

- Definizioni di funzioni
- Applicazione di funzioni
- Espressioni CONDIZIONALI

$f(x, y) = \text{if } x > 10 \text{ then } 1$  *come then*  
 $\text{else } x + y$  *quando*  
 $f : \mathbb{N} * \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  *come else*

- Espressione booleana  
 $x > 10$

VALORI DI VERITA'

$\mathbb{B} = \{ \text{true}, \text{false} \}$   
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 vero falso

- Ricorsione

$f(x) = \dots f(\dots)$

$f(x) = \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \emptyset$   
 $\text{else } 1 + f(x-1)$

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$f(x) = \text{if } x=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1+f(x-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(3) \\ = & \{3 \neq 0, \text{ ramo else}\} \\ & 1 + \underline{f(2)} \\ = & \{2 \neq 0, \text{ ramo else}\} \\ & 1 + 1 + f(1) \\ = & \{1 \neq 0, \text{ ramo else}\} \\ & 1 + 1 + 1 + f(0) \\ = & \{0 = 0, \text{ ramo then}\} \\ & 1 + 1 + 1 + 0 \\ = & \{ \text{calcolo, somma} \} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \text{if } x=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1+f(x+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(3) \\ = & \{3 \neq 0, \text{ ramo else}\} \\ & 1 + f(4) \\ = & \{4 \neq 0, \text{ ramo else}\} \\ & 1 + 1 + f(5) \\ = & \{5 \neq 0, \text{ ramo else}\} \\ & 1 + 1 + 1 + f(6) \\ = & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$n, m \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$1) \text{MCD}(n, n) = n$$

$$2) \text{MCD}(n, m) = \text{MCD}(n-m, m) \quad \text{se } m > n$$

$$3) \text{MCD}(n, m) = \text{MCD}(n, m-n) \quad \text{se } m > n$$

$$\text{MCD}(7, 28)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 3} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(7, 21)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 3} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(7, 14)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 3} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(7, 7)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 1} \}$$

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$$\text{MCD}(6, 27)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 3} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(6, 21)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 3} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(6, 15)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 3} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(6, 9)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 3} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(6, 3)$$

$$= \{ \text{prop. 2} \}$$

$$\text{MCD}(3, 3)$$

$$= 3$$

$$\text{mcd} : \mathbb{N}^+ * \mathbb{N}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$\text{mcd}(n, m) =$$

if  $n = m$  then  $n$

else if  $n > m$

then  $\text{mcd}(n-m, m)$

else  $\text{mcd}(n, m-n)$

$$\text{mcd}(14, 21)$$

$$= \{ 21 > 14, 2^\circ \text{ caso else} \}$$

$$\text{mcd}(14, 7)$$

$$= \{ 14 > 7, 2^\circ \text{ caso then} \}$$

$$\text{mcd}(7, 7)$$

$$= \{ 7 = 7, 1^\circ \text{ caso then} \}$$

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$$! : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$0! = 1$$

$$n! = n * (n-1)! \quad \text{se } n > 0$$

$$6! = 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1$$

The diagram shows the expansion of 6! = 6 \* 5 \* 4 \* 3 \* 2 \* 1. A horizontal curly brace is drawn under the numbers 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. A vertical line is drawn under the number 5. Another horizontal curly brace is drawn under the numbers 4, 3, 2, and 1. A vertical line is drawn under the number 4. A third horizontal curly brace is drawn under the numbers 3, 2, and 1. A vertical line is drawn under the number 3. A fourth horizontal curly brace is drawn under the numbers 2 and 1. A vertical line is drawn under the number 2. A fifth horizontal curly brace is drawn under the number 1. A vertical line is drawn under the number 1. The final result is 1.

$$\text{fact}(n) = \begin{cases} \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \\ \text{else } n * \text{fact}(n-1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{fact}(4) \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{return else} \end{cases} \\ & \quad 4 * \text{fact}(3) \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{return else} \end{cases} \\ & \quad 4 * 3 * \text{fact}(2) \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{return else} \end{cases} \\ & \quad 4 * 3 * 2 * \text{fact}(1) \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{return else} \end{cases} \\ & \quad 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 * \text{fact}(0) \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{return then} \end{cases} \\ & \quad 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 * 1 \\ &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

$\{ \langle n, A \rangle, \langle \text{fact}, - \rangle \}$   
 ?

