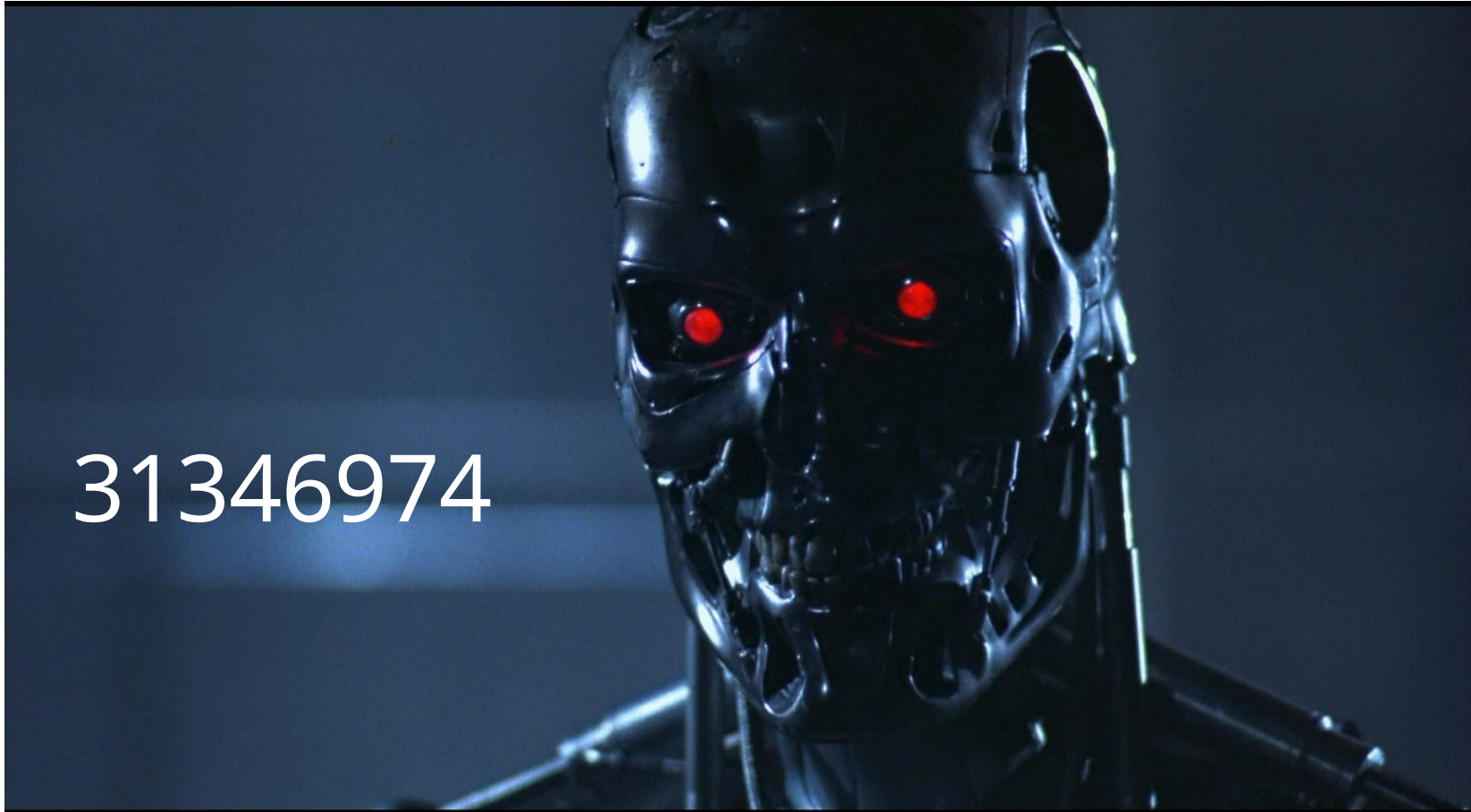


Week 4: Termination

31346974



Local Consistency revisited

$$x = 99$$



$$A \equiv \text{~~100~~ } \wedge y = 10 \wedge z = 7$$

$$x = x * x + y$$



$$B \equiv x > 20 \wedge \text{~~y = 20~~}$$

Idea

- Make sure that each loop is executed only finitely often ...
- For each loop, identify an indicator value r , that has two properties
 - (1) $r > 0$ whenever the loop is entered;
 - (2) r is decreased during every iteration of the loop.
- Transform the program in a way that, alongside ordinary program execution, the indicator value r is computed.
- Verify that properties (1) and (2) hold!

