

Open book and notes.

Max points = 50

Time = 50 min

Do all questions.

1. (Finite State Machine)

(a) I reproduce Figure 1.

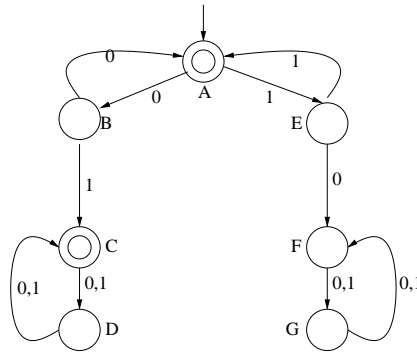


Figure 1: Finite State Machine to compare binary strings

I list the predicates for each state.

- A: $f = s$
- B: $f = s0$
- C: $f < s$
- D: $pre.f < s$
- E: $f = s1$
- F: $f > s$
- G: $pre.f > s$

The propositions to be proven are:

- $f = \epsilon, s = \epsilon \Rightarrow f = s$, for the initial state
- (A,B): $f = s \Rightarrow f0 = s0$
- (B,A): $f = s0 \Rightarrow f = s0$
- (B,C): $f = s0 \Rightarrow f < s1$
- (C,D): $(f < s) \Rightarrow (pre.(f0) < s)$ and $(f < s) \Rightarrow (pre.(f1) < s)$
- (D,C): $(pre.f < s) \Rightarrow (f < s0)$ and $(pre.f < s) \Rightarrow (f < s1)$
- (A,E): $f = s \Rightarrow f1 = s1$
- (E,A): $f = s1 \Rightarrow f = s1$
- (E,F): $f = s1 \Rightarrow f > s0$
- (F,G): $(f > s) \Rightarrow (pre.(f0) > s)$ and $(f > s) \Rightarrow (pre.(f1) > s)$
- (G,F): $(pre.f > s) \Rightarrow (f > s0)$ and $(pre.f > s) \Rightarrow (f > s1)$

(b) Make A a rejecting state and F an accepting state.

2. (Haskell)

- (a) $\text{unqs } [] = []$
 $\text{unqs } [x] = [x]$
 $\text{unqs } (x:y:xs)$
 $\quad | x==y = \text{unqs } (y:xs)$
 $\quad | x/=y = x: (\text{unqs } (y:xs))$
- (b) $\text{ps } [x] = [[x]]$
 $\text{ps } (x:xs) = [x]: (\text{map } (x:) (\text{ps } xs))$
- (c) $[a] \rightarrow [[a]]$
- (d) We are given

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rev } [] &= [] \\ \text{rev } (x: xs) &= (\text{rev } xs) ++ [x] \end{aligned}$$

To show $\text{map } f (\text{rev } xs) = \text{rev } (\text{map } f xs)$, we use induction on the length of xs .

- Base case, $xs = []$:

We have to show: $\text{map } f (\text{rev } []) = \text{rev } (\text{map } f [])$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{map } f (\text{rev } []) \\ = &\{ \text{rev } [] = [] \} \\ &\text{map } f [] \\ = &\{ \text{definition of map} \} \\ &[] \\ &\text{rev } (\text{map } f []) \\ = &\{ \text{definition of map} \} \\ &\text{rev } [] \\ = &\{ \text{rev } [] = [] \} \\ &[] \end{aligned}$$

- Inductive case, $\text{map } f (\text{rev } (x:xs)) = \text{rev } (\text{map } f (x:xs))$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{map } f (\text{rev } (x:xs)) \\ = &\{ \text{rev } (x: xs) = (\text{rev } xs) ++ [x] \} \\ &\text{map } f ((\text{rev } xs) ++ [x]) \\ = &\{ \text{property of map} \} \\ &(\text{map } f (\text{rev } xs)) ++ [f x] \\ = &\{ \text{induction} \} \\ &(\text{rev } (\text{map } f xs)) ++ [f x] \\ = &\{ \text{definition of rev} \} \\ &\text{rev } ([f x]: (\text{map } f xs)) \\ = &\{ \text{property of map} \} \\ &\text{rev } (\text{map } f (x:xs)) \end{aligned}$$