \alpha$	$\text{Product} : \mathbb{L} \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$ ~ $\text{Product } [] = 1$ $\text{Product } (x : xs) = x \cdot \text{Product } xs$
$\text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{L} \alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{L} \beta$ $\text{map } \_ [] = []$ ✓ $\text{map } f (x : xs) = f x : \text{map } f xs$	$\text{Length} : \mathbb{L} \alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $\text{Length } [] = 0$ ~ $\text{Length } (x : xs) = 1 + \text{Length } xs$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}d \cdot (n + m) &= d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark \\ \text{map } f (xs ++ ys) &= \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{product } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{Product } xs ++ \text{Product } ys \quad \times \\ \text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (xs ++ ys) &= \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \quad \checkmark \\ \text{length } (\text{map } f xs) &= \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark \\ \text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) &= k + (\text{sum } ns) \quad \times\end{aligned}$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$

Seja  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

Sejam  $xs, ys: \text{List } \alpha$

Indução em  $xs$

Caso  $[\ ]$  ✓

Calculemos:

isso não é  
um cálculo

$$\text{map } f ([\ ] ++ ys) = \text{map } f [\ ] ++ \text{map } f ys$$

$$\text{map } f ([\ ] ++ ys) = [\ ] ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [\text{map}.1]$$

$$\text{map } f ys = \text{map } f ys \quad [(++) . 1]$$

Caso ~~indutivo~~:

↳ concluiu algo trivial  
que já sabíamos (refl).

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+k) ns) = k + (\text{sum } ns)$

Seja  $k: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

Seja  $ns: \text{List } \alpha$

Calculemos:

$$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+k) ns) =$$

$$\times \text{sum } (k: ns) \quad [(\text{map}).2]$$

$$k + (\text{sum } ns) \quad [(\text{sum}).2]$$

$$(++): \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$$

$$[\ ] ++ ys = ys$$

$$(x: xs) ++ ys = x : (xs ++ ys)$$

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\psi() \quad (\forall \alpha) [\exists k \Rightarrow \psi \alpha]}{(\forall \alpha) [\psi \alpha]}$$

(10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>1) Data nat : type 0 : Nat ✓ S : Nat → Nat</p> <p>2) map : (α → β) → [α] → [β] ✓ map _ [] = [] ✓ map f (x :: xs) = f x :: map f xs</p> <p>3) filter : (α → Bool) → [α] → [α] filter _ [] = [] filter f (x :: xs) = if fx then x :: filter f xs else filter f xs ✓</p> <p>4) length : [α] → Nat ✓ length [] = 0 ✓ length (x :: xs) = S (length xs) ✓</p>	<p>5) Sum : [α] → Int error "Sum [] = error: 'empty list'" "e daí!?" <del>Sum [] = 0</del> Sum (x :: xs) = x + Sum xs ✓</p> <p>6) Data List Para qualquer α : type List : ? data List α : [] : List α Cons : α → List α → List α ✓</p>
--	--

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$  ✓
- $\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = (\text{map } f xs) ++ (\text{map } f ys)$  ✓
- $\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys$  ✓
- $\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs$  ✓
- $\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$  ✓
- $\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{length } xs$  ✓
- $\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) = \text{Sum } ns + (k \cdot \text{length } ns)$  ✓

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length} (\text{map } f \text{ } xs) = \text{length } xs$

<p>Por indução.</p> <p><b>Base:</b></p> <p>Seja <math>f : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)</math></p> <p>Calculamos:</p> $\text{length} (\text{map } f [])$ $= \text{length } [] \quad [(\text{map}.1) f]$ <p>Imediato ■</p> <p><b>Passo indutivo:</b></p> <p>Seja <math>ks : L \alpha</math> t.g. HI: <math>(\forall f) [\text{length } \text{map } f ks = \text{length } ks]</math></p> <p>Seja <math>k : \alpha</math></p> <p>Seja <math>f : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)</math></p>	<p>Calculamos:</p> $\text{length} (\text{map } f (k :: ks))$ $= \text{length} (f k :: \text{map } f ks) \quad [(\text{map}.2)]$ $= 1 + \text{length} (\text{map } f ks) \quad [\text{length}.2]$ $= 1 + \text{length } ks \quad [HI]$ $= \text{length } (k :: ks) \quad [\text{length}.2 k]$ <p>Imediato ■</p>
---	--

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{length} (xs ++ ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$

<p>Por indução.</p> <p><b>Base:</b></p> <p>Seja <math>ys : L \alpha</math></p> <p>Seja <math>f : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)</math></p> <p>Calculamos:</p> $\text{map } f ([] ++ ys)$ $= \text{map } f ys \quad [(\text{++}.1)]$ $= [] ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(\text{++}.1)]$ $= \text{map } f [] ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(\text{map}.1)]$ <p>Imediato ■</p> <p><b>Passo indutivo:</b></p> <p>Seja <math>ks : L \alpha</math> t.g. HI: <math>(\forall f) [\text{map } f (ks ++ ys) = (\text{map } f ks) ++ (\text{map } f ys)]</math></p> <p>Calculamos</p> $\text{map } f ((k :: ks) ++ ys)$	$= \text{map } f (k :: (ks ++ ys)) \quad [(\text{++}.2)]$ $= f k :: \text{map } f (ks ++ ys) \quad [(\text{map}.2)]$ $= f k :: ((\text{map } f ks) ++ (\text{map } f ys)) \quad [HI]$ $= (f k :: \text{map } f ks) ++ (\text{map } f ys) \quad [(\text{++}.2)]$ $= \text{map } f (k :: ks) ++ \text{map } f ys \quad [(\text{map}.1)]$ <p>Imediato ■</p>
---	--

