

Informatik II für Verkehrsingenieure

Haskell at Work

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Wiederholung — Towers of Hanoi

- Regeln:
- ▶ drei Plätze: A , B und C
 - ▶ zu Beginn n Scheiben unterschiedlicher Größe auf Platz A
 - ▶ niemals eine größere auf einer kleineren Scheibe

Ziel: alle Scheiben auf Platz B

Strategie:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{towers}(n+1, i, j, k) &= \text{towers}(n, i, k, j) \text{ move}(i, j) \text{ towers}(n, k, j, i) \\ \text{towers}(0, i, j, k) &= \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

In Haskell:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{towers}(n+1, i, j, k) &= \text{towers}(n, i, k, j) ++ [(i, j)] ++ \text{towers}(n, k, j, i) \\ \text{towers}(0, i, j, k) &= [] \end{aligned}$$

Towers of Hanoi — Gesamtprogramm (I)

```
module Main where
```

```
towers(n+1,i,j,k) = towers(n,i,k,j) ++ [(i,j)]  
                  ++ towers(n,k,j,i)
```

```
towers(0,i,j,k)  = []
```

```
data Place = A | B | C deriving (Show,Read)
```

```
step (A,B) (a:as,bs,cs) = (as,a:bs,cs)
```

```
step (A,C) (a:as,bs,cs) = (as,bs,a:cs)
```

```
step (B,A) (as,b:bs,cs) = (b:as,bs,cs)
```

```
step (B,C) (as,b:bs,cs) = (as,bs,b:cs)
```

```
step (C,A) (as,bs,c:cs) = (c:as,bs,cs)
```

```
step (C,B) (as,bs,c:cs) = (as,c:bs,cs)
```

Towers of Hanoi — Gesamtprogramm (II)

```
run (move:rest) conf = conf:run rest (step move conf)
run []                conf = [conf]
```

```
disk 0 n = replicate (2*n-1) ' '
disk i n = replicate (n-i) ' ' ++ replicate (2*i-1) '* '
          ++ replicate (n-i) ' '

```

```
output (a:as,b:bs,c:cs) n = do putStr (disk a n)
                              putStr (disk b n)
                              putStrLn (disk c n)
                              output (as,bs,cs) n
output ([],[],[])         n = return 0
```

```
output' (as,bs,cs) n = output
                      (replicate (n-length as) 0 ++ as,
                       replicate (n-length bs) 0 ++ bs,
                       replicate (n-length cs) 0 ++ cs) n
```

Towers of Hanoi — Gesamtprogramm (III)

```
animate (conf:rest) n = do output' conf n
                          putStrLn (replicate (6*n-3) '-')
                          getLine
                          animate rest n
animate []               n = return 0

main = do n <- readLn
          animate (run (towers (n,A,B,C)) ([1..n], [], [])) n
```

Towers of Hanoi — Test

```
> main
```

Towers of Hanoi — Test

```
> main
```

```
2
```

Towers of Hanoi — Test

```
> main
```

```
2
```

```
 *
```

```
***
```

```
-----
```


Towers of Hanoi — Test

```
> main
```

```
2
```

```
 *
```

```
***
```

```
-----
```

```
***      *
```

```
-----
```

Towers of Hanoi — Test

```
> main
```

```
2
```

```
 *
```

```
***
```

```
-----
```

```
***      *
```

```
-----
```

```
    *** *
```

```
-----
```

Towers of Hanoi — Test

```
> main
```

```
2
```

```
  *
```

```
***
```

```
-----
```

```
***  *
```

```
-----
```

```
  *** *
```

```
-----
```

```
  *
```

```
***
```

```
-----
```

Wiederholung — AM_0

$AM_0 = BZ \times DK \times HS \times \underline{Inp} \times \underline{Out}$ mit:

BZ	= \mathbb{N}	Befehlszähler
DK	= \mathbb{Z}^*	Datenkeller
HS	= $\{h \mid h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\}$	Hauptspeicher
<u>Inp</u>	= \mathbb{Z}^*	Eingabeband
<u>Out</u>	= \mathbb{Z}^*	Ausgabeband

