



university of  
 groningen

# Program Correctness

## Block 4

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(based on slides by Arnold Meijster)

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# Outline



Exercise 7.1: Powers

Exercise 7.2: Factorial

Exercise 7.8: Dijkstra's FUSC

Summing an array

Square Root

Square Root (Similar to Exercise 7.3)

Exercise 7.4: Square Root, Revisited

Integral Division

Exercise 7.5: Integral Division

Exercise 7.6: Variation on Integral Division

Efficiency Comparison Exercises 7.5 and 7.6

## Exercise 7.1



**const**  $n : \mathbb{N}$ ;

**var**  $x, y : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

$T$

$\{Q : x = n^2 \wedge y = n^3\}$

- ▶ We are only allowed to multiply by 2 and 3, and use addition.
- ▶ Use “**replace a constant by a variable**” to find  $J$  and  $B$ .

## Exercise 7.1: Invariant and Guard



$P : \mathbf{true}$

$Q : x = n^2 \wedge y = n^3$

- 0 We decide that we need a **while**-program: we are not allowed to use assignments  $x := n * n$ ;  $y := n * x$ ;
- 1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .

## Exercise 7.1: Invariant and Guard



$P : \text{true}$

$Q : x = n^2 \wedge y = n^3$

- 0 We decide that we need a **while**-program: we are not allowed to use assignments  $x := n * n$ ;  $y := n * x$ ;
- 1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ . We replace the constant  $n$  by the variable  $k$ :

$J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n$

$B : k \neq n$

Clearly,  $J$  and  $\neg B$  imply  $Q$ .

## Exercise 7.1: Initialization and Variant



$P : \text{true}$

$Q : x = n^2 \wedge y = n^3$

$J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n$

$B : k \neq n$

2 **Initialization:** Find  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

(\* *calculus*;  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ )

$\{0 = 0^2 \wedge 0 = 0^3 \wedge 0 \leq 0 \leq n\}$

$k := 0; x := 0; y := 0;$

$\{J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n\}$

## Exercise 7.1: Initialization and Variant



$P : \text{true}$

$Q : x = n^2 \wedge y = n^3$

$J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n$

$B : k \neq n$

2 **Initialization:** Find  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

(\* calculus;  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ )

$\{0 = 0^2 \wedge 0 = 0^3 \wedge 0 \leq 0 \leq n\}$

$k := 0; x := 0; y := 0;$

$\{J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n\}$

3 **Variant:** We take  $vf = n - k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . We must show  $vf \geq 0$ .  
Clearly,  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow n - k \geq 0$  as  $J$  contains the conjunct  $k \leq n$ .

## Exercise 7.1: Body of the Loop



$P : \text{true}$

$Q : x = n^2 \wedge y = n^3$

$J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n$

$B : k \neq n$

We can relate  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $k$ . Actually, we look into  $k + 1$  (why?):

$$\begin{aligned}(k + 1)^3 &= k^3 + 3k^2 + 3k + 1 \\ &= k^3 + 3(k^2 + k) + 1 \\ &\quad \{y = k^3, x = k^2\} \\ &= y + 3(x + k) + 1\end{aligned}$$

Similarly:

$$\begin{aligned}(k + 1)^2 &= k^2 + 2k + 1 \\ &= x + 2k + 1\end{aligned}$$

We shall use these equalities in the body of the loop.



## Exercise 7.1: Body of the Loop



$$\begin{aligned} J &: x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n \\ B &: k \neq n \end{aligned}$$

4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$   
 $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$

$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$k := k + 1;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.1: Body of the Loop



$$J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n$$

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$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* prepare assignment to y: use  $(k + 1)^3 = y + 3(x + k) + 1$  \*)

$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

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(\* prepare assignment to y: use  $(k+1)^3 = y + 3(x+k) + 1$  \*)

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y + 3(x+k) + 1 = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$k := k + 1;$$

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$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

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$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

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$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* prepare assignment to x: use  $(k+1)^2 = x + 2k + 1$  \*)

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$k := k + 1;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.1: Body of the Loop



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$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y + 3(x+k) + 1 = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* prepare assignment to x: use  $(k+1)^2 = x + 2k + 1$  \*)

$$\{x + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$k := k + 1;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

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$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

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(\* prepare assignment to x: use  $(k+1)^2 = x + 2k + 1$  \*)

$$\{x + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$\{x = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$k := k + 1;$$

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$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y + 3(x+k) + 1 = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

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(\* prepare assignment to x: use  $(k+1)^2 = x + 2k + 1$  \*)

$$\{x + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$\{x = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* complete preparation for  $k := k + 1$  \*)

$$k := k + 1;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.1: Body of the Loop



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(\* prepare assignment to y: use  $(k+1)^3 = y + 3(x+k) + 1$  \*)

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y + 3(x+k) + 1 = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* prepare assignment to x: use  $(k+1)^2 = x + 2k + 1$  \*)

$$\{x + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$\{x = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* complete preparation for  $k := k + 1$  \*)

$$\{x = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k+1 \leq n \wedge n - (k+1) < V\}$$

$$k := k + 1;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.1: Body of the Loop



$$\begin{array}{l} J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n \\ B : k \neq n \end{array}$$

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$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* prepare assignment to y: use  $(k+1)^3 = y + 3(x+k) + 1$  \*)

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y + 3(x+k) + 1 = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$y := y + 3 * (x + k) + 1;$$

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* prepare assignment to x: use  $(k+1)^2 = x + 2k + 1$  \*)

$$\{x + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

$$x := x + 2 * k + 1;$$

$$\{x = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k < n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* complete preparation for  $k := k + 1$  \*)

$$\{x = (k+1)^2 \wedge y = (k+1)^3 \wedge 0 \leq k+1 \leq n \wedge n - (k+1) < V\}$$

$$k := k + 1;$$

$$\{x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge n - k < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.1: Conclusion



- 5 The command  $\{P\} T_0; \textbf{while } B \textbf{ do } S \textbf{ end } \{Q\}$  solves the problem:

```
const  $n : \mathbb{N}$ ;  
var  $x, y, k : \mathbb{Z}$ ;  
   $\{P : \textbf{true}\}$   
 $k := 0$ ;  
 $x := 0$ ;  
 $y := 0$ ;  
   $\{J : x = k^2 \wedge y = k^3 \wedge 0 \leq k \leq n\}$   
     $(^* \textit{vf} = n - k ^*)$   
while  $k \neq n$  do  
   $y := y + 3 * x + 3 * k + 1$ ;  
   $x := x + 2 * k + 1$ ;  
   $k := k + 1$ ;  
end;  
   $\{Q : x = n^2 \wedge y = n^3\}$ 
```

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Exercise 7.1: Powers

**Exercise 7.2: Factorial**

Exercise 7.8: Dijkstra's FUSC

Summing an array

Square Root

Square Root (Similar to Exercise 7.3)

Exercise 7.4: Square Root, Revisited

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Efficiency Comparison Exercises 7.5 and 7.6

## Exercise 7.2: Factorial



**var**  $x, n : \mathbb{Z};$   
     $\{P : n \geq 0 \wedge X = n!\}$   
 $T$   
     $\{Q : x = X\}$

Recall the heuristic **generalization**.

## Exercise 7.2: Invariant and Guard



$$P : n \geq 0 \wedge X = n!$$

$$Q : x = X$$

- 0 We assume that there is no function **'fact'** available.  
We decide that we need a **while**-program.
- 1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .  
We use the heuristic **generalization**.

$$J : (x \cdot n! = X) \wedge n \geq 0$$

$$B : n \neq 0$$

By definition  $0! = 1$ .

Therefore,  $J$  and  $\neg B$  imply  $Q$ .

