

## Demostraciones de corrección: Condicionales y Teorema del invariante

Algoritmos y Estructuras de Datos I

## Clase práctica 5 - Teorema del invariante

Corrección

- ▶  $P_c \Rightarrow I$
- ▶  $(I \wedge \neg B) \Rightarrow Q_c$
- ▶  $\{I \wedge B\}$  ciclo  $\{I\}$

Terminación

- ▶  $\{(I \wedge B \wedge v_0 = f_v)\}$  ciclo  $\{f_v < v_0\}$
- ▶  $(I \wedge f_v \leq 0) \Rightarrow \neg B$

### Guía 5. Ejercicio 2

Dadas la especificación y la implementación del problema `sumarParesHastaN`, escribir la precondition y la postcondition del ciclo, y demostrar formalmente su corrección.

```
proc sumarParesHastaN (in n:  $\mathbb{Z}$ , out result:  $\mathbb{Z}$ ) {  
  Pre  $\{n \geq 0\}$   
  Post  $\{result = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})\}$   
}
```

```
result := 0;  
i := 0;  
while (i < n) do  
  result := result + i;  
  i := i + 2  
endwhile
```

$$I \equiv 0 \leq i \leq n+1 \wedge i \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$$

### Guía 5. Ejercicio 2

```
result := 0;  
i := 0;  
while (i < n) do  
  result := result + i;  
  i := i + 2  
endwhile
```

- ▶  $P_c : n \geq 0 \wedge result = 0 \wedge i = 0$
- ▶  $Q_c : result = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$
- ▶  $I : 0 \leq i \leq n+1 \wedge i \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$
- ▶  $f_v : n - i$

$$P_c \Rightarrow I$$

- Datos que puedo usar:  $P_c$ 
  - $n \geq 0$
  - $result = 0$
  - $i = 0$
- Quiero probar:  $I$ 
  - $0 \leq i \leq n + 1$
  - $i \bmod 2 = 0$
  - $result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$
  - $0 \leq i \leq n + 1$  Vale, porque  $i = 0$  y  $n \geq 0$
  - $i \bmod 2 = 0$  Vale, porque  $i = 0$
  - $result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$  Vale porque  $result = 0$  y la sumatoria tiene el rango vacío

$$(I \wedge \neg B) \Rightarrow Q_c$$

- Datos que puedo usar:  $I \wedge \neg B$ 
  - $0 \leq i \leq n + 1$
  - $i \bmod 2 = 0$
  - $result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$
  - $i \geq n$
- Quiero probar:  $Q_c$ 
  - $result = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$

$$n \leq i \leq n + 1$$

- $i = n$
- $i = n + 1$
- $i = n$

$$result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$$

$$result = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$$

$$(I \wedge \neg B) \Rightarrow Q_c$$

- $i = n + 1$

$$result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$$

$$result = \sum_{j=0}^{(n+1)-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$$

$$result = \sum_{j=0}^n (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$$

$$result = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi}) + (\text{if } n \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$$

$$result = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi}) + 0$$

porque  $i \bmod 2 = 0$

$$\{I \wedge B\} \text{ ciclo } \{I\}$$

- Ciclo:
  - S1  $result := result + i$  ;
  - S2  $i := i + 2$
- $(I \wedge B) \Rightarrow wp(\text{ciclo}, I)$

## $\{I \wedge B\}$ ciclo $\{I\}$

$$wp(S1; S2, I) \stackrel{Ax3}{=} wp(S1, wp(S2, I))$$

$$\begin{aligned} wp(S2, I) &\stackrel{Ax1}{=} def(i+2) \wedge_L I_{i+2}^i \\ &\equiv true \wedge_L (0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1 \wedge i+2 \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge \\ &\quad result = \sum_{j=0}^{i+2-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})) \\ &\equiv (0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1 \wedge i+2 \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge \\ &\quad result = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})) \\ &\equiv wp(S1, (0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1 \wedge i+2 \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge \\ &\quad result = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi}))) \\ &\stackrel{Ax1}{=} def(result+i) \wedge_L \\ &\quad (0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1 \wedge i+2 \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge \\ &\quad result+i = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})) \\ &\equiv true \wedge_L (0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1 \wedge i+2 \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge \\ &\quad result+i = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})) \end{aligned}$$

## $\{I \wedge B\}$ ciclo $\{I\}$

► Datos que puedo usar:  $I \wedge B$

- $0 \leq i \leq n+1$
- $i \bmod 2 = 0$
- $result = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$
- $i < n$

► Quiero probar:  $wp(ciclo, I)$

- $0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1$
- $i+2 \bmod 2 = 0$
- $result+i = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$
- $0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1$  **Vale porque  $0 \leq i \leq n+1$**
- $i+2 \bmod 2 = 0$  **Vale porque  $i \bmod 2 = 0$**
- $result+i = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi})$   
 $= \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{if } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi}) +$  **result**  
 $\quad \text{if } i \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } i \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi} +$  **i**  
 $\quad \text{if } i+1 \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } i+1 \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi}$  **0**

## $(I \wedge f_v \leq 0) \Rightarrow \neg B$

►  $\neg B$ , es decir  $i \geq n$ .

Sabemos que  $f_v \leq 0$ , y  $f_v = n - i$   
 $\Rightarrow n - i \leq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow n \leq i$

## $\{(I \wedge B \wedge v_0 = f_v)\}$ ciclo $\{f_v < v_0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} wp(S1; S2, f_v < v_0) &\stackrel{Ax3}{=} wp(S1, wp(S2, n - i < v_0)) \\ &\stackrel{Ax1}{=} wp(S1, true \wedge_L n - (i+2) < v_0) \\ &\stackrel{Ax3}{=} true \wedge_L (true \wedge_L n - (i+2) < v_0) \\ &\equiv n - (i+2) < v_0 \\ &\equiv n - i - 2 < v_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_v &= v_0 \\ n - i &= v_0 \\ n - i - 2 &= v_0 - 2 < v_0 \end{aligned}$$

## Guía 5. Ejercicio 7

```
proc copiarSecuencia (in s: seq( $\mathbb{Z}$ ), inout r: seq( $\mathbb{Z}$ )) {  
  Pre { $|s| = |r| \wedge r = r_0$ }  
  Post { $|s| = |r| \wedge_L (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] = r[j])$ }  
}
```

```
i := 0;  
while (i < s.size()) do  
  r[i] := s[i];  
  i := i + 1  
endwhile
```

- a) Escribir la precondition y la postcondition del ciclo.
- b) Proponer un invariante y demostrar que el ciclo es parcialmente correcto.
- c) Proponer una función variante que permita demostrar que el ciclo termina.