

Prove goToRear's VC3:

VC3: $(A0 \wedge A1 \wedge A2 \wedge A3) \rightarrow q3 = q0[1, |q0|) * q0[0, 1)$

VC Format: *antecedent* \rightarrow *consequent*

Direct Proof

1. **Assume** facts on *antecedent* (lhs) of implication are true (i.e., where $p = \text{true}$)
2. Must **show** *consequent* (rhs) of implication cannot be false, i.e., show row 2 of truth table cannot happen (i.e., where $q = \text{false}$)
3. For the consequent to not be false we must show that its equality holds:
 $q3 = q0[1, |q0|) * q0[0, 1)$

Recall our Facts – the **highlighted** facts (in this list) are used in the proof steps below:

A0: $|q0| > 0$

A1: $T.\text{Init}(y1) \wedge q1 = q0$

A2: $\langle y2 \rangle$ is prefix of $q1 \wedge q2 = q1[1, |q1|)$

A3: $q3 = q2 * \langle y2 \rangle \wedge T.\text{Init}(y3)$

TABLE 5 The Truth Table for the Conditional Statement

$p \rightarrow q$		
p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

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Proof Steps – Using a *backwards sweep* approach

Which means we start with $q3$ on the lhs of the equals sign and use substitution to transform the lhs into something that is similar to the rhs

Step 1. $q3 = q0[1, |q0|) * q0[0, 1)$

Start with consequent side of VC3

Step 2. $q2 * \langle y2 \rangle = q0[1, |q0|) * q0[0, 1)$

By substitution for $q3$ from Step 1 using facts A3

Step 3. $q1[1, |q1|) * \langle y2 \rangle = q0[1, |q0|) * q0[0, 1)$

By substitution for $q2$ from Step 2 using facts A2

Step 4. $q0[1, |q0|) * \langle y2 \rangle = q0[1, |q0|) * q0[0, 1)$

By substitution for $q1$ from Step 3 using facts A1

Note: from Step 4 the following highlighted parts are equal:

$q0[1, |q0|) * \langle y2 \rangle = q0[1, |q0|) * q0[0, 1)$

At this point if we can show $\langle y2 \rangle = q0[0, 1)$, we will have successfully completed the proof

Step 5. $\langle y2 \rangle = q0[0, 1)$

Continue with this portion of the equation

Step 6. $\langle y2 \rangle$ is prefix of $q1$

Fact from A2

Step 7. $\langle y2 \rangle$ is prefix of $q0$

By substitution for $q1$ from Step 6 using facts A1

Step 8. $\langle y2 \rangle = q0[0, 1)$

Lemma: proof is based on definition of prefix

That successfully completes the proof, since the lhs and rhs of equals sign are equal (from Step 1)