## Exercise 7.2: Initialization and Variant



$$P : n \geq 0 \wedge X = n!$$

$$Q : x = X$$

$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

$$B : n \neq 0$$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$

$$\{P : X = n! \wedge n \geq 0\}$$

(\* calculus \*)

$$\{X = 1 \cdot n! \wedge n \geq 0\}$$

$x := 1;$

$$\{J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0\}$$

3 Variant function:  $vf \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$

Clearly,  $n$  must decrease until  $n = 0$ . We choose  $vf = n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Because  $J$  contains the conjunct  $n \geq 0$ , we have that

$J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$  holds trivially.



## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

$$B : n \neq 0$$

$$vf = n$$

4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

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$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

$$B : n \neq 0$$

$$vf = n$$

4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$$

$$(* n = V > 0 \Rightarrow n! = n \cdot (n - 1)! \wedge n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge n - 1 < V *)$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

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4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$$

$$(* n = V > 0 \Rightarrow n! = n \cdot (n-1)! \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V *)$$

$$\{x \cdot n \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

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4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$$

$$(* n = V > 0 \Rightarrow n! = n \cdot (n-1)! \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V *)$$

$$\{x \cdot n \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$x := x * n;$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

$$B : n \neq 0$$

$$vf = n$$

4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$$

$$(* n = V > 0 \Rightarrow n! = n \cdot (n-1)! \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V *)$$

$$\{x \cdot n \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$x := x * n;$

$$\{x \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

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$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$$

$$(* n = V > 0 \Rightarrow n! = n \cdot (n-1)! \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V *)$$

$$\{x \cdot n \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$$x := x * n;$$

$$\{x \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$$n := n - 1;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.2: Body of the Loop



$$J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0$$

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$$vf = n$$

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$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$$

$$(* n = V > 0 \Rightarrow n! = n \cdot (n-1)! \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V *)$$

$$\{x \cdot n \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$x := x * n;$

$$\{x \cdot (n-1)! = X \wedge n-1 \geq 0 \wedge n-1 < V\}$$

$n := n - 1;$

$$\{x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0 \wedge n < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$



## Exercise 7.2: Conclusion



- 5 The command  $\{P\} T_0; \textbf{while } B \textbf{ do } S \textbf{ end } \{Q\}$  solves the problem:

```
var  $x, n : \mathbb{Z};$   
     $\{P : X = n! \wedge n \geq 0\}$   
 $x := 1;$   
     $\{J : x \cdot n! = X \wedge n \geq 0\}$   
     $(^* \textit{vf} = n ^*)$   
while  $n \neq 0$  do  
     $x := x * n;$   
     $n := n - 1;$   
end;  
 $\{Q : x = X\}$ 
```

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Efficiency Comparison Exercises 7.5 and 7.6

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function (check **EWD 570**):

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function (check **EWD 570**):

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

For instance:

$$f(2) = f(2 \cdot 1) = f(1) = 1$$

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function (check **EWD 570**):

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

For instance:

$$f(2) = f(2 \cdot 1) = f(1) = 1$$

$$f(3) = f(2 \cdot 1 + 1) = f(1) + f(1 + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function (check **EWD 570**):

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

For instance:

$$f(2) = f(2 \cdot 1) = f(1) = 1$$

$$f(3) = f(2 \cdot 1 + 1) = f(1) + f(1 + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$f(4) = f(2 \cdot 2) = f(2) = 1$$

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function (check **EWD 570**):

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

For instance:

$$f(2) = f(2 \cdot 1) = f(1) = 1$$

$$f(3) = f(2 \cdot 1 + 1) = f(1) + f(1 + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$f(4) = f(2 \cdot 2) = f(2) = 1$$

$$f(5) = ??$$

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function (check **EWD 570**):

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

For instance:

$$f(2) = f(2 \cdot 1) = f(1) = 1$$

$$f(3) = f(2 \cdot 1 + 1) = f(1) + f(1 + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$f(4) = f(2 \cdot 2) = f(2) = 1$$

$$f(5) = f(2) + f(3) = 3$$



## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function (check **EWD 570**):

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

Also notice:

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$= 0 + 1$$

$$= f(0) + f(0 + 1)$$

$$= f(2 \cdot 0 + 1)$$

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



Dijkstra's FUSC function:

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

We consider the specification:

**var**  $n, x : \mathbb{Z};$

$\{P : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = f(n)\}$

$T$

$\{Q : Z = x\}$

**Hint:**

Use  $Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)$  in the invariant.

## Exercise 7.8: FUSC



$$P : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = f(n)$$

$$Q : Z = x$$

- 0 We decide that we need a **while**-program: We only have a recurrence for  $f(n)$ , so we need iteration.
- 1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .  
Following the hint, we choose:

$$J : n \geq 0 \wedge (Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1))$$

$$B : n \neq 0$$

We have:

$$J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Z = y \cdot f(0) + x \cdot f(0 + 1)$$

$$Z = y \cdot 0 + x \cdot 1$$

$$Z = x$$

## Exercise 7.8: Initialization and Variant



$$f(0) = 0$$

$$P : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = f(n)$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$Q : Z = x$$

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$J : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1) \quad B : n \neq 0$$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$

$$\{P : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = f(n)\}$$

(*\* calculus;  $f(n)$  is defined for  $n \geq 0$  \**)

$$\{n \geq 0 \wedge Z = 1 \cdot f(n) + 0 \cdot f(n + 1)\}$$

$$y := 1; x := 0;$$

$$\{J : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$$

3 Variant function:  $vf \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$ .

We choose  $vf = n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and so  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$ , because  $J$  contains the conjunct  $n \geq 0$ .

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (1/3)



By observing the inductive part of the definition of  $f$ :

$$f(2 \cdot n) = f(n)$$

$$f(2 \cdot n + 1) = f(n) + f(n + 1)$$

We infer that we should work towards a command of the form:

$\{J : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1) \wedge B : n \neq 0 \wedge n = V\}$

**while**  $n \neq 0$  **do**

**if**  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  **then**

$S_1$ ; (*\* Do something if  $n$  is even \**)

**else**

$S_2$ ; (*\* Do something else if  $n$  is odd \**)

**end**;

$S_3$ ; (*\* Modify  $n$  \**)

**end**;

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



**if**  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  **then**

$$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2) + x \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2 + 1)\}$   
**else**

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



**if**  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  **then**

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

$(*(n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n = 2(n \operatorname{div} 2) + n \bmod 2 = 2(n \operatorname{div} 2) *)$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2) + x \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2 + 1)\}$

**else**

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



**if**  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  **then**

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

$(* (n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n = 2(n \operatorname{div} 2) + n \bmod 2 = 2(n \operatorname{div} 2) *)$

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \operatorname{div} 2)) + x \cdot f(2(n \operatorname{div} 2) + 1)\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2) + x \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2 + 1)\}$

**else**



## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

$(* (n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n = 2(n \operatorname{div} 2) + n \bmod 2 = 2(n \operatorname{div} 2) *)$

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \operatorname{div} 2)) + x \cdot f(2(n \operatorname{div} 2) + 1)\}$

$(* \text{logic; definition } f(n); n > 0 \wedge (n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n \geq 2 *)$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2) + x \cdot f(n \operatorname{div} 2 + 1)\}$

else

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

*(\* ( $n \bmod 2 = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + n \bmod 2 = 2(n \text{ div } 2)$  \*)*

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2)) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

*(\* logic; definition  $f(n)$ ;  $n > 0 \wedge (n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n \geq 2$  \*)*

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

*(\* ( $n \bmod 2 = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + n \bmod 2 = 2(n \text{ div } 2)$  \*)*

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2)) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

*(\* logic; definition  $f(n)$ ;  $n > 0 \wedge (n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n \geq 2$  \*)*

