

第 10 周练习:

1. 主要是计算最弱宽松前断言和证明前后断言。参考如下。

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [T](a=s4) \\
 &= (a=s3 \rightarrow s4=s4) \wedge \\
 & \quad (a=s1 \wedge \neg(x < n) \rightarrow s3=s4) \wedge \\
 & \quad (a=s2 \rightarrow s1=s4) \wedge \\
 & \quad (a=s1 \wedge (x < n) \rightarrow s2=s4) \wedge \\
 & \quad (a=s0 \rightarrow s0=s4) \\
 &= \neg(a=s1 \wedge \neg(x < n)) \wedge \neg(a=s2) \wedge \neg(a=s1 \wedge (x < n)) \wedge \neg(a=s0) \\
 &= \neg(a=s1) \wedge \neg(a=s2) \wedge \neg(a=s0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a=s3) \rightarrow X(a=s4) \\
 & \text{IFF } (a=s3) \rightarrow [T+](a=s4) \\
 & \text{IFF } (a=s3) \rightarrow [T](a=s4) \text{ and } (a=s3) \rightarrow (E(T) \vee a=s4) \\
 & \text{IFF } (a=s3) \rightarrow [T](a=s4) \\
 & \text{IFF } (a=s3) \rightarrow \neg(a=s1) \wedge \neg(a=s2) \wedge \neg(a=s0) \\
 & \text{IFF true}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 主要是两种证明方法的应用。参考如下。

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2(a) \\
 & \text{只需证明: } (a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \Rightarrow G(a=s4 \rightarrow y=n*n*n-n)
 \end{aligned}$$

使用推理规则

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \phi \Rightarrow \phi' \\
 \phi' \Rightarrow [T] \phi' \\
 \phi' \Rightarrow \phi \\
 \hline
 \phi \Rightarrow G\phi
 \end{array}$$

设

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi &= (a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \\
 \phi &= (a=s4 \rightarrow y=n*n*n-n) \\
 \phi' &= (a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \vee (a=s1 \wedge y=(x*x*x-x)/3 \wedge x \leq n) \vee \\
 & \quad (a=s2 \wedge y=(x*x*x-x)/3 \wedge x < n) \vee (a=s3 \wedge 3y=n*n*n-n) \vee (a=s4 \wedge y=n*n*n-n)
 \end{aligned}$$

通过计算和推理, 我们有

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \phi \Rightarrow \phi' \\
 \phi' \Rightarrow [T] \phi' \\
 \phi' \Rightarrow \phi
 \end{array}$$

根据推理规则, 我们有 $(a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \Rightarrow G(a=s4 \rightarrow y=n*n*n-n)$

因而 $(T, \Theta) \models_1 n \geq 0 \rightarrow G(a=s4 \rightarrow y=n*n*n-n)$

2(b).

只需证明: $(a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \Rightarrow F(a=s4)$

使用推理规则

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \phi \Rightarrow (\psi \vee \varphi) \\
 \varphi \Rightarrow (w(t/x) \wedge (E(T) \vee \psi)) \\
 (\varphi \wedge t=v) \Rightarrow [T](\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge t < v)) \\
 \hline
 \phi \Rightarrow F\psi
 \end{array}$$

设 $f(a,n,x)$ 为具有以下性质的函数。

$$I(f(s0,n,x))(\sigma) = I(2n+3)(\sigma)$$

$$I(f(s1,n,x))(\sigma) = I(2(n-x)+2)(\sigma)$$

$$I(f(s2,n,x))(\sigma) = I(2(n-x)+1)(\sigma)$$

$$I(f(s3,n,x))(\sigma) = 0$$

$$I(f(s4,n,x))(\sigma) = 0$$

设

$$w = (w \geq 0)$$

$$W = \text{NAT}$$

$$t = f(a,n,x)$$

$$\phi = (a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0)$$

$$\psi = (a=s4)$$

$$\varphi = (a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \vee (a=s1 \wedge 0 \leq x \leq n) \vee (a=s2 \wedge 0 \leq x < n) \vee (a=s3 \wedge 0 \leq x = n)$$

假定 $\varphi \Rightarrow ((E(T) \vee \psi))$ 已根据证明安全性质的方法证明。

通过计算和推理, 我们有

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \phi \Rightarrow (\psi \vee \varphi) \\
 \varphi \Rightarrow w(t/x) \\
 (\varphi \wedge t=v) \Rightarrow [T](\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge t < v))
 \end{array}$$

关于第三个条件的验证, 我们有:

$$(\varphi \wedge t=v) \text{ 为 } (a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \vee (a=s1 \wedge 0 \leq x \leq n) \vee (a=s2 \wedge 0 \leq x < n) \vee (a=s3 \wedge 0 \leq x = n) \wedge f(a,n,x)=v$$