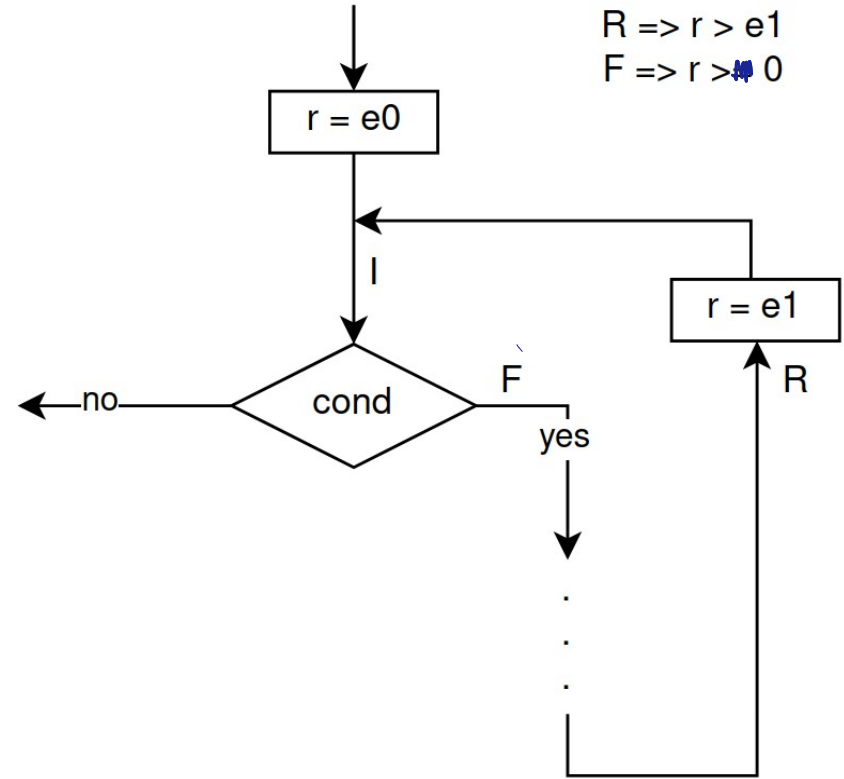
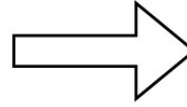
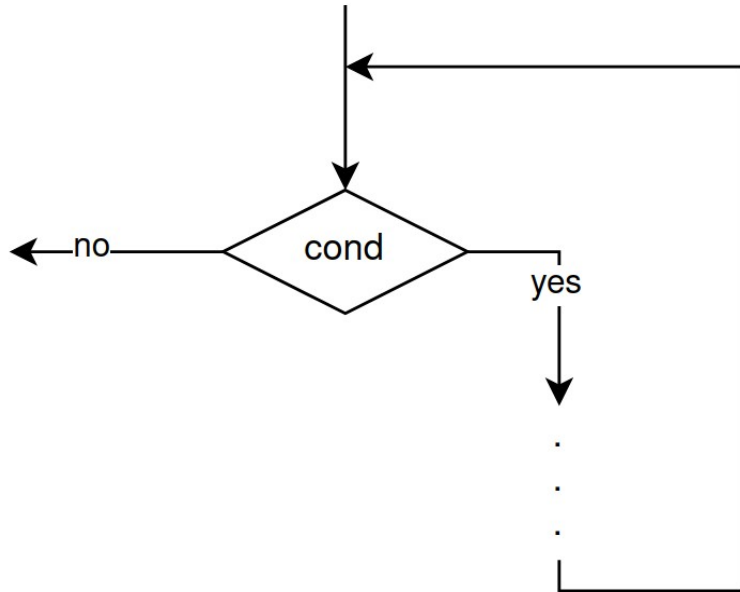
General Method