$\{ \langle n, - \rangle, \langle \text{fact}, A! \rangle \}$

$\{ \langle n, 4 \rangle, \langle \text{fact}, - \rangle \}$   
 ?

$\{ \langle n, - \rangle, \langle \text{fact}, 24 \rangle \}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n! &= n * (n-1)! = \\
 &= n * (n-1) * (n-2)! \\
 &\dots \\
 &= n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * 1 \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

n	fact
4	1
3	4
2	12
⋮	⋮
∅	24

n	fact
∅	-
∅	1

$\{ \langle n, A \rangle, \langle \text{fact}, - \rangle \}$

- fact = 1;  
 while (n ≠ ∅)

{ fact = fact \* n;  
 n = n - 1; }

~~fact = fact + (fact \* n)~~

$\{ \langle n, \emptyset \rangle, \langle \text{fact}, A! \rangle \}$

n	fact
4	-
4	1
3	5

## SINTASSI

Come si definisce la sintassi dei  
linguaggi di programmazione

- AUTOMI A STATI FINITI  
(approccio ricorsivo)
- GRAMMATICHE LIBERE DA  
CONTESTO  
(approccio generativo)

ALFABETO di SIMBOLI

Insieme finito di simboli

$$\Lambda = \{a, b, c\} \quad \Lambda' = \{\emptyset, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\Lambda'' = \{\cdot, a, 1, \$, \in, ?, \odot\}$$

Cosa è una STRINGA su  $\Lambda$ ?

è una sequenza **finita** di  
simboli in  $\Lambda$

$$\begin{array}{l} abc \neq bac \quad aaabc \\ aa \quad abba \end{array}$$

Dato una stringa, parliamo di  
LUNGHEZZA della STRINGA

a stringa lunga 1

bac " " 3

ab " "

$\epsilon$  ("epsilon") è la stringa  
di lunghezza  $\emptyset$  (cioè che  
non contiene simboli)

$\epsilon \notin \Lambda$

Dato un alfabeto  $\Lambda$  denotiamo con

$\Lambda^*$  l'insieme di tutte e sole le  
stringhe su  $\Lambda$  di lunghezza finita

$\Lambda^* = \{ \alpha \mid \alpha \text{ stringa di lunghezza} \\ \text{finita di simboli in } \Lambda \}$

$\Lambda = \{a, b, c\}$

$\Lambda^* = \{ \epsilon, a, b, c, aa, ab, ac, ba, \\ bb, bc, abc, acb, aaa, \dots \}$

$\epsilon \in \Lambda^*$  qualunque sia  $\Lambda$

## NOTAZIONE

$$a^m = \underbrace{aaaaaa \dots a}_{m \text{ volte}}$$

$$a^0 = \epsilon$$

$$a^2 b^4 \in \{a, b\}^*$$

$$\hookrightarrow aabbbb$$

$$a^2 (ab)^3 = aaababab \in \{a, b\}^*$$

$$\notin \{a, b\}$$

$$abab \neq a^2 b^2$$

$$\parallel \\ (ab)^2$$

## DEFINIZIONE di LINGUAGGIO

Dato un alfabeto  $\Lambda$ , un

LINGUAGGIO su  $\Lambda$  è un

subsetto insieme di  $\Lambda^*$

$$L \subseteq \Lambda^*$$



$$\Lambda = \{a, b\}$$

$$L_1 = \{a, ab\}$$

$$L_2 = \{a, aa, bb, bab\}$$

$$L_3 = \{a^m b^m \mid \underline{\underline{m, m > 0}}\}$$

$$abb \in L_3$$

$$bab \in L_2$$

$$bab \notin L_3$$

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