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**Rule 0.28** *⟨Use Unchecked Arithmetic for Validated Operations⟩*


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<pre> [...]  <b>contract</b> A {    [...]   <b>function</b> f(pds) {     [...]     <b>if</b> (condition) {       <b>revert</b> Error();     }     result = expr<sub>1</sub> ± expr<sub>2</sub>;      stmts   }   [...] }</pre>	=	<pre> [...]  <b>contract</b> A' {    [...]   <b>function</b> f(pds) {     [...]     <b>if</b> (condition) {       <b>revert</b> Error();     }     <b>unchecked</b> {       result = expr<sub>1</sub> ± expr<sub>2</sub>;      }     stmts   }   [...] }</pre>
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**where**

- result* is a variable storing the result of an arithmetic operation;
- expr<sub>1</sub>* and *expr<sub>2</sub>* are expressions involved in the arithmetic operation;
- ± represents arithmetic operators (+, −, \*, /, %, etc.);
- condition* is a validation that prevents overflow/underflow;
- stmts* represents the sequence of statements following the arithmetic operation;
- pds* are the parameter declarations of function *f*.

**provided**

- Prior validation ensures that overflow/underflow cannot occur;
- The condition check guarantees safe arithmetic bounds before the operation;
- The arithmetic operation is immediately preceded by validation logic;
- Solidity version ≥ 0.8.0 is used (where overflow checks are enabled by default);
- The unchecked block only contains arithmetic operations that are provably safe;
- No external calls or state changes occur between validation and arithmetic operation.

**Invariant:**

- Let  $s_i$  and  $s'_i$  be the initial state of  $A$  and  $A'$ , respectively.
- Let  $s_f$  and  $s'_f$  be the state reached by  $A$  and  $A'$ , respectively, after  $A.f()$  and  $A'.f()$  are executed from  $s_i$  and  $s'_i$ , respectively.
- Then, the coupling invariant is

$$\forall s_i, s'_i . (s_i = s'_i) \rightarrow (s_f = s'_f)$$


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