

To Do:

- Complete loop invariant at * by identifying the 2nd and 3rd conjuncts
- Use completed loop invariant – Confirm at 1 and 2
- After Step #2 – Assume it holds at 3 and 4
- Prove the Confirm at State 8

Name 1:

Name 2:

One CM:

```
void appendV2 (QueueOfT& r, QueueOfT& g) // Using r for receiver, g for giver
    /// updates r
    /// clears g
    /// ensures r = #r * #g
```

S	Code	Assume		Confirm
0				
	Integer k, z;			
1		$k1 = 0 \wedge z1 = 0$	Unchanged r, g	
	z = g.length();			
2		$z2 = g1 $	Unchanged k, r, g	1
	while(k < z) { /// updates k, g, r /// maintains /// $r * g = \#r * \#g \wedge$ /// * 2 nd conjunct \wedge /// 3 rd conjunct /// decreases (z - k)	Note: conjunct - is an operand of \wedge Come up with 2 nd conjunct for loop invariant that is invariant and involves k and either r or g Come up with a 3 rd conjunct involving k that places an upper limit on k		
3		3 $\wedge k3 < z3$		
	T y;			
4		T.Init(y4)	Unchanged k, z, r, g	$g4 \neq \langle \rangle$
	g.dequeue(y);			
5		$g5 = g4[1, g4) \wedge$ $\langle y5 \rangle = \text{prefix of } g4$	Unchanged k, z, r	
	r.enqueue(y);			
6		$T.\text{Init}(y6) \wedge$ $r6 = r5 * \langle y5 \rangle$	Unchanged k, z, g	$k6 < \text{maxInt}$
	k++;			
7		$k7 = k6 + 1$	Unchanged z, y, r, g	$(z7 - k7) < (z3 - k3) \wedge$ 2
	}			
8		$\sim(k8 < z8) \wedge$ 4	Unchanged(2) z	$r8 = r0 * g0 \wedge$ $g8 = \langle \rangle$