

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA
Peperiksaan Semester Tambahan
Sidang 1987/88

CST202 - Kejuruteraan Sofwer

Tarikh: 23 Jun 1988

Masa: 9.00 pagi - 12.00 tgh.
(3 jam)

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 6 muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab SEMUA soalan.

Semua soalan mesti dijawab dengan menggunakan Bahasa Malaysia.

1. (a) (i) Berdasarkan persamaan:

$$x.y = (x-1).y + y$$

bagi x suatu nombor tabii, berikan suatu takrif langsung bagi fungsi HDRB yang mengirakan hasil darab suatu nombor tabii dan suatu nombor nyata. Takrif ini hanya boleh menggunakan hasil tolak (-) dan hasil tambah (+) (dan IF-THEN jika perlu).

(8 markah)

- (ii) Katakan suatu takrif langsung fungsi hasil darab dua nombor nyata sudah diberikan:

$$\text{HDRB} : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{HDRB} \triangleq \dots$$

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Gunakan fungsi ini untuk membentuk suatu takrif tersirat bagi fungsi punca kuasa dua PKD yang mengirakan punca kuasa dua sesuatu nombor nyata. Fungsi ini mestilah memastikan bahawa hujahnya akan menyebabkan hasil fungsi merupakan nombor nyata.

(13 markah)

(b) Diberikan persamaan kuadratik:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0,$$

sekiranya $a \neq 0$, diketahui bahawa rumus:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

dapat mengirakan penyelesaian bagi persamaan tersebut.

(i) Berikan suatu takrif tersirat bagi fungsi PENY yang mengirakan semua penyelesaian nombor nyata x bagi persamaan di atas apabila diberikan nombor-nombor nyata a , b dan c sebagai hujah-hujah, tak kira sama ada $a = 0$ atau tidak. Fungsi ini memastikan bahawa nilai-nilai a, b, c akan menyebabkan x merupakan nombor nyata dan ia menggunakan fungsi HDRB dan hasil tambah (+) sahaja.

(Amaran: penggunaan rumus yang diberikan di atas tidak menghasilkan suatu takrif tersirat, tetapi suatu takrif langsung).

(13 markah)

(ii) Katakan suatu fungsi BAHAGI sudah ditakrifkan

$$\text{BAHAGI: } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{BAHAGI } (x, y) \triangleq \dots \quad (\text{di sini } x \div y)$$

.../3

Berdasarkan rumus yang diberikan di atas, berikan suatu takrif langsung yang melaksanakan PENY yang diterangkan tadi dengan menggunakan hanya fungsi-fungsi dan pengoperasi-pengoperasi yang telah disebutkan di dalam soalan ini, dan juga pernyataan IF-THEN jika perlu.

(13 markah)

(iii) Berikan suatu takrif tersirat bagi suatu fungsi MAXPENY yang mengirakan nilai maksimum daripada semua penyelesaian persamaan kuadratik

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

apabila nombor-nombor nyata a,b,c diberikan, MAXPENY mestilah memastikan bahawa hujah-hujahnya akan menyebabkan hasilnya merupakan nombor nyata. Gunakan fungsi-fungsi yang telah ditakrifkan dan juga takrifkan fungsi-fungsi tambahan sekiranya diperlukan.

(13 markah)

(c) Dengan menggunakan petua-petua pentakbiran

$$\vee - I, \vee - E, \wedge - I, \wedge - E, \iff - I, \iff - E \text{ dan deM}$$

yang diberikan di dalam appendiks, buktikan secara formal

$$\wedge \iff - \text{dist} \frac{E1 \wedge (E2 \iff E3)}{(E1 \wedge E2) \iff (E1 \wedge E3)}$$

Adakah akasnya benar? Mengapa?

$$(\text{akasnya: } \frac{(E1 \wedge E2) \iff (E1 \wedge E3)}{E1 \wedge (E2 \iff E3)})$$

(40 markah)

2. (a) Buktikan bahawa takrif tersirat fungsi berikut

$$\text{KARUT } (p : \mathbb{N}, q : \mathbb{N}, r : \mathbb{N}) S : \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{pra } p = 2$$

$$\text{post } s = 2 * (q + 2 * r)$$

.../4

dipenuhi oleh takrif langsung berikut

$$\text{KARUT} : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{KARUT} (p,q,r) \triangleq p * (q + p * r)$$

