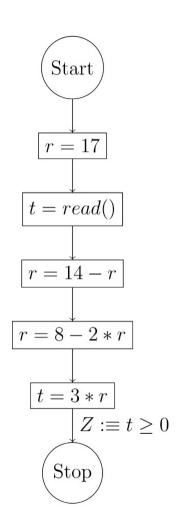
### Week 2: Weakest Preconditions

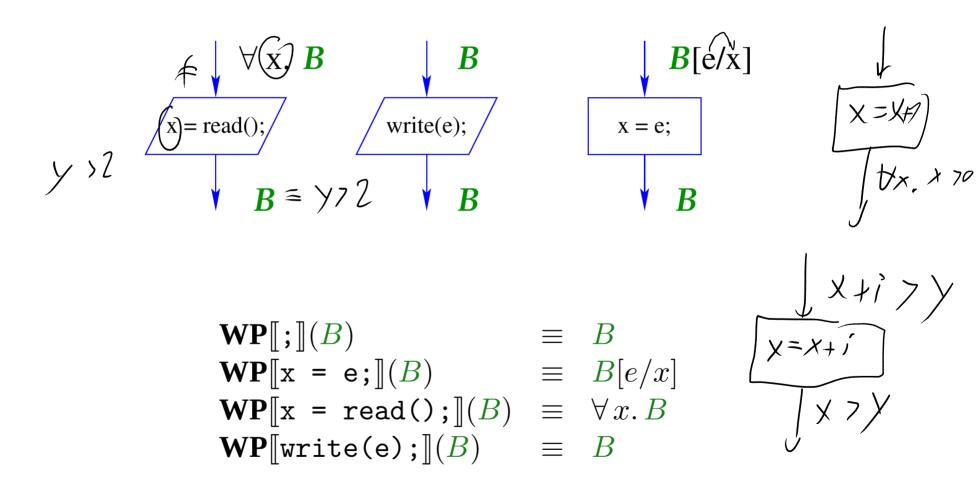


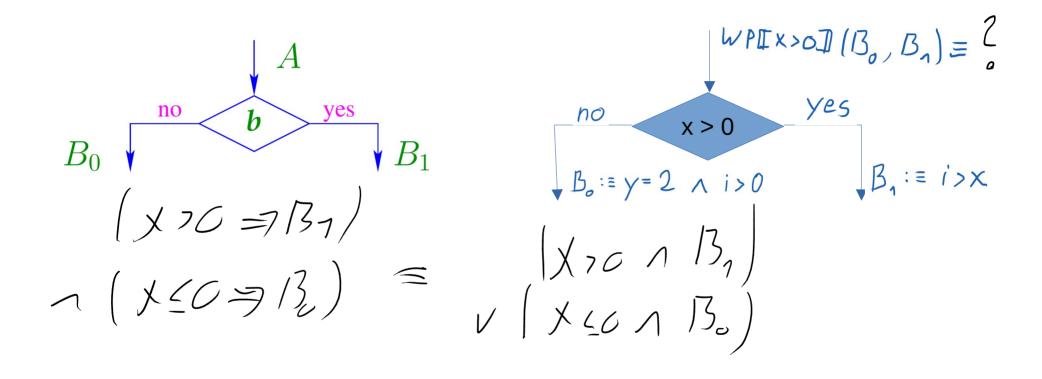
## 86803889

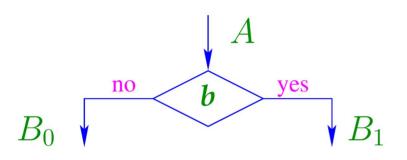
2 Qniz

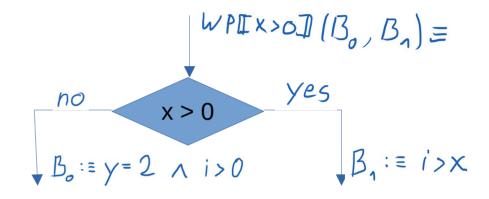


$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & 3r70 = 720 \\
\hline
 & t = 3 * r \\
\hline
 & Z :\equiv t \ge 0
\end{array}$$