- ▶ READ n : Lesen von Eingabeband in Hauptspeicher
- ▶ WRITE n : Ausgabe aus Hauptspeicher auf Ausgabeband
- ▶ LOAD n : Ablage aus Hauptspeicher auf Datenkeller
- ▶ STORE n : Entnahme aus Datenkeller in Hauptspeicher
- ▶ LIT z : Ablage einer Konstante auf Datenkeller
- ▶ ADD, MUL, SUB, DIV, MOD, LT, EQ, NE, GT, LE, GE: Berechnungen und Vergleiche (auf Datenkeller)
- ▶ JMP n : Sprung
- ▶ JMC n : Sprung abhängig von Datenkeller

Wiederholung — Befehlssemantik (I)

$$\mathcal{C}[\cdot]: \Gamma \longrightarrow (AM_0 \dashrightarrow AM_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}[\text{READ } n](m, d, h, inp, out) = \\ \text{wenn } inp = first(inp).rest(inp) \text{ mit } first(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}, rest(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}^*, \\ \text{dann } (m + 1, d, h[n/first(inp)], rest(inp), out) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}[\text{WRITE } n](m, d, h, inp, out) = \\ \text{wenn } h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ dann } (m + 1, d, h, inp, out.h(n)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}[\text{LOAD } n](m, d, h, inp, out) = \\ \text{wenn } h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ dann } (m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}[\text{STORE } n](m, d, h, inp, out) = \\ \text{wenn } d = d.1 : d', \text{ dann } (m + 1, d', h[n/d.1], inp, out) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{C}[\text{LIT } z](m, d, h, inp, out) = (m + 1, z : d, h, inp, out)$$

Wiederholung — Befehlssemantik (II)

$$\mathcal{C}[\text{ADD}](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) = \\ \text{wenn } d = d.1 : d.2 : d', \text{ dann } (m + 1, (d.2 + d.1) : d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$$

für MUL, SUB, DIV und MOD analog

$$\mathcal{C}[\text{LT}](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) = \\ \text{wenn } d = d.1 : d.2 : d', \text{ dann } (m + 1, b : d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out}), \\ \text{wobei } b = 1, \text{ falls } d.2 < d.1, \text{ sonst } b = 0$$

für EQ, NE, GT, LE und GE analog

$$\mathcal{C}[\text{JMP } e](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) = (e, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$$

$$\mathcal{C}[\text{JMC } e](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) = \\ \text{wenn } d = 0 : d', \text{ dann } (e, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out}); \\ \text{wenn } d = 1 : d', \text{ dann } (m + 1, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;

2: READ 1;

3: LOAD 1;

4: LIT 0;

5: NE;

6: JMC 10;

7: LOAD 1;

8: ADD;

9: JMP 2;

10: STORE 1;

11: WRITE 1;

(1 , ϵ , [] , 5.2.0 , ϵ)

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , \square , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , \square , 5.2.0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LIT } z](m, d, h, inp, out) = (m + 1, z : d, h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{READ } n](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$

wenn $\text{inp} = \text{first}(\text{inp}).\text{rest}(\text{inp})$ mit $\text{first}(\text{inp}) \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{rest}(\text{inp}) \in \mathbb{Z}^*$,
dann $(m + 1, d, h[n/\text{first}(\text{inp})], \text{rest}(\text{inp}), \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1 ;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LOAD } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$

wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$C[\text{LIT } z](m, d, h, inp, out) = (m + 1, z : d, h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$C[\text{NE}](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$

wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, b : d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$,

