

370 Let all variables be integer. Add recursive time. Using recursive construction, find a fixed-point of

(a) $skip = \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i := i-1. skip. i := i+1 \text{ else } ok \text{ fi}$

§ Adding recursive time,

$skip = \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i := i-1. t := t+1. skip. i := i+1 \text{ else } ok \text{ fi}$

$skip_0 = t' \geq t$

$skip_{n+1} = \text{if } i \geq n \text{ then } t' \geq t+n+1 \text{ else if } 0 \leq i < n \text{ then } t := t+i+1 \text{ else } ok \text{ fi fi}$

$skip_\infty = \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } t := t+i+1 \text{ else } ok \text{ fi}$

To show it's a fixed-point, start with the right side of the definition of $skip$, but substitute $skip_\infty$ in place of $skip$,

$\text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i := i-1. t := t+1. \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } t := t+i+1 \text{ else } ok \text{ fi. } i := i+1 \text{ else } ok \text{ fi}$

distribute $i := i+1$ into preceding **if**

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i := i-1. t := t+1. \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } t := t+i+1. i := i+1 \text{ else } ok. i := i+1 \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

replace first $i := i+1$ and ok is identity for .

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i := i-1. t := t+1. \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } t := t+i+1. i' = i+1 \wedge t' = t \text{ else } i := i+1 \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

substitution law in second **then**-part

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i := i-1. t := t+1. \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i' = i+1 \wedge t' = t+i+1 \text{ else } i := i+1 \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

replace $i := i+1$

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i := i-1. t := t+1. \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } i' = i+1 \wedge t' = t+i+1 \text{ else } i' = i+1 \wedge t' = t \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

substitution law twice more

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then if } i-1 \geq 0 \text{ then } i' = i+1 \wedge t' = t+1+i-1+1 \text{ else } i' = i-1+1 \wedge t' = t+1 \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

simplify

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then if } i \geq 1 \text{ then } i' = i \wedge t' = t+i+1 \text{ else } i' = i \wedge t' = t+1 \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

use $:=$ twice

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then if } i \geq 1 \text{ then } t := t+i+1 \text{ else } t := t+1 \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

In the first **else**-part the context is $i \geq 0 \wedge \neg(i \geq 1)$ which is $i=0$

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then if } i \geq 1 \text{ then } t := t+i+1 \text{ else } t := t+i+1 \text{ fi else } ok \text{ fi}$

case idempotent

$= \text{if } i \geq 0 \text{ then } t := t+i+1 \text{ else } ok \text{ fi}$

and we get $skip_\infty$ again, so it is a fixed-point.

(b) $inc = ok \vee (i := i+1. inc)$

§ Adding recursive time,

$inc = ok \vee (i := i+1. t := t+1. inc)$

Now recursive construction. Starting with \top ,

$inc_0 = \top$

$inc_1 = ok \vee (i := i+1. t := t+1. inc_0)$

$= ok \vee \top$

$= \top$

We have converged, and found that \top is a fixed-point. Perhaps we'll get something more interesting if we start with $t' \geq t$.

$inc_0 = t' \geq t$

$inc_1 = ok \vee (i := i+1. t := t+1. inc_0)$

$= i' = i \wedge t' = t \vee t' \geq t+1$

$inc_2 = ok \vee (i := i+1. t := t+1. inc_1)$

$= i' = i \wedge t' = t \vee i' = i+1 \wedge t' = t+1 \vee t' \geq t+2$

I'm ready to guess

$inc_n = (\exists m: 0..n. i' = i+m \wedge t' = t+m) \vee t' \geq t+n$

$inc_\infty = (\exists m: nat. i' = i+m \wedge t' = t+m) \vee t' = \infty$

Now I must test inc_∞ to see if it's a fixed-point.

$ok \vee (i := i+1. t := t+1. inc_\infty)$

$= i' = i \wedge t' = t \vee (\exists m: nat. i' = i+1+m \wedge t' = t+1+m) \vee t' = \infty$

$= (\exists m: nat. i' = i+m \wedge t' = t+m) \vee t' = \infty$

Starting with \perp we get

and it is a fixed-point, and it's implementable too!

