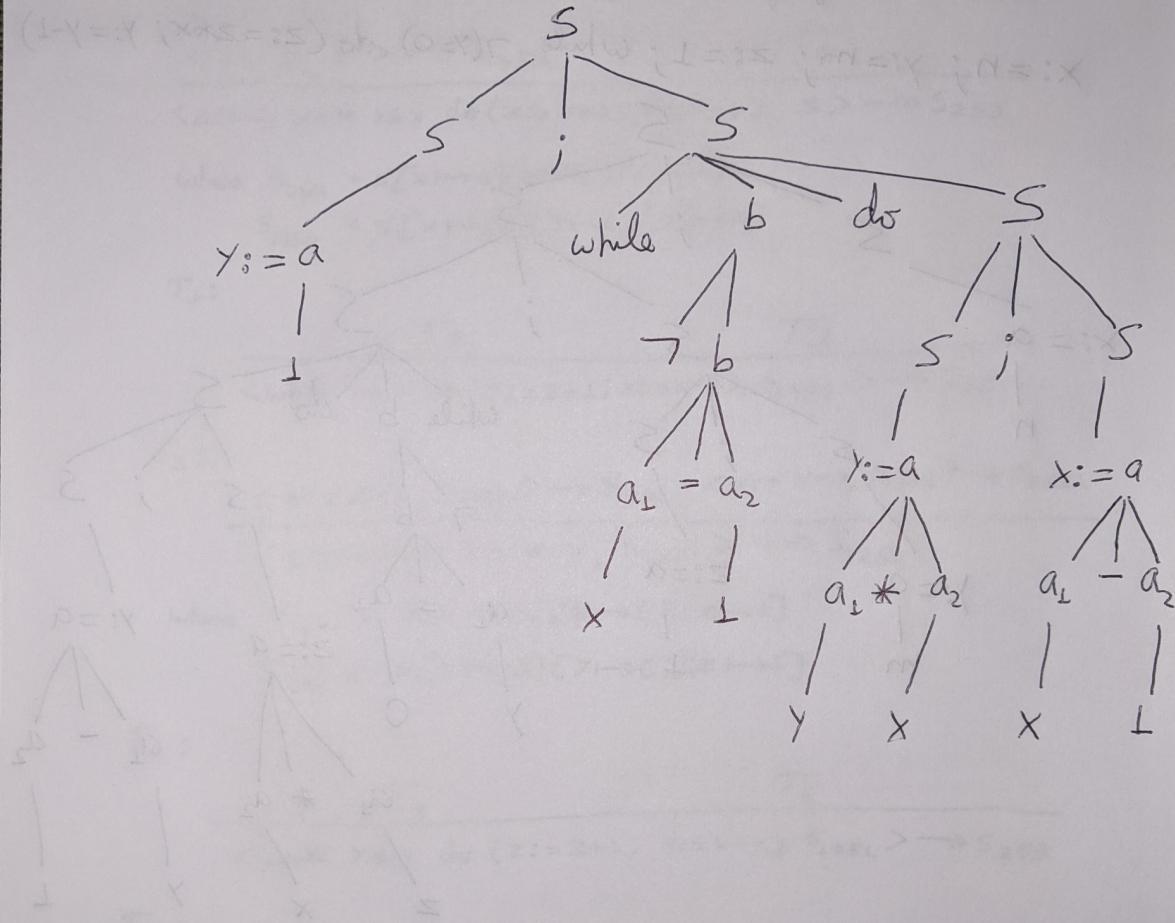


1.1

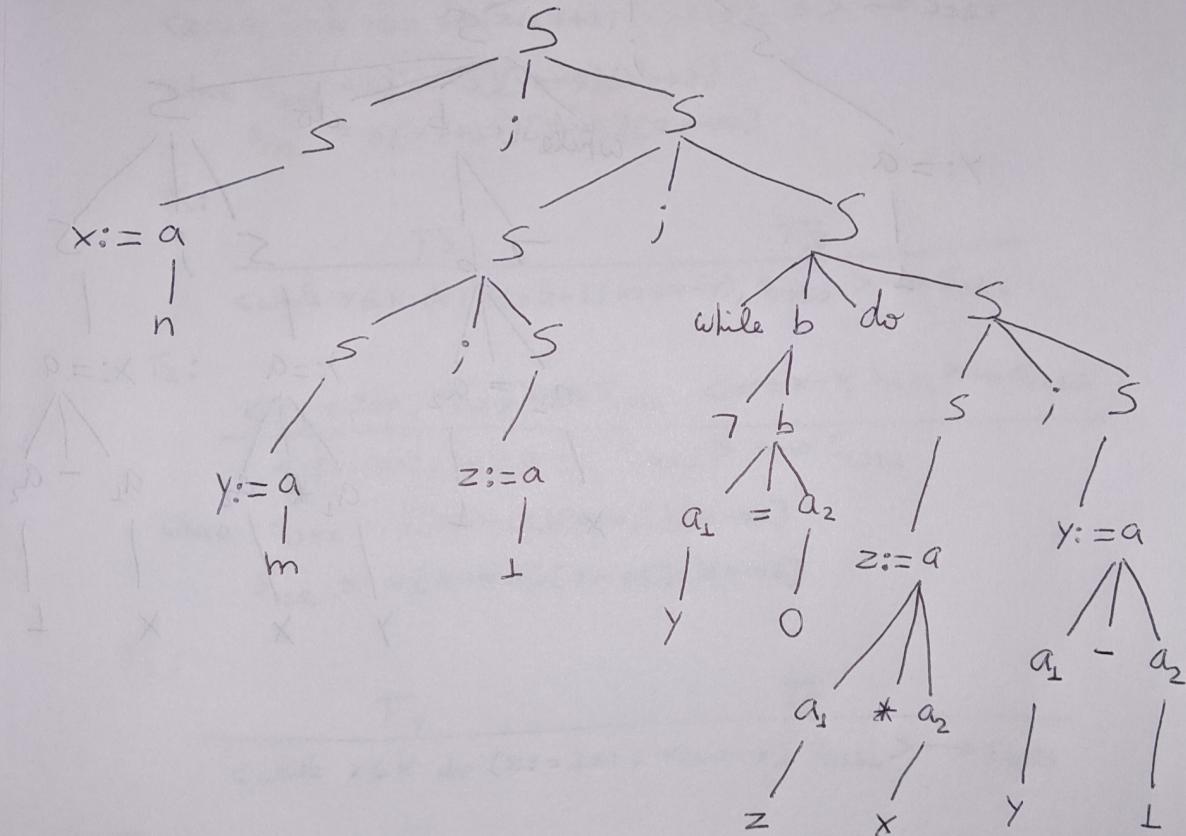
$y := \perp; \text{while } \neg(x = 1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1)$

Abstract syntax tree:



1.2 Assume $x := n$; $y := m$
 Write a statement that assigns the value of n to the power of m
 Linear and graphical representation:

$x := n; y := m; z := 1; \text{while } y \neq 0 \text{ do } (z := z * x; y := y - 1)$



①.8

Assume that $s[x=3]$ and determine $B[\neg(x=1)]s$

$$\begin{aligned} B[\neg(x=1)]s &= B[x=1]s = ? \\ (A[x]s : A[1]s) &=? \\ (s \neq ? : N[1]) &=? \\ (3 \neq 1) &=? \\ (3 \neq 1) &= \text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow B[\neg(x=1)]s = \text{tt}$$

2.3

$z := 0; \text{while } y \leq x \text{ do } (z := z + 1; x := x - y)$

Assume $x = 17, y = 5$

Derivation tree:

$\frac{<z := 0, S> \rightarrow S_{1750}}{<z := 0; \text{while } y \leq x \text{ do } (z := z + 1; x := x - y), S> \rightarrow S_{253}}$

T₁

where $S_{253} = S[x \mapsto 2][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto 3]$

$S_{1750} = S[x \mapsto 17][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto 0]$

T₁:

