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1 Loop Bounds and Proof Outlines
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                                                               Zgaso=gas Agas > OA baH=03
                                       A20503736
 Task 1.1 (Written, 16 points)
                                     CS 536: Science of Prog
                                                          =>207 gaso-(gas+ batt) 1 gas 7 01 boilt 703
                                     Homework 6
                                                          Zmiles > gaso-(gast batt) , gos > 0 1 batt > 0}
      miles := 0;
     2 miles 7, gaso - (gast batt) Agas 70A batt 70}
     Edec PPP}
                                                      2 miles 7 gas - (gast batt) ngos 70 Nbatt 70 Ngos 71 V batt 70}
    While (gas > 1 V bott 70) do
                                                  ¿miles > gaso - (gas + balt) A gas > OA batt > OA gas > 1 V batt > OA batt > O
      if batt >0 then
                                               => { miles+17 gasb-(gas+batt-1) Ngas70 N batt-170}
                                                2 miles+1 7, gas, - (gas+batt) 1 gas 7,0 1 batt 7,0}
           batt := batt-I
                                            Zmileszgas -(gostbatt) ngaszon battzon gaszı av battzon batt (0}
      else
                                       => 2 miles +17 gas, -(gas-2+bc+++1) 1 gas-2701 bat++170}
                                           2 miles+17gaso - (gas + baff+1) ngas 70 1 baff + 170}
           gas:gas - 2;
                                           2 miles + 1 7 gazo-(gas + baff) 1 gas 7 0 1 baft 7,03
           batt = batt + 12
                                          2 miles +1 7, gas - (gas + batt) 1 gas 7, 01 batt 2, 03
      Fi
                                          2 miles 7, gaso - (gas + batt) 1 gas 7, 01 batt 703
      miles: = miles + T;
                                        É miles 7,9as, - (gast batt) ∧ gas, on batt, on gos ≤1 $1 batt ≤ 0}
  00
                                    =) 2 miles >, gas, -13
 Expand portial correctness proof outline into proof outline for total correctness using the loop bound:
                                                 ¿gaso=gasngas>on batt=0}
                                              => {07 gas, - (gas+batt) 1 gas 70 1 batt 703
                                                2 miles 7 gas, - (gas+ba++) 1 ges7, 0 1 ba++7,03
   miles = 5;
sinu Pª
Emiles>gas, -(gas+batt)/1 gas>0 1 batt>0}
2 dec gas + batt 3
                                        3 PA gaszIV battzon gastbatt=to 3
while (gas > 1 V batt > 0) do
                                      2 P NgaszIV battzon battzon gastbatt=t.3
     if batt > 0 then
                                   => { P n gas + batt-1 < to }
                                    ¿p n gas + batt < to }
        batt := batt - T
                                    2 PA gasal V batt > 0 A batt & 0 A gas + batt=to 3
     else
                                  =72p 1 gas-2+ bat++1 < to 3
                                  ¿PA gas + batt+1 cto }
           gas := gas - 2;
                                  IPA gast batt 6 to 3
           batt := batt + T
                                  ¿PA gost batt cto 3
     miles: = miles+i;
                                & PA gast hattatos
                               & PA gas SIN batt 603
  60
                             => {miles 7, gas -1 }
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Task 1.2 (Written, 12 points) [Y: 67. (0 Sichal) 7 a[i] 7,0] i= 5: Zinv i ≤ |a| 1 17,0 1 4,6 Z. (K7,0 1 KCi) + a[K] = 0 3 Edec 191 -13 while ic sizeca) do Einv 17/0 1 1 (lal 1 a[i] 7/6} Edec a[i] } while a[i] >0 do a[i] = a[i] - T od; 100 A MASHING A (1)0 HOO AT

[tifZ.(0sic|a1) + a[i] =0]

Task 1.2 Explanations

1st bound expression Edec 191-i3:

1. Why P=> t 7,0

i < |a| 1 in on tx 67 (knon k(i) + a[k]=0 => |a|-ino

i can either be less than or equal to 191 and i can either be greater than or equal to 0.

when In three out of bour cases when i is less than 1a1, equal to 0 or greater than 0, then la1-i > 0 and when i is equal to la1 implication then 1a1-i = 0. This satisfies the above a and ensures the bound expression is always non-negative.