wobei $b = 1$, falls $d.2 \neq d.1$, sonst $b = 0$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$C[\text{JMC } e](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $d = 0$: d' , dann $(e, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$;
wenn $d = 1$: d' , dann $(m + 1, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1 ;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LOAD } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{ADD}](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, (d.2 + d.1) : d', h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2 ;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{JMP } e](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) = (e, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{READ } n](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $\text{inp} = \text{first}(\text{inp}).\text{rest}(\text{inp})$ mit $\text{first}(\text{inp}) \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{rest}(\text{inp}) \in \mathbb{Z}^*$,
dann $(m + 1, d, h[n/\text{first}(\text{inp})], \text{rest}(\text{inp}), \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1 ;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LOAD } n](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LIT } z](m, d, h, inp, out) = (m + 1, z : d, h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{NE}]\!](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, b : d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$,
wobei $b = 1$, falls $d.2 \neq d.1$, sonst $b = 0$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{JMC } e](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $d = 0 : d'$, dann $(e, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$;
wenn $d = 1 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(9 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LOAD } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(2 , 5 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{ADD}](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, (d.2 + d.1) : d', h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2 ;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(3 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{JMP } e](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) = (e, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(4 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{READ } n](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $\text{inp} = \text{first}(\text{inp}).\text{rest}(\text{inp})$ mit $\text{first}(\text{inp}) \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{rest}(\text{inp}) \in \mathbb{Z}^*$,
dann $(m + 1, d, h[n/\text{first}(\text{inp})], \text{rest}(\text{inp}), \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1 ;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(5 , 0:2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(4 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LOAD } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(6 , 1:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(4 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(5 , 0:0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LIT } z](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) = (m + 1, z : d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(7 , 5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(4 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(5 , 0:0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(6 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{NE}]\!](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, b : d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$,
wobei $b = 1$, falls $d.2 \neq d.1$, sonst $b = 0$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(8 , 2:5 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(4 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(5 , 0:0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(6 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(10 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{JMC } e](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $d = 0 : d'$, dann $(e, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$;
wenn $d = 1 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(9 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(4 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(5 , 0:0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(6 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(10 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(11 , ε , [1/7] , ε , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{STORE } n](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, d', h[n/d.1], \text{inp}, \text{out})$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)

(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(4 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(5 , 0:0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(6 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(10 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)

(11 , ε , [1/7] , ε , ε)

(12 , ε , [1/7] , ε , 7)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{WRITE } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, d, h, inp, out.h(n))$

Beispiel

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(2 , 7 , [1/2] , 0 , ε)
(3 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)
(4 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)
(5 , 0:0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)
(6 , 0:7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)
(10 , 7 , [1/0] , ε , ε)
(11 , ε , [1/7] , ε , ε)
(12 , ε , [1/7] , ε , 7)

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Modellierung

$AM_0 = BZ \times DK \times HS \times \underline{Inp} \times \underline{Out}$ mit:

BZ	= \mathbb{N}	Befehlszähler
DK	= \mathbb{Z}^*	Datenkeller
HS	= $\{h \mid h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\}$	Hauptspeicher
<u>Inp</u>	= \mathbb{Z}^*	Eingabeband
<u>Out</u>	= \mathbb{Z}^*	Ausgabeband

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$\rightsquigarrow (\text{Int}, [\text{Int}], [(\text{Int}, \text{Int})], [\text{Int}], [\text{Int}])$

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<u>Out</u>	= \mathbb{Z}^*	Ausgabeband

$\rightsquigarrow (\text{Int}, [\text{Int}], [(\text{Int}, \text{Int})], [\text{Int}], [\text{Int}])$

zum Beispiel:

$(5, 0:5:0, [1/5], 2.0, \varepsilon) \rightsquigarrow (5, [0, 5, 0], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])$

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehle

```
data Command = READ Int | WRITE Int | LOAD Int
              | STORE Int | LIT Int | ADD | MUL
              | SUB | DIV | MOD | LT | EQ | NE
              | GT | LE | GE | JMP Int | JMC Int
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehle

```
data Command = READ Int | WRITE Int | LOAD Int
              | STORE Int | LIT Int | ADD | MUL
              | SUB | DIV | MOD | LT | EQ | NE
              | GT | LE | GE | JMP Int | JMC Int
```

```
program :: [Command]
```

```
program = [LIT 0, READ 1, LOAD 1, LIT 0, NE, JMC 10,
           LOAD 1, ADD, JMP 2, STORE 1, WRITE 1]
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

```
step :: Command -> (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])  
      -> (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

