

# CS536 Science of Programming - Assignment 6

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## Problem 1

Postcondition  $x = fac(n)$ , precondition  $n \geq 0$ . Create a loop invariant  $p$  by replacing  $n$  by variable  $y$  in the postcondition.

If we replace  $n$  by variable  $y$ , we get  $x = fac(y)$ . Because we need the factorial of the first  $n$  natural numbers, we have to initialize  $y = 1$  and increment it on each iteration until  $y = n$ .

```
{inv  $p \equiv x = fac(y) \wedge 1 \leq y \leq n$ } {bd  $n - y$ }  
while  $y \neq n$  do  
    ... make y larger ...  
od  
{ $x = fac(y) \wedge 1 \leq y \leq n \wedge y = n$ }  
{ $x = fac(n)$ }
```

## Problem 2

Create full proof outline under the total correctness.

Let's consider precondition of the loop. From loop invariant, we know that  $1 \leq y \leq n$ , so that it is logical to start the loop with  $y = 1$ .  $x$  must also be  $x = 1$ . If one of them starts with 0, then the value of  $x$  will never be other than 0.

```
{ $x = 1 \wedge n \geq 1 \wedge y = 1$ }  
{inv  $p \equiv x = fac(y) \wedge 1 \leq y \leq n$ } {bd  $n - y$ }  
while  $y \neq n$  do  
    ... make y larger ...  
od  
{ $x = fac(y) \wedge 1 \leq y \leq n \wedge y = n$ }  
{ $x = fac(n)$ }
```

Loop body:

```
{ $x = 1 \wedge n \geq 1 \wedge y = 1$ }  
{inv  $p \equiv x = fac(y) \wedge 1 \leq y \leq n$ } {bd  $n - y$ }  
while  $y \neq n$  do  
     $x := x * (y + 1); y := y + 1;$   
od  
{ $x = fac(y) \wedge 1 \leq y \leq n \wedge y = n$ }  
{ $x = fac(n)$ }
```

### Problem 3

True or False.

- a. True. We aim for stronger postcondition.
- b. False. Although the statement is the definition of a loop invariant, it doesn't imply a good loop invariant.  $p$  can be  $p \equiv T$  but it is not a good one.
- c. False. There is no algorithm to find bound expressions.
- d. True. Since  $\neg B$  can imply  $e_1 = e_2$ , we always have  $e_1$ .
- e. True. Since  $(B \wedge T) \vee (\neg B \wedge B_2) \equiv B \vee (\neg B \wedge B_2) \equiv (B \vee \neg B) \wedge (B \vee B_2) \equiv B \vee B_2$ .

### Problem 4

Full proof outline with forward assignment.

First, inner array substitution:

$$(b[i])[k/b[j]] \equiv \text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}$$

Then, outer array substitution:

$$\begin{aligned} (b[b[i]])[k/b[j]] \\ \equiv \text{if } ((\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}) = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}] \text{ fi} \\ \mapsto \text{if } (\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } k = j \text{ else } b[i] = j \text{ fi}) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}] \text{ fi} \\ \mapsto \text{if } (i = j \wedge k = j) \vee (i \neq j \wedge b[i] = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}] \text{ fi} \\ \mapsto \text{if } (i = j \wedge k = j) \vee (i \neq j \wedge b[i] = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } (\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } b[k] \text{ else } b[b[i]] \text{ fi}) \text{ fi} \\ \mapsto \text{if } (i = j \wedge k = j) \vee (i \neq j \wedge b[i] = j) \text{ then } k \text{ else } \text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } b[k] \text{ else } b[b[i]] \text{ fi} \end{aligned}$$

### Problem 5

Find an optimized precondition  $p$  and create full proof outline:  $\{p\}b[i] := x; b[j] := y\{b[i] \leq b[j]\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} wp(b[i] := x; b[j] := y, b[i] \leq b[j]) \\ \equiv wp(b[i] := x, wp(b[j] := y, b[i] \leq b[j])) \\ \equiv wp(b[i] := x, (b[i] \leq b[j])[y/b[j]]) \\ \equiv wp(b[i] := x, (b[i])[y/b[j]] \leq (b[j])[y/b[j]]) \\ \equiv wp(b[i] := x, (\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } y \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}) \leq (\text{if } (j = j) \text{ then } y \text{ else } b[j] \text{ fi})) \\ \mapsto wp(b[i] := x, (\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } y \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}) \leq y) \\ \mapsto wp(b[i] := x, \text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } y \leq y \text{ else } b[i] \leq y \text{ fi}) \\ \mapsto wp(b[i] := x, \text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } T \text{ else } b[i] \leq y \text{ fi}) \\ \mapsto wp(b[i] := x, (i = j) \vee (b[i] \leq y)) \\ \equiv (i = j \vee (b[i] \leq y))[x/b[i]] \\ \equiv i = j \vee (b[i])[x/b[i]] \leq y \\ \equiv i = j \vee (\text{if } (i = i) \text{ then } x \text{ else } b[i] \leq y \text{ fi}) \leq y \\ \mapsto i = j \vee x \leq y \end{aligned}$$