- For every occurring loop `while (b) s` we introduce a fresh variable `r`.
- Then we transform the loop into:

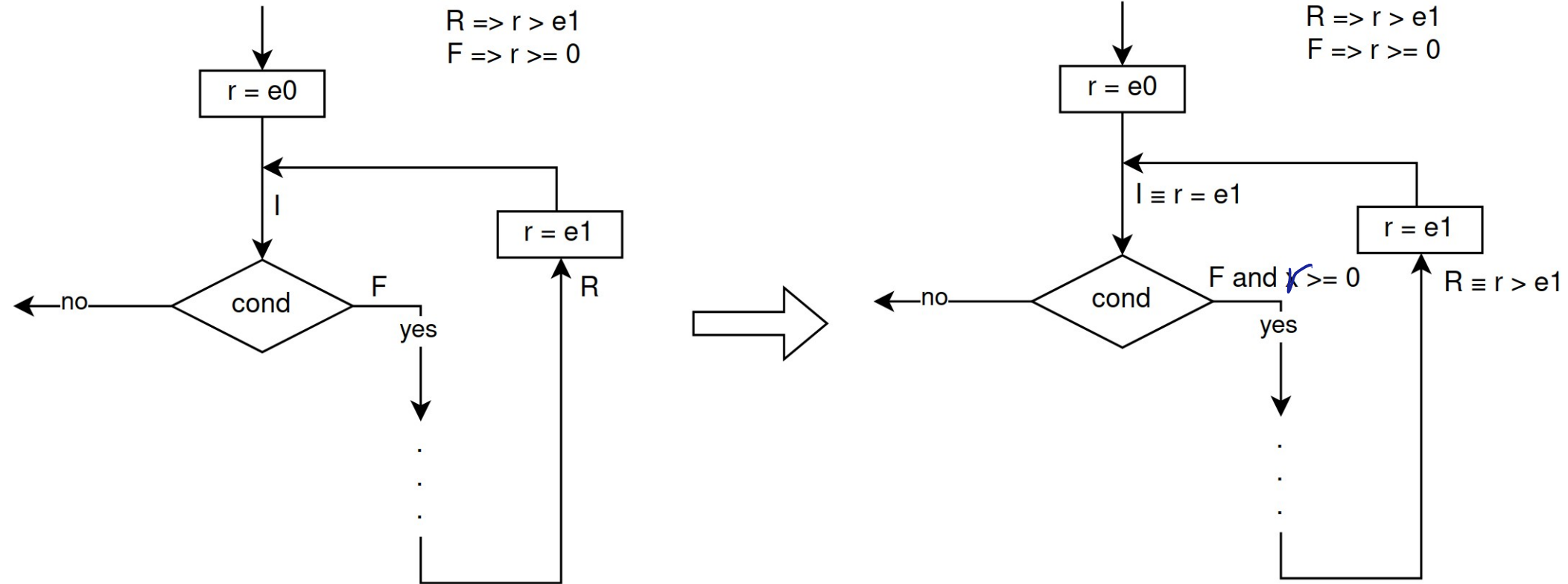
```
1  r = e0;  
2  while(b) {  
3      assert(r > 0);  
4      s;  
5      assert(r > e1);  
6      r = e1;  
7  }
```

for suitable expressions `e0, e1`.