$\frac{T_2 \quad T_3}{<\text{while } y \leq x \text{ do } (z := z + 1; x := x - y), S_{1750}> \rightarrow S_{253}}$

T₂:

$\frac{<z := z + 1, S_{1750}> \rightarrow S_{1751}, <x := x - y, S_{1751}> \rightarrow S_{1251}}{<z := z + 1; x := x - y, S_{1750}> \rightarrow S_{1251}}$

where $S_{1751} = S[x \mapsto 17][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto 1]$

$S_{1251} = S[x \mapsto 12][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto 1]$

T₃:

$\frac{T_4 \quad T_5}{<\text{while } y \leq x \text{ do } (z := z + 1; x := x - y), S_{1251}> \rightarrow S_{253}}$

T₄:

$\frac{<z := z + 1, S_{1251}> \rightarrow S_{1252}, <x := x - y, S_{1252}> \rightarrow S_{752}}{<z := z + 1; x := x - y, S_{1251}> \rightarrow S_{752}}$

where $S_{1252} = S[x \mapsto 12][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto 2]$

$S_{752} = S[x \mapsto 7][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto 2]$

T₅:

($x = z + 5$; $z = z + 5$) do $x \geq y$ do $y = y - 5$

$\vdash T$, $f_1 = x \geq y$ and

$\vdash T$, $f_2 = y = y - 5$

$\vdash T$, $f_3 = z = z + 5$

$\underline{< z := z + 1, S_{752} > \rightarrow S_{753}, < x := x - y, S_{753} > \rightarrow S_{253} = 0 = 15 >}$