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

*(\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2)$ ) \*)*

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



**if**  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  **then**

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

*(\* ( $n \bmod 2 = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + n \bmod 2 = 2(n \text{ div } 2)$  \*)*

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2)) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

*(\* logic; definition  $f(n)$ ;  $n > 0 \wedge (n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n \geq 2$  \*)*

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

*(\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2)$ ) \*)*

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = (x + y) \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

**else**

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (2/3)



**if**  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  **then**

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

*(\* ( $n \bmod 2 = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + n \bmod 2 = 2(n \text{ div } 2)$  \*)*

$\{n \bmod 2 = 0 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2)) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

*(\* logic; definition  $f(n)$ ;  $n > 0 \wedge (n \bmod 2 = 0) \Rightarrow n \geq 2$  \*)*

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

*(\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2)$ ) \*)*

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = (x + y) \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$y := x + y;$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

**else**

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;



## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(\* calculus \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(\* calculus \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (*\* see previous slide \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(*\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(*\* calculus \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

(*\* definition  $f(n)$  expanded twice \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (*\* see previous slide \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(*\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(*\* calculus \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

(*\* definition  $f(n)$  expanded twice \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (*\* see previous slide \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(*\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(*\* calculus \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2 + 1))\}$

(*\* definition  $f(n)$  expanded twice \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

(*\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)$  \*)*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(\* calculus \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

(\* definition  $f(n)$  expanded twice \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

(\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + (x + y) \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (*\* see previous slide \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(*\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(*\* calculus \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

(*\* definition  $f(n)$  expanded twice \**)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

(*\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)$  \*)*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + (x + y) \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$x := x + y$ ;

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(\* calculus \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

(\* definition  $f(n)$  expanded twice \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

(\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + (x + y) \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$x := x + y$ ;

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end; (\* collect branches \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$



## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 2)\}$

(\* calculus \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

(\* definition  $f(n)$  expanded twice \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot (f(n \text{ div } 2) + f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

(\* calculus (common factor  $f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)$  \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + (x + y) \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$x := x + y$ ;

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

end; (\* collect branches \*)

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(\*  $0 < n = V \Rightarrow 0 \leq n \text{ div } 2 < V$  \*)

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

else

$\{n \bmod 2 = 1 \wedge 0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

(\* logic; similarly as before:  $n = 2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1$  \*)

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(\* calculus \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1) + x \cdot f(2(n \text{ div } 2) + 1)\}$

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$n := n \text{ div } 2$ ;

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

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$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

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end; (\* collect branches \*)

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$\{0 \leq n \text{ div } 2 < V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$n := n \text{ div } 2$ ;

$\{0 \leq n < V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

## Exercise 7.8: Body of the Loop (3/3)



if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then

$y := x + y$ ; (\* see previous slide \*)

$\{0 < n = V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

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$\{0 \leq n \text{ div } 2 < V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2) + x \cdot f(n \text{ div } 2 + 1)\}$

$n := n \text{ div } 2$ ;

$\{0 \leq n < V \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.8: Conclusion



5 The following command solves the problem:

```
var  $n, x, y : \mathbb{Z};$   
     $\{P : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = f(n)\}$   
 $y := 1;$   
 $x := 0;$   
     $\{J : n \geq 0 \wedge Z = y \cdot f(n) + x \cdot f(n + 1)\}$   
     $(* \text{vf} = n *)$   
while  $n \neq 0$  do  
    if  $n \bmod 2 = 0$  then  
         $y := x + y;$   
    else  
         $x := x + y;$   
    end;  
     $n := n \text{ div } 2;$   
end;  
 $\{Q : x = Z\}$ 
```

# Outline



Exercise 7.1: Powers

Exercise 7.2: Factorial

Exercise 7.8: Dijkstra's FUSC

**Summing an array**

Square Root

Square Root (Similar to Exercise 7.3)

Exercise 7.4: Square Root, Revisited

Integral Division

Exercise 7.5: Integral Division

Exercise 7.6: Variation on Integral Division

Efficiency Comparison Exercises 7.5 and 7.6

## Example: Summing an array



**const**  $n : \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a : \mathbf{array} [0..n)$  **of**  $\mathbb{Z}$ ;

**var**  $x : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : \mathbf{true}\}$

$S$

$\{Q : x = \Sigma(a[i] \mid i : i \in [0..n))\}$

- To reduce the size of our formulas we write, for  $0 \leq k \leq n$ :

$$S(k) = \Sigma(a[i] \mid i : i \in [0..k))$$

- This way, we rewrite the postcondition:  $Q : x = S(n)$ .



# Summing an array: Recurrence



We consider a recurrence relation for  $S(k) = \Sigma(a[i] \mid i : i \in [0..k])$ .  
In this case:

$$\begin{aligned} S(0) &= 0 \\ 0 \leq k < n &\Rightarrow S(k+1) = a[k] + S(k) \end{aligned}$$

# Summing an array: Recurrence



We consider a recurrence relation for  $S(k) = \Sigma(a[i] \mid i : i \in [0..k])$ .  
In this case:

$$\begin{aligned} S(0) &= 0 \\ 0 \leq k < n &\Rightarrow S(k+1) = a[k] + S(k) \end{aligned}$$

Justification:

- It is clear that  $S(0) = 0$ , since the domain of the sum is empty.
- For  $0 \leq k < n$ , we compute  $S(k+1)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} &S(k+1) \\ &= (* \text{ definition } *) \\ &\quad \Sigma(a[i] \mid i : i \in [0..k+1]) \\ &= (* \text{ split domain: } i = k \vee i < k *) \\ &\quad a[k] + \Sigma(a[i] \mid i : i \in [0..k]) \\ &= (* \text{ definition } *) \\ &\quad a[k] + S(k) \end{aligned}$$

# Summing an array: Invariant and Guard


$$P : \text{true}$$
$$Q : x = S(n)$$

0 We expect to add values iteratively: we need a **while**-program.

1 Choose an invariant  $J$  and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .

We obtain  $J$  by using “replacing a constant by a variable”:

(1) Replace  $n$  in  $Q$  by variable  $k$  and

(2) Include the domain condition  $0 \leq k \leq n$ :

$$J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)$$
$$B : k \neq n$$

# Summing an array: Invariant and Guard


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We obtain  $J$  by using “**replacing a constant by a variable**”:

(1) Replace  $n$  in  $Q$  by variable  $k$  and

(2) Include the domain condition  $0 \leq k \leq n$ :

$$J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)$$
$$B : k \neq n$$

The proof obligation holds:

$$J \wedge \neg B \equiv 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k = n$$
$$\Rightarrow (* \text{ substitute } k = n; \text{ logic } *)$$
$$Q : x = S(n)$$

# Summing an array: Initialization & Variant



$P : \mathbf{true}$

$J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)$

$B : k \neq n$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

# Summing an array: Initialization & Variant



$P : \text{true}$

$J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)$

$B : k \neq n$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

Since  $S(0) = 0$ , it suffices to choose  $k := 0; x := 0;$

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

$(* n \in \mathbb{N}; S(0) = 0 *)$

$\{0 \leq 0 \leq n \wedge 0 = S(0)\}$

$k := 0;$

$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge 0 = S(k)\}$

$x := 0;$

$\{J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)\}$

# Summing an array: Initialization & Variant



$P : \text{true}$

$J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)$

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$\{P : \text{true}\}$

$(* n \in \mathbb{N}; S(0) = 0 *)$

$\{0 \leq 0 \leq n \wedge 0 = S(0)\}$

$k := 0$ ;

$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge 0 = S(k)\}$

$x := 0$ ;

$\{J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)\}$

3 Variant function: Choose a  $vf \in \mathbb{Z}$  and prove  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$ .

Since initially  $k = 0$  and  $B : k \neq n$ , we must increase  $k$ .

