Assignment 2 - Emirps

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1 Task 1 - Specification Statement

Notes,x:

- -Write neatly
- -make sure grammar is correct
- -look at examples for default spec structure.

Define an Emirp using 2 functions - reverse and prime. Make these functions match with their given specs in order to help prove implications.

Pre condition,x: n is a positive number - n > 0

Post condition EMIRP(r, n) where r is the n^{th} emirp(where emirp is as defined above). Therefore our program can be specified by,x:

2 Task 2 - Derivation

```
\langle \mathbf{c\text{-}frame} \rangle
(1) \sqsubseteq
        \lfloor r, x : [n > 0, Emirp(r, n)] \rfloor_{(2)}
           \langle \mathbf{i}\text{-loc} \rangle
(2) \sqsubseteq
         \lfloor i, r, x : [n > 0, Emirp(r, n)] \rfloor_{(3)}
(3) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{seq} \rangle
        \exists i, x : [i = 1 \land x = 13 \land n > 0, Emirp(r, n)] 
(4) \sqsubseteq \langle \mathbf{c}\text{-frame} \rangle
        i, x : [n > 0, i = 1 \land x = 13 \land n > 0]
     \sqsubseteq \langle ass - (1) \rangle
        i := 1
         \mathbf{x} := \mathbf{13}
(5) \sqsubseteq \langle \operatorname{seq} \rangle
        [i, r, x : [i = 1 \land x = 13 \land n > 0, Inv]]_{(6)};
        \exists i, r, x : [Inv, Inv \land i = n] \exists_{(7)};
        \exists i, r, x : [Inv \land i = n, Emirp(r, n)] 
(6) \sqsubseteq \langle w\text{-pre, c-frame - (2)} \rangle
        r, x : [Inv[^{13}/_x], Inv]
           \langle ass - (3) \rangle
         r := 13
(7) \sqsubseteq \langle \mathbf{while} \rangle
         while i \neq n do
               \exists i, r, x : [Inv \land i \neq n, Inv] 
         od;
(8) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{w-pre, c-frame - (4)} \rangle
         \lfloor r, x : \lceil \text{EMIRP}(r, n), \text{EMIRP}(r, n) \rceil \rfloor_{(10)}
     \langle \text{skip} - (5) \rangle
         skip
(9) \sqsubseteq \langle \mathbf{seq} \rangle
         \lfloor r, x : [Inv \land i \neq n, Inv[^{x+1}/_x]] \rfloor \rfloor (10);
         \lfloor r, x : \lceil Inv[^{x+1}/_x], Inv \rceil \rfloor_{(11)}
```

```
(10) \square \langle ass - (6) \rangle
        x := x + 1
(11) \sqsubseteq \langle i\text{-loc}, seq \rangle
        [a, i, r, x : [Inv[x+1/x], Inv[x+1/x] \land a = 1]]_{(12)};
        [a, i, r, x : [Inv^{(x+1)}] \land a = 1, Inv]_{(13)}
(12) \sqsubseteq \langle \mathbf{c}\text{-frame} \rangle
        a, x : [Inv^{[x+1]}, Inv^{[x+1]}, a = 1]
     \langle ass - (7) \rangle
        \mathbf{a} := \mathbf{1}
(13) \sqsubseteq \langle \operatorname{seq} \rangle
        (14) \square \langle \text{w-pre - } (8) \rangle
        a, x : [a > 1 \land x > 0, post(14)]
     \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
        isPrime(x, a)
(15) \sqsubseteq
             \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
        if a = 1
        then a, i, r, x : [a = 1 \land pre(15), post(15)] \rfloor_{(16)}
        else p, x : [a \neq 1 \land pre(15), post(15)] \rfloor_{(17)}
(16) \sqsubseteq
            \langle \mathbf{i}\text{-loc} \rangle
        a, i, r, s, x : [pre(16), post(16)]
     \sqsubseteq \langle seq \rangle
        a, i, r, s, x : [s = 0, post(16)]_{(19)}
(17) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{c-frame, w-pre-} (9) \rangle
        i, r : [Inv, Inv]
            \langle \text{skip} - (10) \rangle
     skip
         \langle ass - (11) \rangle
(18) \square
        s := 0
(19) \sqsubseteq \langle \operatorname{seq} \rangle
        \lfloor a, i, r, s, x : [ reversen function post condition, post(19) ] _{(21)}
```

```
