

# QuickSort Partition Code — Annotated

Jonathan Buss, Collin Roberts

## Algorithm and Code

### Overview of the Code

Array to partition:  $X$ , indexed from 1 to  $n$ .

Pivot:  $p$ . It may have any value.

First while-loop:

Positions the  $a$  marker to the first element which is greater than  $p$ . If no such element exists,  $a$  becomes  $n$ , and the second while-loop will skip its body.

Second while-loop:

Move  $b$  marker over any remaining elements, and swap an out-of-position one into place. After a swap, we move the  $a$  marker one position to the right (a large element moved out and a small one into its former place).

Postcondition:

$z$  is the cutoff position between the “small” elements on the left and the “large” elements on the right.

### Code (unannotated)

```

    ( $n \geq 1$ )
a = 1 ;
while ( a < n && X[a] <= p ) {
    a = a + 1 ;
}
b = a + 1 ;
while ( b <= n ) {
    if ( X[b] <= p ) {
        t = X[b] ; X[b] = X[a] ; X[a] = t ;
        a = a + 1 ;
    }
    b = b + 1 ;
}
( $\exists z \cdot (1 \leq z \leq n + 1 \wedge X[1..z] \leq p \wedge (X[z..n] > p))$ )
```

We shall annotate this code in two parts—one for each of the `while`-loops. To complete the annotation then requires additional implied conditions.

# Annotations

## Notes on Notation:

- “ $X[a..b]$ ” refers to all  $X[i]$ , where  $a \leq i < b$ . Similarly,  $X[a..b]$  refers to all  $X[i]$ , where  $a \leq i \leq b$ . (This is analogous to the notation for open and closed intervals in calculus.)
- The various parts of formulas are coloured to show their origin and role.

Greenish: the “lower” (or only) part of a loop invariant.

Bluish: the “upper” part of a loop invariant, if any.

Reddish: Conditions from loop guards and conditionals.

Before an assignment, the assigned value has its colour reddened.

## Preamble and first loop (invariant $1 \leq a \wedge X[1..a] \leq p$ )

$\langle (1 \leq 1 \leq n) \wedge X[1..1] \leq p \rangle$	$\langle precondition \rangle$
<b>a = 1 ;</b>	
$\langle (1 \leq a \leq n) \wedge X[1..a] \leq p \rangle$	assignment
<b>while ( a &lt; n &amp;&amp; X[a] &lt;= p ) {</b>	
$\langle (1 \leq a \leq n) \wedge X[1..a] \leq p \wedge (a < n \wedge X[a] \leq p) \rangle$	partial- <b>while</b>
$\langle (1 \leq a + 1 \leq n) \wedge X[1..a + 1] \leq p \rangle$	implied
<b>a = a + 1 ;</b>	
$\langle (1 \leq a \leq n) \wedge X[1..a] \leq p \rangle$	assignment
}	
$\langle (1 \leq a \leq n) \wedge X[1..a] \leq p \wedge (a \geq n \vee X[a] > p) \rangle$	partial- <b>while</b>

## Remarks:

- The implication involves a notational shift:  $X[1..a + 1] \leq p$  is equivalent to  $X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a] \leq p$ .

**Second loop** (invariant  $(1 \leq a \leq n) \wedge X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(b, n)] > p$ )

$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(a+1, n)] > p \rangle$	$\langle \text{precondition} \rangle$
<b>b = a + 1 ;</b>	assignment
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(b, n)] > p \rangle$	
<b>while ( b &lt;= n ) {</b>	<b>partial-while</b>
$\langle (X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(b, n)] > p) \wedge b \leq n \rangle$	implied
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b] > p \wedge b \leq n \rangle$	
<b>if ( X[b] &lt;= p ) {</b>	<b>if-then</b>
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b] > p \wedge b \leq n \wedge X[b] \leq p \rangle$	implied
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a] > p \wedge X[a+1..b] > p \wedge X[b] \leq p \rangle$	
<b>t = X[b] ; X[b] = X[a] ; X[a] = t ;</b>	swap
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a] \leq p \wedge X[a+1..b] > p \wedge X[b] > p \rangle$	implied
$\langle X[1..a+1] \leq p \wedge X[a+1..b] > p \rangle$	
<b>a = a + 1 ;</b>	assignment
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b+1] > p \rangle$	
}	<b>if-then + implied</b>
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b+1] > p \rangle$	
<b>b = b + 1</b>	assignment
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b] > p \rangle$	implied
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(b, n)] > p \rangle$	
}	<b>partial-while</b>
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(b, n)] > p \wedge b > n \rangle$	

