

# Solution For Assignment 3

Bogdan Dumitriu

October 11, 2004

## The proof plan:

```
ALL(READ b : bool[], READ n : int, OUT r : bool)

i, j : int;

{* n ≥ 0, see PROOF Init *}

{
  i := 0; j := n; r := T;

  {* I, see PROOFS PTC1, PTC2, PEC, PIC. Termination metric : j - i *}

  while i < j ∧ r do
  {
    j := j - 1;
    r := b[i] ∧ b[j];
    i := i + 1
  }
}

{* r = (∀k : 0 ≤ k < n : b[k]) *}

ASSUMING

I = (r = (∀k : (0 ≤ k < i) ∨ (j ≤ k < n) : b[k])) ∧ (0 ≤ i ≤ n) ∧ (0 ≤ j ≤ n)
```

## The proof:

PROOF Init

```
[A1:]  n ≥ 0
[D1:]  Q = wp (i := 0; j := n; r := T) I
[G1:]  Q
```

BEGIN

---

```
1 {Rewrite D1 with definition of I and definition of wp}
  Q = (T = (∀k : (0 ≤ k < 0) ∨ (n ≤ k < n) : b[k])) ∧ (0 ≤ 0 ≤ n) ∧ (0 ≤ 0 ≤ n)

2 {Trivial, from 1, using A1 and 0 ≤ 0}
  Q = (T = (∀k : (0 ≤ k < 0) ∨ (n ≤ k < n) : b[k])) ∧ T ∧ T
```

3 {Basic equalities of boolean connectors on 2}

$Q = (T = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < 0) \vee (n \leq k < n) : b[k]))$

4 {Empty domain conversion on 3}

$Q = (T = (\forall k : F \vee F : b[k]))$

5 {Basic equalities of boolean connectors on 4}

$Q = (T = (\forall k : F : b[k]))$

6 {Quantification over empty domain on 5}

$Q = (T = T)$

7 {Trivial, from 6}

$Q = T$

8 {True consequence on 7}

$Q$

END \_\_\_\_\_

PROOF PTC1

[A1:] I

[A2:]  $i < j \wedge r$

[D1:]  $Q = wp \ (C := j - i; \ j := j - 1; \ r := b[i] \wedge b[j]; \ i := i + 1) \ (j - i < C)$

[G1:]  $Q$

BEGIN \_\_\_\_\_

1 {Rewrite D1 with definition of wp}

$Q = j - 1 - i - 1 < j - i$

2 {Trivial, from 1}

$Q = -2 < 0$

3 {Trivial, from 2}

$Q = T$

4 {True consequence on 3}

$Q$

END \_\_\_\_\_

PROOF PTC2

[A1:] I

[A2:]  $i < j \wedge r$

[G1:]  $j - i > 0$

BEGIN \_\_\_\_\_

1 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on A2}

$i < j$

2 {Trivial, from 1}

$j - i > 0$

END

---

PROOF PEC

[A1:] I

[A2:]  $j \leq i \vee \neg r$

[G1:]  $r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k])$

BEGIN

---

1 {Rewrite A1 with definition of I}

$(r = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])) \wedge (0 \leq i \leq n) \wedge (0 \leq j \leq n)$

2 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 1}

$r = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])$

3 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 1}

$0 \leq i \leq n$

4 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 1}

$0 \leq j \leq n$

5 {See subproof sp1}

$j \leq i \Rightarrow (r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k]))$

PROOF sp1

[A1:]  $j \leq i$

[G1:]  $r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k])$

BEGIN

---

1 {Domain merging on PEC.2, using  $0 \leq j$  (from PEC.4) and A1}

$r = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < j) \vee (j \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])$

2 {From 1, using the fact that  $i \leq n$  (from PEC.3) implies that  $[j, i]$  is included in  $[j, n]$ }

$r = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < j) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])$

3 {Domain merging on 2, using PEC.4}

$r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k])$

END

---

6 {See subproof sp2}

$\neg r \Rightarrow (r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k]))$

PROOF sp2

[A1:]  $\neg r$

[G1:]  $r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k])$

BEGIN

---

```

1 {Rewrite A1 with PEC.2}
   $\neg(\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])$ 
2 {Negate  $\forall$  on 1}
   $(\exists k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : \neg b[k])$ 
3 { $\exists$ -Elimination on 2}
  [SOME k]
   $((0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n)) \wedge \neg b[k]$ 
4 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 3}
   $(0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n)$ 
5 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 3}
   $\neg b[k]$ 
6 {Trivial, from PEC.3}
   $0 \leq k < i \Rightarrow 0 \leq k < n$ 
7 {Trivial, from PEC.4}
   $j \leq k < n \Rightarrow 0 \leq k < n$ 
8 {Case split on 4, 6 and 7}
   $0 \leq k < n$ 
9 { $\exists$ -Introduction on 8 and 5}
   $(\exists k : 0 \leq k < n : \neg b[k])$ 
10 {Negate  $\forall$  on 9}
   $\neg(\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k])$ 
11 {False consequence (see proof at the end of the document) on 10}
   $(\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k]) = F$ 
12 {False consequence (see proof at the end of the document) on A1}
   $r = F$ 
13 {Rewrite 12 with 11}
   $r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k])$ 