2 | 1al-i decreases at each loop iteration because we see that we have a variable i that increases in the bop body so we subtract it from t but that doesn't work since its negative.

So, we add lat which helps because is lat. This ensures we can't have less than zero iterations left and the loop bound decreases after each iteration.

2nd bound expression { dec a[i] }:

1. Why P=> +7,0

17,0 A ic |a| A a[i] 7,0 =7 a[i] 7,0

The first 2 conditions just ensures no errors in array such as index out of bounds so technically, we have alider of alider of this ensures that the program terminates.

2. Here our bound expression is ali) which is a variable that decreases in the loop body.

Therefore, by adding this to t, we ensure that

the bound expression decreases each loop iteration.

Task 1-3 (Written, 12 points)

a) It - False (not a valid bound expression) The It may give a non integer number which is not allowed and also if t is a perfect square, It can also be negative which violates the bound expression property.

- b) t^2 -True (valid bound expression)

 Since t^2 is just an increased t, it will still hold the same properties of t such that $t^2 > 0$ and t^2 decreases after each iteration of the loop.
- c) t + i Foilse (not a valid bound expression)

 Assuming that i is in the loop body, we should only add i to t if i decreases in the loop body.

 If i increases in the loop body and we add it to t then, if i > t, the bound expression will

increase as we do more iterations hence violating

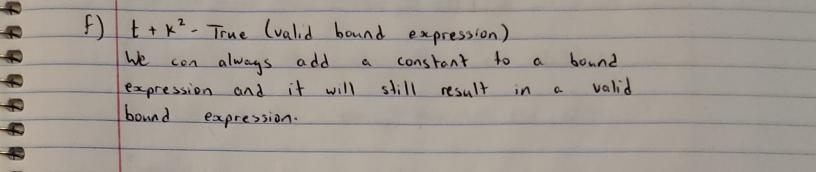
decrease as we do more iterations)

the second property.

d) t + i² - False (not a valid bound expression)

Some reason as above, assuming that i² is in the loop body, we should only add i² to t if i² decreases in the loop body. If i² 7t and i² increases in the loop body by adding i² to t, it will cause the bound expression to increase herce violating the second property (number of iterations must

0 9 e) t + K - Not True (not a valid bound expression) (It k is sufficiently negative then this can 4 cause the loop bound to be a o but we can't have less than O iterations left so 4 this property is violated. 1



- 2. Weakest Preconditions with Array Assignments
 Task 2.1 (Written, 30 points)
- a) who (alif x=0 then i else j] = 1, ali]=1)
- = ['/a[if x=0 then i else j]] a[i]=1
- = (if i = (if x=0 then i else j) then I else a[i])=1
- = if i=(if a=ō then i else j) then 1=1 else a[i]=1

Simplify:

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- = if i= (if x=0 then i else j) then T else a[i]=1
- i = (if x=0 then i else j) V a[i] = 1
- (=) (if x=0 then i=i else i=j) V a[i]=1
 - = (if x=0 then T else i=j) V a(i)=1
- (=) (2=0 v i=j) v a[i]=1