```
step :: Command -> (Int, [Int], [(Int, Int)], [Int], [Int])  
      -> (Int, [Int], [(Int, Int)], [Int], [Int])
```

$\mathcal{C}[\text{READ } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $inp = first(inp).rest(inp)$ mit $first(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}$, $rest(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}^*$,
dann $(m + 1, d, h[n/first(inp)], rest(inp), out)$

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

```
step :: Command -> (Int, [Int], [(Int, Int)], [Int], [Int])  
      -> (Int, [Int], [(Int, Int)], [Int], [Int])
```

$\mathcal{C}[\text{READ } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $inp = first(inp).rest(inp)$ mit $first(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}, rest(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}^*$,
dann $(m + 1, d, h[n/first(inp)], rest(inp), out)$

\rightsquigarrow

```
step (READ n) (m,d,h,first:rest,out) =  
  (m+1,d,update h n first,rest,out)
```


Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

```
step :: Command -> (Int, [Int], [(Int, Int)], [Int], [Int])  
      -> (Int, [Int], [(Int, Int)], [Int], [Int])
```

```
 $\mathcal{C}[\text{READ } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$   
  wenn  $inp = first(inp).rest(inp)$  mit  $first(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}, rest(inp) \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ ,  
  dann  $(m + 1, d, h[n/first(inp)], rest(inp), out)$ 
```

\rightsquigarrow

```
step (READ n) (m,d,h,first:rest,out) =  
  (m+1,d,update h n first,rest,out)
```

```
 $\mathcal{C}[\text{WRITE } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$   
  wenn  $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$ , dann  $(m + 1, d, h, inp, out.h(n))$ 
```

\rightsquigarrow

```
step (WRITE n) (m,d,h,inp,out) =  
  (m+1,d,h,inp,out ++ [get h n])
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{LOAD } n]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) =$$

wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

\rightsquigarrow

```
step (LOAD n) (m,d,h,inp,out) =  
  (m+1,(get h n):d,h,inp,out)
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{LOAD } n]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) =$$

wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (LOAD } n) (m, d, h, inp, out) =$$

$(m+1, (\text{get } h \ n) : d, h, inp, out)$

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{STORE } n]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) =$$

wenn $d = d.1 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, d', h[n/d.1], inp, out)$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (STORE } n) (m, d1 : d', h, inp, out) =$$

$(m+1, d', \text{update } h \ n \ d1, inp, out)$

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{LOAD } n]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) =$$

wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (LOAD } n) (m, d, h, inp, out) =$$

$(m+1, (\text{get } h \ n) : d, h, inp, out)$

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{STORE } n]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) =$$

wenn $d = d.1 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, d', h[n/d.1], inp, out)$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (STORE } n) (m, d1 : d', h, inp, out) =$$

$(m+1, d', \text{update } h \ n \ d1, inp, out)$

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{LIT } z]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) = (m + 1, z : d, h, inp, out)$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (LIT } z) (m, d, h, inp, out) = (m+1, z : d, h, inp, out)$$

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$C[[\text{ADD}]](m, d, h, \text{inp}, \text{out}) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, (d.2 + d.1) : d', h, \text{inp}, \text{out})$

\rightsquigarrow

`step ADD (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =`
`(m+1,(d2+d1):d',h,inp,out)`

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{ADD}]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) = \\ \text{wenn } d = d.1 : d.2 : d', \text{ dann } (m + 1, (d.2 + d.1) : d', h, inp, out)$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step ADD } (m, d1:d2:d', h, inp, out) = \\ (m+1, (d2+d1):d', h, inp, out)$$

für MUL, SUB, DIV und MOD analog:

$$\text{step MUL } (m, d1:d2:d', h, inp, out) = \\ (m+1, (d2*d1):d', h, inp, out)$$

$$\text{step SUB } (m, d1:d2:d', h, inp, out) = \\ (m+1, (d2-d1):d', h, inp, out)$$

$$\text{step DIV } (m, d1:d2:d', h, inp, out) = \\ (m+1, (\text{div } d2 \text{ } d1):d', h, inp, out)$$

$$\text{step MOD } (m, d1:d2:d', h, inp, out) = \\ (m+1, (\text{mod } d2 \text{ } d1):d', h, inp, out)$$

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$C\llbracket LT \rrbracket(m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, b : d', h, inp, out)$,
wobei $b = 1$, falls $d.2 < d.1$, sonst $b = 0$

\rightsquigarrow

`step LT (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =`
`(m+1,(if d2<d1 then 1 else 0):d',h,inp,out)`

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$C[[LT]](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $d = d.1 : d.2 : d'$, dann $(m + 1, b : d', h, inp, out)$,
wobei $b = 1$, falls $d.2 < d.1$, sonst $b = 0$

\rightsquigarrow

step LT (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =
(m+1,(if d2<d1 then 1 else 0):d',h,inp,out)

step EQ (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =
(m+1,(if d2==d1 then 1 else 0):d',h,inp,out)

step NE (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =
(m+1,(if d2/=d1 then 1 else 0):d',h,inp,out)

step GT (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =
(m+1,(if d2>d1 then 1 else 0):d',h,inp,out)

step LE (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =
(m+1,(if d2<=d1 then 1 else 0):d',h,inp,out)

step GE (m,d1:d2:d',h,inp,out) =
(m+1,(if d2>=d1 then 1 else 0):d',h,inp,out)

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$$\mathcal{C}[\text{JMP } e](m, d, h, inp, out) = (e, d, h, inp, out)$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (JMP } e) (m,d,h,inp,out) = (e,d,h,inp,out)$$

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Befehlssemantik

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{JMP } e]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) = (e, d, h, inp, out)$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (JMP } e) (m, d, h, inp, out) = (e, d, h, inp, out)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}[\![\text{JMC } e]\!](m, d, h, inp, out) = \\ \text{wenn } d = 0 : d', \text{ dann } (e, d', h, inp, out); \\ \text{wenn } d = 1 : d', \text{ dann } (m + 1, d', h, inp, out) \end{aligned}$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\text{step (JMC } e) (m, 0 : d', h, inp, out) = (e, d', h, inp, out)$$

$$\text{step (JMC } e) (m, 1 : d', h, inp, out) = (m + 1, d', h, inp, out)$$

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Hilfsfunktionen

