Assignment 2: Verification

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1 Part A

Let

$$pre \triangleq D.len \geqslant max(\{A.len, B.len, C.len\})$$

 $\land sorted(A) \land sorted(B) \land sorted(C)$

$$post(r) \triangleq D_{[0,r)} = A \cap B \cap C$$

$$i, j, k, r, D : [pre, post(r)]$$

 \sqsubseteq {Composition: middle predicate is inv }

i, j, k, r, D : [pre, inv]; i, j, k, r, D : [inv, post(r)]

where

$$inv \triangleq D_{[0,r)} = A_{[0,i)} \cap B_{[0,j)} \cap C_{[0,k)}$$

$$\wedge r \in [0, D.len] \wedge i \in [0, A.len] \wedge j \in [0, B.len] \wedge k \in [0, C.len]$$

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$$\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{inv}[i,j,k,r \backslash 0,0,0,0] & \equiv & D_{[0,0)} = A_{[0,0)} \, \cap \, B_{[0,0)} \, \cap \, C_{[0,0)} \\ & \wedge \, 0 \in [0,D.len] \, \wedge \, 0 \in [0,A.len] \, \wedge \, 0 \in [0,B.len] \, \wedge \, 0 \in [0,C.len] \\ & \equiv & \varnothing = (\varnothing \, \cap \, \varnothing \, \cap \, \varnothing) \, \wedge \, (\operatorname{true} \, \wedge \, \operatorname{true} \, \wedge \, \operatorname{true} \, \wedge \, \operatorname{true}) \\ & \equiv & \operatorname{true} \end{array}$$

where guard is a function that takes i, j, k as implicit parameters, s.t.

$$guard(i, j, k) \triangleq (i \neq A.len \lor j \neq B.len \lor k \neq C.len)$$

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$$inv \land \neg guard \equiv inv \land (i = A.len \land j = B.len \land k = C.len)$$

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Assuming (i = A.len \land j = B.len \land k = C.len) holds, we can show that still
       inv \wedge (i = A.len \wedge j = B.len \wedge k = C.len) \implies post(r)
inv \wedge (i = A.len \wedge j = B.len \wedge k = C.len) \equiv inv[i, j, k \land A.len, B.len, C.len]
                                                             \equiv D_{[0,r)} = A_{[0,A.len)} \cap B_{[0,B.len)} \cap C_{[0,C.len)}
                                                                   \land r \in [0, D.len] \land A.len \in [0, A.len] \land B.len \in [0, B.len] \land C.len
                                                             \equiv (D_{[0,r)} = A \cap B \cap C) \wedge (r \in [0, D.len] \wedge \text{true} \wedge \text{true} \wedge \text{true})
                                                             \equiv (D_{[0,r)} = A \cap B \cap C) \wedge (r \in [0, D.len])
                    (D_{[0,r)} = A \cap B \cap C) \wedge (r \in [0, D.len])
                                                                                         post(r)
                                                                                         D_{[0,r)} = A \cap B \cap C
    ☐ {Repetition}
           i, j, k, r := 0, 0, 0, 0;
           do (i \neq A.len \lor j \neq B.len \lor k \neq C.len) \rightarrow
                 i, j, k, r, D : [inv \land guard, inv \land (0 \leqslant V < V_0)]
    where
                                     V \triangleq (A.len - i) + (B.len - j) + (C.len - k)
                                           \triangleq (A.len + B.len + C.len) - (i + j + k)
         {Selection: inv \land guard \not \Rightarrow (G_1(i,j) \lor G_2(j,k) \lor G_3(k,i) \lor G_4(i,j,k))}
           i, j, k, r := 0, 0, 0, 0;
           do (i \neq A.len \lor j \neq B.len \lor k \neq C.len) \rightarrow
                  if (A_i > B_j) \rightarrow i, j, k, r, D : [(A_i > B_j) \land inv \land guard, inv \land (0 \leqslant V < V_0)]
                  [] (B_j > C_k) \rightarrow i, j, k, r, D : [(B_j > C_k) \land inv \land guard, inv \land (0 \leqslant V < V_0)]
                  [ (C_k > A_i) \rightarrow i, j, k, r, D : [(C_k > A_i) \land inv \land guard, inv \land (0 \leqslant V < V_0)]
                  \mathbf{fi}\ (A_i = B_j) \land (B_j = C_k) \rightarrow i, j, k, r, D : [(A_i = B_j) \land (B_j = C_k) \land inv \land guard, inv \land (0 \leqslant V < V_0)]
           od
    where
                                   G_1(i,j) \triangleq A_i > B_i
                                   G_2(j,k) \triangleq B_i > C_k
                                   G_3(k,i) \triangleq C_k > A_i
                                G_4(i,j,k) \triangleq (A_i = B_j) \wedge (B_j = C_k)
                           G_{union}(i,j,k) \triangleq (G_1(i,j) \vee G_2(j,k) \vee G_3(k,i) \vee G_4(i,j,k))
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         G_1(i,j) \vee G_2(j,k) \vee G_3(k,i) \vee G_4(i,j,k)
         {Expansion of the guard definitions}
         (A_i > B_j) \lor (B_j > C_k) \lor (C_k > A_i) \lor ((A_i = B_j) \land (B_j = C_k))
         {Transitivity}
         (A_i > B_j) \lor (B_j > C_k) \lor (C_k > A_i) \lor (A_i = B_j = C_k)
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{Redefinition} $G_{union}(i, j, k)$