五条迁移分别验证如下

$$(\varphi \wedge t=v) \rightarrow [t1](\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge t < v)) \text{ iff } (\varphi) \rightarrow (a=s0 \rightarrow (0 \leq n) \wedge f(s1,n,0) < f(s0,n,x)) \text{ iff true}$$

$$(\varphi \wedge t=v) \rightarrow [t2](\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge t < v)) \text{ iff } (\varphi) \rightarrow ((a=s1 \wedge x < n) \rightarrow (0 \leq x < n) \wedge f(s2,n,x) < f(s1,n,x)) \text{ iff true}$$

$$(\varphi \wedge t=v) \rightarrow [t3](\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge t < v)) \text{ iff } (\varphi) \rightarrow ((a=s2) \rightarrow (0 \leq x < n) \wedge f(s1,n,x+1) < f(s2,n,x)) \text{ iff true}$$

$$(\varphi \wedge t=v) \rightarrow [t4](\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge t < v)) \text{ iff } (\varphi) \rightarrow ((a=s1 \wedge \neg x < n) \rightarrow (0 \leq x = n) \wedge f(s3,n,x) < f(s1,n,x)) \text{ iff true}$$

$$(\varphi \wedge t=v) \rightarrow [t5](\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge t < v)) \text{ iff } (\varphi \wedge t=v) \rightarrow ((a=s3) \rightarrow (s4=s4 \vee (f(s4,n,x) < f(s3,n,x)))) \text{ iff true}$$

根据推理规则, 我们有 $(a=s0 \wedge n \geq 0) \Rightarrow F(a=s4)$

因而 $(T, \Theta) \models_1 n \geq 0 \rightarrow F(a=s4)$

第 11 周练习:

1. 同样是计算最弱宽松前断言和证明前后断言。参考如下。

$[l1, l3, end](y = n * n * n - n)$
 $= [l1, l3] (3y = n * n * n - n)$
 $= \neg(x < n) \rightarrow (3y = n * n * n - n)$

$\{x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x\} (l1, l3, end) \{y = n * n * n - n\}$
IFF $(x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow [l1, l3] (3y = n * n * n - n)$
IFF $(x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow (\neg(x < n) \rightarrow (3y = n * n * n - n))$
IFF true

2. 主要是两种证明方法的应用。参考如下。

2(a).

选择 $C = \{beg, l1, end\}$
选择 $q_{beg} = (n \geq 0)$
 $q_{l1} = (0 \leq x \leq n) \wedge (3y = x * x * x - x)$
 $q_{end} = (y = n * n * n - n)$

枚举相关路径如下: $(beg, l1), (l1, l2, l1), (l1, l3, end)$

证明路径正确性如下:

$\{0 \leq n\} (beg, l1) \{0 \leq x \leq n \wedge (3y = x * x * x - x)\}$
IFF $(0 \leq n) [beg, l1] ((0 \leq x \leq n) \wedge (3y = x * x * x - x))$
IFF $(0 \leq n \rightarrow 0 \leq n \wedge 0 = 0)$
IFF true

$\{0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x\} (l1, l2, l1) \{0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x\}$
IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow [l1, l2, l1] (0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x)$
IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow [l1, l2] (0 \leq x + 1 \leq n \wedge 3(y + x * (x + 1) = (x + 1) * (x + 1) * (x + 1) - x - 1))$
IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow (x < y \rightarrow (0 \leq x + 1 \leq n \wedge 3(y + x * (x + 1) = (x + 1) * (x + 1) * (x + 1) - x - 1)))$
IFF true

$\{0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x\} (l1, l3, end) \{y = n * n * n - n\}$
IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) [l1, l3, end] (y = n * n * n - n)$
IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow [l1, l3] (3y = n * n * n - n)$
IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow (\neg(x < n) \rightarrow (3y = n * n * n - n))$
IFF true

2(b)

选择 $C=\{beg,l1\}$

选择 $q_beg = (n \geq 0)$

$q_l1 = (0 \leq x \leq n) \wedge (3y = x * x * x - x)$

枚举相关路径如下：

$(beg,l1),$

$(l1,l2,l1)$

证明路径正确性如下：

$\{0 \leq n\} (beg,l1) \{ (0 \leq x \leq n) \wedge (3y = x * x * x - x) \}$

IFF $(0 \leq n) [beg,l1] ((0 \leq x \leq n) \wedge (3y = x * x * x - x))$

IFF $(0 \leq n \rightarrow 0 \leq n \wedge 0 = 0)$

IFF true

$\{0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x\} (l1,l2,l1) \{0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x\}$

IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow [l1,l2,l1] (0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x)$

IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow [l1,l2] (0 \leq x+1 \leq n \wedge 3(y+x*(x+1)=(x+1)*(x+1)*(x+1)-x-1))$

IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge 3y = x * x * x - x) \rightarrow (x < n \rightarrow (0 \leq x+1 \leq n \wedge 3(y+x*(x+1)=(x+1)*(x+1)*(x+1)-x-1)))$

IFF true

选择 $C'=\{l1\}$

选择 $W=NAT, w=(x \geq 0)$.

我们有 $W=\{ \sigma(x) \mid I(w)(\sigma)=true \}$

选择 $t_l1 = (n-x)$

我们有 $q_l1 \rightarrow (n-x) \geq 0$.

