## Concurrency Theory, Assignment Lecture 4

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We construct a program Prog in PGLEc with MPP for the function y = Prog(x1, x2) = x1 \* (x2+1). We first construct a program MultAccum for the function y = MultAccum(x1, x2, x3) = x1 \* x2 + x3. The program MultAccum reflects the following recursive definition of MultAccum:

$$\mathsf{MultAccum}(x1,x2,x3) = \begin{cases} x3 & \text{if } x1 = 0\\ \mathsf{MultAccum}(x1-1,x2,x2+x3) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

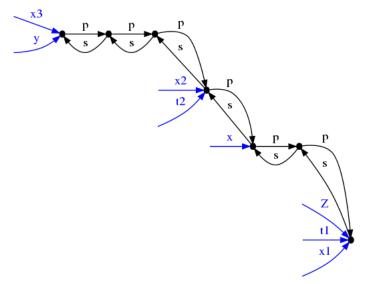
```
MultAccum with comments:
L1; +x1==Z{;}
  // If x1 = 0 return the accumulated value of x3.
  y = x3;
}{;
  // At this point x1 > 0, so x1 has a field p and
  // can be safely decremented.
  x1 = x1.p;
  // Save x1 and x2 into temporaties.
  t1 = x1;
  t2 = x2;
  // Add t2 and t3 and put the result in x3.
  x1 = t2;
  x2 = t3;
  Add;
  x3 = y;
  // Restore the old values of x1 and x2 and continue.
  x1 = t1;
  x2 = t2;
  ##L1;
}
```

Note that Prog(x1, x2) = MultAccum(x1, x2 + 1, 0).

```
Prog with comments:
// Increment x2.
x = x2;
S;
x2 = y;
// Initialize x3 = 0.
x3 = Z;
// Continue with MultAccum.
MultAccum;
```

The comments on the annotated versions of the programs constitute a short argument on the general correctness of the programs. Let's prove that the recursive definition of MultAccum is correct. We use induction on x1. Suppose x1=0. Then x1\*x2+x3=x3. Now suppose x1>0 and MultAccum(x1-1,x2,x3)=(x1-1)\*x2+x3 for all natural numbers x2 and x3. Now MultAccum(x1,x2,x3)= MultAccum(x1-1,x2,x3+x2)=(x1-1)\*x2+(x3+x2)=x1\*x2+x3. Following is a full listing of an evolution of Prog on x1=x2=2.

```
Evolution for x1 = x2 = 2:
Z=new; y=Z;
x = y;
-x/s{; x.+s; y=new; y.+p; y.p=x; x.s=y; }{; y=x.s; };
-x/s{; x.+s; y=new; y.+p; y.p=x; x.s=y; }{; y=x.s; };
x1=y; x2=y;
x=x2;
-x/s{; x.+s; y=new; y.+p; y.p=x; x.s=y; }{; y=x.s; };
x2=y;
x3=Z;
L1; +x1==Z\{;
 y=x3;
}{;
  x1=x1.p;
  t1 = x1;
  t2 = x2;
  x1 = t2;
  x2 = x3;
  L0; +x1/p{;}
    x1=x1.p;
    +x2/s{; x2=x2.s; }{;}
      x2.+s; y=new; y.+p; y.p=x2; x2.s=y; x2=x2.s; };
    ##L0:
  }{; y=x2; };
  x3 = y;
  x1 = t1;
  x2 = t2;
  ##L1;
}
```



Here is the resulting fluid.

The source code of this assignment along with the programs can be found at https://github.com/comco/concurrency-theory-assignments.