$(++) : [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a]$   
 $[] ++ xs = xs$   
 $(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)$

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: *Nat*, *List*, *map*, *filter*, *length*, *reverse*, *(++)*, *sum*, *product*.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

Dados ??

$0: \text{Nat}$

$S: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = f \text{ xs ++ } f \text{ ys} \quad \times$$

$$\text{product (xs ++ ys)} = \text{product } xs \cdot \text{product } ys \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = \text{reverse } ys ++ \text{reverse } xs \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} = \text{length } xs \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} = k + (\text{sum } ns) \quad \times$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++), sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>data Nat <math>\circledR</math> <math>\times</math></p> <p>0: Nat</p> <p><del>5 x: Nat</del></p>	<p>(++): list <math>\alpha</math> <math>\rightarrow</math> list <math>\alpha</math> <math>\rightarrow</math> list <math>\alpha</math></p> <p>[ ] ++ ys = ys <math>\checkmark</math></p> <p><del>(x :: xs) ++ ys = x :: (xs ++ ys)</del></p>
<p>data list <math>\alpha</math></p> <p>[ ]: list <math>\alpha</math> <math>\checkmark</math></p> <p>(::): <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> list <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> list <math>\alpha</math></p>	<p>reverse: list <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> list <math>\alpha</math></p> <p>reverse [ ] = [ ]</p> <p>reverse [1,2,3] = [3,2,1]</p>
<p><del>data</del> length: list <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> Nat</p> <p>length [ ] = 0</p> <p>length (x :: xs) = 1 + length (xs) <math>\checkmark</math></p>	<p><del>map: list <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> list <math>\beta \rightarrow</math> list <math>\beta</math></del></p> <p><del>map [ ] = [ ]</del></p> <p>map: <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> list <math>\alpha \rightarrow</math> Nat</p> <p>map 1 [2,2,3] = 0 <math>\times</math></p>

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = (d \cdot n) + (d \cdot m) \checkmark$$

$$\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} =$$

$$\text{product (xs ++ ys)} =$$

$$\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = (\text{reverse ys}) ++ (\text{reverse xs}) \checkmark$$

$$\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = (\text{length xs}) + (\text{length ys}) \checkmark$$

$$\text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} = 1 \times$$

$$\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} =$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de *interessante* sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

<p>Data Nat where 0 : Nat ✓ S :: Nat → Nat ✓</p> <p><del>list</del></p>	<p>map :: (List α → List α) → ✓</p> <hr/> <p>sum :: (Nat → Nat) → Nat sum x 0 = x ✓ sum 0 y = y ✓ <del>sum S(x) =</del> X sum Sx y = x sum(x S y)</p>
<p>Data list where [] → List X</p>	<p>reverse :: List α → List α [] = erro "lista vazia" e daí?</p> <hr/> <p>map (x:xs) = map(reverse(xs)) : reverse(x) X</p>
<p>length :: List α → Nat len [] = 0 len (x:xs) = len(x) + (len xs) X</p>	

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

- $d \cdot (n + m) = dn + dm$  ✓
- $\text{map } f \text{ (xs ++ ys)} = \text{map } f \text{ xs ++ map } f \text{ ys}$  ✓
- $\text{product (xs ++ ys)} = \text{Product xs} \cdot \text{Product ys}$  ✓
- $\text{reverse (xs ++ ys)} = \text{reverse ys ++ reverse xs}$  ✓
- $\text{length (xs ++ ys)} = \text{length xs} + \text{length ys}$  ✓
- $\text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} = \text{length (map } f \text{ xs)} + \text{length (map } f \text{ ys)}$  X
- $\text{sum (map (+ k) ns)} =$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thanos acha tal algo interessante.

(19) I

Para qualquer  $\alpha : \text{Type}$ , definimos o tipo

`data Tree a b`

`Tip : b → Tree a b`

`Fork : a → Tree a b → Tree a b → Tree a b`

(9) I1. Escreva como regra de inferência o princípio da indução para o tipo `Tree a`.

RESPOSTA.

$$\frac{\frac{b}{\text{Tip } b} \quad \frac{\frac{a}{\text{Tree } a} \quad \frac{b}{\text{Tree } b}}{\text{Tree } a b}}{\text{Tip : } b \rightarrow \text{Tree } a b} \quad \times \quad \frac{a \quad \frac{a}{\text{Tree } a} \quad \frac{b}{\text{Tree } b} \quad \frac{a b}{\text{Tree } a b} \quad \frac{a b}{\text{Tree } a b}}{\text{Fork : } a \rightarrow \text{Tree } a b \rightarrow \text{Tree } a b}$$

(10) I2. Defina a função `height` que calcula a altura de uma árvore e a função `tips` que conta quantas folhas tem numa árvore.

