

Ejercicio 5.49.- Desarrollar la semántica de
 $z:=0; \text{while } y \leq x \text{ do } (z:=z+1; x:=x-y).$

Sea $F_g = \text{cond}(\neg h[y \leq x], g \circ S_d[z:=z+1; x:=x-y], \text{id})$.

Veamos que $g_0 s = \begin{cases} s & \text{si } s_y > s_x \\ \text{undefined} & \text{si } s_y \leq s_x \text{ y } s_y \leq 0 \\ S[z \rightarrow s_z + (s_x \text{ div } s_y)] [x \rightarrow s_x \text{ mod } s_y] & \text{si } s_y \leq s_x \text{ y } s_y > 0 \end{cases}$

es un punto fijo de F .

Para que esto pase se tiene que dar $F g_0 s = g_0 s \quad \forall s$.

$F g_0 s = \text{cond}(\neg h[y \leq x], g_0 S_d[z:=z+1; x:=x-y], \text{id}) s =$

$= \begin{cases} (g_0 S_d[z:=z+1; x:=x-y]) s & \text{si } \neg h[y \leq x] s = \text{tt} \\ \text{id}(s) & \text{si } \neg h[y \leq x] s = \text{ff} \end{cases} =$

$= \begin{cases} g_0 (S_d[x:=x-y] (S_d[z:=z+1] s)) & \text{si } \neg s_y \leq s_x \\ s & \text{si } s_y > s_x \end{cases} =$

$= \begin{cases} g_0 (S[z \mapsto s_z + 1] [x \mapsto s_x - s_y]) & \text{si } s_y \leq s_x \\ s & \text{si } s_y > s_x. \end{cases}$

Si $s_y > s_x$ $\Rightarrow F g_0 s = s = g_0 s. \checkmark$

Si $s_y \leq s_x$ $\Rightarrow F g_0 s = g_0 (S[z \mapsto s_z + 1] [x \mapsto s_x - s_y]) = g_0 (s')$

Para conocer el valor de $g_0(s')$ necesitamos saber cuanto es $s'x$ y $s'y$.

$$s'x = s[z \mapsto sz+1][x \mapsto sx-sy] \quad x = sx - sy.$$

$$s'y = s[z \mapsto sz+1][x \mapsto sx-sy] \quad y = sy.$$

$$\underline{\text{Si } s'y > s'x \Leftrightarrow sy > sx - sy \Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot (sy) > sx} \quad (sy \leq sx < 2 \cdot (sy))$$

$$\Rightarrow Fg_0 s = g_0(s') = s'$$

Estamos en el caso $sy \leq sx$ y $2 \cdot (sy) > sx \Rightarrow sy \leq sx < 2 \cdot (sy) \Rightarrow sy < 2 \cdot (sy)$
 \updownarrow
 $0 < sy$.

Por tanto, $sy > 0$ y $sy \leq sx$ luego

$$g_0 s = s[z \mapsto sz + (sx \text{ div } sy)][x \mapsto sx \bmod sy] \stackrel{?}{=} s'.$$

$$s' = s[z \mapsto sz+1][x \mapsto sx-sy]$$

Basta ver que $(sx) \text{ div } (sy) = 1$ y $sx \bmod sy = sx - sy$, pero como $sy \leq sx < 2 \cdot (sy)$ se tienen ambas cosas.

$$\underline{\text{Si } s'y \leq s'x \text{ y } s'y \leq 0} \Leftrightarrow sy \leq sx - sy \text{ y } sy \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(sy) \leq sx \text{ y } sy \leq 0 \quad (sy \leq sx).$$

$$\Rightarrow Fg_0 s = g_0(s') = \text{undefined.} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ sy \leq 0, sy \leq sx}}{=} g_0 s$$

$$\underline{\text{Si } s'y \leq s'x \text{ y } s'y > 0} \Leftrightarrow sy \leq sx - sy \text{ y } sy > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(sy) \leq sx \text{ y } sy > 0 \quad (sy \leq sx).$$

$$\Rightarrow Fg_0 s = g_0(s') = s'[z \mapsto s'z + (s'x \text{ div } s'y)][x \mapsto s'x \bmod s'y]$$

Como $s'z = s[z \mapsto sz+1][x \mapsto sx-sy] \quad z = sz+1$, sustituyendo $s'x, s'y$ y $s'z$,

$$Fg_0 s = s'[z \mapsto sz+1 + ((sx-sy) \text{ div } (sy))][x \mapsto (sx-sy) \bmod (sy)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ahora } (sx - sy) \div sy &= (sx \div sy) - 1 \quad y \\ (sx - sy) \bmod sy &= sx \bmod sy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow F_{g_0} s &= s' [z \rightarrow sz + \cancel{1} + (sx \div sy) - \cancel{1}] [x \rightarrow sx \bmod sy] = \\ &= s [z \rightarrow sz + 1] [x \rightarrow sx - sy] [z \rightarrow sz + (sx \div sy)] [x \rightarrow sx \bmod sy] = \\ &= s [z \rightarrow sz + (sx \div sy)] [x \rightarrow sx \bmod sy] \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} g_0 s \\ &\quad sy \leq sx \quad y \quad sy > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto, g_0 es un punto fijo de F .