(40 markah)

(b) Buktikan bahawa takrif tersirat fungsi berikut

$$F\Sigma (n : \mathbb{N}) s : \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{post } s = (n/2) * (n+1)$$

dipenuhi oleh takrif langsung berikut

$$F\Sigma(n) \triangleq \text{if } n = 0 \text{ THEN } 0 \text{ else } F\Sigma(n-1) + n$$

(40 markah)

(c) Dengan menggunakan fungsi-fungsi yang diberikan di atas berikan suatu takrif langsung bagi suatu fungsi yang mengirakan nilai berikut:

$$4 \sum_{i=1}^{i=m} i + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{j=n} j$$

untuk m,n nombor tabii sebagai hujah-hujahnya.

(20 markah)

3. (a) Berikan spesifikasi suatu operasi yang bersifat berikut:

- . hujahnya suatu nombor tabii x;
- . hasilnya (atau outputnya) suatu nombor tabii r;
- . ia boleh membaca dua pembolehubah luar nombor tabii p dan q;
- . ia boleh membaca dan menulis suatu pembolehubah nombor tabii t;

.../5

- ia mengirakan nilai minimum daripada semua nilai yang diterima olehnya dan seterusnya menggantikan nilai t dengan nilai ini dan juga memberikan nilai ini sebagai outputnya.

(Anggapkan fungsi berikut sudah ditakrifkan:

$MIN (w : \text{set } IN) z : IN$

pra $w \neq \{ \}$

post $z \in w \wedge \forall i \in w \cdot i \geq z$)

(15 markah)

- (ii) Katakan suatu program P menggunakan operasi di atas secara rekursif. Input kepada P ialah suatu nombor tabii dan nombor ini digunakan sebagai input kepada operasi tersebut. Seterusnya, output operasi digunakan sebagai input kepada operasi yang sama (iaitu panggilan rekursif), dan begitulah caranya program ini bertindak seterusnya.

Bincangkan perjalanan program ini.

(15 markah)

- (b) Katakan M ialah suatu senarai (set) PERKATAAN, dan terdapat sebuah kamus yang terdiri daripada suatu set PERKATAAN juga.

Berikan spesifikasi operasi-operasi yang melaksanakan tugas-tugas berikut:

- (i) menyemak sama ada sesuatu PERKATAAN w di dalam M ada di dalam kamus tersebut;
- (ii) menambah sesuatu PERKATAAN w daripada M ke dalam kamus;
- (iii) diberikan suatu PERKATAAN daripada M , singkirkan perkataan yang sama daripada kamus;
- (iv) diberikan dua PERKATAAN w, w' daripada M , ubahsuaikan perkataan w kepada w' di dalam kamus.

(25 markah)

.../6

- (c) Bincangkan secara ringkas paradigma kitar hidup klasik (iaitu model air terjun) dan paradigma kitar hidup secara prototaip. Di dalam perbincangan anda, berikan gambarajah-gambarajah untuk menjelaskan model-model tersebut dan persoalkan baik-buruknya.

(45 markah)

...ooOoo...

Appendix E

Glossary of Symbols

Numbers

$\mathbf{N}_1 = \{1, 2, \dots\}$

$\mathbf{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

0, succ

as generators

$\mathbf{Z} = \{\dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots\}$

\mathbf{R} = real numbers

normal arithmetic operators (e.g. +, -, <)

mod

modulus

Functions

$f: D_1 \times D_2 \rightarrow R$

signature

$f(d)$

application

$\lambda x \in T. t$

abstraction

if ... then ... else ...

conditional

let $x = \dots$ in ...

local definition

Logic

$\mathbf{B} = \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$

E_i are logical expressions, Γ is a list of logical expressions

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| $\neg E$ | negation ¹ |
| $E_1 \wedge E_2$ | conjunction |
| $E_1 \vee E_2$ | disjunction |
| $E_1 \Rightarrow E_2$ | implication |
| $E_1 \Leftrightarrow E_2$ | equivalence |
| $\forall x \in T \cdot E$ | universal quantifier ² |
| $\exists x \in T \cdot E$ | existential quantifier |
| $\exists! x \in T \cdot E$ | unique existence |
| $\Gamma \vdash E$ | sequent E can be proved from Γ (hypothesis \vdash conclusion) |
| $\Gamma \models E$ | sequent (E is true in all worlds where Γ all true) |
| $\frac{\Gamma}{E}$ | inference rule |
| $\frac{E_1}{E_2}$ | bidirectional inference rule |

