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Sheet 12.

a, b) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in \mathbb{Z}\} \rightarrow$ Precondition

1 $K := n$

2 $P := x$

3 $y := 1$

4 $\{K = n, P = x, y = 1\} \rightarrow$ Annotation 1.

5 ~~6~~ while $K > 0$ do

6 ~~7~~ $\{y * P^k = x^n, k \geq 0\} \rightarrow$ Annotation 2.

7 ~~8~~ If $K \bmod 2 = 0$ then

8 ~~9~~ $P := P \times P$

9 ~~10~~ $K := K / 2$

10 ~~11~~ ELSE

11 ~~12~~ $y := y \times P$

12 ~~13~~ $K := K - 1$

13 ~~14~~ End

14 $\{y = x^n\} \rightarrow$ Post condition.

c) Now for the verification condition.

For assignments.

Formula

$$\{P\} V := E \{Q\}$$
$$P \rightarrow Q \quad [E/V]$$

This implies to.

$$\{n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}\} \text{ lines } 1, 2, 3 \quad \{k=n, p=x, y=1\}$$

which results to

$$\underbrace{\{n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}\}}_{\rightarrow 1} \rightarrow \{n=n, x=x, 1=1\} \rightarrow 1$$

For the while condition now.

$$P \rightarrow R \quad \text{where.}$$

$$\{P\} = \{k=n, p=x, y=1\}$$

$$\{R\} = \{y * p^k = x^n, k \geq 0\}$$

which resol

$$\underbrace{\{k=n, p=x, y=1\}}_{\rightarrow 2} \rightarrow \{1 * x^n = x^n, n \geq 0\}$$

$$(R \wedge S) \rightarrow Q \quad \text{where.}$$

→ 2

$$\{R\} = \{y * p^k = x^n, k \geq 0\}$$

$$\{S\} = k > 0$$

$$\underbrace{\{y * p^k = x^n, k \geq 0, k \leq 0\}}_{\rightarrow 3} \rightarrow \{y = x^n\}$$

→ 3

Add conditions from

$$\{R \wedge S\} \subset \{R\}$$

$\therefore \text{no}$

Here C is the if-else statement from line 5-11.

So,

R would be that of prev.

$$\{R \wedge S\} = \{Y \times P^K = x^n, K \geq 0, K > 0\}$$

$$\{K\} = \downarrow \quad \rightarrow P_{//}$$

This is precondition now.

$$\{R\} = \{Y \times P^K = x^n, K \geq 0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{This is post condition.} \quad \rightarrow Q_{//}$$

Now we encounter another if condition.

First one

$$\{P \wedge S\} \subset \{Q\} \quad \text{so,}$$

$$\{X * P^K = x^n, K \geq 0, K > 0, (K \bmod 2 = 0)\}$$

~~lines~~

$$P = P * P$$

$$K = K / 2$$

~~$$\{X * (P * P)^{K/2} = x^n, K \geq 0, K > 0\}$$~~

~~which~~

Doing the assignment as well

$$\{ k \geq 0, y * p^k = x^n, k > 0, (k \bmod 2 = 0) \}$$

→

$$\{ k/2 \geq 0, y * (p * p)^{k/2} = x^n \}$$

↙ ④. ✗

Second statement

$$\{ p \wedge \neg s \} C_2 \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\{ y * p^k = x^n, k \geq 0, k > 0 \wedge \underline{k \bmod 2 = 1} \}$$

$$y = y * p$$

$$k = k - 1$$

Now the output would be

$$\{ k-1 \geq 0, (y * p) * (p)^{k-1} = x^n \}$$

↙ ⑤.

∴ These are all conditions needed for partial correctness

a) Now we need to prove our conditions

$$1) \{n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}\} \rightarrow \{n = n, x = x, 1 = 1\}.$$

This is true trivially as n and x are both integers and outcome is also true.

$$2) \{k = n, p = x, y = 1\} \rightarrow \{1 \times x^n = x^n, n \geq 0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \times x^n &= x^n \\ x^n &= x^n \quad // \text{ proved.} \end{aligned}$$

$$n \geq 0$$

and as n is derived from k and $\underline{k \geq 0}$ n also satisfies this.

proved //

$$3) \{y \neq p^k = x^n, k \geq 0, k \leq 0\} \rightarrow \{y = x^n\}$$

We know from condition $k \geq 0$ and $k \leq 0$ and only thing satisfied this is when $k = 0$ so.

$$\begin{aligned} y \neq p^k &= x^n \\ \cancel{= x \neq p^0} \quad y \neq p^0 &= x^n \\ \cancel{= y} &= x^n \quad // \text{ proved.} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \{ k \geq 0, y * p^k = x^n, k > 0, (k \bmod 2 = 0) \}$$

