

Assignment 1: Background theory

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1. (a) $y : [\text{true}, (x = 0 \wedge y = 0) \vee (y = \frac{y_0}{x} \wedge x \neq 0)]$
 (b) $y : [\text{true}, (x = 0) \vee (y = \frac{y_0}{x} \wedge x \neq 0)]$
 (c) TODO

2. $x, y : [\text{true}, x = z^2 \wedge y = z^4]$
 $\sqsubseteq \{ \text{Composition} \}$
 $x, y : [\text{true}, x = z^2]; x, y : [x = z^2, x = z^2 \wedge y = z^4]$
 $\sqsubseteq \{ \text{Assignment: } \text{true} \Rightarrow x = z^2[x \setminus z^2] \}$
 $x = z^2; x, y : [x = z^2, x = z^2 \wedge y = z^4]$
 $\sqsubseteq \{ \text{Assignment: } x = z^2 \Rightarrow x = z^2 \wedge y = z^4[y \setminus x^2] \}$
 $x := z^2; y := x^2$

3. (a) Assuming

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

we can conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} wp(\text{if } (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \rightarrow y := 10 \text{ fi}, \text{true}) &\equiv (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \wedge \\ &\quad ((x > 0 \vee y < 10) \rightarrow wp(y := 10, \text{true})) \\ &\equiv (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \wedge \text{true} \\ &\equiv (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \end{aligned}$$

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

- (b) Assuming

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

TODO

4. (a) $y : [y < 10, y > 0]$
 $\sqsubseteq \{ \text{Selection: } y < 10 \Rightarrow (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \}$
 $\text{if } (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \rightarrow y : [(x > 0 \vee y < 10) \wedge (y < 10), y > 0] \text{ fi}$
 $\sqsubseteq \{ \text{Absorption 1: } (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \wedge (y < 10) = y < 10 \}$
 $\text{if } (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \rightarrow y : [y < 10, y > 0] \text{ fi}$
 $\sqsubseteq \{ \text{Assignment: } y < 10 \Rightarrow y > 0[y \setminus 10] \}$
 $\text{if } (x > 0 \vee y < 10) \rightarrow y := 10 \text{ fi}$

(b) $y : [y < 10, y > 0]$
 $\sqsubseteq \{ \text{Selection: } y < 10 \not\Rightarrow ((x > 0) \wedge (y < 10)) \}$
 $\text{if } ((x > 0) \wedge (y < 10)) \rightarrow y : [((x > 0) \wedge (y < 10)) \wedge (y < 10), y > 0] \text{ fi}$

5. TODO

Given

$$\max(A, l, h, i) == \forall j \in [l, h) \cdot (A_j \leq A_i) \wedge (l \leq i < h)$$

suppose we wanted to show that the specification

$$i, j : [A.\text{len} > 0, \max(A, 0, A.\text{len}, i)]$$

is refined by

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i, j := 0, 1;
do j < A.len →
  if A_j > A_i → i := j
  || A_j ≤ A_i → skip
fi;
j := j + 1
od

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Parts of the proof follow:

$$\begin{aligned}
& i, j : [A.\text{len} > 0, \max(A, 0, A.\text{len}, i)] \\
& \sqsubseteq \{ \text{Strengthen post: } inv \wedge \max(A, 0, A.\text{len}, i) \Rightarrow \max(A, 0, A.\text{len}, i) \} \\
& i, j : [A.\text{len} > 0, inv \wedge \max(A, 0, A.\text{len}, i)] \\
& \equiv \{ \max(A, 0, A.\text{len}, i) \text{ is equivalent to } j = A.\text{len} \text{ when } inv \text{ is true} \} \\
& i, j : [A.\text{len} > 0, inv \wedge j = A.\text{len}] \\
& \sqsubseteq \{ \text{Composition: mid predicate is } inv \} \\
& i, j : [A.\text{len} > 0, inv]; i, j : [inv, inv \wedge j = A.\text{len}] \\
& \sqsubseteq \{ \text{Assignment: } A.\text{len} > 0 \Rightarrow inv[i, j \setminus 0, 1] \} \\
& i, j := 0, 1; i, j : [inv, inv \wedge j = A.\text{len}]
\end{aligned}$$

The proof of the final step above is:

$$\begin{aligned}
& inv[i, j \setminus 0, 1] \\
& \equiv \{ \text{definition of } inv \} \\
& \max(A, 0, j, i)[i, j \setminus 0, 1] \\
& \equiv \{ \text{apply substitution} \} \\
& \max(A, 0, 1, 0) \\
& \equiv \{ \text{since } A_0 \text{ only element in } A_{[0,1)} \} \\
& \text{true}
\end{aligned}$$

Continuing the refinement:

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i, j : [inv, inv ∧ j = A.len]
⊆ {Repetition: A.len − j is variant}
  do j ≠ A.len →
    i, j : [inv ∧ j < A.len, inv ∧ (0 ≤ A.len − j < A.len − j0)]
  od

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Here is another part of the proof involving other GCL notation:

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i : [inv ∧ j < A.len, max(A, 0, j + 1, i)]
⊆ {Selection: P ⇒ Ai > Aj ∨ Aj ≤ Ai, for any P}
  if Aj > Ai → i : [Aj > Ai ∧ inv ∧ j < A.len, max(A, 0, j + 1, i)]
  ⌐ Aj ≤ Ai → i : [Aj ≤ Ai ∧ inv ∧ j < A.len, max(A, 0, j + 1, i)]
  fi
⊆ {Assignment: Aj > Ai ∧ inv ∧ j < A.len ⇒ max(A, 0, j + 1, i)[i \ j]}
  if Aj > Ai → i := j
  ⌐ Aj ≤ Ai → i : [Aj ≤ Ai ∧ inv ∧ j < A.len, max(A, 0, j + 1, i)]
  fi
⊆ {Skip: Aj ≤ Ai ∧ inv ∧ j < A.len ⇒ max(A, 0, j + 1, i)}
  if Aj > Ai → i := j
  ⌐ Aj ≤ Ai → skip
  fi

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