Sets

S, T are sets, t_i are terms

set of T

$\{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\}$

$\{\}$

\oplus

$\{x \in T \mid E\}$

$\{i, \dots, j\}$

$t \in S$

$t \notin S$

$S \subseteq T$

$S \subset T$

all finite subsets of T

set enumeration

empty set

generator

set comprehension

subset of integers

set membership

$\neg(t \in S)$

set containments (subset of)

strict set containment

¹The five propositional operators are given in decreasing order of priority

²With all of the quantifiers, the scope extends as far as possible to the right; no parentheses are required but they can be used for extra grouping.

APPENDIX E. GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| $S \cap T$ | set intersection ³ |
| $S \cup T$ | set union |
| $S - T$ | set difference |
| $S \diamond T$ | symmetric set difference |
| $\bigcup S$ | distributed union |
| card S | cardinality of a set |

Maps

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| M is a map | |
| map D to R | finite maps |
| dom M | domain |
| rng M | range |
| $\{d_1 \mapsto r_1, d_2 \mapsto r_2, \dots, d_n \mapsto r_n\}$ | map enumeration |
| $\{\}$ | empty map |
| \emptyset | generator |
| $\{d \mapsto f(d) \mid E\}$ | map comprehension |
| $m(d)$ | application |
| $S \triangleleft M$ | domain restriction |
| $S \triangleleft\!\!\!\!\! \triangleleft M$ | domain deletion |
| $M_1 \dagger M_2$ | overwriting |

Sequences

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| s, t are sequences | |
| seq of T | finite sequences |
| len s | length |
| $[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n]$ | sequence enumeration |
| $[\]$ | empty sequence |
| cons | generator |
| $s \cdot t$ | concatenation |
| hd s | head |
| tl s | tail |
| $s(i, \dots, j)$ | sub-sequence |

³Intersection is higher priority than union.

Composite Objects

o is a composite object

compose N of ... end
where $inv-N() \wedge \dots$

::

nil

$mk-N()$

$s_1(o)$

$\mu(o, s_1 \mapsto t)$

invariant

compose

omitted object

generator

selector

modify a component

Function Specification

$f(d:D) r: R$

pre ... d ...

post ... d ... r ...

Operation Specification

$OP(p: Tp) r: Tr$

ext rd $e_1: T_1$, wr $e_2: T_2$

pre ... p ... e_1 ... e_2 ...

post ... p ... e_1 ... e_2 ... f ... e_2 ...

Appendix A

Rules of Logic

Conventions

1. E, E_1, \dots denote logical expressions.
2. x, y, \dots denote variables over proper elements in a universe.
3. c, c_1, \dots denote constants over proper elements in a universe.
4. s, s_1, \dots denote terms which may contain partial functions.
5. $E(x)$ denotes a formula in which x occurs free.
6. $E(s/x)$ denotes a formula obtained by substituting all free occurrences of x by s in E . If a clash between free and bound variables would occur, suitable renaming is performed before the substitution.
7. $E[s_2/s_1]$ denotes a formula obtained by substituting some occurrences of s_1 by s_2 . If a clash between free and bound variables would occur, then suitable renaming is performed before the substitution.
8. X is a non-empty set.
9. An "arbitrary" variable is one about which no results have been established.

General Properties

inf
$$\frac{E_1 \vdash E_2; E_1}{E_2}$$

var-1
$$\frac{}{x^1 \in X}$$

commutativity ($\vee / \wedge / \leftrightarrow$ -comm)

$$\frac{E_1 \vee E_2}{E_2 \vee E_1}$$

$$\frac{E_1 \wedge E_2}{E_2 \wedge E_1}$$

$$\frac{E_1 \leftrightarrow E_2}{E_2 \leftrightarrow E_1}$$

associativity ($\vee / \wedge / \leftrightarrow$ -ass)