```

END \_\_\_\_\_

7 Case split on A2, 5 and 6

$r = (\forall k : 0 \leq k < n : b[k])$

END \_\_\_\_\_

PROOF PIC

```

[A1:] I
[A2:]  $i < j \wedge r$ 
[D1:]  $Q = \text{wp } (j := j - 1; r := b[i] \wedge b[j]; i := i + 1) \text{ I}$ 
[G1:] Q

```

BEGIN \_\_\_\_\_

```

1 {Rewrite A1 with definition of I}
   $(r = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])) \wedge (0 \leq i \leq n) \wedge (0 \leq j \leq n)$ 

```

2 {Rewrite D1 with definition of I and definition of wp}  
 $Q = (b[i] \wedge b[j-1] = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i+1) \vee (j-1 \leq k < n) : b[k]))$   
 $\wedge (0 \leq i+1 \leq n) \wedge (0 \leq j-1 \leq n)$

3 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 1}  
 $r = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])$

4 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 1}  
 $0 \leq i \leq n$

5 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on 1}  
 $0 \leq j \leq n$

6 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on A2}  
 $i < j$

7 { $\wedge$ -Elimination on A2}  
 $r$

8 {Trivial, from 6 and  $j \leq n$  (from 5)}  
 $i < n$

9 {Trivial, from 8}  
 $i+1 \leq n$

10 {Trivial, from  $0 \leq i$  (from 4)}  
 $0 \leq i+1$

11 {Conjunction on 9 and 10}  
 $0 \leq i+1 \leq n$

12 {Trivial, from 6 and  $0 \leq i$  (from 4)}  
 $0 < j$

13 {Trivial, from 12}  
 $0 \leq j-1$

14 {Trivial, from  $j \leq n$  (from 5)}  
 $j-1 \leq n$

15 {Conjunction on 13 and 14}  
 $0 \leq j-1 \leq n$

16 {See subproof eq}  
 $b[i] \wedge b[j-1] = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i+1) \vee (j-1 \leq k < n) : b[k])$   
 EQUATIONAL PROOF eqq \_\_\_\_\_

$(\forall k : (0 \leq k < i+1) \vee (j-1 \leq k < n) : b[k])$   
 $= \{\text{By domain merging, justified by } 0 \leq i \text{ (from PIC.4)}\}$   
 $(\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (k = i) \vee (j-1 \leq k < n) : b[k])$   
 $= \{\text{By domain merging, justified by } j-1 \leq j \text{ and } j \leq n \text{ (from PIC.5)}\}$   
 $(\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (k = i) \vee (j-1 \leq k < j) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k])$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \{\text{Trivial: } j-1 \leq k < j = (k = j-1)\} \\
&(\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (k = i) \vee (k = j-1) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k]) \\
&= \{\text{By domain split}\} \\
&(\forall k : 0 \leq k < i : b[k]) \wedge (\forall k : k = i : b[k]) \wedge (\forall k : k = j-1 : b[k]) \\
&\wedge (\forall k : j \leq k < n : b[k]) \\
&= \{\text{By quantification over singleton domain}\} \\
&(\forall k : 0 \leq k < i : b[k]) \wedge b[i] \wedge b[j-1] \wedge (\forall k : j \leq k < n : b[k]) \\
&= \{\text{By domain split}\} \\
&b[i] \wedge b[j-1] \wedge (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i) \vee (j \leq k < n) : b[k]) \\
&= \{\text{By rewriting using PIC.3}\} \\
&b[i] \wedge b[j-1] \wedge r \\
&= \{\text{By rewriting using true consequence on PIC.7}\} \\
&b[i] \wedge b[j-1] \wedge T \\
&= \{\text{By basic equalities of boolean connectors}\} \\
&b[i] \wedge b[j-1]
\end{aligned}$$

END \_\_\_\_\_

17 {Conjunction on 16, 11 and 15}  
 $(b[i] \wedge b[j-1] = (\forall k : (0 \leq k < i+1) \vee (j-1 \leq k < n) : b[k]))$   
 $\wedge (0 \leq i+1 \leq n) \wedge (0 \leq j-1 \leq n)$

18 {Rewrite 17 with 2}

Q

END \_\_\_\_\_

Finally, the proof of the "false consequence" rule used in subproof sp2 of proof PEC:

PROOF FalseConsequence

[A1:]  $\neg P$   
[G1:]  $P = F$

BEGIN \_\_\_\_\_

1 {See subproof by contradiction spc}

$P = F$

PROOF spc

[A1:]  $P = T$   
[G1:]  $F$

BEGIN \_\_\_\_\_

1 {True consequence on A1}

$P$

2 {Contradiction on FalseConsequence.A1 and 1}

$F$

END \_\_\_\_\_

END \_\_\_\_\_