fn x_mul_2k

Michael Shoemate

This proof resides in "contrib" because it has not completed the vetting process.

Proves soundness of the implementation of x_mul_2k in mod.rs at commit f5bb719 (outdated1).

1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

Compiler-Verified

None

User-Verified

 $k \neq \texttt{i32.MIN}$

Pseudocode

```
def x_mul_2k(x: RBig, k: i32) -> RBig:
    num, den = x.into_parts() #
    if k < 0:
        den <<= cast(-k, usize)
    else:
        num <<= cast(k, usize)

return RBig.from_parts(num, den)</pre>
```

Postcondition

Theorem 1.1. Return $x \cdot 2^k$.

Proof. Since x is a fraction, line 2 splits x into its numerator and denominator. Consider two cases:

- If k < 0, then multiplying the denominator by 2^-k is equivalent to multiplying by 2^k . Since k is negative, then -k is positive, meaning the cast to usize is valid. Shifting -k zeros to the left is equivalent to multiplying the denominator by 2^k . Negation of k is well-defined for all values of i32, except for i32.MIN, which is not allowed by the precondition. Therefore, the result is $x \cdot 2^k$.
- If $k \ge 0$, then we multiply the numerator by 2^k . Since k is positive, the cast to usize is valid. Shifting k zeros to the left is equivalent to multipying the numerator by 2^k . Therefore, the result is $x \cdot 2^k$.

In both cases, the result is $x \cdot 2^k$.

¹See new changes with git diff f5bb719..ca3b535 rust/src/measurements/noise/nature/float/utilities/mod.rs