$$\frac{(E_1 \vee E_2) \vee E_3}{E_1 \vee (E_2 \vee E_3)}$$

$$\frac{(E_1 \wedge E_2) \wedge E_3}{E_1 \wedge (E_2 \wedge E_3)}$$

$$\frac{(E_1 \leftrightarrow E_2) \leftrightarrow E_3}{E_1 \leftrightarrow (E_2 \leftrightarrow E_3)}$$

transitivity ($\Rightarrow / \leftrightarrow$ -trans)

$$\frac{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2; E_2 \Rightarrow E_3}{E_1 \Rightarrow E_3}$$

$$\frac{E_1 \leftrightarrow E_2; E_2 \leftrightarrow E_3}{E_1 \leftrightarrow E_3}$$

substitution

=t-subs
$$\frac{s_1 = s_2; E}{E[s_2/s_1]}$$

=v-subs
$$\frac{s \in X; x \in X \vdash E(x)}{E(s/x)}$$

=-comm
$$\frac{s_1 = s_2}{s_2 = s_1}$$

=-trans
$$\frac{s_1 = s_2; s_2 = s_3}{s_1 = s_3}$$

$f: D \rightarrow R$

$f(d) \triangleq c$

$e_0 = c(d_0/d)$

$\forall a$ is arbitrary

APPENDIX A. RULES OF LOGIC

$$\Delta\text{-subs} \quad \frac{d_0 \in D; E(e_0)}{E[f(d_0)/e_0]}$$

$$\Delta\text{-inst} \quad \frac{d_0 \in D; E(f(d_0))}{E[e_0/f(d_0)]}$$

$$f(d) \quad \Delta \quad \text{if } c \text{ then } ct \text{ else } cf$$

$$\text{if-subs} \quad \frac{d_0 \in D; e_0; E(ct_0)}{E[f(d_0)/ct_0]}$$

$$\frac{d_0 \in D; \neg e_0; E(cf_0)}{E[f(d_0)/cf_0]}$$

Definitions of Connectives

$$\text{f-defn} \quad \frac{\neg \text{true}}{\text{false}}$$

$$\Lambda\text{-defn} \quad \frac{\neg(\neg E_1 \vee \neg E_2)}{E_1 \wedge E_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow\text{-defn} \quad \frac{\neg E_1 \vee E_2}{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow\text{-defn} \quad \frac{(E_1 \Rightarrow E_2) \wedge (E_2 \Rightarrow E_1)}{E_1 \Leftrightarrow E_2}$$

$$\forall\text{-defn} \quad \frac{\neg \exists x \in X \cdot \neg E(x)}{\forall x \in X \cdot E(x)}$$

Relationships between Operators

$$\text{deM} \quad \frac{\neg(E_1 \vee E_2)}{\neg E_1 \wedge \neg E_2} \quad \frac{\neg(E_1 \wedge E_2)}{\neg E_1 \vee \neg E_2}$$

$$\frac{\neg \exists x \in X \cdot E(x)}{\forall x \in X \cdot \neg E(x)} \quad \frac{\neg \forall x \in X \cdot E(x)}{\exists x \in X \cdot \neg E(x)}$$

$$\text{dist} \quad \frac{E_1 \vee E_2 \wedge E_3}{(E_1 \vee E_2) \wedge (E_1 \vee E_3)} \quad \frac{E_1 \wedge (E_2 \vee E_3)}{E_1 \wedge E_2 \vee E_1 \wedge E_3}$$

$$\exists\vee\text{-dist} \quad \frac{\exists x \in X \cdot E_1(x) \vee E_2(x)}{(\exists x \in X \cdot E_1(x)) \vee (\exists x \in X \cdot E_2(x))}$$

$$\exists\wedge\text{-dist} \quad \frac{\exists x \in X \cdot E_1(x) \wedge E_2(x)}{(\exists x \in X \cdot E_1(x)) \wedge (\exists x \in X \cdot E_2(x))}$$

$$\forall\vee\text{-dist} \quad \frac{(\forall x \in X \cdot E_1(x)) \vee (\forall x \in X \cdot E_2(x))}{\forall x \in X \cdot E_1(x) \vee E_2(x)}$$

$$\forall\wedge\text{-dist} \quad \frac{(\forall x \in X \cdot E_1(x)) \wedge (\forall x \in X \cdot E_2(x))}{\forall x \in X \cdot E_1(x) \wedge E_2(x)}$$

