
Rule 0.29 *(Use Unchecked Arithmetic for Validated Operations)*

<pre>[...] contract A { [...] function f(pds) { [...] if (condition) { revert Error(); } result = expr₁ ± expr₂; stmts } [...] }</pre>	=	<pre>[...] contract A' { [...] function f(pds) { [...] if (condition) { revert Error(); } unchecked { result = expr₁ ± expr₂; } stmts } [...] }</pre>
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where

`result` is a variable storing the result of an arithmetic operation;
`expr1` and `expr2` 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 $\geq 0.8.0$ 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

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