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b) w/p (a[i] := 5, a[a[i]] =5)
     [ 5/a[i]] (a[a[i]]=5)
   = [5/a[i]] a[a[i]] = [3/a[i]]5
   = [5/a[i] a[a[i]]=5
   = (if (if 1=i then 5 else a[1])=i then 5 else
      a lif 1=i then 5 else a[i]])=5
     if (if 1=i then 5 else a(17)=i then 5=5 else
     a lif 1=i then 5 ebe ali] = 5
= if (if 1=i then 5 else a[1])=i then T else
     a [if 1=i then 5 else a[1]]=5
     Simplify:
       (if 1=i then 5 else a[1])=i V a[if 1=i then 5 else a[1]]=5
 (=)
      (if 1=i then 5=i else a[1]=i) V a [if 1=i then 5 else a[1]]=5
 (=) ((1=i 15=i) v (1 = i 1 a[1]=i)) V a[if 1=i then 5 else a[1]]=5
 => ((1=i 1 5=i) V(1ti 1 a[1]=i)) V (if 1=i then a[5] else a[a[1])=5
    ((1=i 15=i) V(1ti 1 a[1]=i)) V if 1=i then a[5]=5 else a[a[1]]=5
(=>(1=ins=i)v(1+ina(1)=i))v(1=ina(5)=5)v(1+ina(a[1])=5)
  = (FV(1$i na[1]=i)) V(1=i na[5]=5) V(1$i na[a[1]]=5)
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$$\Rightarrow$$
 (1\frac{1}{1} \lambda \alpha[1] = i) \nabla (1=i) \nabla (1=i)

c) who (aci):=a[i] +i, a[j] 7 a(i)) = [a[i] +1/a(j)] (a(j) 7 a(i)) = [a[i]+1/a[j]] a(j) > [a(i)+1/a(j)] a[i] = (if j=j then a [i)+1 else a[j]) > (if i=j then a[i]+1 else a[i]) => a[i]+1 > if i=j then a[i]+1 else a[i] if i=i then acid+1>acid+1 else acid+1>acid (=) if i= then F else acist1>acis $(=> i \neq j \land \alpha(i) + 1> \alpha(i)$

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e) wp(i:=5; a[i]:=a[i+1], a[i]>0) = wlp(i=5; a[i] = a[i+1], a[i) o ((i=5; a[i] = a[i+1]) = a[6] > 0 N D(i== 5) N w/p (i== 5, D (a[i] = a[i+1])) D(a[e,]:=e2)= D(e,) n D(e2) n ose, c lal D(a[i] = a[i+i]) = D(i) A D(a[i+i]) A OSiclal = T A D(iti) A O Sitic lal A OSICIAI

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= $T \wedge O(i) + O(1) \wedge O \leq i + 1 < |a| \wedge O \leq i < |a|$ = $T \wedge T \wedge T \wedge O \leq i + 1 < |a| \wedge O \leq i < |a|$ = $O \leq i + 1 < |a| \wedge O \leq i < |a|$ $a[6] \times O \wedge T \wedge w|_{P}(i:=5, O \leq i + 1 < |a| \wedge O \leq i < |a|)$

a[6]>0 1[5/1]051+1619110516191

a[6] > 0 1 05 6 < 191 1 055 < 191

a[b] >0 1 0 5 5 + 1 < 191 1 0 5 5 < 191

what is then just else acjour foacion +1 fi, acjour acion) F) = (i=j+wlplj:=j+1, a[j] > a[i]) x(i+j+wlp(a[j]:=a[i]+1,a[j] >a[i]) * w/p (j=j+1, a[j]>a[i]) [i] [i/16] < [i] = [i+1] = [i] < [i] = [i] aliti] >ali] * wplacjj:=alij+1, alj]>alij) [9[1]+1/9[1] 9[1] >9[1] = [9[1]+1/9[1]] 9[1] > [9[1]+1/9[1] = (if j=j then acist else acist) > (if i=j then acist else acist = (if T then acid+1 else acid) > (if i = then acid+1 else acid) acij+1 > (if i=j then acij+1 ebe acij) => # (=) if i=j then a [i]+1>a[i]+1 else a[i]+17a[i] if i= then F else a (i)+17 a (i) (3) itin ali]+17ali] 4=7 (Lish < H Lish Nitit (tis) N([i] PT[I+ i] P([i]) (Li) (Li) o (i+i) o (Li) o (Li) o (Li) o (Li) 00 (=) LitiVa[j+1] >a[i]) N(T na[i]+1) ali]) LEM => (itiVa[iti] >a[i]) N (a[i]+1 >a[i]) ID 3 One more wrop-up question

20 hrs

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