Substitution

$$\wedge\text{-subs} \quad \frac{E_1 \wedge \dots \wedge E_i \wedge \dots \wedge E_n; E_i \vdash E}{E_1 \wedge \dots \wedge E \wedge \dots \wedge E_n}$$

$$\vee\text{-subs} \quad \frac{E_1 \vee \dots \vee E_i \vee \dots \vee E_n; E_i \vdash E}{E_1 \vee \dots \vee E \vee \dots \vee E_n}$$

$$\exists\text{-subs} \quad \frac{\exists x \in X \cdot E_1(x); E_1(x) \vdash E(x)}{\exists x \in X \cdot E(x)}$$

$$\text{contr} \quad \frac{E_1; \neg E_1}{E_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow\text{-contrp} \quad \frac{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2}{\neg E_2 \Rightarrow \neg E_1}$$

APPENDIX A. RULES OF LOGIC

INTRODUCTION(*op-I*) ELIMINATION(*op-E*)

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| $\neg\neg$ | $\frac{E}{\neg\neg E}$ | $\frac{\neg\neg E}{E}$ |
| \vee | $\frac{E_i}{E_1 \vee E_2 \vee \dots \vee E_n}$ | $\frac{E_1 \vee \dots \vee E_n; E_1 \vdash E; \dots; E_n \vdash E}{E}$ |
| \wedge | $\frac{E_1; E_2; \dots; E_n}{E_1 \wedge E_2 \wedge \dots \wedge E_n}$ | $\frac{E_1 \wedge E_2 \wedge \dots \wedge E_n}{E_i}$ |
| $\neg\vee$ | $\frac{\neg E_1; \neg E_2; \dots; \neg E_n}{\neg(E_1 \vee E_2 \vee \dots \vee E_n)}$ | $\frac{\neg(E_1 \vee E_2 \vee \dots \vee E_n)}{\neg E_i}$ |
| $\neg\wedge$ | $\frac{\neg E_i}{\neg(E_1 \wedge \dots \wedge E_n)}$ | $\frac{\neg(E_1 \wedge \dots \wedge E_n); \neg E_1 \vdash E; \dots; \neg E_n \vdash E}{E}$ |
| \Rightarrow | $\frac{E_1 \vdash E_2; E_1 \in B}{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2}$ | |
| vac \Rightarrow | $\frac{E_2}{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2}$ | $\frac{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2; \neg E_2}{\neg E_1}$ |
| | $\frac{\neg E_1}{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2}$ | $\frac{E_1 \Rightarrow E_2; E_1}{E_2}$ |
| \Leftrightarrow | $\frac{E_1 \wedge E_2}{E_1 \Leftrightarrow E_2}$ | $\frac{E_1 \Leftrightarrow E_2}{E_1 \wedge E_2 \vee \neg E_1 \wedge \neg E_2}$ |
| | $\frac{\neg E_1 \wedge \neg E_2}{E_1 \Leftrightarrow E_2}$ | |
| $\neg \Leftrightarrow$ | $\frac{E_1 \wedge \neg E_2}{\neg(E_1 \Leftrightarrow E_2)}$ | $\frac{\neg(E_1 \Leftrightarrow E_2)}{E_1 \wedge \neg E_2 \vee \neg E_1 \wedge E_2}$ |

$$\frac{\neg E_1 \wedge E_2}{\neg(E_1 \leftrightarrow E_2)}$$

$$\exists \quad \frac{s \in X; E(s/x)}{\exists x \in X \cdot E(x)} \quad \frac{\exists x \in X \cdot E(x); y^2 \in X, E(y/x) \vdash E_1}{E_1}$$

$$\forall \quad \frac{x^3 \in X \vdash E(x)}{\forall x \in X \cdot E(x)} \quad \frac{\forall x \in X \cdot E(x); s \in X}{E(s/x)}$$

$$\neg\exists \quad \frac{x \in X \vdash \neg E(x)}{\neg\exists x \in X \cdot E(x)} \quad \frac{\neg\exists x \in X \cdot E(x); s \in X}{\neg E(s/x)}$$

$$\neg\forall \quad \frac{s \in X; \neg E(s/x)}{\neg\forall x \in X \cdot E(x)} \quad \frac{\neg\forall x \in X \cdot E(x); y^4 \in X, \neg E(y/x) \vdash E}{E}$$