(20) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{w-pre - } (12) \rangle
          s, x: [ reverse function pre condition, reversen function post condition ]
       \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
          reversen(x, s)
                (i-loc, seq)
(21) \square
          a, i, r, s, b, x : [pre(21), pre(21) \land b = 1] 
          a, i, r, s, b, x : [pre(21) \land b = 1, post(21)]_{(23)}
                \langle c-frame, ass - (13)\rangle
(22) \square
          b := 1
(23) \sqsubseteq
           \langle \mathbf{seq} \rangle
         (24) \square
           \langle \text{w-pre} - (14) \rangle
          a,i,r,s,b,x:\left[\begin{array}{l} s>0 \land b=1, (b=1 \ \land \neg \exists k \in 2..(s-1) \, (s \ \mathbf{mod} \ k=0)) \\ \lor (b=0 \land \exists k \in 2..(s-1) \, (s \ \mathbf{mod} \ k=0)) \end{array}\right]
                 \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
          isPrime(s, b)
(25) \sqsubseteq
                 \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
          if b = 1 \land s \neq x
          then \lfloor i, x : [b = 1 \land s \neq x \land pre(25), post(25)] \rfloor_{(26)}
          else \[ i, r, a, s, b, x : [(b \neq 1 \lor s = x) \land pre(25), post(25)] \]_{\[ (27) \]}
          fi:
               \langle \text{c-frame, w-pre-} (15) \rangle
(26) \square
          a, i, r, s, b, x : [Inv[^{i+1}/_i][^x/_r], Inv]
            \langle ass - (16) \rangle
       i := i + 1
          \mathbf{r} := \mathbf{x}
(27) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{c-frame, w-pre-} (17) \rangle
          a, i, r, s, b, x : [Inv, Inv]
              \langle \text{skip} - (18) \rangle
       skip
```

```
proc ISPRIME(value r, result a) ·
                \langle seq, i-loc \rangle
 (1) \sqsubseteq
         \mathbf{L}r, a, j: \left[ \begin{array}{c} a = 1 \wedge r > 0, a = 1 \wedge r > 0 \wedge j = 2 \end{array} \right] \mathbf{L}_{(2)};
         (2) \sqsubseteq \langle ass - (19) \rangle
         \mathbf{j} := \mathbf{2}
 (3) \sqsubseteq \langle \operatorname{seq} \rangle
          \lfloor r, a, j : \lceil Inv_2, Inv_2 \wedge j = r \rceil \rfloor (5);
         \lfloor r, a, j : \lceil Inv_2 \wedge j = r, post(3) \rceil \rfloor
 (4) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{w-pre - } (20) \rangle
         r, a, j : [Inv_2, Inv_2]
      \sqsubseteq \langle \text{skip - (21)} \rangle
         skip
 (6) \sqsubset \langle \text{w-pre - (22)} \rangle
         \lfloor r, a, j : \lceil post(3), post(3) \rceil \rfloor
      skip
 (5) \sqsubseteq
             \langle \mathbf{while} \rangle
          while j \neq r do
                \lfloor r, j : \lceil Inv_2 \land j \neq r, Inv_2 \rceil \rfloor_{(8)}
         od:
 (8) \sqsubset \langle \text{seq} \rangle
         \lfloor r, j : \lceil pre(8), Inv_2[^{j+1}/_j] \rceil \rfloor_{(9)};
         \lfloor r, j : [Inv_2[^{j+1}/_j], Inv_2] \rfloor_{(10)}
 (9) \sqsubseteq
              \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
         if r \mod j = 0
          then a : [r \mod j = 0 \land pre(9), post(9)] \rfloor_{(11)}
          fi;
(10) \square
                \langle ass - (24) \rangle
         j := j + 1
(11) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{w-pre - } (25) \rangle
         r,a,j:\left[\begin{array}{c}Inv_2[^0/_a][^{j+1}/_j],post(11)\end{array}\right]
      \sqsubseteq \langle ass - (26) \rangle
                                                    V
          \mathbf{a} := \mathbf{0}
```

```
(12) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{w-pre - (27)} \rangle

r, a, j : [Inv_2, post(11)]

\sqsubseteq \langle \text{skip - (28)} \rangle

\searrow
```