RESPOSTA.

$$\text{height} :: \text{floop} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$

??

Só isso mesmo.

(24) A

Defina 6 dos: Nat, List, map, filter, length, reverse, (++) , sum, product.  
DEFINIÇÕES.

$\text{data Nat where}$ $0 : \text{Nat}$ $S : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$	$\text{data List } \alpha \text{ where}$ $Nil : \text{List } \alpha$ $Cons : \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$	$\text{map} : (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \beta$ $\text{map } [] = []$ $\text{map } f (x :: xs) = f x :: \text{map } f xs$
$\text{filter} : (\alpha \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{filter } [] = []$ $\text{filter } p (x :: xs)$ $\quad   px = x :: \text{filter } p xs$ $\quad   \text{otherwise} = \text{filter } p xs$	$\text{length} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{Nat}$ $\text{len } [] = 0$ $\text{len } (x :: xs) = S(\text{len } xs)$	
$\text{reverse} : \text{List } \alpha \rightarrow \text{List } \alpha$ $\text{rev } [] = []$ $\text{rev } (x :: xs) = \text{rev } xs :: [x]$		<p style="color: red;">X type error!</p>

(21) G

Complete até 8 das equações seguintes com algo interessante:<sup>4</sup>

$$d \cdot (n + m) = d \cdot n + d \cdot m$$

$$\text{map } f (xs ++ ys) = \text{map } f xs ++ \text{map } f ys$$

$$\text{product } (xs ++ ys) = \text{prod } xs \cdot \text{prod } ys$$

$$\text{reverse } (xs ++ ys) = \text{rev } ys ++ \text{rev } xs$$

$$\text{length } (xs ++ ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys$$

$$\text{length } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{len } xs$$

$$\text{sum } (\text{map } (+ k) ns) =$$

<sup>4</sup>DEFINIÇÃO. Chamamos algo de interessante sse Thãos acha tal algo interessante.

(36) P

Escolha até duas das equações de G para demonstrar. As duas equações escolhidas precisam começar com palavras diferentes.

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{map } f (xs \# ys) = \text{map } f xs \# \text{map } f ys$ .

Seja  $f: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ . ✓  
Sejam  $xs, ys: \text{Lista}$ . ✓  
Por indução em  $xs$ .  
Caso  $xs = []$ :  
Calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f ([] \# ys)$   
 $= \text{map } f ys$  [(#).1] ✓  
 $\text{map } f [] \# \text{map } f ys$   
 $= [] \# \text{map } f ys$  [(map).1]  
 $= \text{map } f ys$  ✓ [(#).1]

$(\#): L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha \rightarrow L\alpha$   
 $[] \# ys = ys$   
 $(x::xs) \# ys = x::(xs \# ys)$

Caso  $xs = (x::xs')$ :  
Suponha  $\text{map } f (xs' \# ys) = \text{map } f xs' \# \text{map } f ys$   
Calculamos:  
 $\text{map } f ((x::xs') \# ys)$   
 $= \text{map } f (x::(xs' \# ys))$  [(#).2] ✓  
 $= f x :: \text{map } f (xs' \# ys)$  [(map).2] ✓  
 $= f x :: (\text{map } f xs' \# \text{map } f ys)$  [H.l.] ✓  
 $\text{map } f (x::xs') \# \text{map } f ys$   
 $= (f x :: \text{map } f xs') \# \text{map } f ys$  [(map).2] ✗

sss.!

DEMONSTRAÇÃO DE  $\text{len } (xs \# ys) = \text{len } xs + \text{len } ys$

Sejam  $xs, ys: \text{Lista}$ .  
Por indução em  $xs$ . ✓  
Caso  $xs = []$ :  
Calculamos:  
 $\text{len } ([] \# ys)$   
 $= \text{len } ys$  [(#).1] ✓  
 $\text{len } [] + \text{len } ys$   
 $= 0 + \text{len } ys$  [(len).1]  
 $= \text{len } ys + 0$  [(+)-com] ✓  
 $= \text{len } ys$  [(+).1] ✓

Caso  $xs = (x::xs')$ :  
Suponha  $\text{len } (xs' \# ys) = \text{len } xs' + \text{len } ys$ .  
Calculamos:  
 $\text{len } ((x::xs') \# ys)$   
 $= \text{len } (x::(xs' \# ys))$  [(#).2] ✓  
 $= S(\text{len } (xs' \# ys))$  [(len).2] ✓  
 $= S(\text{len } xs' + \text{len } ys)$  [H.l.] ✓  
 $\text{len } (x::xs') + \text{len } ys$   
 $= S(\text{len } xs') + \text{len } ys$  [(len).2] ✓  
 $= \text{len } ys + S(\text{len } xs')$  [(+)-com] ✓  
 $= S(\text{len } ys + \text{len } xs')$  [(+).2] ✓  
 $= S(\text{len } xs' + \text{len } ys)$  [(+)-com] ✓