

```

void appendV1 (QueueOfT& r, QueueOfT& g) // Using r for receiver, g for giver
//! updates r
//! clears g
//! ensures r = #r * #g

```

S	Code	Assume		Confirm
0				$r_0 * g_0 = r_0 * g_0$
	<pre> while(g.length() > 0) { //! updates g, r //! maintains //! r * g = #r * #g //! decreases g </pre>			
1		$ g_1 > 0 \wedge$ $r_1 * g_1 = r_0 * g_0$		
	T y;			
2		T.Init(y2)	Unchanged r, g	$g_2 \neq \langle \rangle$
	g.dequeue(y);			
3		$g_3 = g_2[1, g_2) \wedge$ $\langle y_3 \rangle = \text{prefix of } g_2$	Unchanged r	
	r.enqueue(y);			
4		$T.\text{Init}(y_4) \wedge$ $r_4 = r_3 * \langle y_3 \rangle$	Unchanged g	$ g_4 < g_1 \wedge$ $r_4 * g_4 = r_0 * g_0$
	}			
5		$\sim(g_5 > 0) \wedge$ $r_5 * g_5 = r_0 * g_0$		$r_5 = r_0 * g_0 \wedge$ $g_5 = \langle \rangle$
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Loop invariant related reasoning:

- Must confirm it holds at 1 and 2
- Get to assume it holds at 3 and 4
- Allows us to reason about the loop as if it were a single statement