We gather the code for the procedure body of EMIRP:

```
\mathbf{EMIRP}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}):
     var \ i := 1;
     var \ x := 13;
     r := 13;
     while j \neq r do
          x := x + 1;
          var\ a := 1;
          isPrime(x, a);
          if a = 1 then
                var\ s := 0;
                reversen(x, s);
                var \ b := 1;
                isPrime(s, b);
                if b = 1 \land s \neq x then
                      i := i + 1;
                      r := x;
     od;
```

Also, we gather the code for the procedure body of ISPRIME:

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{isPrime}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{j}): \\ var \ j &:= 2; \\ \mathbf{while} \ j \neq r \ \mathbf{do} \\ \mathbf{if} \ (r \bmod j) &= 0 \ \mathbf{then} \\ a &:= 0; \\ j &:= j + 1; \\ \mathbf{od}; \end{aligned}
```

We have derived our code. However we need to prove **some** refinements.

2.1 Implication 1: $(4) \sqsubseteq i := 1$

To prove:
$$i = i_0 \land n > 0 \Rightarrow (i = 1 \land x = 13 \land n > 0)[1/i][13/x]$$

Proof:
 $LHS = i = i_0 \land n > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \langle 1 = 1 \land 13 = 13 \text{ is vacuously true} \rangle$
 $1 = 1 \land 13 = 13 \land i = i_0 \land n > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \langle A \land B \land C \land D \Rightarrow A \land B \land C \rangle$
 $1 = 1 \land 13 = 13 \land n > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \langle 1 = 1 \land i = 1 \Rightarrow [1/i], 13 = 13 \land x = 13 \Rightarrow [13/x] \rangle$
 $(i = 1 \land n > 0)[1/i][13/x]$
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{clearly} \rangle$
 RHS

2.2 Implication 2: (6) $\sqsubseteq r, x : [Inv[^{13}/_x], Inv]$

To prove w-pre we need to prove: $pre \Rightarrow pre'$

To prove:
$$i = 1 \land n > 0 \land x = 13 \Rightarrow Inv[^{13}/_r]$$

Proof:

$$LHS = i = 1 \land n > 0 \land x = 13$$

- $\Rightarrow \langle A \land B \land C \Rightarrow A \land B \rangle$
 - $i = 1 \land x = 13$
- \Rightarrow \langle We know that 13 is the 1st emirp from our definition of emirp, also 13\geq r in this case \rangle $i = 1 \land Emirp(13, 1) \land x = 13 \land 13 > r$
- \Rightarrow (This is our Inv with 13 substituted for x) $Inv[^{13}/_x]$
- $\Rightarrow \langle \text{clearly} \rangle$ RHS

2.3 Implication 3: $r, x : [Inv[^{13}/_x], Inv] \sqsubseteq x := 13$

To prove: $x = x_0 \wedge Inv[^{13}/_x] \Rightarrow Inv[^{13}/_x]$ Proof: $LHS = x = x_0 \wedge Inv[^{13}/_x]$ $\Rightarrow \langle A \wedge B \Rightarrow A \rangle$ $Inv[^{13}/_x]$ $\Rightarrow \langle \text{clearly} \rangle$

2.4 Implication 4: □

RHS

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

2.5 Implication 5: $(10) \sqsubseteq skip$

To prove skip, we need to prove $pre \Rightarrow post[r_0/r]$

To prove: $Emirp(r, n) \Rightarrow Emirp(r, n)[^{r_0}/_r]$

Proof:

$$LHS = Emirp(r, n)$$

- \Rightarrow (Since r_0 is the value of r in the precondition, $r = r_0$ in the precondition) $Emirp(r_0, n)$
- $\Rightarrow \langle \text{clearly} \rangle$ RHS

2.6 Implication 6: $Inv[^{x+1}/_x], Inv[^{x+1}/_x] \land a = 1 \sqsubseteq a := 1$

To prove: $a = a_0 \wedge Inv[^{r+1}/_r] \Rightarrow (a = 1 \wedge Inv[^{r+1}/_r])[^1/_a]$

Proof:

$$LHS = a = a_0 \wedge Inv[^{r+1}/_r]$$

 $\Rightarrow \langle 1=1 \text{ is vacuously true} \rangle$

$$1 = 1 \wedge a = a_0 \wedge Inv[^{r+1}/_r]$$

 $\Rightarrow \langle A \wedge B \wedge C \Rightarrow A \wedge B \rangle$

$$1 = 1 \wedge Inv[^{r+1}/_r]$$

 $\Rightarrow \langle 1 = 1 \land a = 1 \Rightarrow [1/i] \rangle$

$$(a = 1 \wedge Inv[^{r+1}/_r])[^1/_a]$$

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{clearly} \rangle$

2.7 Implication 7: $Inv[^{x+1}/_x], Inv[^{x+1}/_x] \land a = 1 \sqsubseteq a := 1$

To prove: $a = a_0 \wedge Inv[^{x+1}/_x] \Rightarrow (a = 1 \wedge Inv[^{x+1}/_x])[^1/_a]$

Proof:

$$LHS = a = a_0 \wedge Inv[^{x+1}/_x]$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 1{=}1 \text{ is vacuously true} \rangle$$

$$1 = 1 \wedge a = a_0 \wedge Inv[^{x+1}/_x]$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle A \wedge B \wedge C \Rightarrow A \wedge B \rangle$$

$$1 = 1 \wedge Inv^{[x+1]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 1 = 1 \wedge a = 1 \Rightarrow [^1/_i] \rangle$$

$$(a = 1 \wedge Inv[^{x+1}/_x])[^1/_a]$$

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{clearly} \rangle$

RHS

2.8 Implication 8: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

$$LHS = BLAH$$

- $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$
 - BLAH
