

# IIT CS536: Science of Programming

## Homework 6: Loop Bounds, Nondeterminism, Parallelism

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### 1 Loop Bounds and Proof Outline

Task 1.1 (Written, 10 points).

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{n > 0\} \\
 i := n; \\
 \{\mathbf{inv} \ i \geq 1 \wedge n > 0\} \\
 \{\mathbf{dec} \ i/2\} \\
 \mathbf{while} \ (i > 1) \{ \\
 \quad i := i / 2 \\
 \} \qquad \{n > 0 \wedge i = 1\}
 \end{array}$$

Task 1.2 (Written, 8 points).

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{0 \leq i < |a| \wedge a[i] \geq 1\} \\
 x := \bar{1}; \\
 k := \bar{0}; \\
 \{\mathbf{inv} \ x = 2^k \wedge x \leq a[i]\} \\
 \{\mathbf{dec} \ a[i] - x\} \\
 \mathbf{while} \ (x * 2 \leq a[i]) \{ \\
 \quad k := k + \bar{1}; \\
 \quad x := x * \bar{2} \\
 \} \qquad \{x = 2^k \wedge x \leq a[i] \wedge a[i] < 2^{k+1}\}
 \end{array}$$

### 2 Nondeterminism

Task 2.1 (Written, 8 points).

states $\sigma$	$P_1$	$P_2$
$\sigma \models e_1 \wedge e_2$	Executes $s_1$	Nondeterministically executes $s_1$ or $s_2$
$\sigma \models e_1 \wedge \neg e_2$	Executes $s_1$	Executes $s_1$
$\sigma \models \neg e_1 \wedge e_2$	Executes $s_2$	Executes $s_2$
$\sigma \models \neg e_1 \wedge \neg e_2$	Executes $s_2$	Aborts with Runtime Error

Task 2.2 (Written, 12 points).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } M(\mathbf{havoc} \ i; a[i] := \bar{1}, \sigma) &= U_{\sigma' \in M(\mathbf{havoc} \ i, \sigma)} M(a[i] := \bar{1}, \sigma') \\
 &= U_{\sigma' \in \{\sigma[i \mapsto n | n \in \mathbb{Z}]\}} M(a[i] := \bar{1}, \sigma') \\
 &= M(a[i] := \bar{1}, \sigma[i \mapsto n | n \in \mathbb{Z}]) \\
 &= \{\sigma[i \mapsto n | n \in [0, |a|)] [a[i] \mapsto 1], \{\perp_e\}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

- b)  $\{\{x = -10\}, \{x = 10\}, \{\perp_d\}\}$

Because  $x := x - \bar{1}$  might be chosen to execute until  $x = -10$  and terminate the loop. Or  $x := x + \bar{1}$  might be chosen to execute until  $x = 10$  and terminate the loop. Or  $x := x - \bar{1}$  and  $x := x + \bar{1}$  are chosen to execute so that  $x$  value always stays between -10 and 10 and an infinite loop (divergence) would occur.

- c) 
$$\begin{aligned} & M((\text{branch } \{x \geq y \rightarrow x := x - \bar{2} \square y \geq x \rightarrow y := y + \bar{1}\}); \text{if } x < y \text{ then } \{z := y\} \text{ else } \{z := x\}, \{x = 3, y = 3\}) \\ &= U_{\sigma' \in M(\text{branch } \{x \geq y \rightarrow x := x - \bar{2} \square y \geq x \rightarrow y := y + \bar{1}\}, \{x = 3, y = 3\})} M(\text{if } x < y \text{ then } \{z := y\} \text{ else } \{z := x\}, \sigma') \\ &= U_{\sigma' \in \{\{x=1, y=3\}, \{x=3, y=4\}\}} M(\text{if } x < y \text{ then } \{z := y\} \text{ else } \{z := x\}, \sigma') \\ &= M(\text{if } x < y \text{ then } \{z := y\} \text{ else } \{z := x\}, \{x = 1, y = 3\}) \cup M(\text{if } x < y \text{ then } \{z := y\} \text{ else } \{z := x\}, \{x = 3, y = 4\}) \\ &= M(z := y, \{x = 1, y = 3\}) \cup M(z := y, \{x = 3, y = 4\}) \\ &= \{\{x = 1, y = 3, z = 3\}, \{x = 3, y = 4, z = 4\}\} \end{aligned}$$