```
get :: [(Int,Int)] -> Int -> Int
get ((a,b):h) n = if a==n then b else get h n
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Hilfsfunktionen

```
get :: [(Int,Int)] -> Int -> Int  
get ((a,b):h) n = if a==n then b else get h n
```

```
> get [(1,3),(4,2),(5,7)] 4  
2
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Hilfsfunktionen

```
get :: [(Int,Int)] -> Int -> Int
```

```
get ((a,b):h) n = if a==n then b else get h n
```

```
> get [(1,3),(4,2),(5,7)] 4
```

```
2
```

```
update :: [(Int,Int)] -> Int -> Int -> [(Int,Int)]
```

```
update ((a,b):h) n c | a==n = (a,c):h
```

```
                    | a<n   = (a,b):(update h n c)
```

```
                    | a>n   = (n,c):(a,b):h
```

```
update []          n c = [(n,c)]
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Hilfsfunktionen

```
get :: [(Int,Int)] -> Int -> Int
get ((a,b):h) n = if a==n then b else get h n
```

```
> get [(1,3),(4,2),(5,7)] 4
2
```

```
update :: [(Int,Int)] -> Int -> Int -> [(Int,Int)]
update ((a,b):h) n c | a==n = (a,c):h
                    | a<n  = (a,b):(update h n c)
                    | a>n  = (n,c):(a,b):h
update []          n c = [(n,c)]
```

```
> update [(1,3),(4,2),(5,7)] 3 1
[(1,3),(3,1),(4,2),(5,7)]
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Programmsemantik

```
run :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
      -> [(Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])]
run conf = if valid conf then conf:(run (next conf))
           else [conf]
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Programmsemantik

```
run :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
      -> [(Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])]
run conf = if valid conf then conf:(run (next conf))
          else [conf]
```

```
valid :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int]) -> Bool
valid (m,d,h,inp,out) = 1<=m && m<=(length program)
```

```
next :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
       -> (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
next (m,d,h,inp,out) = step (program !! (m-1))
                          (m,d,h,inp,out)
```


Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Programmsemantik

```
run :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
      -> [(Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])]
run conf = if valid conf then conf:(run (next conf))
           else [conf]
```

```
valid :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int]) -> Bool
valid (m,d,h,inp,out) = 1<=m && m<=(length program)
```

```
next :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
       -> (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
next (m,d,h,inp,out) = step (program !! (m-1))
                          (m,d,h,inp,out)
```

```
initial :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
initial = (1,[],[],[5,2,0],[])
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Gesamtprogramm

```
module Main where

import Prelude hiding (Ordering(..))

...

program :: [Command]
program = [LIT 0, READ 1, LOAD 1, LIT 0, NE, JMC 10,
          LOAD 1, ADD, JMP 2, STORE 1, WRITE 1]

...

initial :: (Int,[Int],[(Int,Int)],[Int],[Int])
initial = (1,[],[],[5,2,0],[])

main = mapM print (run initial)
```

Implementierung der AM_0 in Haskell — Test

```
> main
(1, [], [], [5, 2, 0], [])
(2, [0], [], [5, 2, 0], [])
(3, [0], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(4, [5, 0], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(5, [0, 5, 0], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(6, [1, 0], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(7, [0], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(8, [5, 0], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(9, [5], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(2, [5], [(1, 5)], [2, 0], [])
(3, [5], [(1, 2)], [0], [])
(4, [2, 5], [(1, 2)], [0], [])
(5, [0, 2, 5], [(1, 2)], [0], [])
(6, [1, 5], [(1, 2)], [0], [])
(7, [5], [(1, 2)], [0], [])
...
```

Zum Vergleich:

1: LIT 0;	5: NE;	9: JMP 2;
2: READ 1;	6: JMC 10;	10: STORE 1;
3: LOAD 1;	7: LOAD 1 ;	11: WRITE 1;
4: LIT 0;	8: ADD;	

(1 , ε , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(2 , 0 , [] , 5.2.0 , ε)

(3 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(4 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(5 , 0:5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(6 , 1:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(7 , 0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

(8 , 5:0 , [1/5] , 2.0 , ε)

$\mathcal{C}[\text{LOAD } n](m, d, h, inp, out) =$
wenn $h(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, dann $(m + 1, h(n) : d, h, inp, out)$

Wiederholung — Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus

Gegeben: Distanzgraph (V, E, c) mit:

- ▶ $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$ für ein $n \geq 1$
- ▶ $E \subseteq V \times V$
- ▶ $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

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Gesucht: minimaler Aufwand, um auf einem Weg von i nach j zu gelangen, für beliebig vorgegebene $i, j \in V$

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- ▶ $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

Gesucht: minimaler Aufwand, um auf einem Weg von i nach j zu gelangen, für beliebig vorgegebene $i, j \in V$

Ansatz: $W_G = (W(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq n)$, wobei

$$W(i, j) = \begin{cases} c(i, j) & \text{wenn } i \neq j, (i, j) \in E \\ 0 & \text{wenn } i = j \\ \infty & \text{wenn } i \neq j, (i, j) \notin E \end{cases}$$

Wiederholung — Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus

Gegeben: Distanzgraph (V, E, c) mit:

- ▶ $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$ für ein $n \geq 1$
- ▶ $E \subseteq V \times V$
- ▶ $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

Gesucht: minimaler Aufwand, um auf einem Weg von i nach j zu gelangen, für beliebig vorgegebene $i, j \in V$

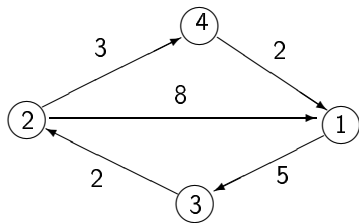
Ansatz: $W_G = (W(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq n)$, wobei

$$W(i, j) = \begin{cases} c(i, j) & \text{wenn } i \neq j, (i, j) \in E \\ 0 & \text{wenn } i = j \\ \infty & \text{wenn } i \neq j, (i, j) \notin E \end{cases}$$

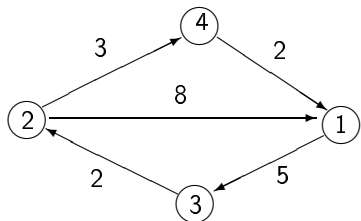
$$W^0(i, j) = W(i, j)$$

$$W^{k+1}(i, j) = \min \{W^k(i, j), W^k(i, k+1) + W^k(k+1, j)\}$$

Beispiel:

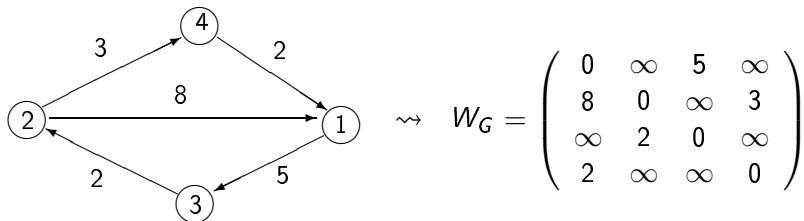


Beispiel:



$$\rightsquigarrow W_G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \infty & 5 & \infty \\ 8 & 0 & \infty & 3 \\ \infty & 2 & 0 & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & \infty & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Beispiel:



$$W^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \infty & 5 & \infty \\ 8 & 0 & 13 & 3 \\ \infty & 2 & 0 & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, W^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \infty & 5 & \infty \\ 8 & 0 & 13 & 3 \\ 10 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & \infty & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & 5 & 10 \\ 8 & 0 & 13 & 3 \\ 10 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 9 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, W^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 0 & 10 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 9 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus in Haskell (I)