Calculamos $F^n \perp$.

$$n=0 \mid (F^0 \perp) s = (\perp) s = \text{undefined}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 \mid (F \perp) s &= \begin{cases} \perp & \text{si } sy \leq sx \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } sy \leq sx \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$n=2 \mid (F^2 \perp) s = F(F \perp s) = \begin{cases} (F \perp) \left(\underbrace{s[z \rightarrow sz + 1][x \rightarrow sx - sy]}_{s'} \right) & \text{si } sy \leq sx \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s'x &= sx - sy \\ s'y &= sy \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} s'y \leq s'x &\Leftrightarrow sy \leq sx - sy \Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot sy \leq sx. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (F^2 \perp) s = \begin{cases} (F \perp) s' & \text{si } sy \leq sx \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } 2sy \leq sx \quad y \quad sy \leq sx \\ s' & \text{si } 2sy > sx \geq sy \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow F^2 \perp s = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } 2sy \leq sx \text{ y } sy \leq sx \\ s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy] & \text{si } 2sy > sx \geq sy \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx. \end{cases}$$

$$h=3 \quad F^3 \perp s = F(F^2 \perp s) = \begin{cases} (F^2 \perp) \underbrace{(s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy])}_{s'} & \text{si } sy \leq sx \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s'x = sx - sy \\ s'y = sy \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2(s'y) \leq s'x \Leftrightarrow 2sy \leq sx - sy \Leftrightarrow 3sy \leq sx. \\ s'y \leq s'x \Leftrightarrow sy \leq sx - sy \Leftrightarrow 2sy \leq sx. \end{array}$$

$$\text{si } (2s'y \leq s'x \text{ y } s'y \leq s'x) \Leftrightarrow 3sy \leq sx \text{ y } 2sy \leq sx \text{ y } sy \leq sx \stackrel{(*)}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{array}{l} sy \leq sx \\ 3sy \leq sx \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow F^3 \perp s \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ sy \leq sx}}{=} (F^2 \perp) \underbrace{(s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy])}_{s'} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ s'y \leq s'x}}{=} \text{undefined.}$$

$$\text{si } 2s'y > s'x \geq s'y \quad \Leftrightarrow 3sy > sx \geq 2sy (\geq sy).$$

$$\begin{aligned} F^3 \perp s &\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ sy \leq sx}}{=} (F^2 \perp) \underbrace{(s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy])}_{s'} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 2s'y > s'x \geq s'y}}{=} s'[z \rightarrow s'z+1][x \rightarrow s'x-s'y] = \\ &\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ s'z = sz+1}}{=} s'[z \rightarrow sz+2][x \rightarrow sx-2sy] = s[z \rightarrow sz+2][x \rightarrow sx-2sy] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{si } s'y > s'x \quad \text{y } sy \leq sx \quad \Leftrightarrow 2sy > sx \geq sy$$

$$F^3 \perp s = (F^2 \perp) \underbrace{(s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy])}_{s'} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ s'y > s'x}}{=} s' = s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy].$$

$$\text{si } sy > sx \quad \underline{F^3 \perp s = s.}$$

Por tanto

$$F^3 \perp s = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } sy \leq sx \text{ y } 3sy \leq sx \\ s[z \rightarrow sz+2][x \rightarrow sx-2sy] & \text{si } 2sy \leq sx < 3sy \\ s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy] & \text{si } sy \leq sx < 2sy \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } sy \leq sx \text{ y } 3sy \leq sx \\ s[z \rightarrow sz+m][x \rightarrow sx-m \cdot sy] & \text{si } m(sy) \leq sx < (m+1) \cdot sy \quad \forall m \in \{1, 2\} \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases}$$

Afirmamos que $\forall n \geq 1$.

$$F^n \perp s = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } sy \leq sx \text{ y } nsy \leq sx \\ s[z \rightarrow sz+m][x \rightarrow sx-m \cdot sy] & \text{si } m(sy) \leq sx < (m+1) \cdot sy \quad \forall m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\} \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases}$$

Lo probamos por inducción sobre n .

Caso base | Ya hemos visto que esto es cierto para los casos base, es lo que nos ha llevado a proponer este resultado.

