

(2)

$$PC = \{ \text{res} = 0 \wedge i = 0 \}$$

$$IC = \{ \text{res} = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{IF } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0) \}$$

Debo demostrar

(1) $PC \rightarrow I$

$$\text{res} = 0 \wedge i = 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq i \leq n+1 \wedge i \bmod 2 = 0 \\ \wedge \text{res} = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\text{IF } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0)$$

Asumo que vale PC (reemplazo a x por 0 y a res por 0)

$$\text{res} = 0 \wedge i = 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq 0 \leq n+1 \wedge \\ 0 \bmod 2 = 0 \\ 0 = \sum_{j=0}^{-1} (\text{IF } j \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } j \text{ else } 0)$$

$$\text{res} = 0 \wedge i = 0 \rightarrow \text{True.}$$

Quedo demostrado que $PC \rightarrow I$

② $\{I \wedge B\} S \{I\}$

esto vale $\sum_{i=0}^n I \wedge B \rightarrow wp(S, I)$
 columnas
 esto
 primero.

$$wp(S, I) \equiv wp(S_1; S_2, I) \equiv$$

$$wp(S_1, wp(S_2, I))$$

columnas esto

$$wp(S_2, I) \equiv wp(i: i+z, I) \equiv$$

$$\underbrace{def(i+z)}_{true} \wedge I_{i+z}^i \equiv$$

$$0 \leq i+z \leq n+1 \wedge i+z \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge res = \sum_{j=0}^{i+z} (IF \dots)$$

lo Demoro como Q.

$$wp(S_1, Q) \equiv wp(res := res+i, Q) \equiv$$

$$\underbrace{def(res+i)}_{true} \wedge Q_{res+i}^{res} \equiv$$

$$0 \leq i+z \leq n+1 \wedge i+z \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge res+i = \sum_{j=0}^{i+z} (IF \dots)$$

$$\equiv wp(S, I)$$

Alas $\sum_{i=0}^n$ que $I \wedge B \rightarrow wp(S, I)$

$$0 \leq i \leq n+1 \wedge i \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge res = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (If \dots)$$

$$\wedge i < n \rightarrow wp(S, I) \equiv$$

$$0 \leq i < n \wedge i \bmod 2 \neq 0 \wedge res = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (If \dots) \rightarrow wp(S, I)$$

$$0 \leq i < n \wedge i \bmod 2 \neq 0 \wedge res = \dots \rightarrow 0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1 \wedge$$

$$i+2 \bmod 2 = 0$$

$$\wedge res + i = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (If \dots)$$

$$0 \leq i < n \rightarrow 0 \leq i+2 \leq n+1$$

$$i \bmod 2 = 0 \rightarrow i+2 \bmod 2 = 0$$

$$res = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (If \dots) \rightarrow res = \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} (If \dots) - i$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow res = \sum_{j=0}^i (If \dots) - i$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow res = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (If \dots)$$

ES
correcto
pues
i+1 IMPAR
entonces
no
suma
nada

Queda demostrado que $\{InB\} \wedge \{I\}$ vale

$$\textcircled{3} \{I \wedge \neg B\} \rightarrow qc$$

$$0 \leq i \leq n+1 \wedge i \bmod 2 \neq 0 \wedge res = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (If \dots) \rightarrow qc \equiv$$

$$\wedge i \geq n$$

$$i = n \wedge i \bmod 2 \neq 0 \wedge res = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (If \dots) \rightarrow qc \equiv$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 i = n \quad \wedge \quad i \bmod 2 = 0 \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{reemplazo} \\ \text{de } i \text{ por } n \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{res} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (If \dots) \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{res} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (F \dots)
 \end{array}$$

(es \neg True pq viene el antecedente como verdadero)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 i = n \quad \wedge \quad i \bmod 2 = 0 \\
 \text{res} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (If \dots) \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{True}
 \end{array}$$

luego queda demostrado que $i \wedge B \rightarrow \psi$