```
data Entry = Inf | F Int

w_g :: [[Entry]]
w_g = [[F 0, Inf, F 5, Inf],
        [F 8, F 0, Inf, F 3],
        [Inf, F 2, F 0, Inf],
        [F 2, Inf, Inf, F 0]]
```

Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus in Haskell (I)

```
data Entry = Inf | F Int

w_g :: [[Entry]]
w_g = [[F 0, Inf, F 5, Inf],
        [F 8, F 0, Inf, F 3],
        [Inf, F 2, F 0, Inf],
        [F 2, Inf, Inf, F 0]]

n :: Int
n = length w_g

ws :: [[[Entry]]]
ws = [wm k | k <- [0..n]]
```

Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus in Haskell (II)

```
wm :: Int -> [[Entry]]
wm 0      = w_g
wm (k+1) = [[min (wk i j)
              (wk i (k+1) 'plus' wk (k+1) j)
             | j <- [1..n]]
            | i <- [1..n]]
  where wk i j = ws !! k !! (i-1) !! (j-1)
```

Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus in Haskell (II)

```
wm :: Int -> [[Entry]]
wm 0      = w_g
wm (k+1) = [[min (wk i j)
              (wk i (k+1) 'plus' wk (k+1) j)
              | j <- [1..n]]
            | i <- [1..n]]
  where wk i j = ws !! k !! (i-1) !! (j-1)
```

```
min,plus :: Entry -> Entry -> Entry
```

```
min Inf b = b
```

```
min a Inf = a
```

```
min (F a) (F b) = F (if a<b then a else b)
```

```
Inf 'plus' b = Inf
```

```
a 'plus' Inf = Inf
```

```
(F a) 'plus' (F b) = F (a+b)
```

Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus in Haskell — Gesamtprogramm

```
module Main where

...

w_g :: [[Entry]]
w_g = [[F 0,Inf,F 5,Inf],
        [F 8,F 0,Inf,F 3],
        [Inf,F 2,F 0,Inf],
        [F 2,Inf,Inf,F 0]]

...

main = ...
```


Floyd-Warshall-Algorithmus in Haskell — Test

```
> main
[0,*,5,*]
[8,0,*,3]
[*,2,0,*]
[2,*,*,0]

[0,*,5,*]
[8,0,13,3]
[*,2,0,*]
[2,*,7,0]

[0,*,5,*]
[8,0,13,3]
[10,2,0,5]
[2,*,7,0]
```

...