CS536 Science of Programming - Assignment 5

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Problem 1

Full proof outline under partial correctness for q10 Assignment 4.

```
 \begin{array}{l} \{n>0\} \\ k \coloneqq n-1; \{n>0 \land k=n-1\}x \coloneqq n; \{n>0 \land k=n-1 \land x=n\} \\ \{\textbf{inv } p \equiv 1 \leq k \leq n \land x=n!/k!\} \\ \textbf{while } k>1 \textbf{ do} \\ \{p \land k>1\} \{p[x*k/x][k-1/k]\}k \coloneqq k-1; \{p[x*k/x]\}x \coloneqq x*k; \{p\} \\ \textbf{od} \\ \{p \land k \leq 1\} \{x=n!\} \end{array}
```

Problem 2

Minimal proof outline under partial correctness for q10 Assignment 4.

```
 \begin{cases} n > 0 \} \\ k \coloneqq n - 1; x \coloneqq n; \\ \{ \mathbf{inv} \ p \equiv 1 \le k \le n \land x = n!/k! \} \\ \mathbf{while} \ k > 1 \ \mathbf{do} \\ k \coloneqq k - 1; x \coloneqq x * k; \\ \mathbf{od} \\ \{ x = n! \}
```

Problem 3

Full proof outline with backward assignment.

```
 \begin{cases} y \geq 1 \} \\ \{1 \leq 1 = 2^0 \leq y \} x \coloneqq 0; \{1 \leq 1 = 2^x \leq y \} r \coloneqq 1; \\ \{ \mathbf{inv} \ p \equiv 1 \leq r = 2^x \leq y \} \\ \mathbf{while} \ 2 * r \leq y \ \mathbf{do} \\ \{ p \wedge 2 * r \leq y \} \\ \{ 1 \leq 2 * r = 2^{x+1} \leq y \} \\ r \coloneqq 2 * r; \{ 1 \leq r = 2^{x+1} \leq y \} \\ x \coloneqq x + 1; \{ 1 \leq r = 2^x \leq y \} \end{cases}  od  \{ p \wedge 2 * r > y \} \\ \{ r = 2^x \leq 2^{x+1} \}
```

Problem 4

Full proof outline with forward assignment.

Problem 5

Bound expression and full proof outline.

```
 \begin{cases} y \geq 1 \} \\ \{1 \leq 1 = 2^0 \leq y \} x \coloneqq 0; \{1 \leq 1 = 2^x \leq y \} r \coloneqq 1; \\ \{ \mathbf{inv} \ p \equiv 1 \leq r = 2^x \leq y \} \{ \mathbf{bd} \ y - r \} \\ \mathbf{while} \ 2 * r \leq y \ \mathbf{do} \\ \{ p \wedge 2 * r \leq y \wedge y - r = t_0 \} \\ \{ 1 \leq 2 * r = 2^{x+1} \leq y \wedge y - (2 * r) < t_0 \} \\ r \coloneqq 2 * r; \{ 1 \leq r = 2^{x+1} \leq y \wedge y - r < t_0 \} \\ x \coloneqq x + 1; \{ 1 \leq r = 2^x \leq y \wedge y - r < t_0 \} \\ \mathbf{od} \\ \{ p \wedge 2 * r > y \} \\ \{ r = 2^x \leq 2^{x+1} \}
```

Problem 6

- The postcondition $x = y \ge k$ is already safe.
- \bullet We can use conditional rule 2, and backward assignment rule to create p.

```
\{p\} \\ \textbf{if } x > y \textbf{ then} \\ \{b[x-y] = y \ge k \land 0 \le (x-y) < size(b)\}x \coloneqq b[x-y]\{x = y \ge k\} \\ \textbf{else} \\ \{x = k/b[y-x] \ge k \land 0 \le (y-x) < size(b) \land b[y-x] \ne 0\}y \coloneqq k/b[y-x]\{x = y \ge k\} \\ \textbf{fi } \{x = y \ge k\} \\ \\ \textbf{Where } p \equiv (x > y \to b[x-y] = y \ge k \land 0 \le (x-y) < size(b)) \land (x \le y \to x = k/b[y-x] \ge k \land 0 \le (y-x) < size(b) \land b[y-x] \ne 0)
```

Problem 7

Decide true or false for each of the statements.

- a. False. t_0 doesn't necessarily imply that.
- b. True. Because W is totally correct so pseudo state can't happen.

- c. True.
- d. False. t cannot be negative.
- e. False. t can be more than 0 and still terminate.

Problem 8

Whether each of the following expressions can be the bound expression for W.