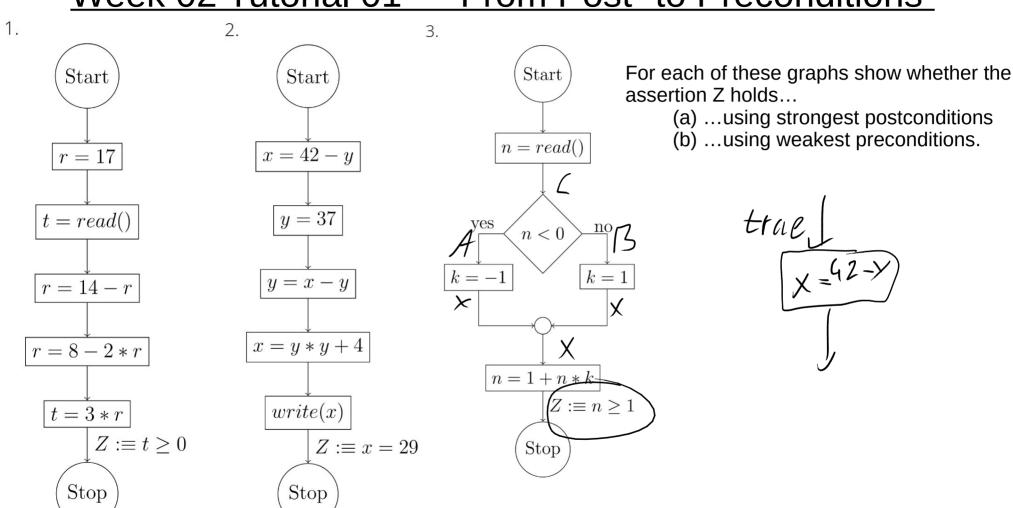


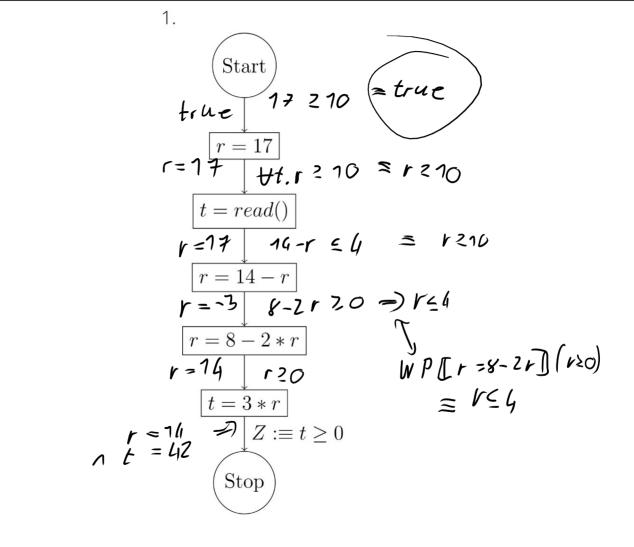


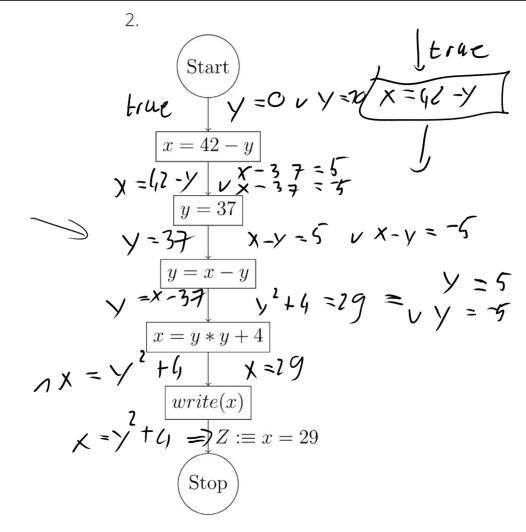


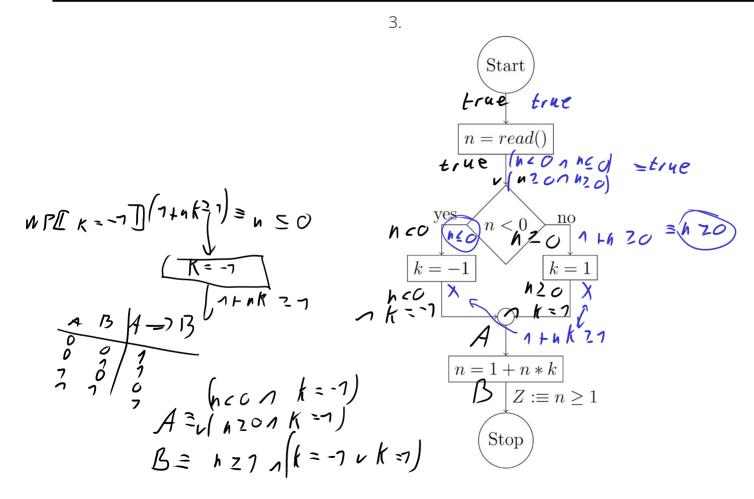


$$\mathbf{WP}\llbracket b \rrbracket (B_0, B_1) \equiv ((\neg b) \Rightarrow B_0) \land (b \Rightarrow B_1)$$
  
