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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;  
 $\pm$  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<sub>i</sub>* and *s'<sub>i</sub>* be the initial state of *A* and *A'*, respectively.

Let *s<sub>f</sub>* and *s'<sub>f</sub>* be the state reached by *A* and *A'*, respectively, after *A.f()* and *A'.f()* are executed from *s<sub>i</sub>* and *s'<sub>i</sub>*, respectively.

Then, the coupling invariant is

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


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