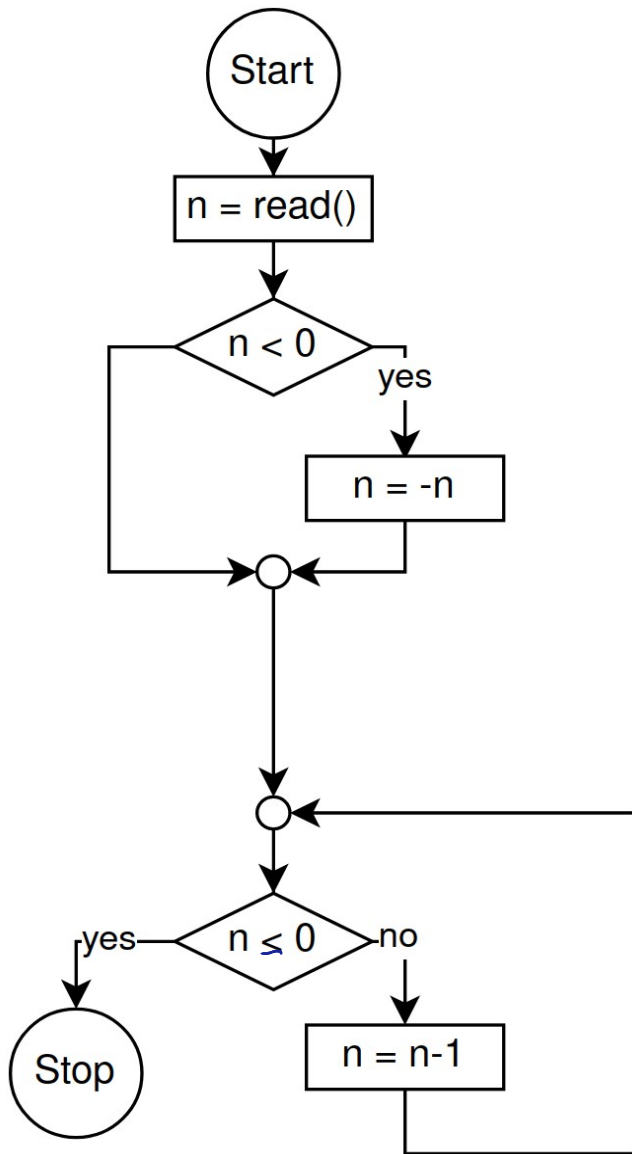
How to prove termination



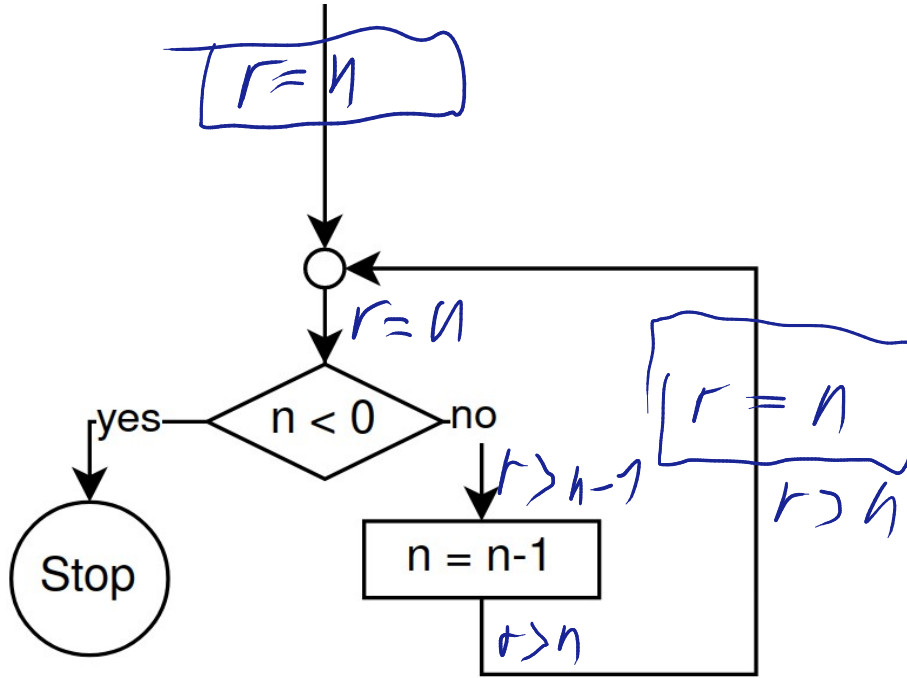
How to prove termination



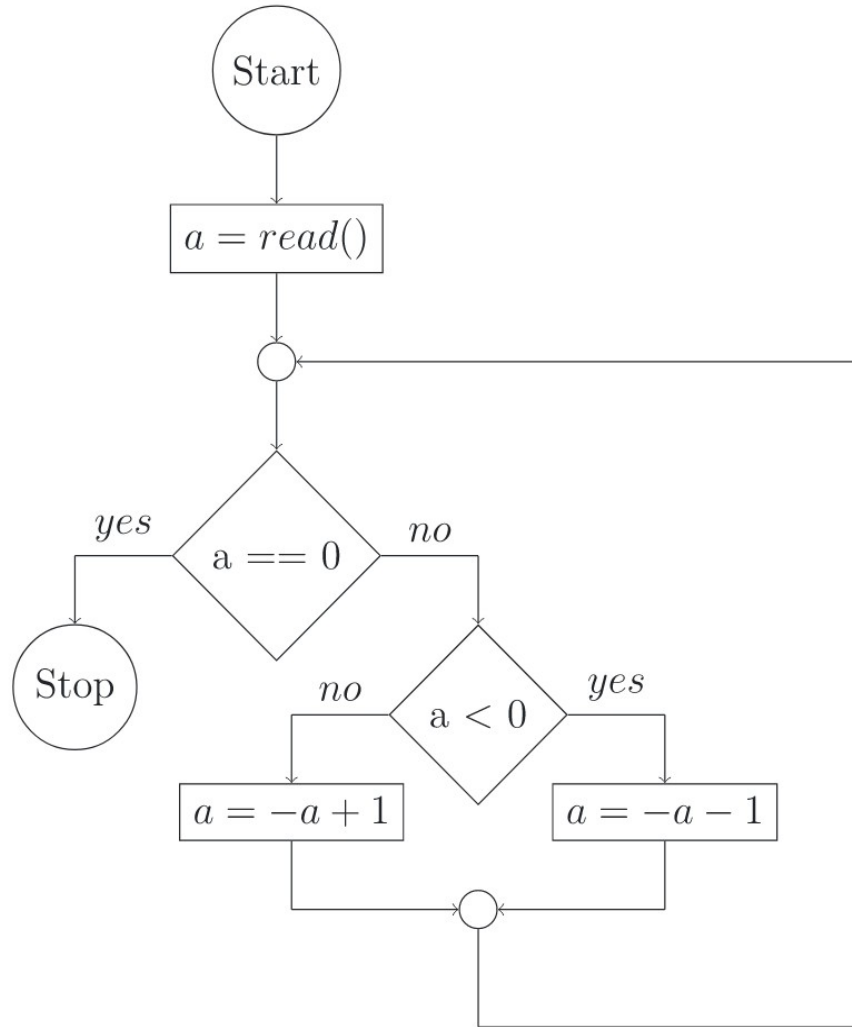
How to prove termination