Actions that have undefined behaviour, such as out-of-bounds array indexing, are inexpressible in the Guarded Query Language. Therefore, for any array-index pairing A_i , there is an implicit constraint that $i \in [0, A.len)$.

Thus

$$= \{ \text{Implicit constraints} \}$$

$$((A_i > B_j) \lor (B_j > C_k) \lor (C_k > A_i) \lor (A_i = B_j = C_k)) \land (i \in [0, A.len) \land j \in [0, B.len) \land k \in [0, C.len))$$

With these new implicit constraints, we can conclude that

$$inv \land guard \implies ((A_i > B_j) \lor (B_j > C_k) \lor (C_k > A_i) \lor (A_i = B_j = C_k))$$

 $\land (i \in [0, A.len) \land j \in [0, B.len) \land k \in [0, C.len))$

For convenience

$$implicit_constraints(i, j, k) \triangleq i \in [0, A.len) \land j \in [0, B.len) \land k \in [0, C.len)$$

By counter-example, let i, j, k, r = A.len, 0, 0, 0, and choosing $A = \{0\}$, $B = \{1\}$, $C = \{1\}$, s.t. A.len = 1, B.len = 1 and C.len = 1.

$$\begin{array}{lll} inv[i,j,k,r\backslash A.len,0,0,0] & \equiv & D_{[0,0)} = A_{[0,A.len)} \, \cap \, B_{[0,0)} \, \cap \, C_{[0,0)} \\ & & \wedge \, 0 \in [0,D.len] \, \wedge \, A.len \in [0,A.len] \, \wedge \, 0 \in [0,B.len] \, \wedge \, 0 \in [0,C.len] \\ & \equiv & \varnothing = (A \, \cap \, \varnothing \, \cap \, \varnothing) \, \wedge \, (\text{true} \, \wedge \, \text{true} \, \wedge \, \text{true}) \\ & \equiv & \varnothing = \varnothing \, \wedge \, \text{true} \\ & \equiv & \text{true} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{guard}[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] &\equiv & (i \neq A.len \, \vee \, j \neq B.len \, \vee \, k \neq C.len)[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] \\ &\equiv & (A.len \neq A.len \, \vee \, 0 \neq B.len \, \vee \, 0 \neq C.len) \\ &\equiv & \text{false} \, \vee \, \text{true} \\ &\equiv & \text{true} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (G_{union}(i,j,k) \land implicit_constraints(i,j,k))[i,j,k,r \land A.len,0,0,0] \\ G_{union}(A.len,0,0) \land implicit_constraints(A.len,0,0) \\ G_{union}(A.len,0,0) \land (A.len \in [0,A.len) \land 0 \in [0,B.len) \land 0 \in [0,C.len)) \\ G_{union}(A.len,0,0) \land (false \land true \land true) \\ G_{union}(A.len,0,0) \land false \\ G_{union}(A.len,0,0) \land false \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} G_{union}(A.len,0,0) \land false \\ G_{union}(A.len,0,0) \land false \end{cases}$$

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The specification does not refine to the provided program.

Instead of $(i \neq A.len \lor j \neq B.len \lor k \neq C.len)$ as the **do** guard, the choice of $(i \neq A.len \land j \neq B.len \land k \neq C.len)$ prevents out-of-bounds array indexing in the guards of the **if** statement, and could be refined to by the specification.

We can quickly show that this new guard, guard', doesn't fall to the counter-example we used before.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textit{guard'}[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] & \equiv & (i \neq A.len \ \land \ j \neq B.len \ \land \ k \neq C.len)[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] \\ & \equiv & (A.len \neq A.len \ \land \ 0 \neq B.len \ \land \ 0 \neq C.len) \\ & \equiv & \text{false} \ \land \ \text{true} \ \land \ \text{true} \\ & \equiv & \text{false} \end{array}$$

s.t.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (inv \ \land \ guard')[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] & \Rightarrow & (G_{union}(i,j,k) \\ & & \wedge \ implicit_constraints(i,j,k))[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] \\ inv[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] \ \land \ guard'[i,j,k,r \backslash A.len,0,0,0] \ \Rightarrow & \text{false} \\ & \text{true} \ \land \ \text{false} \ \Rightarrow & \text{false} \\ & \text{false} \ \Rightarrow & \text{false} \end{array}$$