Paso inductivo | Sea $n \geq 1$, supongamos la propiedad cierta para n y probémosla para $n+1$.

$$F^{n+1} \perp s = F(F^n \perp) s = \begin{cases} (F^n \perp)(s[z \rightarrow sz+1][x \rightarrow sx-sy]) & \text{si } sy \leq sx \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{Si } sy > sx}$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{n+1} \perp s = s \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\underline{\text{Si } sy \leq sx}$$

$$F^{n+1} \perp s = (F^n \perp) \underbrace{(s[z \mapsto sz+1][x \mapsto sx-sy])}_{s'}$$

$$\text{Se tiene que } \begin{cases} s'x = sx - sy \\ s'y = sy \\ s'z = sz + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \underline{\text{Si } s'y > s'x} \Leftrightarrow sy > sx - sy \Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot sy > sx$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{n+1} \perp s = (F^n \perp) (s') \underset{s'y > s'x}{=} s' = s[z \mapsto sz+1][x \mapsto sx-sy], \text{ es decir,}$$

$$F^{n+1} \perp s = s[z \mapsto sz+1][x \mapsto sx-sy] \quad \text{si } sy \leq sx < 2 \cdot sy. \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\bullet \underline{\text{Si } s'y \leq s'x \text{ y } n \cdot s'y \leq s'x} \Leftrightarrow sy \leq sx - sy \text{ y } nsy \leq sx - sy \Leftrightarrow 2sy \leq sx$$

$$(n+1)sy \leq sx$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{n+1} \perp s = (F^n \perp) (s') \underset{s'y \leq s'x \text{ y } n \cdot (s'y) \leq s'x}{=} \text{undefined, es decir,}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \oplus \updownarrow \leftarrow sy \leq sx \\ (n+1)sy \leq sx \end{matrix}$$

$$F^{n+1} \perp s = \text{undefined si } sy \leq sx \text{ y } (n+1)(sy) \leq sx$$

$$\bullet \underline{\text{Si } m \cdot (s'y) \leq s'x < (m+1) \cdot (s'y) \text{ para cierto } m = 1 \dots n-1}$$

$$\updownarrow m(sy) \leq sx - sy < (m+1)(sy) \text{ para cierto } m = 1 \dots n-1$$

$$\updownarrow (m+1)sy \leq sx < (m+2)sy \text{ para cierto } m = 1 \dots n-1.$$

$$\updownarrow m'sy \leq sx < (m+1)sy \text{ para cierto } m = 2 \dots n.$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{n+1} \perp s = (F^n \perp) (s') \underset{m(s'y) \leq s'x < (m+1)(s'y)}{=} s'[z \mapsto s'z + m][x \mapsto s'x - m \cdot s'y] =$$

$$m(s'y) \leq s'x < (m+1)(s'y) = s'[z \mapsto sz + m + 1][x \mapsto sx - sy - msy] =$$

$$= s'[z \rightarrow sz + m'] [x \rightarrow sx - m'sy] = s[z \rightarrow sz + m'] [x \rightarrow sx - m'sy]$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{n+1} \perp s = s[z \rightarrow sz + m'] [x \rightarrow sx - m'sy] \quad \text{si } m'sy \leq sx < (m+1)sy \\ \text{con } m = 2, \dots, n.$$

En resumen:

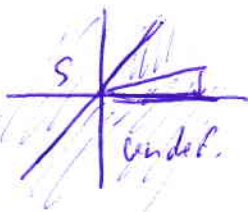
$$F^{n+1} \perp s = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } sy \leq sx \text{ y } (n+1)sy \leq sx \\ s[z \rightarrow sz + m] [x \rightarrow sx - m'sy] & \text{si } m'sy \leq sx < (m+1)sy \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases} \quad \forall m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

y se completa el paso inductivo.

$$\text{Por tanto } F^n \perp s = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } sy \leq sx \text{ y } n'sy \leq sx \\ s[z \rightarrow sz + m] [x \rightarrow sx - m'sy] & \text{si } m'sy \leq sx < (m+1)sy \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases} \quad \forall m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

Tenemos los conjuntos $A_n = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \leq x, ny \leq x\}$

$$B_n = \bigcup_{m=1}^n \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid my \leq x < (m+1)y\}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \leq x, y \leq 0\} = A$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid my \leq x < (m+1)y\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq y > 0\} = B$$

$$\Rightarrow F^n \perp s = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } (sx, sy) \in A_n \cap \mathbb{N}^2 \\ s[z \rightarrow sz + m] [x \rightarrow sx - m'sy] & \text{si } (sx, sy) \in B_n \cap \mathbb{N}^2 \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigcup \{F^n \mid n \geq 0\} \mathcal{S} = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & \text{si } (sx, sy) \in A \cap \mathbb{N}^2 \\ s[z \mapsto sz+m][x \mapsto sx-my] & \text{si } (sx, sy) \in B \cap \mathbb{N}^2 \\ s & \text{si } sy > sx. \end{cases}$$

\parallel
 g_0

⊛ Veamos que si $n \geq 1$

$$\begin{cases} 2y \leq x \\ (n+1)y \leq x \\ y \leq x \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} (n+1)y \leq x \\ y \leq x. \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow Trivial

$$\Leftarrow - \text{ si } y \geq 0 \Rightarrow (n+1)y \leq x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ (n+1)y - (n-1)y \leq x - \overset{0}{\parallel} (n-1) \overset{0}{\parallel} y \leq x \iff 2y \leq x. \\ \parallel \\ 2y \end{array}$$

- si $y < 0$

• si $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2y < 0 \leq x$ OK.

• si $x < 0 \Rightarrow y \leq x$

$$\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ 2y \leq x + \overset{0}{\parallel} y \leq x \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$