## Assignment 1: Background theory

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- 1. (a)  $y:[\text{true}, (x=0 \Rightarrow y=0) \land (x \neq 0 \Rightarrow y=\frac{y_0}{x})]$ 
  - (b)  $y : [\text{ true}, (x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ true}) \land (x \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{y_0}{x})]$
  - (c) TODO
- 2.  $x, y : [\text{true}, \ x = z^2 \land y = z^4]$ 
  - $\sqsubseteq$  {Composition}

$$x, y : [\text{true}, \ x = z^2]; \ x, y : [x = z^2, \ x = z^2 \land y = z^4]$$

 $\sqsubseteq$  {Assignment: true  $\Rightarrow x = z^2[x \setminus z^2]$ }

$$x = z^2$$
;  $x, y : [x = z^2, x = z^2 \land y = z^4]$ 

- 3. (a) Assuming

$$wp(y := 10, \text{ true}) \equiv \text{true}[y \setminus 10]$$
  
 $\equiv \text{true}$ 

we can conclude that

$$\begin{split} wp(\mathbf{if}\ (x>0\ \lor\ y<10)\to y:=10\ \mathbf{fi},\ \mathrm{true}) &\equiv (x>0\ \lor\ y<10)\ \land\\ &((x>0\ \lor\ y<10)\to wp(y:=10,\ \mathrm{true}))\\ &\equiv (x>0\ \lor\ y<10)\ \land\ \mathrm{true}\\ &\equiv (x>0\ \lor\ y<10) \end{split}$$

As  $y < 10 \Rightarrow (x > 0 \lor y < 10)$ , the Hoare Triple is true.

(b) Assuming

$$wp(x := x + y, P[x \backslash x + y]) \equiv (P[x \backslash x + y])[x \backslash x + y]$$
  
$$\equiv P[x \backslash (x + y) + y]$$
  
$$\equiv P[x \backslash x + 2y]$$

Using this

$$\{\operatorname{true}[x\backslash x + 2y]\}\ x := x + y\ \{\operatorname{true}[x\backslash x + y]\}$$

holds but

$$\{(x>8)[x \setminus x + 2y]\}\ x := x + y\ \{(x>8)[x \setminus x + y]\}\ \equiv\ \{x + 2y > 8\}\ x := x + y\ \{x + y > 8\}$$

does not. Therefore, the choice of P determines the validity of the Hoare Triple, due to P having arbitrary. Assuming that P is quantified over all possible predicates, the Hoare Triple does not hold

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4. (a)
                     y : [y < 10, y > 0]
                \sqsubseteq {Selection: y < 10 \Rightarrow (x > 0 \lor y < 10)}
                     if (x > 0 \lor y < 10) \to y : [(x > 0 \lor y < 10) \land (y < 10), y > 0] fi
                \sqsubseteq {Absorption 1: (x > 0 \lor y < 10) \land (y < 10) = y < 10}
                     if (x > 0 \lor y < 10) \to y : [y < 10, y > 0] fi
                \sqsubseteq {Assignment: y < 10 \Rightarrow y > 0[y \setminus 10]}
                     if (x > 0 \lor y < 10) \to y := 10 fi
                     y: [y < 10, y > 0]
     (b)
                \not\sqsubseteq {Selection: y < 10 \not \Rightarrow ((x > 0) \land (y < 10))}
                     if ((x > 0) \land (y < 10)) \rightarrow y : [((x > 0) \land (y < 10)) \land (y < 10), y > 0] fi
5.
            \forall S, B \cdot \mathbf{repeat} \ S \ \mathbf{until} \ B \equiv S; \ \mathbf{do} \ \neg B \to S \ \mathbf{od}
   ∴.
              w:[P,Q]
        \sqsubseteq {Composition}
              w : [P, I]; \ w : [I, Q]
        \sqsubseteq {Strengthen Postcondition: I \land \neg(\neg B) \Rightarrow Q}
              w: [P, I]; w: P[I, I \land \neg(\neg B)]
        \sqsubseteq {Repetition}
              w: [P, I]; \mathbf{do} (\neg B) \rightarrow w: [I \wedge \neg B, I \wedge (0 \leqslant V < V_0)] \mathbf{od}
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