We choose  $vf = n - k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Clearly,  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow J \Rightarrow k \leq n \equiv vf \geq 0$ .

# Summing an array: Body of the Loop



4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$



# Summing an array: Body of the Loop



4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

(\* *definitions*  $J$ ,  $B$ , and  $vf$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$$



## 4 Body of the loop:

$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$

*(\* definitions  $J$ ,  $B$ , and  $vf$  \*)*

$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$

*(\* calculus;  $k < n$ ; prepare  $k := k + 1$ ; use recurrence \*)*

$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x + a[k] = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$



## 4 Body of the loop:

$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$

*(\* definitions  $J$ ,  $B$ , and  $vf$  \*)*

$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$

*(\* calculus;  $k < n$ ; prepare  $k := k + 1$ ; use recurrence \*)*

$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x + a[k] = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$

$x := x + a[k];$



## 4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

(\* *definitions*  $J$ ,  $B$ , and  $vf$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* *calculus*;  $k < n$ ; *prepare*  $k := k + 1$ ; *use recurrence* \*)

$$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x + a[k] = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$$

$x := x + a[k];$

$$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$$



## 4 Body of the loop:

$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$

*(\* definitions  $J$ ,  $B$ , and  $vf$  \*)*

$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$

*(\* calculus;  $k < n$ ; prepare  $k := k + 1$ ; use recurrence \*)*

$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x + a[k] = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$

$x := x + a[k];$

$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$

$k := k + 1;$



## 4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

(\* definitions  $J$ ,  $B$ , and  $vf$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* calculus;  $k < n$ ; prepare  $k := k + 1$ ; use recurrence \*)

$$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x + a[k] = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$$

$x := x + a[k];$

$$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$$

$k := k + 1;$

$$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge n - k < V\}$$



## 4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

(\* *definitions*  $J$ ,  $B$ , and  $vf$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge k \neq n \wedge n - k = V\}$$

(\* *calculus*;  $k < n$ ; *prepare*  $k := k + 1$ ; *use recurrence* \*)

$$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x + a[k] = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$$

$x := x + a[k];$

$$\{0 \leq k + 1 \leq n \wedge x = S(k + 1) \wedge n - (k + 1) < V\}$$

$k := k + 1;$

$$\{0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k) \wedge n - k < V\}$$

(\* *definitions*  $J$ , and  $vf$  \*)

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

# Summing an array: Conclusion



5 We conclude that  $\{P\} T_0$ ; **while**  $B$  **do**  $S$  **end**  $\{Q\}$  solves the problem:

```
const  $n : \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a : \text{array } [0..n) \text{ of } \mathbb{Z}$ ;  
var  $x : \mathbb{Z}$ ;  
   $\{P : \text{true}\}$   
 $k := 0$ ;  
 $x := 0$ ;  
   $\{J : 0 \leq k \leq n \wedge x = S(k)\}$   
     $(* \text{vf} = n - k *)$   
while  $k \neq n$  do  
   $x := x + a[k]$ ;  
   $k := k + 1$ ;  
end;  
   $\{Q : x = \Sigma(a[i] \mid i : i \in [0..n))\}$ 
```



# Outline



Exercise 7.1: Powers

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Square Root (Similar to Exercise 7.3)

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Efficiency Comparison Exercises 7.5 and 7.6

## Exercise 7.3



**const**  $x : \mathbb{N}$ ;

**var**  $y : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

$T$

$\{Q : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x < (y+1)^2\}$

- 0 We assume that there is no function '**sqrt**' available, and decide that we need a **while**-program.
- 1 Choose an invariant  $J$  and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ . We use the heuristic **split conjuncts**.

$$J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

$$B : (y+1)^2 \leq x$$

Clearly,  $J \wedge \neg B \equiv Q$ .

## Exercise 7.3: Initialization and Variant



2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that

$$\{P : \text{true}\} \ T_0 \ \{J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x\}$$

We have:

$$\begin{array}{l} \{P : \text{true}\} \\ \quad (* \ x \in \mathbb{N} *) \\ \quad \{0 \geq 0 \wedge 0^2 \leq x\} \\ \quad y := 0; \\ \quad \{J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x\} \end{array}$$

3 Variant function:  $vf = x - y^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$J$  contains the conjunct  $y^2 \leq x$ , so trivially  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$ .

## Exercise 7.3: Body of the Loop



$$J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

$$B : (y + 1)^2 \leq x$$

$$vf = x - y^2$$

- 4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$   
 $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.3: Body of the Loop



$$J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

$$B : (y + 1)^2 \leq x$$

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4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x \wedge (y + 1)^2 \leq x \wedge x - y^2 = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.3: Body of the Loop



$$J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

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$$\{y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x \wedge (y + 1)^2 \leq x \wedge x - y^2 = V\}$$

*(\* logic; prepare  $y := y + 1$  \*)*

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.3: Body of the Loop



$$J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

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(\* logic; prepare  $y := y + 1$  \*)

$$\{y + 1 \geq 0 \wedge (y + 1)^2 \leq x \wedge x - (y + 1)^2 < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.3: Body of the Loop



$$J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

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$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x \wedge (y + 1)^2 \leq x \wedge x - y^2 = V\}$$

(\* logic; prepare  $y := y + 1$  \*)

$$\{y + 1 \geq 0 \wedge (y + 1)^2 \leq x \wedge x - (y + 1)^2 < V\}$$

$y := y + 1;$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$



## Exercise 7.3: Body of the Loop



$$J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

$$B : (y + 1)^2 \leq x$$

$$vf = x - y^2$$

4 Body of the loop:  $\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} S \{J \wedge vf < V\}$

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x \wedge (y + 1)^2 \leq x \wedge x - y^2 = V\}$$

*(\* logic; prepare  $y := y + 1$  \*)*

$$\{y + 1 \geq 0 \wedge (y + 1)^2 \leq x \wedge x - (y + 1)^2 < V\}$$

$y := y + 1;$

$$\{y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x \wedge x - y^2 < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.3: Conclusion



5 We conclude  $\{P\} T_0$ ; **while**  $B$  **do**  $S$  **end**  $\{Q\}$ :

**const**  $x : \mathbb{N}$ ;

**var**  $y : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$y := 0$ ;

$\{J : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x\}$

$(* \text{ } yf = x - y^2 \text{ } *)$

**while**  $(y + 1) * (y + 1) \leq x$  **do**

$y := y + 1$ ;

**end**;

$\{Q : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x < (y + 1)^2\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Same Spec, New Invariant



**const**  $x : \mathbb{N}$ ;

**var**  $y : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

$T$

$\{Q : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x < (y + 1)^2\}$

0 We decide that we need a **while**-program:

We assume that there is no function **sqrt** available.

1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .

## Exercise 7.4: Same Spec, New Invariant



**const**  $x : \mathbb{N}$ ;

**var**  $y : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

$T$

$\{Q : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x < (y + 1)^2\}$

0 We decide that we need a **while**-program:

We assume that there is no function **sqrt** available.

1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .  
Before the invariant was

$$y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

This time, we use the heuristic **replace expression by variable**,  
with  $z$  in place of  $y + 1$ :

## Exercise 7.4: Same Spec, New Invariant



**const**  $x : \mathbb{N}$ ;

**var**  $y : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

$T$

$\{Q : y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x < (y + 1)^2\}$

0 We decide that we need a **while**-program:

We assume that there is no function **sqrt** available.

1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .  
Before the invariant was

$$y \geq 0 \wedge y^2 \leq x$$

This time, we use the heuristic **replace expression by variable**,  
with  $z$  in place of  $y + 1$ :

$$J : 0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2$$

$$B : z \neq y + 1$$

Clearly,  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .

## Exercise 7.4: Initialization and Variant



$P : \text{true}$

$J : 0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2$

$B : z \neq y + 1$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

(\* calculus;  $x \in \mathbb{N}$  \*)

$\{0 \leq 0 < x + 1 \wedge 0^2 \leq x < (x + 1)^2\}$

$y := 0;$

$z := x + 1;$

$\{J : 0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2\}$

3 Variant function:

## Exercise 7.4: Initialization and Variant



$P : \text{true}$

$J : 0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2$

$B : z \neq y + 1$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

$\{P : \text{true}\}$

(\* calculus;  $x \in \mathbb{N}$  \*)

$\{0 \leq 0 < x + 1 \wedge 0^2 \leq x < (x + 1)^2\}$

$y := 0;$

$z := x + 1;$

$\{J : 0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2\}$

3 Variant function: We choose  $vf = z - y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$J$  contains the conjunct  $0 \leq y < z$ , so  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$  holds.

The body of the loop will narrow down the interval  $[y, z)$ .

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$



## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$
$$\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$$

(\* *First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$*  \*)

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
(\* *First*,  $y + 1 < z$ . *Then*  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$$

(\* *First*,  $y + 1 < z$ . *Then*  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

$$m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$$

(\* *First*,  $y + 1 < z$ . *Then*  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

$$m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$$

$$\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
(\* *First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$*  \*)  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**

**else**

**end**

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**  
     $\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
  
**else**  
     $\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
  
**end**  
  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$$

(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

$m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$

$$\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

if  $m * m \leq x$  then

$$\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to  $y$ ) \*)

else

$$\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

end

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$



## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
(\* *First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \**)

$\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$

$m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$

$\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$

**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**

$\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$

(\* *logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \**)

$\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$

**else**

$\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$

**end**

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$$

(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)

$$\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

$$m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$$

$$\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

if  $m * m \leq x$  then

$$\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \*)

$$\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$$

$$y := m;$$

else

$$\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$$

end

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
*(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)*  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**  
     $\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$   
     $y := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**else**  
     $\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
  
**end**  
  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
*(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)*  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**  
     $\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$   
     $y := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**else**  
     $\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to z) \*)*  
  
**end**  
  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
*(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)*  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**  
     $\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$   
     $y := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**else**  
     $\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to z) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq y < m \wedge y^2 \leq x < m^2 \wedge m - y < V\}$   
  
**end**  
  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
*(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)*  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**  
     $\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$   
     $y := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**else**  
     $\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to z) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq y < m \wedge y^2 \leq x < m^2 \wedge m - y < V\}$   
     $z := m;$   
**end**  
  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
*(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)*  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**  
     $\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$   
     $y := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**else**  
     $\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to z) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq y < m \wedge y^2 \leq x < m^2 \wedge m - y < V\}$   
     $z := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**end**  
  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.4: Body of the Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge y + 1 \neq z \wedge z - y = V\}$   
*(\* First,  $y + 1 < z$ . Then  $y + 1 < z \equiv y + 2 \leq z \Rightarrow y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z$  \*)*  
 $\{0 \leq y < (y + z) \text{ div } 2 < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
 $m := (y + z) \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
**if**  $m * m \leq x$  **then**  
     $\{m^2 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to y) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq m < z \wedge m^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - m < V\}$   
     $y := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**else**  
     $\{m^2 > x \wedge 0 \leq y < m < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y = V\}$   
    *(\* logic, combine conjuncts 1 and 3; calculus (prepare update to z) \*)*  
     $\{0 \leq y < m \wedge y^2 \leq x < m^2 \wedge m - y < V\}$   
     $z := m;$   
     $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
**end** *(\* collect branches \*)*  
 $\{0 \leq y < z \wedge y^2 \leq x < z^2 \wedge z - y < V\}$   
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$



## Exercise 7.4: Conclusion



5 Conclude that  $\{P\} T_0$ ; **while**  $B$  **do**  $S$  **end**  $\{Q\}$  solves the problem.

```
{P : true}
y := 0;
z := x + 1;
{J : 0 ≤ y < z ∧ y2 ≤ x < z2}
  (* vf = z - y *)
while y + 1 ≠ z do
  m := (y + z) div 2;
  if m * m ≤ x then
    y := m;
  else
    z := m;
  end;
end;
{Q : y ≥ 0 ∧ y2 ≤ x < (y + 1)2}
```

# Comparison between 7.3 and 7.4



Exercise 7.3:

```
y := 0;  
while (y + 1) * (y + 1) ≤ x do  
  y := y + 1;  
end;
```

Exercise 7.4:

```
y := 0;  
z := x + 1;  
while y + 1 ≠ z do  
  m := (y + z) div 2;  
  if m * m ≤ x then  
    y := m;  
  else  
    z := m;  
  end;  
end;
```

# Comparison between 7.3 and 7.4



Exercise 7.3:

```
y := 0;  
while (y + 1) * (y + 1) ≤ x do  
  y := y + 1;  
end;
```

Exercise 7.4:

```
y := 0;  
z := x + 1;  
while y + 1 ≠ z do  
  m := (y + z) div 2;  
  if m * m ≤ x then  
    y := m;  
  else  
    z := m;  
  end;  
end;
```

Take  $x = 1000$ . Compare the number of iterations:

7.3 31 times.

# Comparison between 7.3 and 7.4



Exercise 7.3:

```
y := 0;  
while (y + 1) * (y + 1) ≤ x do  
    y := y + 1;  
end;
```

Exercise 7.4:

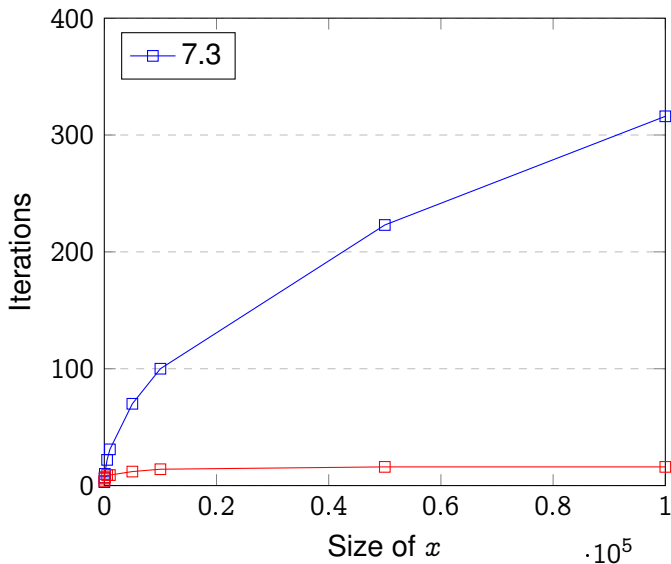
```
y := 0;  
z := x + 1;  
while y + 1 ≠ z do  
    m := (y + z) div 2;  
    if m * m ≤ x then  
        y := m;  
    else  
        z := m;  
    end;  
end;
```

Take  $x = 1000$ . Compare the number of iterations:

7.3 31 times.

7.4 9 times - the size of  $[y, z)$  decreases in each iteration:  
 $[0, 1001) \rightarrow [0, 500) \rightarrow [0, 250) \rightarrow [0, 125) \rightarrow [0, 62) \rightarrow [31, 62)$   
 $\rightarrow [31, 46) \rightarrow [31, 38) \rightarrow [31, 34) \rightarrow [31, 32).$

# Comparison between 7.3 and 7.4



# Outline



Exercise 7.1: Powers

Exercise 7.2: Factorial

Exercise 7.8: Dijkstra's FUSC

Summing an array

Square Root

Square Root (Similar to Exercise 7.3)

Exercise 7.4: Square Root, Revisited

Integral Division

Exercise 7.5: Integral Division

Exercise 7.6: Variation on Integral Division

Efficiency Comparison Exercises 7.5 and 7.6

## Exercise 7.5: Invariant



**const**  $y : \mathbb{N}^+$ ;

**var**  $x, q : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$

$T$

$\{Q : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y\}$

This way, e.g., given  $X = 11$  and  $y = 4$ , we obtain  $q = 2$  and  $x = 3$ .