$\underline{< z := z + 1; x := x - y, S_{752} > \rightarrow S_{253}, < \text{while } y \leq x \text{ do } (z := z + 1; x := x - y), S_{253} > \rightarrow S_{253}}$

$< \text{while } y \leq x \text{ do } (z := z + 1; x := x - y), S_{752} > \rightarrow S_{253}$

where $S_{753} = S[x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?]$

$\vdash T$, $f_1 = z + 1$ and $f_2 = ST$

$\vdash T$, $f_3 = < S[x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?], f_1 = z + 5 = :S >$

$\vdash T$, $f_4 = < S[x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?], f_2 = z + 1 = :S >$

$\vdash T$, $f_5 = < S[x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?], f_3 = z + 5 = :S >$

$[z \mapsto ?][x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?]z = \vdash T$

$[z \mapsto ?][x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?]z = \vdash T$

$\vdash T$, $f_6 = < S[x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?], f_4 = z + 1 = :S >$

$\vdash T$, $f_7 = < S[x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?], f_5 = z + 5 = :S >$

$\vdash T$, $f_8 = < S[x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?], f_6 = z + 1 = :S >$

$[z \mapsto ?][x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?]z = \vdash T$

$[z \mapsto ?][x \mapsto ?][y \mapsto 5][z \mapsto ?]z = \vdash T$

(2.4)

For each statement determine whether or not it always terminates and whether or not it always loops.

- while $\neg(x=1)$ do ($y := y * x$; $x := x - 1$)

↳ [Terminates]

for instance, if $s, x = 3; y = 1$

$\langle y := y * x; x := x - 1, s_{13} \rangle \rightarrow s_{32}, \langle \text{while } \neg(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1), s_{32} \rangle \rightarrow s_1$

$\langle \text{while } \neg(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1), s_{13} \rangle \rightarrow s_{61}$

↳ x will get to $+1$ and it will terminate

- while $1 \leq x$ do ($y := y * x$; $x := x - 1$)

Same as before, x will be less than 1 and will terminate

↳ [Terminates]

for instance, $s, x = 3; y = 1$

$\langle y := y * x; x := x - 1, s_{13} \rangle \rightarrow s_{32}, \langle \text{while } 1 \leq x \text{ do } (\dots), s_{32} \rangle \rightarrow s_{61}$

$\langle \text{while } 1 \leq x \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1), s_{13} \rangle \rightarrow s_{61}$

- while true do skip

↳ [Always loops]

$\langle \text{skip}, s \rangle \rightarrow s, \langle \text{while true do skip}, s \rangle \rightarrow s''$

$\langle \text{skip}, s \rangle \rightarrow s, \langle \text{while true do skip}, s \rangle \rightarrow s''$

$\langle \text{while true do skip}, s \rangle \rightarrow s''$

↳ we keep looping

(2.6) Construct a statement showing that $S_1; S_2$ is not, in general, semantically equivalent to $S_2; S_1$

Suppose $y := 0$
 $x := 2$

$\begin{cases} S_1 \rightarrow y := 1 \\ S_2 \rightarrow \text{while } r(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{---} \\
 \quad \langle y := y * x, S_{21} \rangle \rightarrow S_{22}, \langle x := x - 1, S_{22} \rangle \rightarrow S_{\perp 2} \\
 \quad \langle y := y * x; x := x - 1, S_{21} \rangle \rightarrow S_{\perp 2}, \langle \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } \dots, S_{22} \rangle \rightarrow S_{\perp 2} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \quad \langle y := 1, S \rangle \rightarrow S_{21}, \langle \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1), S_{21} \rangle \rightarrow S_{\perp 2} \\
 \quad \langle y := 1; \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1), S \rangle \rightarrow S_{\perp 2} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \quad \text{where } S_{\perp 2} = S[x \mapsto 1][y \mapsto 2]
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_1 \rightarrow \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1) \\ S_2 \rightarrow y := 1 \end{array} \right. \\
 \frac{\langle y := y * x, S \rangle \rightarrow S_{20}, \langle x := x - 1, S_{20} \rangle \rightarrow S_{10}}{\langle y := y * x; x := x - 1, S \rangle \rightarrow S_{10}}, \quad \langle \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (\dots), S_{10} \rangle \rightarrow S_{10} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\langle y := y * x; x := x - 1, S \rangle \rightarrow S_{10}, \quad \langle \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (\dots), S_{10} \rangle \rightarrow S_{10}}{\langle \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1), S \rangle \rightarrow S_{10}, \quad \langle y := 1, S_{10} \rangle \rightarrow S_{11}} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\langle \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1), S \rangle \rightarrow S_{10}, \quad \langle y := 1, S_{10} \rangle \rightarrow S_{11}}{\langle \text{while } \gamma(x=1) \text{ do } (y := y * x; x := x - 1); y := 1, S \rangle \rightarrow S_{11}}
 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow S_1; S_2$ is not semantically equivalent to $S_2; S_1$ in this example