$$\equiv (\neg b \land B_0) \lor (b \land B_1)$$

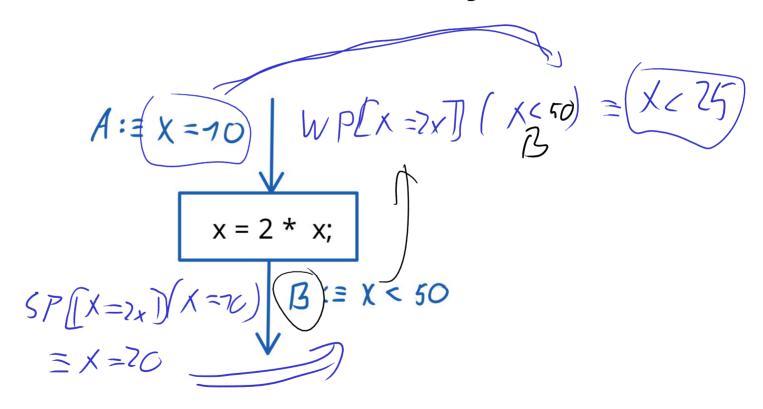




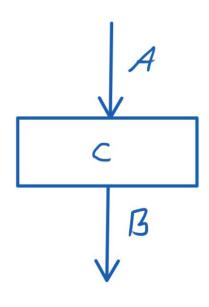




# **Local Consistency**



# **Local Consistency**



A, B und c sind Locally Consistent, falls eine der folgenden Aussagen gilt:

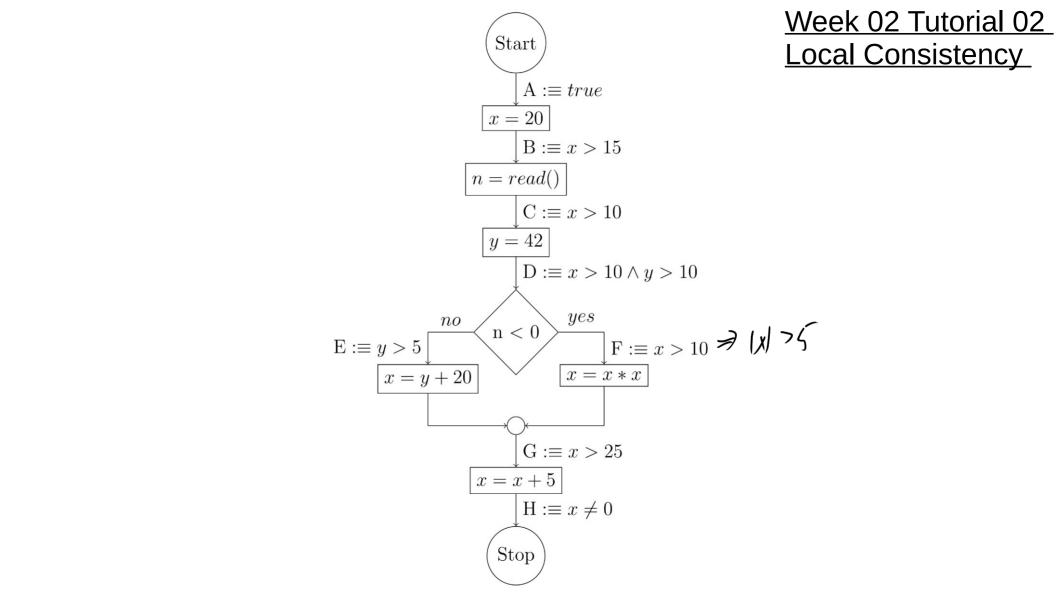
1) 
$$A \Rightarrow WPI=I(B)$$
  
2)  $SPI=I(A) \Rightarrow B$ 

Beachte: 1) und 2) sind gleichbedeutend

#### Start $A :\equiv true$ x = 20B := x > 15n = read() $C :\equiv x > 10$ y = 42 $D :\equiv x > 10 \land y > 10$ yesnon < 0 $E :\equiv y > 5$ $F :\equiv x > 10$ x = y + 20x = x \* x $G :\equiv x > 25$ x = x + 5 $H :\equiv x \neq 0$ Stop

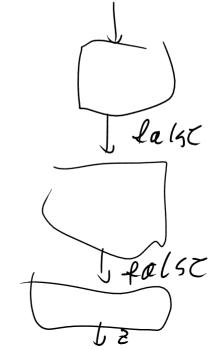
### Week 02 Tutorial 02 Local Consistency

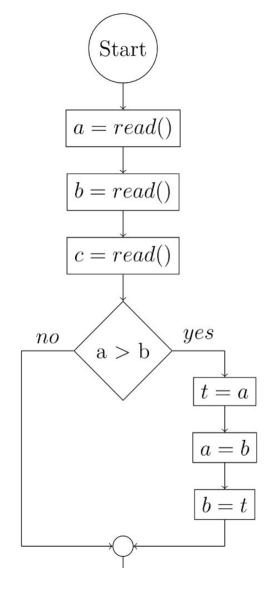
Check whether the annotated assertions prove that the program computes an x = 0 and discuss why this is the case.



### yesnob > ct = bb = cc = tyesnoa > bt = aa = bb = t $\mathbf{Z} :\equiv a \leq b \leq c$ Stop

#### Week 02 Tutorial 03 — Trouble Sort





#### Week 02 Tutorial 03 — Trouble Sort