## Exercise 7.5: Invariant



**const**  $y : \mathbb{N}^+$ ;

**var**  $x, q : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$

$T$

$\{Q : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y\}$

This way, e.g., given  $X = 11$  and  $y = 4$ , we obtain  $q = 2$  and  $x = 3$ .

- 0 We need a **while**-program: we cannot use **div**, **mod**, and multiplication, so we repeatedly use addition and subtraction.
- 1 Choose an invariant  $J$ , and guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .

We use the heuristic **split conjuncts**:

$$J : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x$$

$$B : y \leq x$$

Clearly,  $J \wedge \neg B \equiv Q$ .



## Exercise 7.5: Initialization and Variant



$$P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0$$

$$Q : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y$$

$$J : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x$$

$$B : y \leq x$$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

$$\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$$

(\* logic; calculus \*)

$$\{X = 0 \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x\}$$

$q := 0;$

$$\{J : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x\}$$

3 Variant function:

## Exercise 7.5: Initialization and Variant



$$P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0$$

$$Q : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y$$

$$J : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x$$

$$B : y \leq x$$

2 Initialization: Find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

$$\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$$

(\* logic; calculus \*)

$$\{X = 0 \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x\}$$

$q := 0;$

$$\{J : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x\}$$

3 Variant function:

We need to decrease  $x$  until  $x < y$ , so we choose  $vf = x \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Since  $J$  contains  $0 \leq x$ , it is trivial that  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$ .

## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge y \leq x \wedge x = V\}$$

$$x := x - y;$$

$$q := q + 1;$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge y \leq x \wedge x = V\}$$

*(\* y > 0; prepare x := x - y; calculus; logic \*)*

$x := x - y;$

$q := q + 1;$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge y \leq x \wedge x = V\}$$

(\*  $y > 0$ ; *prepare*  $x := x - y$ ; *calculus*; *logic* \*)

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x - y \wedge 0 \leq x - y \wedge x - y < V\}$$

$x := x - y$ ;

$q := q + 1$ ;

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge y \leq x \wedge x = V\}$$

(\*  $y > 0$ ; *prepare*  $x := x - y$ ; *calculus*; *logic* \*)

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x - y \wedge 0 \leq x - y \wedge x - y < V\}$$

$x := x - y$ ;

$q := q + 1$ ;

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



### 4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge y \leq x \wedge x = V\}$$

(\*  $y > 0$ ; *prepare*  $x := x - y$ ; *calculus*; *logic* \*)

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x - y \wedge 0 \leq x - y \wedge x - y < V\}$$

$x := x - y$ ;

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge x < V\}$$

$q := q + 1$ ;

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$



## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



### 4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge y \leq x \wedge x = V\}$$

(\*  $y > 0$ ; *prepare*  $x := x - y$ ; *calculus*; *logic* \*)

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x - y \wedge 0 \leq x - y \wedge x - y < V\}$$

$x := x - y$ ;

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge x < V\}$$

$q := q + 1$ ;

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.5: Body of the Loop



### 4 Body of the loop:

$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge y \leq x \wedge x = V\}$$

(\*  $y > 0$ ; *prepare*  $x := x - y$ ; *calculus*; *logic* \*)

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x - y \wedge 0 \leq x - y \wedge x - y < V\}$$

$x := x - y$ ;

$$\{X = (q + 1) \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge x < V\}$$

$q := q + 1$ ;

$$\{X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x \wedge x < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.5: Conclusion



5 Conclusion: We derived  $\{P\} T_0$ ; **while**  $B$  **do**  $S$  **end**  $\{Q\}$

```
{P : x = X ∧ X ≥ 0}
q := 0;
{J : X = q · y + x ∧ 0 ≤ x}
  (* vf = x *)
while y ≤ x do
  x := x - y;
  q := q + 1;
end;
{Q : X = q · y + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < y}
```

## Exercise 7.6: Same Spec, New Invariant



**const**  $y : \mathbb{N}^+$ ;

**var**  $x, z, q, i : \mathbb{Z}$ ;

$\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$

$T$

$\{Q : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y\}$

Same exercise as 7.5, now with more hints.

## Exercise 7.6: Same Spec, New Invariant



```
const  $y : \mathbb{N}^+$ ;  
var  $x, z, q, i : \mathbb{Z}$ ;  
   $\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$   
 $T$   
   $\{Q : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y\}$ 
```

Same exercise as 7.5, now with more hints.

- We can use multiplication and division by 2.
- Before in each iteration we had ' $x := x - y$ '. The invariant was

$$X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x$$

## Exercise 7.6: Same Spec, New Invariant



```
const y :  $\mathbb{N}^+$ ;  
var x, z, q, i :  $\mathbb{Z}$ ;  
  {P :  $x = X \wedge X \geq 0$ }  
T  
  {Q :  $X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y$ }
```

Same exercise as 7.5, now with more hints.

- We can use multiplication and division by 2.
- Before in each iteration we had ' $x := x - y$ '. The invariant was

$$X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x$$

- Now the invariant involves a **new variable  $z$** :

$$X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0$$

What is the role of  $z$ ?

## Exercise 7.6: Initialization



$$P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0$$

$$J : X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0$$

- 1 Choose a guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .

We choose  $B : z \neq y$ .

## Exercise 7.6: Initialization



$$P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0$$

$$J : X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0$$

- 1 Choose a guard  $B$  such that  $J \wedge \neg B \Rightarrow Q$ .

We choose  $B : z \neq y$ .

- 2 Initialization: We find a command  $T_0$  such that  $\{P\} T_0 \{J\}$ .

We can easily initialize the first conjunct of  $J$  with  $q := 0$ .

$$\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$$

$T_1$

$$\{P_0 : x = X \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y\}$$

(\* calculus \*)

$$\{X = 0 \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y\}$$

$q := 0;$

$$\{J : X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y\}$$

But deriving  $T_1$  requires more work: an **auxiliary loop**.



## Exercise 7.6: Auxiliary Loop



We derive

$$\begin{aligned} & \{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\} \\ T_1 & \{P_0 : x = X \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y\} \end{aligned}$$

For the invariant and guard we choose:

$$\begin{aligned} J_0 & : 0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \\ B_0 & : z \leq x \end{aligned}$$

Clearly  $J_0 \wedge \neg B_0 \equiv P_0$ .