#### Remarks:

- The the presence of “ $\min(b, n)$ ” in the loop invariant accounts for the possibility that  $a$  advanced to  $n$  in the first loop. The relationship of  $X[n]$  to  $p$  is unknown and immaterial. (We could instead include an additional test in the code, but such a test is not needed for correctness.)

The adjustment is not needed, and hence disappears, inside of the loop:

- At the start of the while-loop, we have  $b \leq n$ , and the minimum is always  $b$ .
- At the end of the loop,  $X[a..b] > p$  implies  $X[a..\min(b, n)] > p$ , whatever value  $b$  has.

- The condition labelled “swap” follows from the proof in the course notes: the three assignments exchange the values of  $X[a]$  and  $X[b]$ , leaving the rest of the array unchanged.

The implieds before and after the swap simply re-write the notation, to focus on the changing locations.

#### Inter-loop implications

After first while-loop:

$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge (a \geq n \vee X[a] > p) \rangle$	<b>partial-while</b>
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(a+1, n)] > p \rangle$	implied
	(pre-condition for assignment to <b>b</b> )

Algebra and use of notation.

At end:

$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..\min(b, n)] > p \wedge b > n \rangle$	<b>partial-while</b>
$\langle \exists z \cdot (1 \leq z \leq n+1 \wedge X[1..z] \leq p \wedge (X[z..n] > p)) \rangle$	postcondition

The value for  $z$  is  $a$  if  $a \leq n$  and  $X[n] > p$ , or  $n+1$  otherwise.

## Full annotated code

$\langle n \geq 1 \rangle$	
$\langle X[1..1] \leq p \rangle$	implied
<b>a = 1 ;</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \rangle$	assignment
<b>while ( a &lt; n &amp;&amp; X[a] &lt;= p ) {</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge (a < n \wedge X[a] \leq p) \rangle$	partial-while
$\langle X[1..a+1] \leq p \rangle$	implied
<b>a = a + 1 ;</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \rangle$	assignment
}	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge (a \geq n \vee X[a] > p) \rangle$	partial-while
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..min(a+1, n)] > p \rangle$	implied
<b>b = a + 1 ;</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..min(b, n)] > p \rangle$	assignment
<b>while ( b &lt;= n ) {</b>	
$\langle (X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..min(b, n)] > p) \wedge b \leq n \rangle$	partial-while
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b] > p \wedge b \leq n \rangle$	implied
<b>if ( X[b] &lt;= p ) {</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b] > p \wedge b \leq n \wedge X[b] \leq p \rangle$	if-then
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a] > p \wedge X[a+1..b] > p \wedge X[b] \leq p \rangle$	implied
<b>t = X[b] ; X[b] = X[a] ; X[a] = t ;</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a] \leq p \wedge X[a+1..b] > p \wedge X[b] > p \rangle$	swap
$\langle X[1..a+1] \leq p \wedge X[a+1..b] > p \rangle$	implied
<b>a = a + 1 ;</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b+1] > p \rangle$	assignment
}	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b+1] > p \rangle$	if-then + implied
<b>b = b + 1</b>	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..b] > p \rangle$	assignment
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..min(b, n)] > p \rangle$	implied
}	
$\langle X[1..a] \leq p \wedge X[a..min(b, n)] > p \wedge b > n \rangle$	partial-while
$\langle \exists z \cdot (1 \leq z \leq n+1 \wedge X[1..z] \leq p \wedge (X[z..n] > p)) \rangle$	implied

## Remarks:

- The proof of termination (i.e. the last ingredient required for total correctness) is left as an exercise.