## **Assignment 2 - Emirps**

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## 1 Task 1 - Specification Statement

The spec

## 2 Task 2 - Derivation

```
proc BS(value n, result r) ·
                \lfloor n, r : [n > 0, Emirp(r, n)] \rfloor
(1) \square
              \langle \mathbf{c}\text{-frame} \rangle
         \mathsf{L}p: \left[ \begin{array}{l} l \in 0..N \land r \in -1..N - 1 \land l \leq r + 1 \land s'ed(a[0..N-1]) \\ (a[p] = v \land p \in l..r) \lor (p = -1 \land \forall x \in l..r \, (a[x] \neq v)) \end{array} \right] \mathsf{L}^{(2)} 
     \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
        if l = r + 1
         then p:[l=r+1 \land pre(2), post(2)]_{(3)}
         else p: [l \neq r+1 \land pre(2), post(2)] \rfloor_{(4)}
        fi
(3) \sqsubseteq
                (ass, justified below in Sect. ??)
        p := -1
(4) \sqsubseteq
               \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
        if a^{(r+l)/2} = v
         then p: [a[(r+l)/2] = v \land pre(4), post(4)] \rfloor_{(5)}
         else p: [a^{(r+l)/2}] \neq v \land pre(4), post(4)]_{(6)}
        \mathbf{fi}
               (ass, justified below in Sect. ??)
(5) \square
        p := (r+l)/2
          \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
(6) \sqsubseteq
        if a^{(r+l)/2} < v
         then p: [a[(r+l)/2] < v \land pre(6), post(6)] \rfloor_{(7)}
         else p: [a^{(r+l)/2}] \not< v \land pre(6), post(6)]
(7) \sqsubseteq
                (s-post, justified below in Sect. ??)
        p:[pre(7),(post(2))[(r+l)/2+1/l]]
               (w-pre, justified below in Sect. ??)
        p: [(pre(1))^{(r+l)/2+1}/l], (post(2))^{(r+l)/2+1}/l]
     \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
        BS(a, N, v, (r+l)/2 + 1, r, p)
(8) \sqsubseteq (s-post, justified below in Sect. ??)
        p:[pre(8),(post(2))[^{(r+l)/2-1}/_r]]
             (w-pre, justified below in Sect. ??)
        p: [(pre(1))^{(r+l)/2-1}/r], (post(2))^{(r+l)/2-1}/r]
               \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
         BS(a, N, v, l, (r+l)/2 - 1, p)
```

We gather the code for the procedure body of BS:

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{if } l = r+1 \\ \textbf{then } p := -1 \\ \textbf{else if } a[^{(r+l)}/2] = v \\ \textbf{then } p := ^{(r+l)}/2 \\ \textbf{else if } a[^{(r+l)}/2] < v \\ \textbf{then } \mathrm{BS}(a,N,v,^{(r+l)}/2+1,r,p) \\ \textbf{else } \mathrm{BS}(a,N,v,l,^{(r+l)}/2-1,p) \\ \textbf{fi} \\ \textbf{fi} \end{array}
```

## 3 Task 3 - C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
 1
   #include "reverse.h"
 2
 3
 4
   unsigned long emirp(unsigned long n);
    void isPrime(unsigned long r, int *a);
 5
 6
 7
   int main (int argc, char* argv[]){
 8
            unsigned long n;
 9
            if(scanf("\%lu", \&n)==1)
               printf("\%lu\n",emirp(n));
10
11
   }
12
13
   /*
14 var i := 1
15
   r := 13
   while i != n do
16
        r := r + 1
17
18
        var \ a := 1
        isPrime(r,a)
19
20
        if a = 1 then
            var\;s:=\;0
21
22
            reversen(r,s)
            var \ b := 1
23
            isPrime(s, b)
24
25
            if b = 1 \&\& s != r then
26
                i = i + 1
27
    od
28
```

```
29
    */
30
    unsigned long emirp(unsigned long n) {
31
            int i = 1;
            unsigned long r = 13;
32
33
        while (i != n)  {
34
            r = r + 1;
35
            int a = 1;
36
            isPrime(r, \&a);
37
            if (a == 1) {
                unsigned long s = 0;
38
39
                reversen(r, \&s);
40
                int b = 1;
41
                isPrime(s, &b);
42
                if (b == 1 \&\& s != r) {
43
                    i = i + 1;
44
                }
            }
45
46
        }
47
            return r;
48
49
50
51
   var j := 0
    while j != r do
52
53
        if r \mod j = 0 then
54
            a = 0
        j := j + 1
55
56
    od
57
    */
58
    void isPrime(unsigned long r, int *a) {
        unsigned long j = 2;
59
        while (j != r)  {
60
            if (r \% j == 0) {
61
62
                *a = 0;
63
64
            j = j + 1;
65
        }
66 }
```