$J_0$  is easy to initialize (without proof):  $z := y; i := 0$ ;

We choose the variant function  $vf_0 = x - z \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Since  $B_0 \equiv vf_0 \geq 0$ , it is trivial that  $J_0 \wedge B_0 \Rightarrow vf_0 \geq 0$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Auxiliary Loop



$$\{J_0 \wedge B_0 \wedge vf_0 = V\}$$

$$\{J_0 \wedge vf_0 < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Auxiliary Loop



$$\{J_0 \wedge B_0 \wedge vf_0 = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \leq x \wedge x - z = V\}$$

$$\{J_0 \wedge vf_0 < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Auxiliary Loop



$$\{J_0 \wedge B_0 \wedge vf_0 = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \leq x \wedge x - z = V\}$$

$$(* y > 0 \Rightarrow z = 2^i \cdot y > 0; \text{prepare } z := 2 * z *)$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge 2 \cdot z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - 2 \cdot z < V\}$$

$$\{J_0 \wedge vf_0 < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Auxiliary Loop



$$\{J_0 \wedge B_0 \wedge vf_0 = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \leq x \wedge x - z = V\}$$

$$(* y > 0 \Rightarrow z = 2^i \cdot y > 0; \text{prepare } z := 2 * z *)$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge 2 \cdot z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - 2 \cdot z < V\}$$

$$z := 2 * z;$$

$$\{J_0 \wedge vf_0 < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Auxiliary Loop



$$\{J_0 \wedge B_0 \wedge vf_0 = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \leq x \wedge x - z = V\}$$

$$(* y > 0 \Rightarrow z = 2^i \cdot y > 0; \textit{prepare } z := 2 * z *)$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge 2 \cdot z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - 2 \cdot z < V\}$$

$$z := 2 * z;$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - z < V\}$$

$$\{J_0 \wedge vf_0 < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Auxiliary Loop



$$\{J_0 \wedge B_0 \wedge vf_0 = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \leq x \wedge x - z = V\}$$

$$(* y > 0 \Rightarrow z = 2^i \cdot y > 0; \text{prepare } z := 2 * z *)$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge 2 \cdot z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - 2 \cdot z < V\}$$

$$z := 2 * z;$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - z < V\}$$

$$i := i + 1;$$

$$\{J_0 \wedge vf_0 < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Auxiliary Loop



$$\{J_0 \wedge B_0 \wedge vf_0 = V\}$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \leq x \wedge x - z = V\}$$

$$(* y > 0 \Rightarrow z = 2^i \cdot y > 0; \text{prepare } z := 2 * z *)$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge 2 \cdot z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - 2 \cdot z < V\}$$

$$z := 2 * z;$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^{i+1} \cdot y \wedge x - z < V\}$$

$$i := i + 1;$$

$$\{0 \leq x = X \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \leq x \wedge x - z < V\}$$

$$\{J_0 \wedge vf_0 < V\}$$



## Exercise 7.6: Summing Up Initialization



We derived the following auxiliary loop for initialization:

```
z := y;  
i := 0;  
while  $z \leq x$  do  
    z := 2 * z;  
    i := i + 1;  
end;  
q := 0;
```

We may now return to design the main loop.

## Exercise 7.6: Variant



Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} J : X &= q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \\ B : z &\neq y \end{aligned}$$

3 Variant function:

We choose  $vf = i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Clearly,  $J \wedge B \Rightarrow vf \geq 0$ , since  $i \geq 0$  is a conjunct of  $J$ .

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$
$$\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$$

$$\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$$

(\* *prepare*  $i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0$  \*)

$$\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\}$$

$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$   
*(\* prepare  $i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0$  \*)*  
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\}$   
 $i := i - 1;$

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$   
(\* prepare  $i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0$  \*)  
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\}$   
 $i := i - 1;$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop


$$\begin{aligned} & \{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\} \\ & \quad (* \text{prepare } i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0 *) \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\} \\ i & := i - 1; \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \\ & \quad (* z \text{ is even}; z = 2(z \text{ div } 2); \text{calculus} *) \end{aligned}$$
$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$



## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop


$$\begin{aligned} & \{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\} \\ & \quad (* \text{prepare } i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0 *) \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\} \\ i & := i - 1; \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \\ & \quad (* z \text{ is even}; z = 2(z \text{ div } 2); \text{calculus} *) \\ & \{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot (z \text{ div } 2) + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2(z \text{ div } 2) \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z \text{ div } 2 = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \end{aligned}$$
$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop


$$\begin{aligned} & \{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\} \\ & \quad (* \text{prepare } i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0 *) \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\} \\ i & := i - 1; \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \\ & \quad (* z \text{ is even}; z = 2(z \text{ div } 2); \text{calculus} *) \\ & \{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot (z \text{ div } 2) + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2(z \text{ div } 2) \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z \text{ div } 2 = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \\ z & := z \text{ div } 2; \end{aligned}$$
$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$   
*(\* prepare  $i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0$  \*)*  
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\}$   
 $i := i - 1;$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
*(\*  $z$  is even;  $z = 2(z \text{ div } 2)$ ; calculus \*)*  
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot (z \text{ div } 2) + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2(z \text{ div } 2) \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z \text{ div } 2 = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
 $z := z \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$   
*(\* prepare  $i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0$  \*)*  
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\}$   
 $i := i - 1;$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
*(\*  $z$  is even;  $z = 2(z \text{ div } 2)$ ; calculus \*)*  
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot (z \text{ div } 2) + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2(z \text{ div } 2) \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z \text{ div } 2 = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
 $z := z \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
 $q := 2 * q;$

$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop


$$\begin{aligned} & \{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\} \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\} \\ & \quad (* \text{prepare } i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0 *) \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\} \\ i & := i - 1; \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \\ & \quad (* z \text{ is even; } z = 2(z \text{ div } 2); \text{ calculus} *) \\ & \{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot (z \text{ div } 2) + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2(z \text{ div } 2) \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z \text{ div } 2 = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \\ z & := z \text{ div } 2; \\ & \{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \\ q & := 2 * q; \\ & \{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\} \end{aligned}$$
$$\{J \wedge vf < V\}$$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$   
*(\* prepare  $i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0$  \*)*  
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\}$   
 $i := i - 1;$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
*(\*  $z$  is even;  $z = 2(z \text{ div } 2)$ ; calculus \*)*  
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot (z \text{ div } 2) + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2(z \text{ div } 2) \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z \text{ div } 2 = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
 $z := z \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
 $q := 2 * q;$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
**if**  $x < z$  **then**  
     $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
  
**else**  
     $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge z \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
  
**end**  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



$\{J \wedge B \wedge vf = V\}$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge z \neq y \wedge i = V\}$   
*(\* prepare  $i := i - 1; z \neq y \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i > 0$  \*)*  
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i - 1 \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^{i-1} \cdot y \wedge i - 1 < V\}$   
 $i := i - 1;$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2 \cdot 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
*(\*  $z$  is even;  $z = 2(z \text{ div } 2)$ ; calculus \*)*  
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot (z \text{ div } 2) + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2(z \text{ div } 2) \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z \text{ div } 2 = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
 $z := z \text{ div } 2;$   
 $\{X = 2 \cdot q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
 $q := 2 * q;$   
 $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
**if**  $x < z$  **then**  
     $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge 0 \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge x < z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
    **skip**;  
**else**  
     $\{X = q \cdot z + x \wedge z \leq x < 2 \cdot z \wedge i \geq 0 \wedge z = 2^i \cdot y \wedge i < V\}$   
  
**end**  
 $\{J \wedge vf < V\}$

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



```
{J ∧ B ∧ vf = V}
{X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ z ≠ y ∧ i = V}
  (* prepare i := i - 1; z ≠ y ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i ≥ 0 ⇒ i > 0 *)
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i - 1 ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i-1 · y ∧ i - 1 < V}
i := i - 1;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  (* z is even; z = 2(z div 2); calculus *)
  {X = 2 · q · (z div 2) + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2(z div 2) ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z div 2 = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
z := z div 2;
  {X = 2 · q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
q := 2 * q;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
if x < z then
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  skip;
  {J ∧ vf < V}
else
  {X = q · z + x ∧ z ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}

end
{J ∧ vf < V}
```



## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



```
{J ∧ B ∧ vf = V}
{X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ z ≠ y ∧ i = V}
  (* prepare i := i - 1; z ≠ y ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i ≥ 0 ⇒ i > 0 *)
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i - 1 ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i-1 · y ∧ i - 1 < V}
i := i - 1;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  (* z is even; z = 2(z div 2); calculus *)
  {X = 2 · q · (z div 2) + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2(z div 2) ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z div 2 = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
z := z div 2;
  {X = 2 · q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
q := 2 * q;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
if x < z then
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  skip;
  {J ∧ vf < V}
else
  {X = q · z + x ∧ z ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  {X = (q + 1) · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}

end
{J ∧ vf < V}
```