A valid triple:  $\{i = j \vee x \leq y\}b[i] := x; b[j] := y\{b[i] \leq b[j]\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \{i = j \vee x \leq y\}b[i] := x; b[j] := y\{b[i] \leq b[j]\} \\ \equiv \{i = j \vee x \leq y\}b[i] := x\{b[i] \leq y\}b[j] := y\{b[i] \leq b[j]\} \quad // \text{ backward assignment} \\ \equiv \{i = j \vee x \leq y\}\{x \leq y\}b[i] := x\{b[i] \leq y\}b[j] := y\{b[i] \leq b[j]\} \quad // \text{ backward assignment} \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 6

Find an optimized precondition  $p$  and create full proof outline:  $\{p\}b[i] := b[j]; b[j] := b[k]\{b[i] > b[k]\}$ .

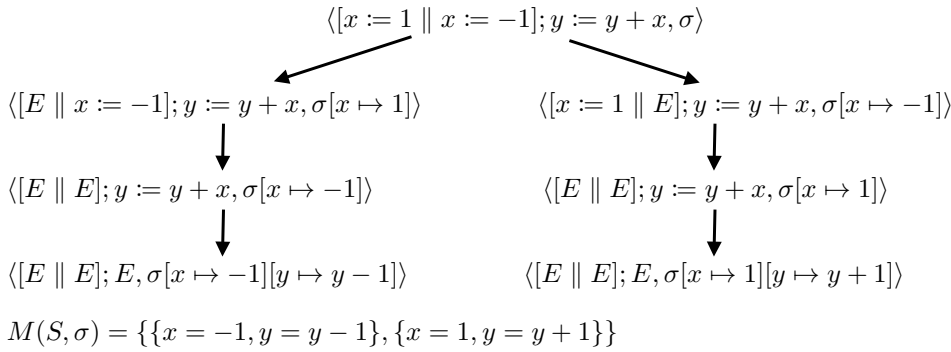
$$\begin{aligned}
& wp(b[i] := b[j]; b[j] := b[k], b[i] > b[k]) \\
& \equiv wp(b[i] := b[j], wp(b[j] := b[k], b[i] > b[k])) \\
& \equiv wp(b[i] := b[j], (b[i] > b[k])[b[k]/b[j]]) \\
& \equiv wp(b[i] := b[j], (b[i])[b[k]/b[j]] > b[k][b[k]/b[j]]) \\
& \equiv wp(b[i] := b[j], (\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } b[k] \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}) > (\text{if } (k = j) \text{ then } b[k] \text{ else } b[k] \text{ fi})) \\
& \mapsto wp(b[i] := b[j], (\text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } b[k] \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}) > b[k]) \\
& \mapsto wp(b[i] := b[j], \text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } b[k] > b[k] \text{ else } b[i] > b[k] \text{ fi}) \\
& \mapsto wp(b[i] := b[j], \text{if } (i = j) \text{ then } F \text{ else } b[i] > b[k] \text{ fi}) \\
& \mapsto wp(b[i] := b[j], i \neq j \wedge b[i] > b[k]) \\
& \equiv (i \neq j \wedge b[i] > b[k])[b[j]/b[i]] \\
& \equiv i \neq j \wedge (b[i])[b[j]/b[i]] > (b[k])[b[j]/b[i]] \\
& \equiv i \neq j \wedge (\text{if } (i = i) \text{ then } b[j] \text{ else } b[i] \text{ fi}) > (\text{if } (k = i) \text{ then } b[j] \text{ else } b[k] \text{ fi}) \\
& \mapsto i \neq j \wedge b[j] > (\text{if } (k = i) \text{ then } b[j] \text{ else } b[k] \text{ fi}) \\
& \mapsto i \neq j \wedge (\text{if } (k = i) \text{ then } b[j] > b[j] \text{ else } b[j] > b[k] \text{ fi}) \\
& \mapsto i \neq j \wedge (\text{if } (k = i) \text{ then } F \text{ else } b[j] > b[k] \text{ fi}) \\
& \mapsto i \neq j \wedge k \neq i \wedge b[j] > b[k]
\end{aligned}$$

A valid triple:  $\{i \neq j \wedge k \neq i \wedge b[j] > b[k]\}b[i] := b[j]; b[j] := b[k]\{b[i] > b[k]\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{i \neq j \wedge k \neq i \wedge b[j] > b[k]\}b[i] := b[j]; b[j] := b[k]\{b[i] > b[k]\} \\
& \equiv \{i \neq j \wedge k \neq i \wedge b[j] > b[k]\}b[i] := b[j]\{b[i] > b[k]\}b[j] := b[k]\{b[i] > b[k]\} \quad // \text{ backward} \\
& \text{assignment} \\
& \equiv \{i \neq j \wedge k \neq i \wedge b[j] > b[k]\}\{b[j] > b[k]\}b[i] := b[j]\{b[i] > b[k]\}b[j] := b[k]\{b[i] > b[k]\} \quad // \\
& \text{backward assignment}
\end{aligned}$$

## Problem 7

$S \equiv [x := 1 \parallel x := -1]; y := y + x.$



## Problem 8