In other terms,

$$\langle S_+, s \rangle \rightarrow S_{\perp 2} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle S_2, s \rangle \rightarrow S_{\perp 1}$$

are not the same

(2.11)

Transition system for the natural semantics for the arithmetic expressions:

$$\langle n, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} N[[n]]$$

$$\langle x, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} sx$$

$$\frac{\langle a_1, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z_1, \langle a_2, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z_2}{\langle a_1 + a_2, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z} \text{ where } z = z_1 + z_2$$

$$\frac{\langle a_1, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z_1, \langle a_2, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z_2}{\langle a_1 * a_2, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z} \text{ where } z = z_1 * z_2$$

$$\frac{\langle a_1, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z_1, \langle a_2, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z_2}{\langle a_1 - a_2, s \rangle \xrightarrow{A_{\text{exp}}} z} \text{ where } z = z_1 - z_2$$

(2.27) Extend While with the construct repeat S until b

structural operational semantics (SOS):

$\text{[repeat}_{\text{sos}}^{\text{tt}} \text{]} \quad \langle \text{repeat } S \text{ until } b, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S; \text{if } b \text{ then skip else (repeat } S \text{ until } b), s \rangle$

natural semantics (ns):

$\text{[repeat}_{\text{ns}}^{\text{tt}} \text{]} \quad \langle S, s \rangle \rightarrow s' \quad \text{if } B[b]s = \text{tt}$

$\text{[repeat}_{\text{ns}}^{\text{ff}} \text{]} \quad \frac{\langle S, s \rangle \rightarrow s', \langle \text{repeat } S \text{ until } b, s' \rangle \rightarrow s''}{\langle \text{repeat } S \text{ until } b, s \rangle \rightarrow s''}$

 ↳ if $B[b] = \text{ff}$

(2.33)

$x := -1$; while $x \leq 0$ do ($x := x - 1$ or $x := (-1) * x$)
Given a state s describe the set of final states that may result
according to the n.s.s. and the set of derivation sequences
specified by S.O.S.

n.s.s.:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\langle x := (-1) * x, s_{-1} \rangle \rightarrow s_2}{\langle x := x - 1 \text{ or } x := (-1) * x, s_1 \rangle \rightarrow s_1}, \text{ while } x \leq 0 \text{ do } (\dots) s_1 \rightarrow s_1}}{\langle x := -1, s \rangle \rightarrow s_1, \text{ while } x \leq 0 \text{ do } (x := x - 1 \text{ or } x := (-1) * x), s_1 \rightarrow s_1}}$$
$$\langle x := -1; \text{while } x \leq 0 \text{ do } (x := x - 1 \text{ or } x := (-1) * x), s \rangle \rightarrow s_1$$

where $s_{-1} = s[x \mapsto -1]$

and the final state $s_1 = s[x \mapsto 1]$

↳ This is the case when we decide to execute s_2 in s_1 or s_2
one time:

However, there other final states we ~~can not~~ decide to
choose from 1 to many times s_1 and then choose s_2 to
get out of the while loop.

↳ $s[x \mapsto 2]$

$s[x \mapsto 3]$

$s[x \mapsto 4]$

$s[x \mapsto 5]$

⋮

⋮

S.O.S.:

$\langle x := -1; \text{while } x \leq 0 \text{ do } (x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x), s \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{while } x \leq 0 \text{ do } (x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x), s[x \mapsto -1] \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{if } x \leq 0 \text{ then } ((x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x);$
 while $x \leq 0 \text{ do } (x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x))$
 else skip, $s[x \mapsto -1] \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow \langle x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x; \text{while } x \leq 0 \text{ do } (\dots), s[x \mapsto 1] \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{while } x \leq 0 \text{ do } (x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x), s[x \mapsto 1] \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{if } x \leq 0 \text{ then } ((x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x);$
 while $x \leq 0 \text{ do } (x := x-1 \text{ or } x := (-1)*x))$
 else skip, $s[x \mapsto 1] \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{skip}, s[x \mapsto 1] \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow s[x \mapsto 1]$

Other derivation sequence we could get:

$\Rightarrow^* s[x \mapsto 2]$
 $\Rightarrow^* s[x \mapsto 3]$
 $\Rightarrow^* s[x \mapsto 4]$
 $\Rightarrow^* s[x \mapsto 5]$
⋮