枚举相关路径如下： $(l1,l2,l1)$

证明路径正确性如下：

$vc(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge (n-x=v), (l1,l2,l1), (n-x < v))$

IFF $(0 \leq x \leq n \wedge (n-x=v)) \rightarrow (x < n \rightarrow (n-x-1 < v))$

IFF true.

第 12 周练习:

1. 同样是计算最弱宽松前断言和证明前后断言。参考如下。

a.

我们有

$[T] (x=i*a+j*b)=$

$((x>y) \rightarrow (x-y=(i-k)*a+(j-l)*b)) \wedge (\neg(x>y) \rightarrow (x=i*a+j*b))$

b.

我们有

$y=k*a+l*b \wedge (x=i*a+j*b) \rightarrow ((x>y) \rightarrow (x-y=(i-k)*a+(j-l)*b)) \wedge (\neg(x>y) \rightarrow (x=i*a+j*b))$

因而 $\{ y=k*a+l*b \wedge (x=i*a+j*b) \} T \{ x=i*a+j*b \}$ 。

2. 主要是两种证明方法的应用。参考如下。

2(a)

设 ϕ 为 $\text{gcd}(x,y)=\text{gcd}(a,b) \wedge (y=k*a+l*b) \wedge (x=i*a+j*b)$

我们有

$\{\phi \wedge \neg(x=y)\} \quad \text{if } (x>y) \text{ then } x:=x-y; i:=i-k; j:=j-l; \text{ else } y:=y-x; k:=k-i; l:=l-j \{ \phi \}$

且

$\phi \wedge (x=y) \rightarrow x=\text{gcd}(a,b) \wedge (x=i*a+j*b)$

根据推理规则，我们有

$\{\phi\}$

$\text{while } (\neg(x=y)) \text{ do } \quad \text{if } (x>y) \text{ then } x:=x-y; i:=i-k; j:=j-l; \text{ else } y:=y-x; k:=k-i; l:=l-j \text{ od}$

$\{ x=\text{gcd}(a,b) \wedge (x=i*a+j*b) \}$

我们有

$\{x=a \wedge y=b \wedge a>=0 \wedge b>=0\} i:=1; j:=0; k:=0; l:=1 \{ \phi \}$

根据推理规则，我们有

$\{x=a \wedge y=b \wedge a>=0 \wedge b>=0\}$

$i:=1; j:=0; k:=0; l:=1;$

$\text{while } (\neg(x=y)) \text{ do } \quad \text{if } (x>y) \text{ then } x:=x-y; i:=i-k; j:=j-l; \text{ else } y:=y-x; k:=k-i; l:=l-j \text{ od}$

$\{ x=\text{gcd}(a,b) \wedge (x=i*a+j*b) \}$

因此我们有 $\{x=a \wedge y=b \wedge a>=0 \wedge b>=0\} T \{ x=\text{gcd}(a,b) \wedge (x=i*a+j*b) \}$

2(b)

设 $W = \text{NAT}$, $w = (x > 0)$. 我们有 $W = \{ \sigma(x) \mid I(w)(\sigma) = \text{true} \}$

设 $t = (x + y)$

设 φ 为 $\text{gcd}(x, y) = \text{gcd}(a, b) \wedge (y = k * a + l * b) \wedge (x = i * a + j * b) \wedge x > 0 \wedge y > 0$

我们有

$\varphi \wedge \neg(x = y) \rightarrow t > 0$

且

$[\varphi \wedge \neg(x = y) \wedge t = v] \quad \text{if } (x > y) \text{ then } x := x - y; i := i - k; j := j - l; \text{ else } y := y - x; k := k - i; l := l - j \quad [\varphi \wedge t < v]$

且

$\varphi \wedge (x = y) \rightarrow x = \text{gcd}(a, b) \wedge (x = i * a + j * b)$

根据推理规则，我们有

$[\varphi]$

$\text{while } (\neg(x = y)) \text{ do } \quad \text{if } (x > y) \text{ then } x := x - y; i := i - k; j := j - l; \text{ else } y := y - x; k := k - i; l := l - j \text{ od}$

$[x = \text{gcd}(a, b) \wedge (x = i * a + j * b)]$

我们有

$[x = a \wedge y = b \wedge a > 0 \wedge b > 0] \quad i := 1; j := 0; k := 0; l := 1 \quad [\varphi]$

根据推理规则，我们有

$[x = a \wedge y = b \wedge a > 0 \wedge b > 0]$

$i := 1; j := 0; k := 0; l := 1;$

$\text{while } (\neg(x = y)) \text{ do } \quad \text{if } (x > y) \text{ then } x := x - y; i := i - k; j := j - l; \text{ else } y := y - x; k := k - i; l := l - j \text{ od}$

$[x = \text{gcd}(a, b) \wedge (x = i * a + j * b)]$

因此我们有 $[x = a \wedge y = b \wedge a > 0 \wedge b > 0] T [x = \text{gcd}(a, b) \wedge (x = i * a + j * b)]$