→

$$\{ k_2 \geq 0, y * (p * p)^{k_2} = x^n \}$$

$k \geq 0$ now divides by 2 in both s.

$$k_2 \geq 0 \text{ proved}$$

Other than that $k > 0, k \geq 0$ and
 $k \bmod 2 = 0$ which can be easily
predicted soon as our answer to
also satisfy.

$$y * (p * p)^{k_2} = x^n$$

$$y * p^{2xk_2} = x^n$$

$$y * p^k = x^n \text{ proved.}$$

$$5) \{ k \geq 0, (y * p^k = x^n), k > 0, k \bmod 2 = 1 \}$$

→

$$\{ k-1 \geq 0, y * p * p^{k-1} = x^n \}$$

~~Even when $k=0$~~

~~$k=$ From this~~

From this we can know

$$k > 0 \Leftrightarrow k \geq 0 \text{ and } k \bmod 2 = 1$$

So we can ~~even~~ odd numbers greater than 1.

$$\text{So, } k = 1.$$

$$1 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$0 \geq 0 \text{ (True).}$$

$$Y * p^k = x^n$$

$$Y * p^{k+1} = x^n$$

$$Y * p^{k-1} * p^{\cancel{k-1}} = x^n // \text{ proved.}$$

c) For total correctness we don't have to anything for assignment and if-else condition statements

The partial correctness is sufficient.

Now

for the while loop we however need to add ~~that~~ that it is terminating so.

we know by this K is the looping variable so.

$E = [K]$ added in the beginning of file.

~~and~~.

$[K]$ added after the while loop.

All other conditions are set to be followed through ~~is~~ from partial correctness.

f) Updating verification condition for ~~the~~ while condition as that only changes.

$P \rightarrow R$ (already proved)

$R \wedge S \rightarrow Q$ (already proved)

$R \wedge S \rightarrow E \geq 0$ now

\downarrow

\nwarrow

$\{(K \geq 0), \{y \mid P^K = x^n\}, (K > 0)\} \rightarrow E \geq 0$

$\rightarrow K \geq 0 //$

$\rightarrow \textcircled{6}$

Now we also need to add condition $S_{\text{and/or}}$

Again, for the if condition the precondition and post-condition changes.

$$\{ R \wedge S \wedge (E=m) \}$$

$$= \{ (K \geq 0), Y * P^K = x^n, K > 0, K = m \}$$

↓
pre condition.

$$\{ R \wedge (E < m) \}$$

↓
post condition.

$$= \{ K \geq 0, Y * P^K = x^n, E K < m \}.$$

Now we go to the while loop.

$$\{ P \wedge S \} \leftarrow \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$\{ K \geq 0, Y * P^K = x^n, K > 0, K = m, K \bmod 2 = 0 \}$$

$$P = P * P$$

$$K = K / 2$$

which results in.

$$\{ K/2 \geq 0, Y * (P * P)^{K/2} = x^n; K/2 < m \}$$

→ ⑦,

$$\{ P \cap \{ c_2 \in \Theta \} \}.$$

So,

$$\{ (k \geq 0, x * p^k = x^n, k > 0, k = m) \}$$

$$y = y * p$$

$$k = k - 1,$$

which leads to

$$\{ (x * p * p^{k-1} = x^n, (k-1) < m) \}$$

$\times \textcircled{8}$

g) Now proving all of them.

$$b) \{ (k \geq 0, x * p^k = x^n, k > 0) \rightarrow k \geq 0 \}$$

This is very simple as the conditions on the left satisfy them on the right.

$$2) \{ k \geq 0, x * x * p^k = x^n, k > 0, k = m, k \bmod 2 = 0 \} \\ \rightarrow$$

$$\{ k_2 \geq 0, y * (p * p)^{k_2} = x^n, k_2 < m \}$$

We have already proved for

$k_2 \geq 0$ and $x * (P * P)^{k_2} = x^n$ in
partial correctness. So for

$$k_2 < m$$

$$\text{replacing } k = m$$

$m_2 < m$ which ~~has to be~~
is true logically

$m_2 < m$, proved.

8) $\{ \cancel{x * P * P^{k-1} = x^n}, (k-1) < m \}$

$$\{ k \geq 0, x * P^k = x^n, k > 0, k = m \}$$

$$\rightarrow \{ x * P * P^{k-1} = x^n, (k-1) < m \}$$

We have already proved

$$x * P * P^{k-1} = x^n \text{ so,}$$

$$k-1 < m \quad \text{replacing } k \text{ by } m$$

$$m-1 < m \quad \text{logically true so}$$

$m-1 < m$, proved. Finally done.