- a. False. Although n-k is positive, we are not given that x is positive, so the expression can be negative.
- b. False. t cannot be a constant.
- c. True. Because from the loop invariant, we know that $0 < C \le k \le n + C$ and also $B \equiv k \le n$.
- d. False. t will increase because k is increasing after each iteration.
- e. True. It is similar to C.

Problem 9

Create 5 possible candidates for the loop invariant p and their corresponding loop condition B by replacing a constant by a variable in $q \equiv y \geq 0 \land z = 2 * y \leq x < 2 * (y+1)$.

1. Replace 0 by k.

```
\{ \text{inv } y \ge k \land z = 2 * y \le x < 2 * (y+1) \land k \le 0 \} \{ \text{bd } y - k \}
while k \neq 0 do
           ...make k larger or make y smaller
od
\{y \ge k \land z = 2 * y \le x < 2 * (y+1) \land k \le 0 \land k = 0\}
\{y \ge 0 \land z = 2 * y \le x < 2 * (y+1)\}
2. Replace 2 by k.
\{ \text{inv } y \ge 0 \land z = k * y \le x < 2 * (y+1) \land k \le 2 \} \{ \text{bd } x - k * y \}
while k \neq 2 do
           ...make\ k*y\ larger
\{y \ge 0 \land z = k * y \le x < 2 * (y+1) \land k \le 2 \land k = 2\}
\{y \ge 0 \land z = 2 * y \le x < 2 * (y+1)\}
3. Replace x by k.
\{ \text{inv } y \ge 0 \land z = 2 * y \le k < 2 * (y+1) \land k \ge x \} \{ \text{bd } k - 2 * y \}
while k \neq x do
           ...make k smaller or make 2 * y larger
od
\{y \geq 0 \land z = 2 * y \leq k < 2 * (y+1) \land k \geq x \land k = x\}
\{y \ge 0 \land z = 2 * y \le x < 2 * (y+1)\}
4. Replace 2 by k.
\{ \mathbf{inv} \ y \ge 0 \land z = 2 * y \le x < k * (y+1) \land k \ge 2 \} \{ \mathbf{bd} \ k * (y+1) - x \}
while k \neq 2 do
           ... make\ k*(y+1)\ smaller
od
\{y \ge 0 \land z = 2 * y \le x < k * (y+1) \land k \ge 2 \land k = 2\}
\{y \ge 0 \land z = 2 * y \le x < 2 * (y+1)\}
```

5. Replace 1 by k.

```
\begin{aligned} \{ & \textbf{inv} \ \ y \geq 0 \land z = 2 * y \leq x < 2 * (y+k) \land k \geq 1 \} \{ \textbf{bd} \ \ 2 * (y+k) - x \} \\ & \textbf{while} \ \ k \neq 1 \ \ \textbf{do} \\ & \dots make \ \ 2 * (y+k) \ \ smaller \\ & \textbf{od} \\ \{ y \geq 0 \land z = 2 * y \leq x < 2 * (y+k) \land k \geq 1 \land k = 1 \} \\ \{ y \geq 0 \land z = 2 * y \leq x < 2 * (y+1) \} \end{aligned}
```

Problem 10

Create 4 possible candidates for the loop invariant p and their corresponding loop condition B by dropping off one conjunct in $q \equiv (y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1})$.

1. Drop $(y \ge 0)$ off.

```
\{ \text{inv } (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \} \{ \text{bd } ... \}
while y < 0 do
             \{(z=2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \land (y < 0)\}
             loop body
             \{(z=2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1})\}
od
\{(z=2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \land (y \ge 0)\}
\{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1})\}
2. Drop (z=2^y) off.
\{ \text{inv } (y \ge 0) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \} \{ \text{bd } ... \}
while z \neq 2^y do
             \{(y \ge 0) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \land (z \ne 2^y)\}
             loop body
             \{(y \ge 0) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1})\}
od
\{(y \ge 0) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \land (z = 2^y)\}
\{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1})\}
3. Drop (2^y \le x) off.
\{ \text{inv } (y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \} \{ \text{bd } ... \}
while 2^y > x do
             \{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \land (2^y > x)\}
             loop body
             \{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (x < 2^{y+1})\}\
\{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \land (2^y \le x)\}
\{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x < 2^{y+1})\}
4. Drop (x < 2^{y+1}) off.
\{ \mathbf{inv} \ (y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \} \{ \mathbf{bd} \ ... \}
while x \geq 2^{y+1} do
             \{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x) \land (x \ge 2^{y+1})\}
             loop body
             \{(y \ge 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \le x)\}
od
```

$$\begin{cases} (y \geq 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \leq x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \} \\ \{(y \geq 0) \land (z = 2^y) \land (2^y \leq x) \land (x < 2^{y+1}) \} \end{cases}$$