- $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$
 - BLAH
- $\Rightarrow \langle BLAH \rangle$
 - BLAH
- $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.9 Implication 9: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.10 Implication 10: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.11 Implication 11: (18) $\sqsubseteq s := 0$

To prove:
$$s = s_0 \land (a = 1 \land \neg \exists k \in 2..(x - 1) (x \mod k = 0)) \lor (a = 0 \land \exists k \in 2..(x - 1) (x \mod k = 0))) \Rightarrow s = 0[^0/_s]$$

Proof:
$$LHS = s = s_0 \land (a = 1 \land \neg \exists k \in 2..(x - 1) (x \mod k = 0)) \lor (a = 0 \land \exists k \in 2..(x - 1) (x \mod k = 0)))$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 0 = 0 \text{ is vacuously true} \rangle$$

$$0 = 0 \land s = s_0 \land (a = 1 \land \neg \exists k \in 2..(x - 1) (x \mod k = 0)) \lor (a = 0 \land \exists k \in 2..(x - 1) (x \mod k = 0)))$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle A \land B \land C \Rightarrow A \rangle$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 0 = 0 \land s = 0 \Rightarrow [^1/_s] \rangle$$

$$(s = 0)[^0/_s]$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \text{clearly} \rangle$$

$$RHS$$

2.12 Implication 12: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

- $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$
 - BLAH
- $\Rightarrow \langle BLAH \rangle$
 - BLAH
- $\Rightarrow \langle BLAH \rangle$
 - BLAH
- $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

2.13 Implication 13: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.14 Implication 14: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.15 Implication 15: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.16 Implication 16: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.17 Implication 17: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.18 Implication 18: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.19 Implication 19: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.20 Implication 20: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.21 Implication 21: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.22 Implication 22: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.23 Implication 23: \sqsubseteq

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.24 Implication 24: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.25 Implication 25: □

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

RHS

2.26 Implication 26: $[Inv_2[^0/_a][^{j+1}/_j], post(11) \sqsubseteq a := 0$

To prove: BLAH

Proof:

LHS = BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

BLAH

 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$

2.27 Implication 27: $(12) \sqsubseteq [Inv_2, post(11)]$

To prove: BLAH

Proof: LHS = BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle BLAH \rangle$ BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle BLAH \rangle$ BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle BLAH \rangle$ BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle BLAH \rangle$

RHS

2.28 Implication 28: $[Inv_2, post(11)] \sqsubseteq skip$

To prove: BLAH

Proof: LHS = BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$ BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$ BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$ BLAH $\Rightarrow \langle \text{BLAH} \rangle$ BLAH

3 Task 3 - C Code

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include "reverse.h"

```
unsigned long emirp(unsigned long n);
 5
    void isPrime(unsigned long r, int *a);
 6
 7
   int main (int argc, char* argv[]){
            unsigned long n;
 8
 9
            if(scanf("\%lu", \&n)==1)
               printf("\%lu\n",emirp(n));
10
11
   }
12
13
    unsigned long emirp(unsigned long n) {
14
        int i = 1;
15
        unsigned long x = 13;
16
        unsigned long r = 13;
17
        while (i != n) {
18
            x = x + 1;
            int a = 1;
19
20
            isPrime(x, \&a);
21
            if (a == 1) {
22
                unsigned long s = 0;
23
                reversen(x, \&s);
24
                int b = 1;
25
                isPrime(s, &b);
                if (b == 1 \&\& s != x)
26
27
                    i = i + 1;
28
                    r = x;
29
            }
30
31
            return r;
32
   }
33
34
    void isPrime(unsigned long r, int *a) {
35
        unsigned long j = 2;
36
        while (j != r)  {
37
            if (r \% j == 0)
38
                *a = 0;
39
            j = j + 1;
40
        }
   }
41
```

- Write something about how the C code relates.
- Compare with examples