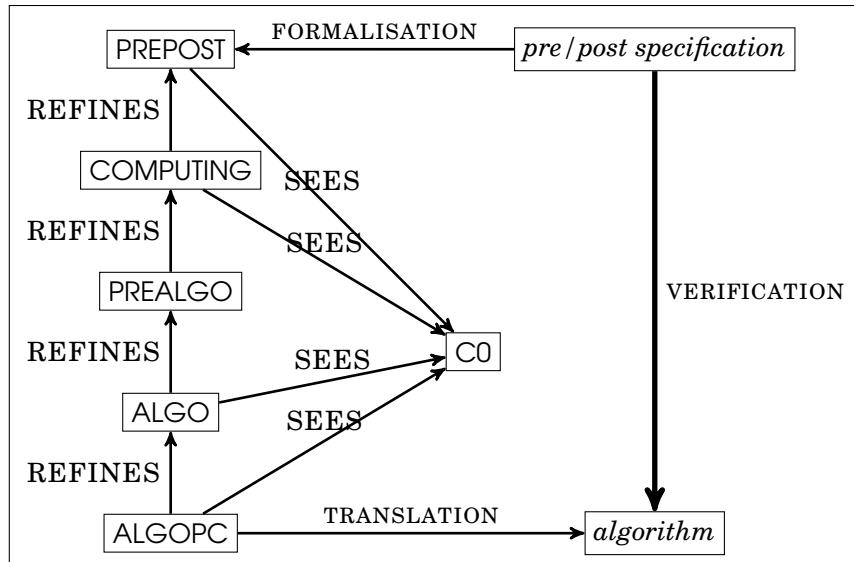


## Tutorial Modelling Software-based Systems

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 Tutorial 2 : Designing and verifying sequential algorithms using the Event-B modelling language

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 20 janvier 2026

We apply the following pattern for developing sequential algorithms from a contract.



### **Exercice 1** fx1-tut2.zip

We consider a finite sequence of integers  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  where  $n$  is the length of the sequence and is supposed to be fixed. Write an Event B specification modelling the computation of the value of the summation of the sequence  $v$ . You should define carefully  $v$ ,  $n$  and the summation of a finite sequence of integers.

### **Exercice 2** fx2-tut2.zip

The Rodin archive is on Arche repository as m iterativepattern.zip.

**Question 2.1** Apply the pattern for computing the value  $n^2$  using the sequence  $(n+1)^2 = n^2 + n + n + 1$ .

**Question 2.2** Write a C function with annotation that you will check with Frama-c.

### **Exercice 3** fx3-tut2.zip

Develop an algorithmic solution with the boss for the problem of finding the number of occurrences of a value  $v$  satisfying a condition  $CO$  in a table  $t$  of dimension  $n$ . We assume that the table is a value in a set  $V$  and that  $CO$  is a subset of  $V$ .

### **Exercice 4** fx4-tut2.zip

Apply this pattern to find the index  $i$  of  $t$  such that  $t(i) = v$ .

### **Exercice 5** fx5-tut2.zip

Apply the pattern for the case of calculating  $x^3$  by using  $(i+1)^3 = i^3 + 3i^2 + 3i + 1$ . We are actually using these sequences :

- $z_0 = 0$  et  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : z_{n+1} = z_n + v_n + w_n$
- $v_0 = 0$  et  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : v_{n+1} = v_n + t_n$
- $t_0 = 3$  et  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : t_{n+1} = t_n + 6$
- $w_0 = 1$  et  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : w_{n+1} = w_n + 3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{--- } u_0 = 0 \text{ et } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : u_{n+1} = u_n + 1 \\ z(i+1) \\ v(i+1) \\ t(i+1) \\ w(i+1) \\ u(i+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_i + v_i + w_i \\ v(i) + t(i) \\ t(i) + 6 \\ w(i) + 3 \\ u(i) + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 01 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z(i) \\ v(i) \\ t(i) \\ w(i) \\ u(i) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ecrire une fonction C que vous vérifierez avec Frama-c.

### Exercice 6 fx6-tut2.zip

The primitive recursive functions are defined by initial functions (the 0-place zero function  $\zeta$ , the  $k$ -place projection function  $\pi_i^k$ , the successor function  $\sigma$ ) and by two combining rules, namely the composition rule and the primitive recursive rule. More precisely, we give the definition of functions and rules :

- $\zeta() = 0$
- $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\} : \forall x_1, \dots, x_k \in \mathbb{N} : \pi_i^k(x_1, \dots, x_k) = x_i$
- $\forall x \in \mathbb{N} : \sigma(n) = n+1$
- If  $g$  is a  $l$ -place function, if  $h_1, \dots, h_l$  are  $n$ -place functions and if the function  $f$  is defined by :  
 $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{N} : f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(h_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, h_l(x_l, \dots, x_n)),$   
then  $f$  is obtained from  $g$  and  $h_1, \dots, h_l$  by composition.
- If  $g$  is a  $l$ -place function, if  $h$  is a  $(l+2)$ -place function and if the function  $f$  is defined by :  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_l, x \in \mathbb{N} !,$   

$$\begin{cases} f(x_1, \dots, x_l, 0) &= g(x_1, \dots, x_l) \\ f(x_1, \dots, x_l, x+1) &= h(x_1, \dots, x_l, x, f(x_1, \dots, x_l, x)) \end{cases},$$
  
then  $f$  is obtained from  $g$  and  $h$  by primitive recursion.

A function  $f$  is primitive recursive, if it is an initial function or can be generated from initial functions by some finite sequence of the operations of composition and primitive recursion.

We summarize the equations defining these functions :

$$\begin{cases} f(x, 0) = g(x) \\ f(x, suc(y)) = h(x, y, f(x, y)) \end{cases}$$

We suppose that  $g$  and  $h$  are two functions defined as primitive recursive.

**Question 6.1** Write a first model stating the computation of  $f$  for given data.

**Question 6.2** Propose a refinement of the model of the previous question using the two functions  $g$  and  $h$ .

**Question 6.3** Apply the iterative paradigm for deriving a recursive algorithm.