Now we test to see if sqr_∞ is a fixed-point.

$$\begin{aligned}
= & \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } ok \\
& \text{ else if } 0 \leq i-1 \text{ then } \quad s := s + 2 \times i - 1. \quad i := i-1. \quad t := t+1. \\
& \quad \quad \quad s := s + i^2. \quad t := t+i. \quad i := 0 \\
& \quad \quad \text{ else } s := s + 2 \times i - 1. \quad i := i-1. \quad t := t+1. \quad t' = \infty \text{ fi fi} \\
= & \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } ok \\
& \text{ else if } 1 \leq i \text{ then } s := s + 2 \times i - 1 + (i-1)^2. \quad t := t+1+i-1. \quad i := 0 \\
& \quad \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi fi} \\
= & \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } s := s + i^2. \quad t := t+i. \quad i := 0
\end{aligned}$$

else if $1 \leq i$ then $s := s + i^2$. $t := t + i$. $i := 0$
 else $t' = \infty$ fi fi
 = sqr_∞

(d) $fac = \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f:=1 \text{ else } i:=i-1. fac. i:=i+1. f:=f \times i \text{ fi}$

§ Adding time,

$fac = \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f:=1 \text{ else } i:=i-1. t:=t+1. fac. i:=i+1. f:=f \times i \text{ fi}$

Recursive construction starting with $t' \geq t$ produces

$fac_n = \text{if } 0 \leq i < n \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i \text{ else } t' \geq t+n \text{ fi}$

where $i!$ is “ i factorial”. Replacing n with ∞ produces

$fac_\infty = \text{if } 0 \leq i \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i \text{ else } t'=\infty \text{ fi}$

Now we see if fac_∞ is a fixed-point. Starting with the right side of the fac equation,

$\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f:=1 \text{ else } i:=i-1. t:=t+1. fac. i:=i+1. f:=f \times i \text{ fi}$ replace fac with fac_∞

= $\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f:=1$ expand assignment

$\text{else } i:=i-1. t:=t+1. \text{if } 0 \leq i \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i \text{ else } t'=\infty \text{ fi. } i:=i+1. f:=f \times i \text{ fi}$

combine and expand the final two assignments

= $\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f'=1 \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t$ use if-context in then-part

$\text{else } i:=i-1. t:=t+1. \text{if } 0 \leq i \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i \text{ else } t'=\infty \text{ fi.}$

$i' = i+1 \wedge f' = f \times (i+1) \wedge t' = t+i$ distribute this line into then and else parts

= $\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i$

$\text{else } i:=i-1. t:=t+1. \text{if } 0 \leq i \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i. i' = i+1 \wedge f' = f \times (i+1) \wedge t' = t+i$

$\text{else } t' \geq \infty. i' = i+1 \wedge f' = f \times (i+1) \wedge t' = t+i \text{ fi}$ dep't comp.

= $\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i$

$\text{else } i:=i-1. t:=t+1. \text{if } 0 \leq i \text{ then } f'=(i+1)! \wedge i'=i+1 \wedge t'=t+i \text{ else } t'=\infty \text{ fi fi}$

substitution law twice

= $\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i$

$\text{else if } 1 \leq i \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i \text{ else } t'=\infty \text{ fi fi}$ combine $i=0$ and $1 \leq i$ cases

= $\text{if } 0 \leq i \text{ then } f'=i! \wedge i'=i \wedge t'=t+i \text{ else } t'=\infty \text{ fi}$

Therefore fac_∞ is a fixed-point.

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(e) $chs = \text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1 \text{ else } a:=a-1. chs. a:=a+1. c:=c \times a/(a-b) \text{ fi}$

§ $chs_0 = t' \geq t$

$chs_1 = \text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1 \text{ else } a:=a-1. t:=t+1. chs_0. a:=a+1. c:=c \times a/(a-b) \text{ fi}$

At this point we need to know that $c \times a/(a-b): \text{int}$ and we don't.