Miscellaneous

$$\exists\text{split} \quad \frac{\exists x \in X \cdot E(x, x)}{\exists x, y \in X \cdot E(x, y)}$$

$$\forall\text{ix} \quad \frac{\forall x, y \in X \cdot E(x, y)}{\forall x \in X \cdot E(x, x)}$$

$$\forall \rightarrow \exists \quad \frac{\forall x \in X^5 \cdot E(x)}{\exists x \in X \cdot E(x)}$$

$$\frac{\exists x \in X \cdot \forall y \in Y \cdot E(x, y)}{\forall y \in Y \cdot \exists x \in X \cdot E(x, y)}$$

²y is arbitrary and not free in E_1

³x is arbitrary

⁴y is arbitrary and not free in E

⁵X is non-empty

APPENDIX A. RULES OF LOGIC

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| | $\frac{\forall x \in X \cdot E_1(x) \Leftrightarrow E_2(x)}{(\forall x \in X \cdot E_1(x)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x \in X \cdot E_2(x))}$ | |
| ==-contr | $\frac{\neg(s = s)}{E}$ | |
| ==-term | $\frac{s \in X}{s = s}$ | |
| ==-comp | $\frac{s_1, s_2 \in X}{(s_1 = s_2) \vee \neg(s_1 = s_2)}$ | |
| Δ -I | $\frac{E}{\Delta E}$ | $\frac{\neg E}{\Delta E}$ |
| Δ -E | $\frac{\Delta E; E \vdash E_1; \neg E \vdash E_1}{E_1}$ | |
| $\neg\Delta$ -I | $\frac{\Delta E \vdash E_1; \Delta E \vdash \neg E_1}{\neg\Delta E}$ | |
| $\neg\Delta$ -E | $\frac{\neg\Delta E \vdash E_1; \neg\Delta E \vdash \neg E_1}{\Delta E}$ | |
| ===-refl | $\frac{}{s === s}$ | |
| ===-subs | $\frac{s_1 === s_2; E}{E[s_2/s_1]}$ | |
| ===-comm | $\frac{s_1 === s_2}{s_2 === s_1}$ | |
| ===-trans | $\frac{s_1 === s_2; s_2 === s_3}{s_1 === s_3}$ | |
| ===-in | $\frac{s_1 === s_2; s_1 \in X}{s_1 = s_2}$ | |
| ===-out | $\frac{s_1 = s_2}{s_1 === s_2}$ | |

Appendix B

Properties of Data

Relations

Ordering: Transitive, Reflexive, Antisymmetric.

Equivalence: Transitive, Reflexive, Symmetric.

Natural Numbers (cf. Section 3.2)

$0: \mathbf{N}$

$\text{succ}: \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$

$$\text{N-ind} \quad \frac{p(0); n \in \mathbf{N}, p(n) \vdash p(n+1)}{n \in \mathbf{N} \vdash p(n)}$$

$$\text{N-indp} \quad \frac{p(0); n \in \mathbf{N}_1, p(n-1) \vdash p(n)}{n \in \mathbf{N} \vdash p(n)}$$

$$\text{N-cind} \quad \frac{n, m \in \mathbf{N}, m < n \Rightarrow p(m) \vdash p(n)}{n \in \mathbf{N} \vdash p(n)}$$

Sets (cf. Section 4.3)

s, s_i are sets

$\{\}$: set of X

$\times: X \times \text{set of } X \rightarrow \text{set of } X$

Bentuk umum petua Δ -subs dan Δ -inst.

Andaikan:

$$f : D_1 \times D_2 \times \dots \times D_n \rightarrow R$$

$$f(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) \triangleq e$$

$$e_0 = e(d_1/m_1, \dots, d_n/m_n)$$

$$\Delta\text{-subs } \frac{d_1 \in D_1, \dots, d_n \in D_n; E(e_0)}{E[f(d_1, \dots, d_n)/e_0]}$$

$$\Delta\text{-inst } \frac{d_1 \in D_1, \dots, d_n \in D_n; E(f(d_1, \dots, d_n))}{E[e_0/f(d_1, \dots, d_n)]}$$