How to prove termination



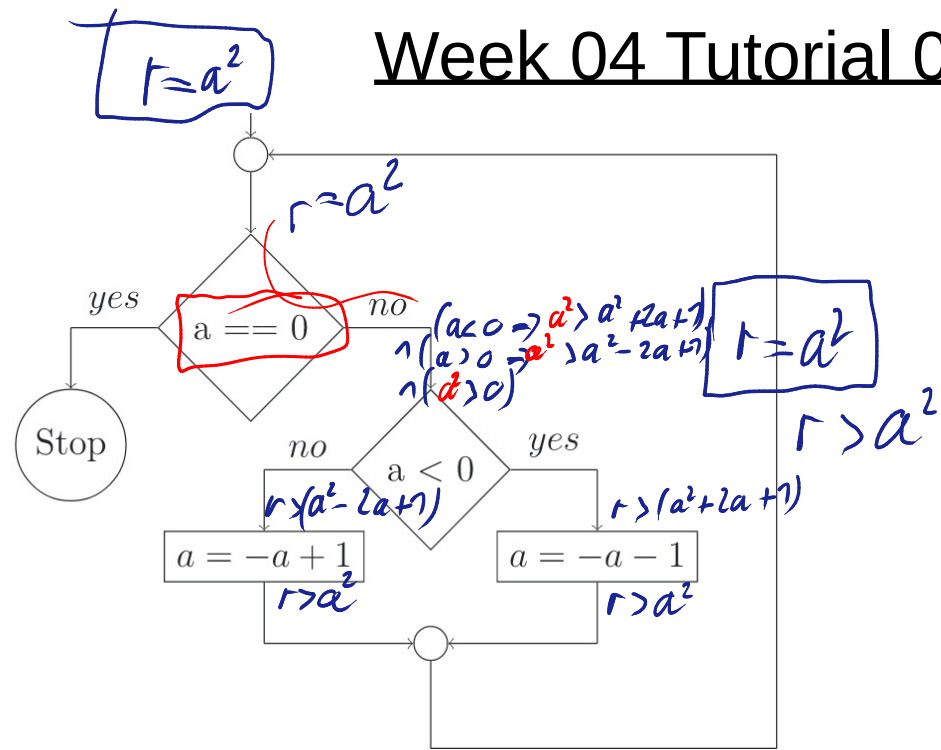
Week 04 Tutorial 03 — A Wavy Approach



$r = a^2$

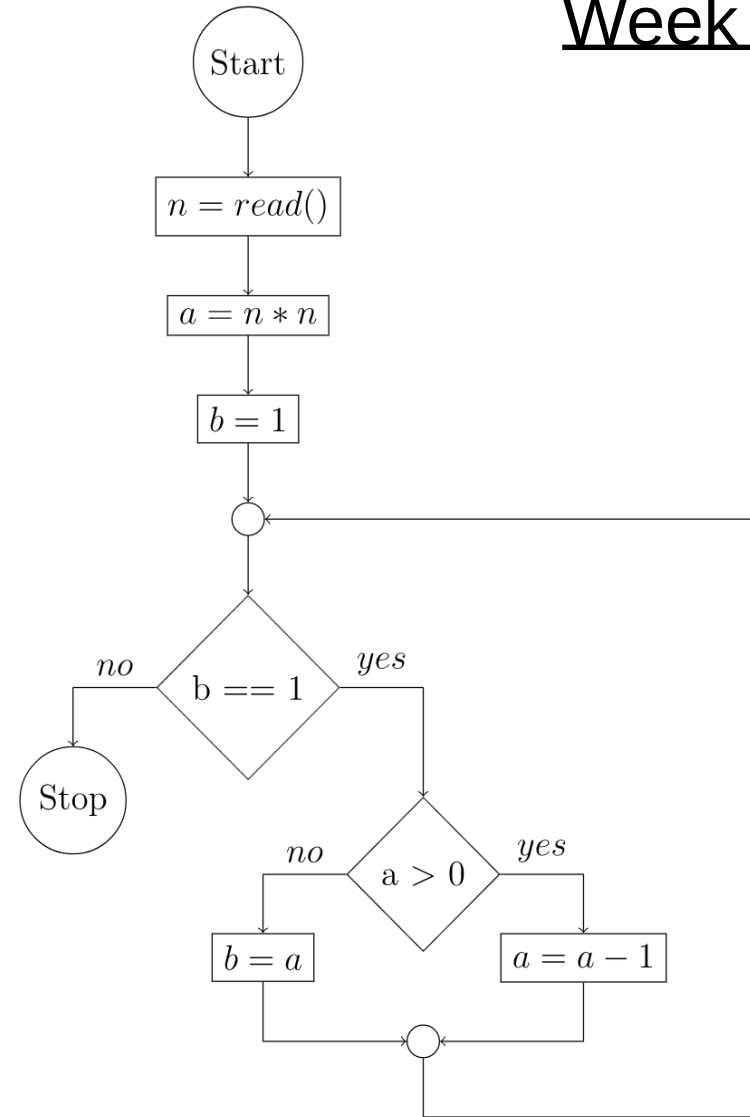
$\frac{a}{5}$
-4
3
-2
1
0

Week 04 Tutorial 03 — A Wavy Approach



Week 04 Task 4: Why is this not on Artemis 2.0

$$\begin{array}{r|l} a & b \\ \hline 5 & 7 \end{array}$$



Week 04 Task 4: Why is this not on Artemis 2.0