But this whole procedure just generates a candidate that needs to be tested.

So we carry on as if $c \times a/(a-b): \text{int}$

= $\text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1 \text{ else } t' \geq t+1 \text{ fi}$

$chs_2 = \text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1 \text{ else } a:=a-1. t:=t+1. chs_1. a:=a+1. c:=c \times a/(a-b) \text{ fi}$

= $\text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1$

$\text{else } a:=a-1. t:=t+1. \text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1 \text{ else } t' \geq t+1 \text{ fi.}$

$a:=a+1. c:=c \times a/(a-b) \text{ fi}$

= $\text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1$

$\text{else if } a-1=b \text{ then } a:=a-1. t:=t+1. c:=1. a:=a+1. c:=c \times a/(a-b)$

$\text{else } a:=a-1. t:=t+1. t' \geq t+1. a:=a+1. c:=c \times a/(a-b) \text{ fi fi}$

= $\text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1$

$\text{else if } a-1=b \text{ then } t:=t+1. c:=a$

$\text{else } t' \geq t+2 \text{ fi fi}$

$chs_3 = \text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1$

$\text{else } a:=a-1. t:=t+1.$

$\text{if } a=b \text{ then } c:=1$

$\text{else if } a-1=b \text{ then } t:=t+1. c:=a$

$\text{else } t' \geq t+2 \text{ fi fi.}$

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      a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b) fi
=  if a=b then c:= 1
    else if a-1=b then a:= a-1. t:= t+1. c:= 1. a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b)
      else if a-2=b then a:= a-1. t:= t+1. t:= t+1. c:= a. a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b)
        else a:= a-1. t:= t+1. t' ≥ t+2. a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b) fi fi fi
=  if a=b then c:= 1
    else if a-1=b then t:= t+1. c:= a
      else if a-2=b then t:= t+2. c:= a×(a-1)/2
        else t' ≥ t+3 fi fi fi
chs4 = if a=b then c:= 1
        else a:= a-1. t:= t+1.
          if a=b then c:= 1
            else if a-1=b then t:= t+1. c:= a
              else if a-2=b then t:= t+2. c:= a×(a-1)/2
                else t' ≥ t+3 fi fi fi.
          a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b) fi
=  if a=b then c:= 1
    else if a-1=b then t:= t+1. c:= a
      else if a-2=b then t:= t+2. c:= a×(a-1)/2
        else if a-3=b then t:= t+3. c:= a×(a-1)×(a-2)/(2×3)
          else t' ≥ t+4 fi fi fi fi
chsn = if b ≤ a < b+n then t:= t+a-b. c:= Π[b+1;..a+1]/Π[1;..a-b+1] else t' ≥ t+n fi
chs∞ = if a ≥ b then t:= t+a-b. c:= Π[b+1;..a+1]/Π[1;..a-b+1] else t'=∞ fi

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Now I test to see if chs_{∞} is a fixed-point.

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      if a=b then c:= 1 else a:= a-1. t:= t+1. chs∞. a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b) fi
=  if a=b then c:= 1
    else a:= a-1. t:= t+1.
      if a ≥ b then t:= t+a-b. c:= Π[b+1;..a+1]/Π[1;..a-b+1] else t'=∞ fi.
      a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b) fi
=  if a=b then c:= 1
    else if a-1 ≥ b then a:= a-1. t:= t+1.
      t:= t+a-b. c:= Π[b+1;..a+1]/Π[1;..a-b+1].
      a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b)
      else a:= a-1. t:= t+1. t'=∞. a:= a+1. c:= c×a/(a-b) fi fi
=  if a=b then c:= 1
    else if a > b then t:= t+a-b. c:= Π[b+1;..a+1]/Π[1;..a-b+1]
      else t'=∞ fi fi
=  if a ≥ b then t:= t+a-b. c:= Π[b+1;..a+1]/Π[1;..a-b+1] else t'=∞ fi
=  chs∞

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So chs_{∞} is a fixed-point. Note that for $1 \leq b \leq a$, c' is the number of ways of choosing b things from a things.