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



```
{J ∧ B ∧ vf = V}
{X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ z ≠ y ∧ i = V}
  (* prepare i := i - 1; z ≠ y ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i ≥ 0 ⇒ i > 0 *)
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i - 1 ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i-1 · y ∧ i - 1 < V}
i := i - 1;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  (* z is even; z = 2(z div 2); calculus *)
  {X = 2 · q · (z div 2) + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2(z div 2) ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z div 2 = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
z := z div 2;
  {X = 2 · q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
q := 2 * q;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
if x < z then
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  skip;
  {J ∧ vf < V}
else
  {X = q · z + x ∧ z ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  {X = (q + 1) · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  q := q + 1;
end
{J ∧ vf < V}
```

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



```
{J ∧ B ∧ vf = V}
{X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ z ≠ y ∧ i = V}
  (* prepare i := i - 1; z ≠ y ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i ≥ 0 ⇒ i > 0 *)
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i - 1 ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i-1 · y ∧ i - 1 < V}
i := i - 1;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  (* z is even; z = 2(z div 2); calculus *)
  {X = 2 · q · (z div 2) + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2(z div 2) ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z div 2 = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
z := z div 2;
  {X = 2 · q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
q := 2 * q;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
if x < z then
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  skip;
  {J ∧ vf < V}
else
  {X = q · z + x ∧ z ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  {X = (q + 1) · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  q := q + 1;
  {X = q · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
end
{J ∧ vf < V}
```

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



```
{J ∧ B ∧ vf = V}
{X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ z ≠ y ∧ i = V}
  (* prepare i := i - 1; z ≠ y ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i ≥ 0 ⇒ i > 0 *)
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i - 1 ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i-1 · y ∧ i - 1 < V}
i := i - 1;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  (* z is even; z = 2(z div 2); calculus *)
  {X = 2 · q · (z div 2) + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2(z div 2) ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z div 2 = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
z := z div 2;
  {X = 2 · q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
q := 2 * q;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
if x < z then
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  skip;
  {J ∧ vf < V}
else
  {X = q · z + x ∧ z ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  {X = (q + 1) · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  q := q + 1;
  {X = q · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  x := x - z;
end
{J ∧ vf < V}
```

## Exercise 7.6: Body of the Main Loop



```
{J ∧ B ∧ vf = V}
{X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ z ≠ y ∧ i = V}
  (* prepare i := i - 1; z ≠ y ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i ≥ 0 ⇒ i > 0 *)
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i - 1 ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i-1 · y ∧ i - 1 < V}
i := i - 1;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2 · 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  (* z is even; z = 2(z div 2); calculus *)
  {X = 2 · q · (z div 2) + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2(z div 2) ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z div 2 = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
z := z div 2;
  {X = 2 · q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
q := 2 * q;
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
if x < z then
  {X = q · z + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ x < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  skip;
  {J ∧ vf < V}
else
  {X = q · z + x ∧ z ≤ x < 2 · z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  {X = (q + 1) · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  q := q + 1;
  {X = q · z + x - z ∧ 0 ≤ x - z < z ∧ i ≥ 0 ∧ z = 2i · y ∧ i < V}
  x := x - z;
  {J ∧ vf < V}
end (* collect branches *)
{J ∧ vf < V}
```

## Exercise 7.6: Conclusion



5 Conclusion: We derived the following program fragment.

```
 $\{P : x = X \wedge X \geq 0\}$   
z := y;  
i := 0;  
while z ≤ x do  
  z := 2 * z;  
  i := i + 1;  
end;  
q := 0;  
while z ≠ y do  
  i := i - 1;  
  z := z div 2;  
  q := 2 * q;  
  if x ≥ z then  
    q := q + 1;  
    x := x - z  
  end;  
end;  
 $\{Q : X = q \cdot y + x \wedge 0 \leq x < y\}$ 
```

Above,  $i$  is a **ghost variable**: we only use it to make the proof easier.

## Exercise 7.6: Conclusion



5 Conclusion: We derived the following program fragment.

```
{P : x = X ∧ X ≥ 0}
z := y;
i := 0;
while z ≤ x do
  z := 2 * z;
  i := i + 1;
end;
q := 0;
while z ≠ y do
  i := i - 1;
  z := z div 2;
  q := 2 * q;
  if x ≥ z then
    q := q + 1;
    x := x - z;
  end;
end;
{Q : X = q · y + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < y}
```

Above,  $i$  is a **ghost variable**: we only use it to make the proof easier.  
We can remove all assignments to  $i$ .

## Exercise 7.6: Conclusion



5 Conclusion: We derived the following program fragment.

```
{P : x = X ∧ X ≥ 0}
z := y;
while z ≤ x do
  z := 2 * z;
end;
q := 0;
while z ≠ y do
  z := z div 2;
  q := 2 * q;
  if x ≥ z then
    q := q + 1;
    x := x - z;
  end;
end;
{Q : X = q · y + x ∧ 0 ≤ x < y}
```

The final program.



# Comparison between 7.5 and 7.6



Exercise 7.5:

```
 $q := 0;$   
while  $y \leq x$  do  
     $x := x - y;$   
     $q := q + 1;$   
end;
```

# Comparison between 7.5 and 7.6



Exercise 7.5:

```
q := 0;  
while  $y \leq x$  do  
   $x := x - y$ ;  
   $q := q + 1$ ;  
end;
```

Exercise 7.6:

```
z := y;  
while  $z \leq x$  do  
   $z := 2 * z$ ;  
end;  
q := 0;  
while  $z \neq y$  do  
   $z := z \text{ div } 2$ ;  
   $q := 2 * q$ ;  
  if  $x \geq z$  then  
     $q := q + 1$ ;  
     $x := x - z$   
  end;  
end;
```

## Comparison between 7.5 and 7.6



The program in 7.6 is generally faster than the one in 7.5.

## Comparison between 7.5 and 7.6



The program in 7.6 is generally faster than the one in 7.5.

Consider some sample values:  $x = 864$ ,  $y = 23$ .

- The program in 7.5 returns  $q = 37$  (because  $864 = 23 * 37 + 13$ )  
That is, the assignment  $q := q + 1$  is executed 37 times.

## Comparison between 7.5 and 7.6



The program in 7.6 is generally faster than the one in 7.5.

Consider some sample values:  $x = 864$ ,  $y = 23$ .

- ▶ The program in 7.5 returns  $q = 37$  (because  $864 = 23 * 37 + 13$ )  
That is, the assignment  $q := q + 1$  is executed 37 times.
- ▶ The analysis for the program in 7.6 is more complicated.  
The auxiliary loop is executed  $n$  times, where  $n$  is the smallest value for which  $2^n \cdot y > x$ .  
That is, this loop runs at most  $n = \lfloor \log_2(x \text{ **div** } y) \rfloor = \lfloor \log_2(q) \rfloor$ .  
For  $q = 37$ , we have  $n = 5$  iterations.
- ▶ After the auxiliary loop, we have  $y \leq z$  and  $z \text{ **div** } 2 \leq x < z$ .  
The guard of the **if** is true in the first iteration and so  $q = 1$ .  
In each following iteration  $q$  is doubled (at least).  
Since  $2^6 = 64 > 37$ , this loop is executed at most 6 times.  
For  $q = 37$ , the total amount of iterations is approximately 10.

In terms of **complexity analysis** (not in this course):

Linear time (7.5) vs logarithmic (7.6).



# The End

- ▶ This week:  
Exercises 7.1, 7.2, and 7.8 // Square root (Exercises 7.3 and 7.4) // Integral division (Exercises 7.5 and 7.6)
- ▶ Next week: Chapter 8. Read in advance!