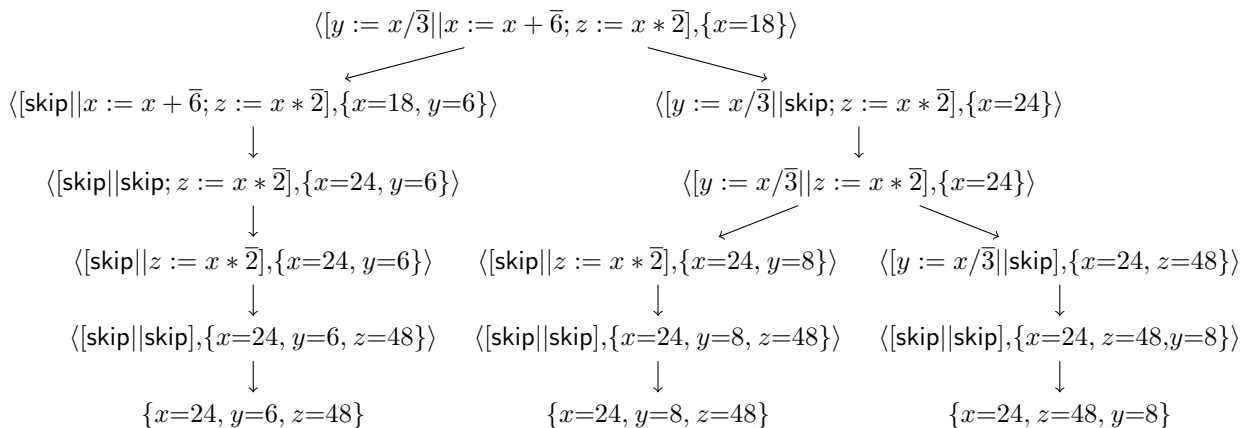
### Task 2.3 (Written, 12 points).

- a) 
$$\begin{aligned} & wlp(\text{branch } \{x \geq y \rightarrow \max := x \square y \geq x \rightarrow \max := y\}, \max \geq 0) \\ &= (x \geq y \rightarrow wlp(\max := x, \max \geq 0)) \wedge (y \geq x \rightarrow wlp(\max := y, \max \geq 0)) \\ &= (x \geq y \rightarrow x \geq 0) \wedge (y \geq x \rightarrow y \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$
- b) 
$$\begin{aligned} & sp(x \geq y, \text{branch } \{x \geq y \rightarrow y := y + \bar{1} \square y \geq x \rightarrow x := x + \bar{1}\}) \\ &= sp(x \geq y \wedge x \geq y, y := y + \bar{1}) \vee sp(x \geq y \wedge y \geq x, x := x + \bar{1}) \\ &= sp(x \geq y, y := y + \bar{1}) \vee sp(x = y, x := x + \bar{1}) \\ &= (x \geq y_0 \wedge y = y_0 + 1) \vee (y = x_0 \wedge x = x_0 + 1) \end{aligned}$$
- c) 
$$\begin{aligned} & wlp(\text{havoc } x; y := y + \bar{1}, y \geq \frac{x}{|x|}) = wlp(\text{havoc } x, wlp(y := y + \bar{1}, y \geq \frac{x}{|x|})) \\ &= wlp(\text{havoc } x, y + 1 \geq \frac{x}{|x|}) \\ &= \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}. y + 1 \geq \frac{x_0}{|x_0|} \end{aligned}$$

## 3 Parallel Programs

### Task 3.1 (Written, 10 points).

- a) Evaluation graph for  $\langle [y := x/\bar{3} \parallel x := x + \bar{6}; z := x * \bar{2}], \{x = 18\} \rangle$ :



- b)  $\{\{x = 24, y = 6, z = 48\}, \{x = 24, y = 8, z = 48\}\}$

Because from the evaluation graph in part (a), the different states that the program can be evaluated to are  $\{x = 24, y = 6, z = 48\}$  and  $\{x = 24, y = 8, z = 48\}$ .

## 4 One more wrap-up question

### Task 4.1 (Written, 8 points).

I spent about 3 hours on this homework, in total 1.5 hours of actual working time.