Intrebarea 1

(a)
$$\{\{x == y\}\}\ z := x - y \{\{z == 0\}\}\$$

Preconditie: x == y

Instructiune: z := x - y

Postconditie: z == 0

Avand preconditia x == y, cand atribuim z := x - y, rezultatul va fi intotdeauna z = 0, deoarece x - y = 0. Prin urmare, postconditia z == 0 este satisfacuta.

(b)
$$\{\{\text{true}\}\}\ x := 100 \{\{x == 100\}\}\$$

Preconditie: true (nicio conditie specifica)

Instructiune: x := 100

Postconditie: x == 100

Preconditia true inseamna ca nu exista constrangeri asupra starii initiale. Dupa executarea x = 100, x va fi intotdeauna 100, satisfacand postconditia x == 100.

(c)
$$\{\{0 \le x \le 100\}\}\ x := x + 1 \{\{0 \le x \le 100\}\}\$$

Preconditie: 0 <= x < 100

Instructione: x := x + 1

Postconditie: 0 <= x <= 100

Daca $0 \le x \le 100$ inainte de atribuirea valorii, incrementarea lui x cu 1 va rezulta in $0 \le x \le 100$. Prin urmare, postconditia $0 \le x \le 100$ este satisfacuta.

Intrebarea 2

(a)
$$\{\{true\}\}\ x := 2 * y \{\{y <= x\}\}\}$$

Valori initiale: x = 1, y = 1

Daca y = 1, atunci dupa x := 2 * y, x devine 2. Postconditia y <= x ($1 \le 2$) este satisfacuta. Dar pentru a arata ca tripletul nu este valabil, sa alegem y = 0 si x = 1. Dupa atribuirea valorii, x = 0, si y = 1, deci $1 \le 0$ este fals.

```
(b) \{\{0 \le x\}\}\ x := x - 1 \{\{0 \le x\}\}\
```

Valoare initiala: x = 0

Daca x = 0, dupa atribuirea valorii x := x - 1, x = x - 1, incalcand postconditia 0 <= x.

Intrebarea 3

(a)
$$\{\{0 \le x \le 100\}\}\ x := 2x \{\{0 \le x \le 200\}\}\$$

Dublarea lui x cand $0 \le x \le 100$ rezulta in $0 \le 2x \le 200$. astfel, postconditia $0 \le x \le 200$ este satisfacuta.

(b)
$$\{\{0 \le x \le N\}\}\ x := x + 1 \{\{0 \le x \le N\}\}\$$

Incrementarea lui x cand $0 \le x \le N$ rezulta in $0 \le x \le N$. astfel, postconditia $0 \le x \le N$ este satisfacuta.

Intrebarea 4

```
(a) \{\{\text{true}\}\}\ x := 400 \{\{x == 400\}\}\}
```

Preconditia true inseamna ca nu exista constrangeri. Dupa atribuirea valorii x := 400, x va fi 400, astfel postconditia x == 400 este satisfacuta.

(b)
$$\{\{y \le 65\}\}\ x := 65 \{\{y \le x\}\}\$$

Daca y \leq 65 inainte de atribuirea valorii, setarea lui x := 65 asigura ca y \leq x.

Intrebarea 5

```
method sum(n: int) returns (s: int)
  requires n >= 0
  ensures s == n * (n + 1) / 2
{
    s := 0;
    var i := 0;
    while i <= n
        invariant 0 <= i <= n + 1
        invariant s == i * (i - 1) / 2
    {
        s := s + i;
        i := i + 1;
    }
}</pre>
```

```
Preconditie: n \ge 0
Invariant: 0 \le i \le n + 1 si s == i * (i - 1) / 2
Postconditie: s == n * (n + 1) / 2
```

Intrebarea 6

```
method Factorial(n: int) returns (f: int)
  requires n >= 0
 requires n < 20
 ensures f == if n == 0 then 1 else n * FactorialRec(n - 1)
 f := 1;
 var i := 1;
 while i <= n
   invariant 1 <= i <= n + 1
   invariant f == f * i
    decreases n - i + 1
 {
   f := f * i;
   i := i + 1;
 }
}
function FactorialRec(n: int): int
 ensures FactorialRec(n) == if n <= 1 then 1 else n * FactorialRec(n -</pre>
1)
 decreases n
 if n <= 1 then 1 else n * FactorialRec(n - 1)</pre>
}
```

Preconditie: n >= 0

Invariant: 1 <= i <= n + 1 si f == Factorial(i - 1)

Postconditie: f == Factorial(n)